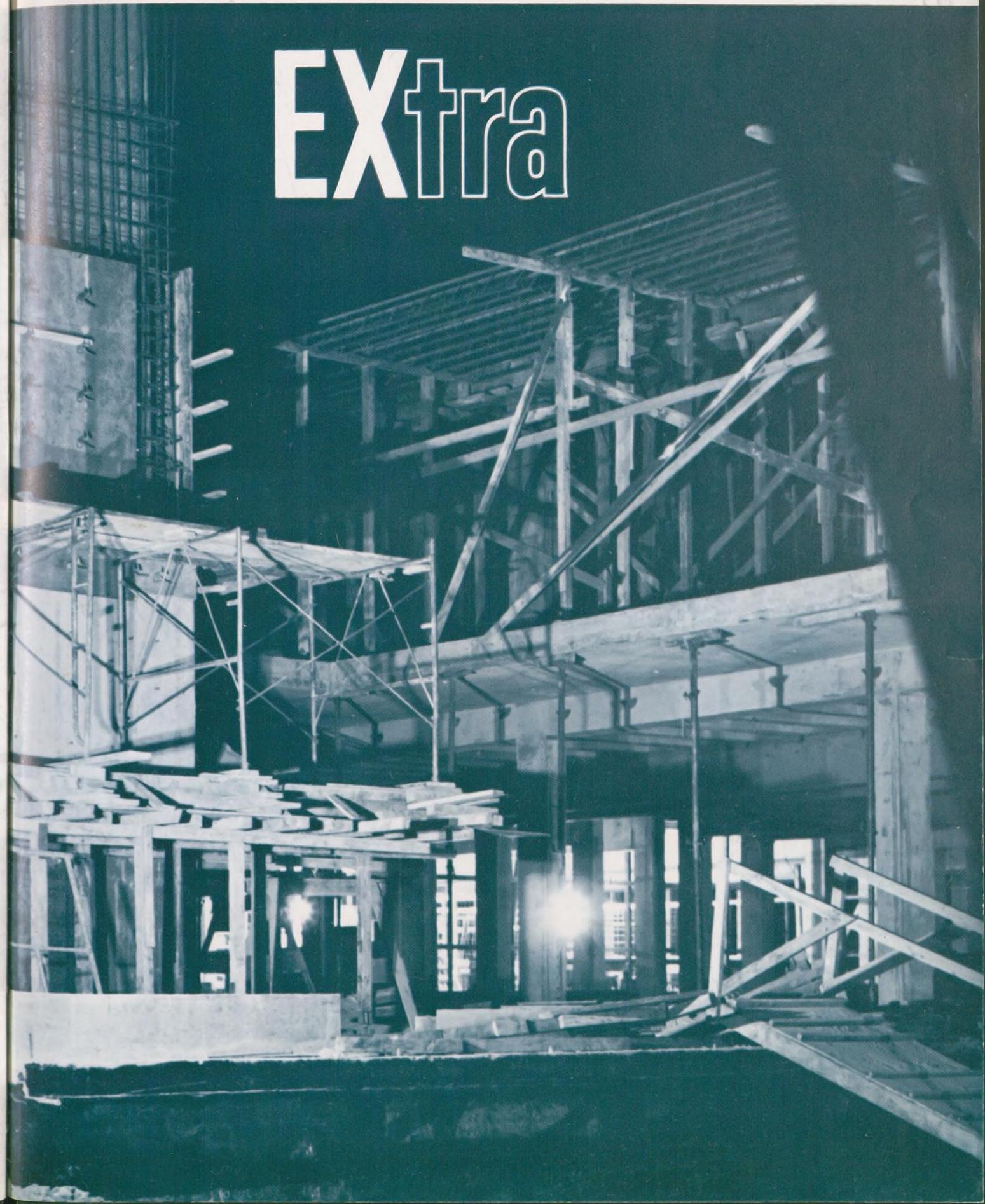


EXtra



A crane atop a construction job, a full parking lot, weights blocking traffic from the center of the campus, sidewalks that are not followed, landscaping that is unfortunate — many of the University's growing pains are revealed in this shot taken from the library.



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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Words often have a way of becoming fashionable and representative of broad currents of social and philosophical thought. One such word which has gained current prominence is the word *becoming*. Starting with the process philosophy of Alfred North Whitehead and reaching perhaps its fullest exposition in Gordon Allport's book, *On Becoming*, the word is now applied in any number of religious, philosophical, social, or educational contexts. Usually it signifies a belief that reality is an ongoing process of creativity or change—with the new constantly emerging out of the old and with nothing ever permanently fixed or static. Absolutes are ruled out. Life is said to be a moving picture; if you stop the motion you may have a clear picture, but you do not have life.

Now we are told that our campus too is best described by this fashionable word. Campus planners were reluctant to allow *EXtra* to describe the University or to project its growth because they know that it too is in a process of becoming. They have no absolute assumptions or plans that will not be revised many times. And they emphasize that the University will never be finished—planners can never fold their blueprints or shelve their catalogues to stand back to admire their finished creation. Neither can *EXtra*, they said, forecast with any degree of accuracy the future of the University.

We didn't try. We merely attempted to capture some of the excitement and the flavor of the decision-making process that is going on constantly at the University and to focus upon some of the tentative decisions that have been discussed pertaining to the future. If our portrayal is true to its subject, it will leave its reader with many unanswered questions and tentative assumptions.

But your editor often sensed in working out this story that the University's understandable cautiousness in making definite statements about its future to its students and faculty and alumni had in the past cost it a measure of understanding, interest, support, and advice that it cannot afford to be without. Its intentions need to be aired before as broad an audience as possible in order to assure what planners actually say they want—extensive grassroots participation. In attempting to prevent the public from getting an inaccurate picture of the University's future, planners actually allowed an unchanging and out-of-date image to be retained.

Fortunately that too seems to be changing. Douglas Mac Lean, assistant to the president in charge of physical planning, has arranged for interested faculty to see and to discuss plans for the University's growth. This issue of *EXtra* was approved and eventually applauded by the administration. A few students are being briefed and occasionally consulted about their opinions. All of this is good.

It is now the editor's hope that alumni reading the story—a still shot of the moving picture that is their alma mater—will respond to this opportunity to enter into the dialogue and the decision-making process by freely expressing their opinions to *EXtra* and to their University about what UH should be becoming.

GF

EXtra

University of Houston
Alumni Magazine

VOL. 3

NO. 2

THE LIVING CAMPUS

by Glenda Fuller

an analysis of development at UH 2

BILLBOARD

Alumni, campus, and association news 18

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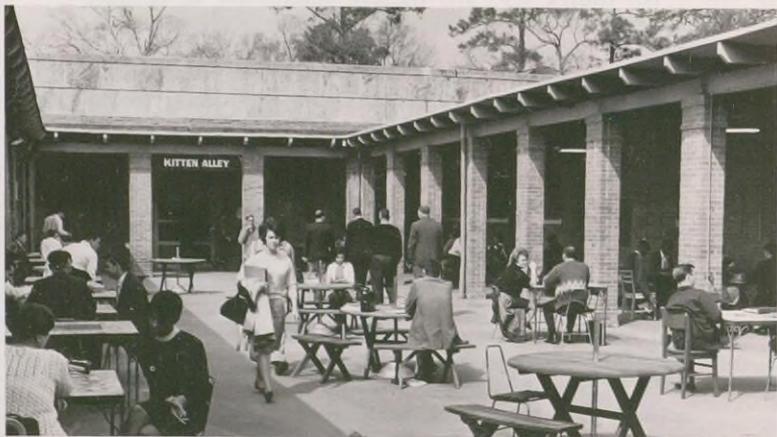
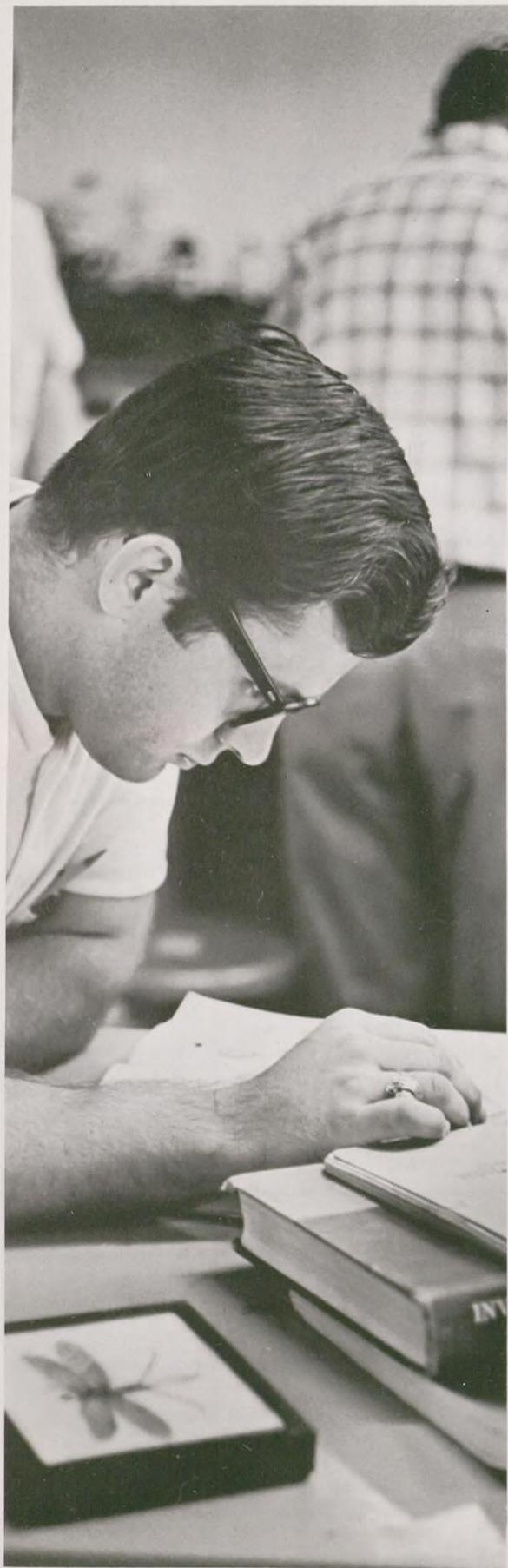
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The complexities of the campus planning process are difficult to describe. The Editor of the University's alumni magazine tells an interesting story of current and future campus developments. A few minutes spent in reading this article will answer many questions – and raise others.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. G. Mac Lean".

Douglas G. Mac Lean
Assistant to the President





Education is
books and labs and
classrooms, but
it is more than that.

It involves
dialogue and dreaming.

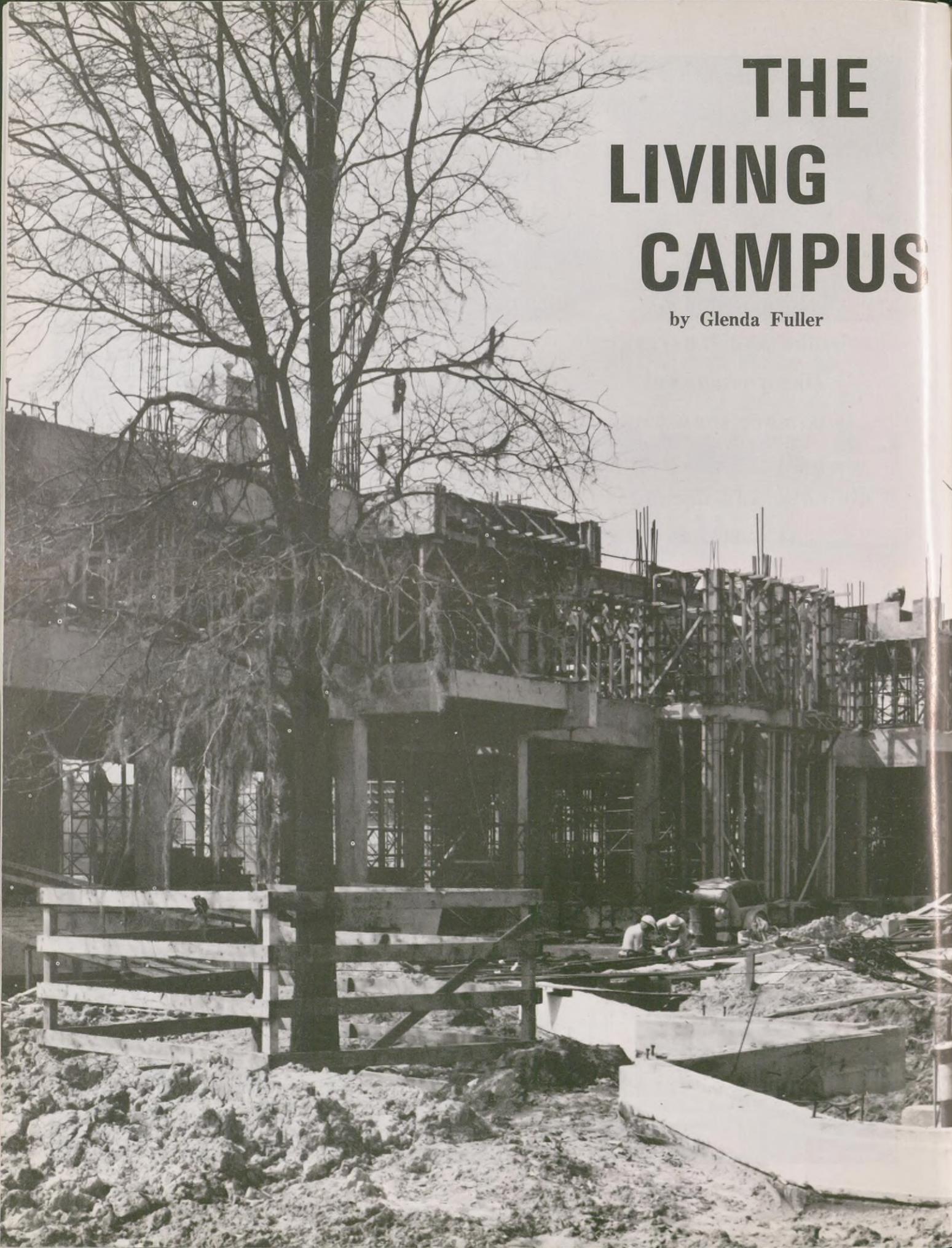
It demands
space and place for
conversation
or contemplation.

Architecture
and landscaping
must shape
themselves to this
aspect of
the educational
experience.



THE LIVING CAMPUS

by Glenda Fuller



UH designs a plan for growth

Few of today's college students will ever be able to recall, as a Yale graduate of 1857 once did, that their classrooms were "furnished with three rows of benches, were lighted with oil lamps, and were occupied by a needy student as his rooms when not used by a class," but many of them may say, as he did, that their campuses were "cheerless and uncomfortable."¹

Any freshman enrolled in an education course memorizes the cardinal rule that environment is an important factor in learning, but few administrators or architects seem ever to have passed that course. On all too many campuses, the buildings, outdoor spaces, walkways, and streets are treated in such a haphazard way that an architectural hodgepodge mocks and inhibits educational endeavor. Planners hardly seem to notice that they are building students as well as buildings.

A professor has even written recently that "depersonalized" and "inhuman" architecture at Berkeley helped to create the climate for last year's student rebellions there. He described the buildings on that campus as "drab and prison-like" with emphasis entirely on anonymity. The most vivid example of this architectural disregard for humane values is an almost total absence of windows on the side of the buildings overlooking the beautiful San Francisco Bay.²

There are some exceptions. At Yale, for instance, a former president began several years ago to give a more contemporary look to the Georgian and Gothic campus. Yale's new buildings are functional and pleasing—a careful blending of the modern with the traditional. And they suggest that they are buildings within which learning can happen. One writer has observed that "the assumption behind this architectural turn of events appears to be that even the shape of a room or a building or a plaza can be concretely effective in forming the mind, and the very texture of a wall can touch off the spirit."³

It should be obvious to the thoughtful person that the design and placement of buildings, paths, parking lots, seating areas, and landscaping affect the attitudes and activities of those who move about within a campus. By careful arrangement of such elements, one could make it possible or even necessary for a student to be in daily contact with sculpture, sports, or even the faculty. If the path from his lab to his car routes him through the student center all the better. If there is wide enough space in the halls of the classroom building, he could easily stop long enough to talk to an English professor or a foreign student. If the grass is green and inviting, he might sit under a tree and think of a peaceful use for nuclear energy or something else equally fanciful.

All of these results are especially desirable in the large urban university. And some of these results can be obtained through careful planning.

But if the halls are crowded, the buildings scattered, the walkways poorly routed, the student center somewhere else, and the grass roped off, the student will probably go to and from class

Dust rises as cranes and trucks and temporary huts and helmeted workers begin to symbolize a nearly \$30 million building boom at UH.



Year-round efficient utilization of plant permits the University to serve many more students than it could if it did not have night classes, Saturday classes, work-study cooperative programs, some large lecture classes, and equipment such as television and language labs.

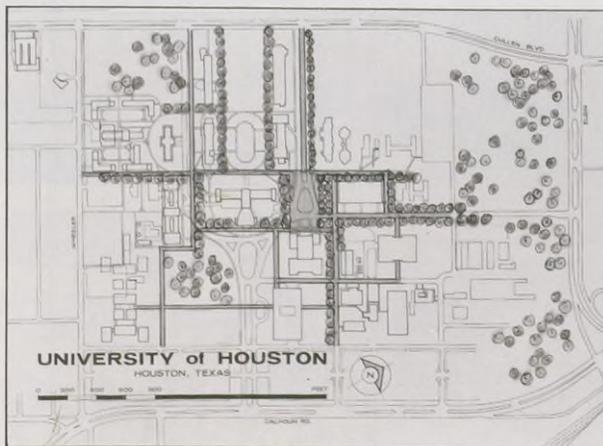
feeling somewhat deprived of a total educational experience.

To prevent this happening any more than it already has at the University of Houston, the Board of Regents two years ago engaged the services of a team of professional campus planners.



Dr. Edward G. Holley, director of libraries, surveys construction on his new library addition which will allow the University to triple its holdings and will have extensive carpeting and paneling, new carrels and typing booths, rare book rooms and reading rooms, computerized circulation, and other advantages.

30,000 enrollment expected by 1970



SAVE OUR TREES. Nearly all of the remaining useable land is covered by precious trees. A rule of thumb has been set that trees may be cut for buildings but not parking lots. New trees are being planted as indicated on the map.

Caudill Rowlett & Scott, a firm based in Houston but operating on an international scale, was chosen for the job. They were asked to work with the administration to produce a comprehensive plan for the University's physical development.

Enrollment at UH is expected to reach the 30,000 mark in the early 1970's. The physical plant must be approximately doubled by that time. This dramatic increase (from about 12,000 in 1960) has led to the catch-up construction underway for the past few years, but the University is still trying to find space for all its students. Already some divisions, such as architecture and law, have limited enrollments because there is no more room.

The regents' decision to engage professional planners indicates the magnitude of the task facing not only UH, but many other universities as well. In ten years, U.S. colleges and universities, because of multiplying enrollments, must duplicate in size all the campuses built since 1636. It is

becoming apparent to educators everywhere that orderly growth will replace physical chaos during this construction boom only if overall development plans are created and followed.

UH had a campus plan for its first buildings. Hugh Roy Cullen and the heirs of J. J. Settegast and Ben Taub, the first principal donors of land and money for the University, and E. E. Oberholtzer, the first president, retained an architectural firm to design a campus. The resulting plan was implemented with the construction of the Roy Cullen Building, the Ezekiel Cullen Building, the Science Building, and the reflection pool — forming a traditional quadrangle.

The architecture of these buildings is monumental. The planners were part of what Roscoe Jones, Houston's city planner, calls the "city beautiful" school of architectural design. The concept was to divide space into aesthetically pleasing, symmetrical planes. The grounds were laid out so that there was ample space to complement each building. The architects intended that one should be able to stand back and admire the sweep and grandeur of the scene.

It apparently did not occur to them that a student rushing from one class to another had to circle the long reflection pool. Or that a freshman might easily be, as UH alumnus and professor of architecture Edmund Furley says they are, intimidated by the overpowering edifices, and feel no warmth or searching quality in the cold and perfectly formed structures.

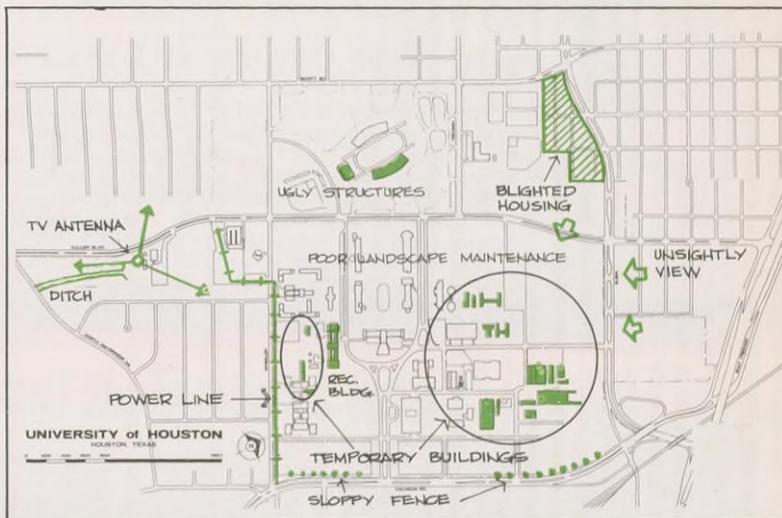
Certainly the sizes and shapes of those original buildings do not stimulate the kind of affectionate and irreverent attitudes that cause Yale students to refer to one of their buildings as "the tomb" because it is two-thirds underground, and another as "the waffle" because of its translucent marble panels that yield a syrup-colored light protecting the rare books from direct sunlight. Few people at UH call those first buildings anything but their full and formal titles.

Many of the buildings erected later were to be temporary structures. Like temporary buildings everywhere, they proved remarkably permanent, except for one which burned in 1954. When that happened President Kemmerer asked Furley to head a faculty campus planning committee to design temporary buildings that wouldn't burn for engineering, architecture, and psychology. Enjoying the opportunity to implement some of his ideas, Furley with his committee experimented with steel frame and brick structures, pioneering the use of sandwich plate for insulation purposes.

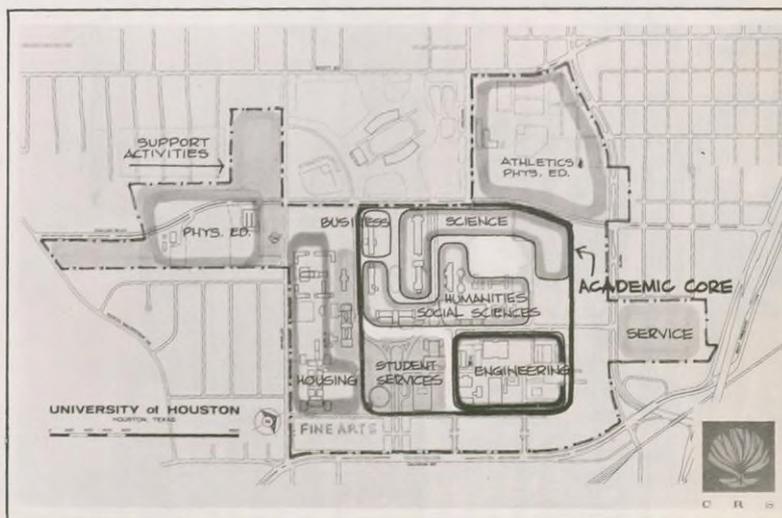
These buildings, which won Texas Society of Architects and American Institute of Architects awards, are strikingly different from their Promethean neighbors. Small in scale and within close distances of each other, they are of human proportions. They are among the few brick structures now on the campus.

The faculty committee was eventually disbanded. Campus planning has since been done primarily by the building committee of the Board of Regents; the president; the vice president for development, Patrick J. Nicholson; the vice president, dean of faculties, John C. Allred; the senior vice president and treasurer, C. F. McElhinney (who as interim president once singlehandedly

Temporary buildings that seem to be remarkably permanent continue to deface the campus.



ENROLLMENT PROJECTION. By 1970, approximately 30,000 students are expected to be attending the University. By that time, the College of Arts and Sciences may be as big as the entire University was in 1960.



LAND USE PLAN. The campus has been zoned by planners so that all academic buildings are kept in a compact pedestrian core, housing is all in one area, physical education wraps around one side, service facilities are apart from the main campus, and student life facilities are all together.

raised critical funds for development); the assistant to the president, Douglas G. Mac Lean (who coordinates all campus planning); the director of physical plant, Harry Ebert; the deans; and faculty committees which help to plan each new building. In 1964, the Board of Regents, on the recommendation of President Hoffman, retained Caudill Rowlett & Scott to design a campus plan.

The firm has impressive credentials. A long list of awards and honors highlights architectural and design work in many countries for diverse clients. One of the partners, William W. Caudill, is an eloquent spokesman for functional, as well as aesthetically pleasing, educational planning. In an

\$30 million construction program underway

address before the Sixth Annual Institute on College Self-Study in July, 1964, he gave a comprehensive statement of his firm's commitments:

A university should have what the name implies—wholeness, educationally and architecturally. Each department or school must operate on the assumption that acting as part of a whole it can do a better job than acting individually. And its buildings must be designed on the same premise. We hear much of the interdisciplinarian approach to education and research. We should hear more about the interdisciplinarian approach to educational architecture. Buildings on a campus should speak to one another with understanding and sympathy. Some, however, thumb their noses at their neighbors....

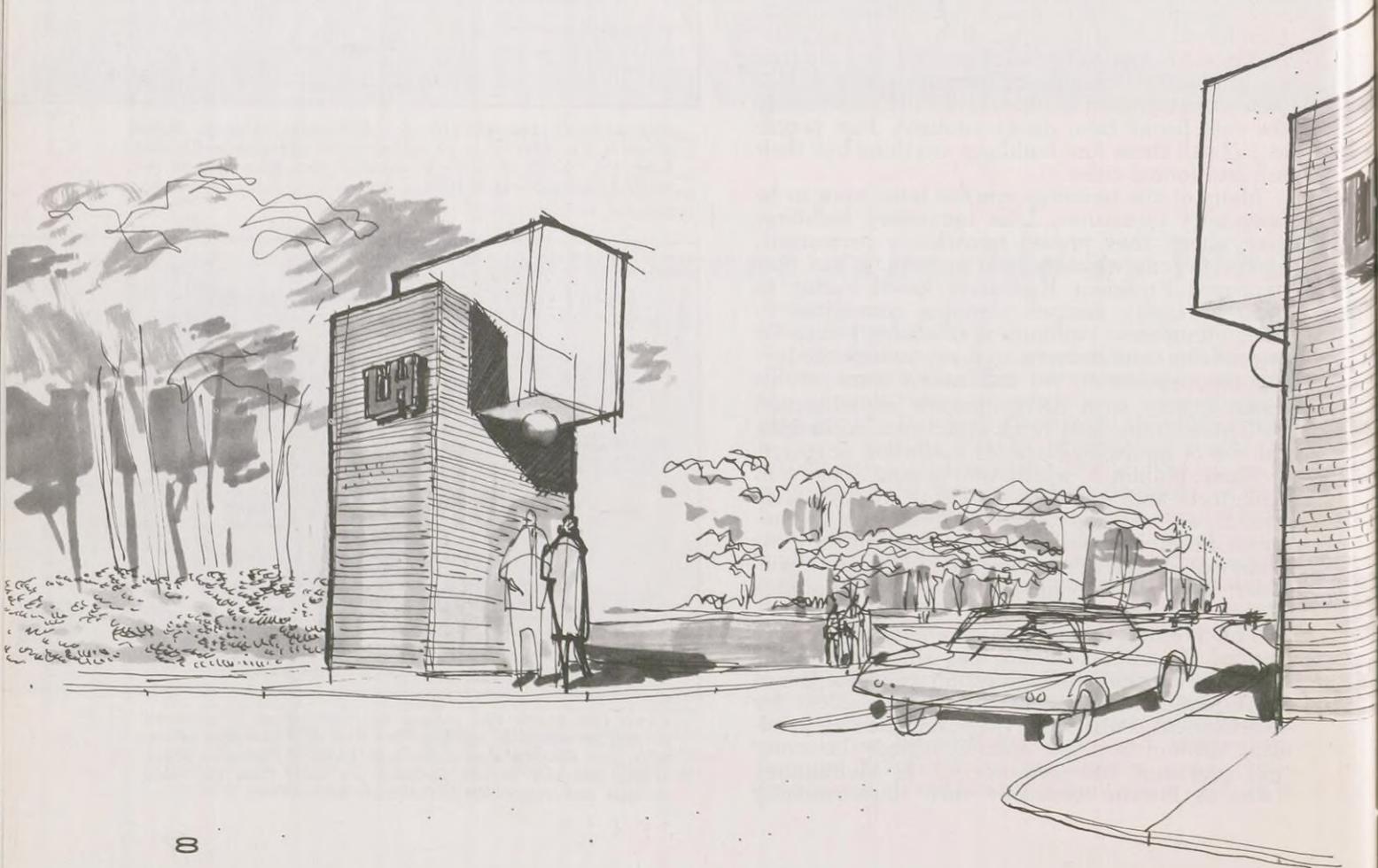
It stands to reason that a student sitting in an unbearably hot, stuffy room listening to his professor lecture on cryogenics wouldn't fare as well as if the lecture were held in a comfortable, air-conditioned space. And if a student were in a seminar group which was discussing "The Silent Spring," and couldn't hear the discussion because of the automobile sounds coming through the window, he couldn't fully appreciate not hearing the birds....

Most of the college buildings have been planned to impress people from the outside, not necessarily to provide comfort for the people inside.⁴

One proof that CRS could implement such purposes is Harvard's new graduate school of education's Roy E. Larsen Hall, which the firm designed. *Newsweek* phrasemakers, admiring the way the architects blended a pleasing contemporary form into the prevalent Harvard tweed, called it "medieval modern," stating that while it was shaped like a castle fortress, it had "a few windows punched through the ten-foot-thick shell making the walls look like IBM cards in

3D."⁵ The building has the primary CRS criterion—flexibility. Temporary walls can be moved to change the size and shape of classrooms; the building contains a computer center, a television studio, and what students refer to as "watering holes"—snack bars for faculty-student conversation. Other CRS structures and campus plans are equally impressive.

To begin the UH job, CRS sent a team of "squatters" to live on campus for a few weeks to evaluate the physical plant. They wandered around the walks, taking pictures, drawing charts,





The University Center will be the "living room" of the campus when it is occupied next fall. Bowling alleys, a barber shop, a bookstore, a new Den, piano rooms, hobby shops, art exhibits, ballrooms, and many other features of this new structure will bring welcomed changes in student life at UH.

watching students, talking to janitors and secretaries, lunching with faculty and administrators, and getting a feeling for their new assignment. Eventually they reported back to the administration that the campus is remarkably compact and well zoned, is still in pedestrian scale, and probably will need before 1970 twice as many buildings as it now has under construction. They recommended that a comprehensive self-examination and computerized research project be undertaken to determine future programs and needs. The administration agreed. Studies were begun to decide what conditions will be like when enrollment reaches 30,000.

CRS apparently has as part of its credo an emphasis on adequate research. A brochure containing descriptions of some of their work has stated the case this way:

The programming process is . . . finding out what spaces are needed and determining the affinities of these spaces.

It sounds simple, but it really isn't. Anyone with paper and pencil in hand can sit down with the client and make a list of what the client wants. But that's not programming. Programming is distinguishing "wants" from "needs". Programming is research, if research is probing. Programming is not making pretty pictures. The pretty-picture approach is not for us. Our designs must be conceived in terms of thorough analysis and research.⁹

It is not surprising, then, that the University was asked to do a thorough research job. To help in this task, CRS secured a grant from Educational Facilities Laboratories Inc. to finance some pioneering computer programs which will help the University determine more quickly and accurately than would be possible without the computer what it will be like with 30,000 students.

In one such program the composition of the student body by graduate, upper, lower, and departmental levels is fed into the computer to determine the percentage of total enrollment each department and each level represents. Then this

same percentage mix is projected to an enrollment of 30,000 to see how many students each department would have at each grade level if the exact size relationship between departments were to remain constant.

Some interesting results occur from this kind of linear trend analysis. For instance, when the total enrollment reaches 30,000, the College of Arts and Sciences may be as big as the entire University was in 1960.

Vice President, Dean of Faculties John Allred has asked all colleges to make their own departmental projections of growth and program to a 30,000 enrollment to see how these compare with the computer projection. He has asked for the projected composition of the student body — its mix of graduate, upper, and lower division students, by college and department. He has also requested lists of requirements for facilities, including numbers and sizes of classrooms, laboratories, and offices. He has asked deans to estimate the number of faculty and staff by department needed to work with 30,000 students. Like CRS, he believes that grassroots participation will ensure more valid planning than would arbitrary administrative decisions.

The two computer projects and several other related ones will reveal to the planners which departments are growth departments, which have the most deficient space, how many square feet are required for what by when, etc. After these data are in — and they should be completed this month — they will be analyzed along with program assumptions, budgetary restrictions, current physical plant utilization, obvious priority needs, state coordinating board rulings or indicated policy, and other criteria. Sooner or later the planners will hopefully agree on some long-range decisions.

Yet President Hoffman, Douglas Mac Lean, and CRS are careful to point out that any plan must be flexible and must be altered along with changing circumstances. "It will not be a once-and-for-all Master Plan," Mac Lean insists, "nor just a physical plan. It will be based on an academic program plan. It might best be called a plan for growth. Someone has said that a campus plan is the map, not the journey. But this is a journey that will never be completed, with maps being revised constantly as the terrain and topography of the student-faculty population and the academic program change. There are no permanently fixed boundaries on our growth."

Such demand for flexibility is easily misinterpreted as ambiguity. Some disgruntled and straightforward souls who want the administration to say definitely that a field house will be occupied by X date would probably describe the administration the way David Brinkley once described an old-line governmental agency — as a "hissing, clanking machine without an off switch."

It is indeed difficult to get these cautious and far-sighted men to make many definite statements, but one senses that when they have looked at many alternatives and priorities, they will make better long-range judgments than would otherwise be possible.

Meanwhile, what is happening?

Plenty. A nearly \$30 million construction pro-

gram for an opener. Four buildings are now under construction; two new ones are just completed; some six or eight more are being planned. As one welder remarked recently, "There are so many holes in the ground around here, I can't remember which one is the building I'm supposed to be working in."

Presently under construction:

1) A \$5 million *University Center*. This building will be the "living room" of the University when it is completed next fall. A beautiful structure enclosing a central courtyard with two pools, a waterfall, several sculpture blocks, and seating areas, all covered by a skylight, the new student union will provide adequate space for all kinds of campus activities.

On the ground floor will be a new Cougar Den — this time with terrazzo and carpeting, oiled walnut captain's chairs, booths, snack bar-cafeteria service, seating for 500, and enough other innovations to make even sentimental alumni glad to abandon the old Den. Also on that floor will be a hobby and craft shop, a barber shop, an outgoing-mail post office, eight bowling alleys, fifteen billiard tables, seven tennis tables, a bookstore specialty shop, and several lounging rooms.

The main floor will have an art exhibit area near the entrance, a large cafeteria, an information counter, a lost-and-found desk, a check-cashing window, student lockers available on rental or per-day basis, and a bookstore of 15,000 square feet — much of which will be carpeted.

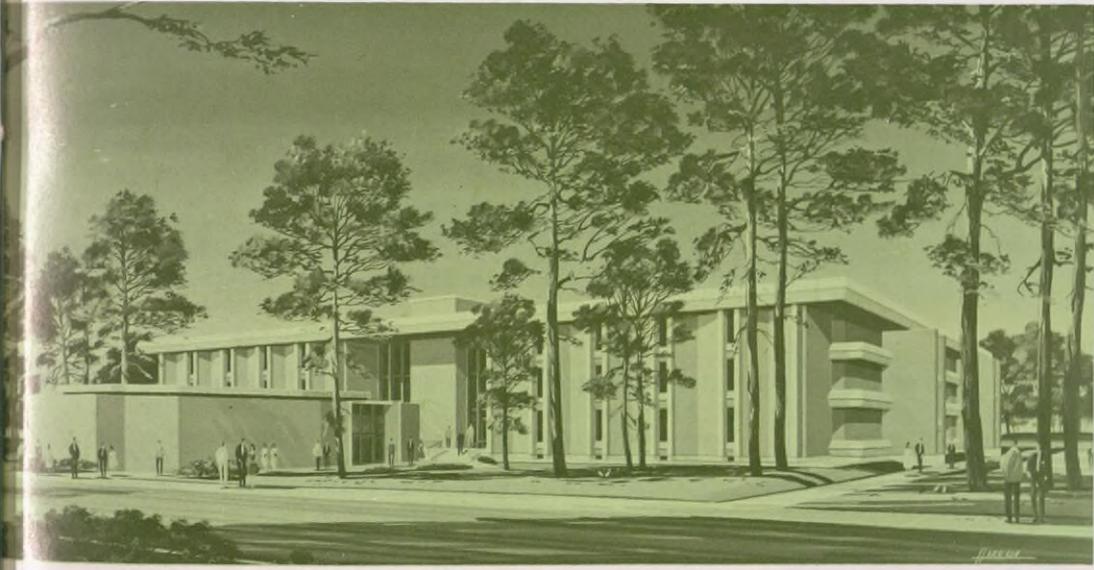
The top floor will contain a ballroom that can either be opened to its full size (116 feet by 101 feet) or changed by the use of movable walls to accommodate seven different activities at once. The central portion of the ballroom will have parquet-block floors but the side areas will be carpeted. Available for the ballroom will be a 40 foot cinema screen and projector. Also on the top floor will be dining rooms of various sizes, a board room, a formal lounge, a large informal lounging area, two rooms containing color television (one room will have 36 contour tilt chairs and the other will be more informally arranged), reading rooms, music rooms (with listening booths, jacks for headsets, seven turntables, tape reproduction equipment, and AM-FM radio), three piano rooms, and various Student Association offices and storage areas. All rooms will have individual volume and lighting controls.

It is significant that the first structure funded in this building binge was the University Center. This represents a recognition on the part of the administration that UH, as an urban commuter institution, must not be tempted to neglect student life needs. Some may say, as Wilson H. Elkins did in the *Educational Record* last spring, that "the university should not attempt to achieve what other institutions have been established to do: it is not a preparatory school nor is it a home or a church." But Berkeley and similar evidences of the failures of a faceless educational society have convinced most others that a large university ignores student life at its peril.

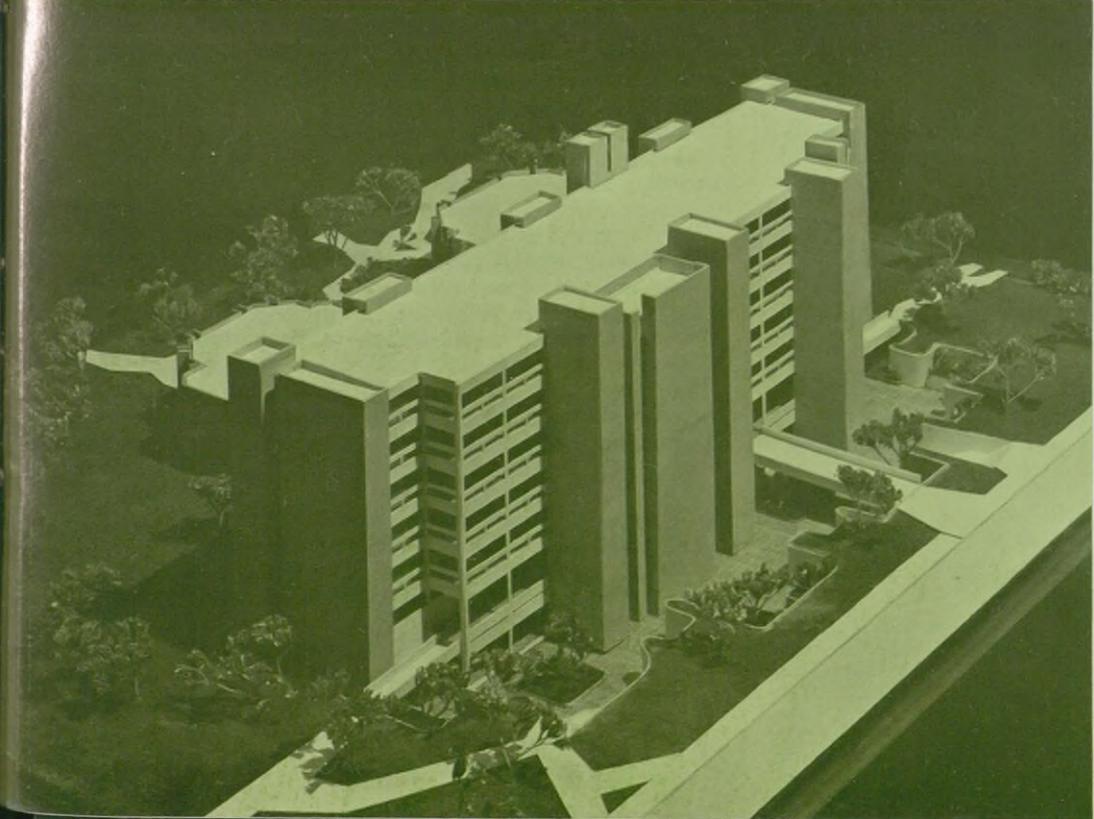
UH is fortunate to have built-in diversity. The old vocational subculture has long since lost its predominance and has been joined by academic, nonconformist, professional, and various other groups. While the Greeks are in a relatively weak



An architect's drawing of the addition to the M. D. Anderson Memorial Library was done before the policy decision was made to banish cars from the inner campus—thus illustrating the point often made by University planners that the long-range plan must remain flexible and be shaped to the changing life of the campus.

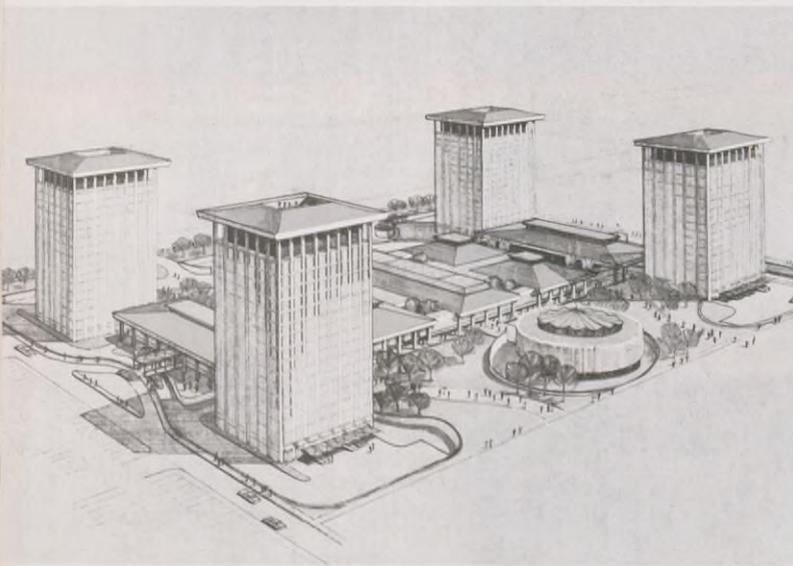


This sketch of the new Engineering Building now under construction gives an idea of the change in architectural style from the first monumental buildings erected at UH.



The model of the General Classroom Building gives some indication of the building's sunken courtyard and open-aired charm that will do much to brighten the architectural scene at UH.

The chapel of the New Religion Center, with its clear glass panels, seems to be a definite architectural statement that modern man sees his religion not an an escape from life, but as a serene center in the very midst of life's activity and confusion.



An architect's drawing of the new Moody Towers, a four-tower seventeen-floor dormitory complex, illustrates a recent policy decision by the University — that all future buildings will be high-rise structures so that the campus can remain compact.

position and social activities are comparatively few, there is enough variety to give UH all the rich diversity of a city university. One danger is that it may become too large to be friendly for the individual. The University Center will provide a common meeting place for students, faculty, staff, and alumni, and will undoubtedly stimulate increased on-campus activity and identity. The building should be occupied next fall.

2) A \$3.3 million addition to the Library. This will permit more than tripling the number of books presently in University collections. It is financed

Rich diversity

through a \$1 million federal grant and student service fees. A carillon will top the eight-floor addition. The expanded facilities will provide seating for nearly 2,000 students. Four hundred study carrels will have formica paneling and sliding doors of American cherry wood. Typing booths will be provided. A science reading room, a government publications room, the Evans Memorial Bibliography Room, a social science reading room, a humanities and fine arts room, and a self-service reserve books area will be included. A rare books room will take up the top floor and will be paneled in pecan. The circulation desk will have IBM computer installations. Extensive carpeting will be laid to offset noise.

The library addition is also a most significant step for UH. CRS hopes to zone the campus so that the academic buildings are kept in a rather compact core. The library is already at the heart of that core where it should be. With the new addition completed and ever-increasing academic standards, an alumnus visiting campus may one day find himself in the position of the visitor to Swarthmore in the apocryphal story, who trying to find the football game dutifully followed a thick stream of students — right into the Library.

3) A \$4.6 million *Engineering Building*. This structure will house all engineering departments and their offices and classrooms. It should be ready for occupancy by April, 1967. Graduate and undergraduate research labs and offices will be provided for chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering students. The engineering co-op office will have additional space. There will be a 225-seat auditorium, and several 48-seat seminar rooms with projection facilities. There will be an engineering library for student, faculty, and alumni use. Computer facilities will be provided. The building will have a central mall from the first floor to the third which will be enclosed and air conditioned. Civil and industrial engineering will continue to use the lab W2 and W1 buildings for research purposes.

4) A \$5 million *General Classroom Building*. This seven-floor structure has been handsomely designed, with excavation around the basement which allows the building to sit in its own sunken courtyard. The courtyard will be bridged in places for ready access to the building but it will be an inviting area for students to lounge in between or before or after classes. This courtyard effect, as well as the interior design of the building, will give it a sense of openness and charm. The building itself will have, as Mr. McElhinney recently commented, "almost every kind of classroom you can think of." Two large auditoria seating 600 and 400, lecture halls seating 80 and 100, seminar rooms, language labs, and regular classrooms of all sizes and shapes will take up the first floors. Faculty offices for the departments of mathematics, political science, sociology, philosophy, history, and foreign languages will occupy the top three floors. These floors will be easily accessible by elevator so that students may confer with faculty if they seek them out. The reason the

characterizes a changing university

faculty offices were separated from the classroom areas was an economic and practical one. Because of the size relationships of the rooms, it is possible to have a more efficient use of floor space if classrooms and offices are separated. Escalators will move traffic on the lower floors.

Recently completed:

- 1) A \$600,000 *interdenominational Religion Center*. This beautiful structure contains offices and lounges for all major denominational groups and a chapel.
- 2) A \$3.7 million *Chemistry and Pharmacy Building*. This was made possible by a grant from the Lamar Fleming estate, from federal funds, and from individual donors.
- 3) A \$600,000 *parking lot* for 2,500 cars.
- 4) A \$1.2 million *addition to air conditioning and tunneling*.
- 5) *Extensive remodeling* for the Department of Art, the College of Optometry, and the radio-television-film center.

Currently authorized and funded for construction:

- 1) A \$1.2 million *Student Services Center* which will house all of the staff and administrative offices of the Dean of Students, Dean of Men, Dean of Women, etc., and the medical clinic and the alumni offices.
- 2) A \$350,000 *underground Computing Center*.
- 3) A \$700,000 *addition to parking space* will provide parking for some 1,700 more cars.

Still in the planning stages:

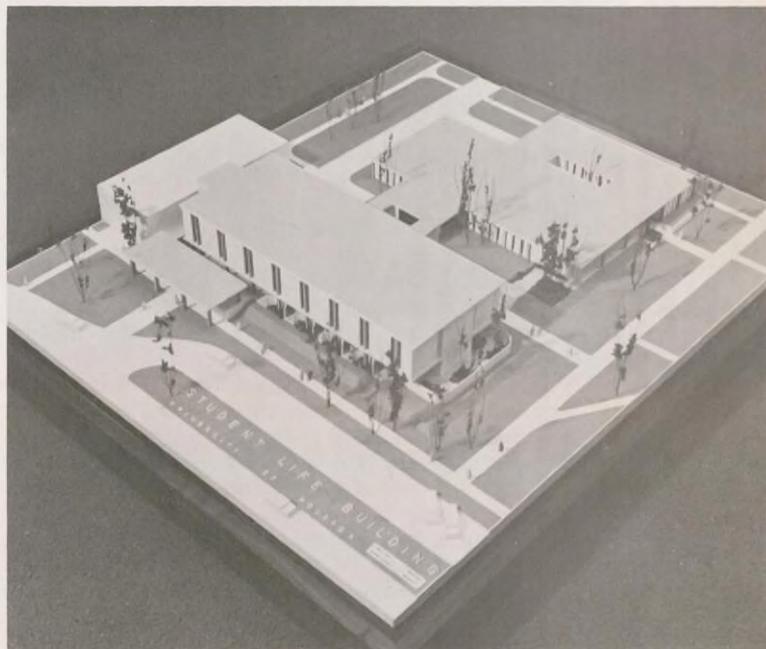
- 1) A \$7.5 million *Science and Research Center*. The federal government has already allocated more than \$1 million for this structure and the remainder must be funded from state revenues or private funds. This building would serve the Departments of physics, biophysics, geology, and psychology.
- 2) A \$5 million *Fine Arts Center*. Funds for this structure will be sought primarily from private donors.
- 3) A \$9.2 million *twin-tower dormitory complex*. This 17-floor building complex will provide housing for perhaps 1,250 or more students. A recent \$1 million grant from the Moody Foundation provided initial financing for this building.
- 4) A \$3 million *Law Building*. This building will enable the Law School to grow large in enrollment while holding the personal contact element so necessary in a law school. Conceived at this time as a central library and administration complex with separate teaching units designed to house 500 students and 25 faculty each, the building will be an innovation in architecture for legal education. It is a perfect example of the responsiveness of architectural forms to the particular needs of academic program.
- 5) A \$3 or \$4 million *Field House* for intramural and intercollegiate athletics, physical education, and convocations. Funds from donors are being sought for this much needed structure.

All of the new buildings going up at the University contain areas for student-faculty conversation and informal dialogue. This is especially important as rising enrollment forces UH into the "large-urban" category that threatens to depersonalize higher education.

Still other facilities will be indicated by CRS and others as the plan for growth takes on greater clarity as time passes.

Many other basic questions concerning the University's future have already been probed and tentative assumptions made. The basic college

The model of the new Student Services Building which will house the offices of the dean of students, dean of men, etc., and the clinic and alumni offices, does not indicate the sentimental story that the old Den will have to be demolished to make way for it.



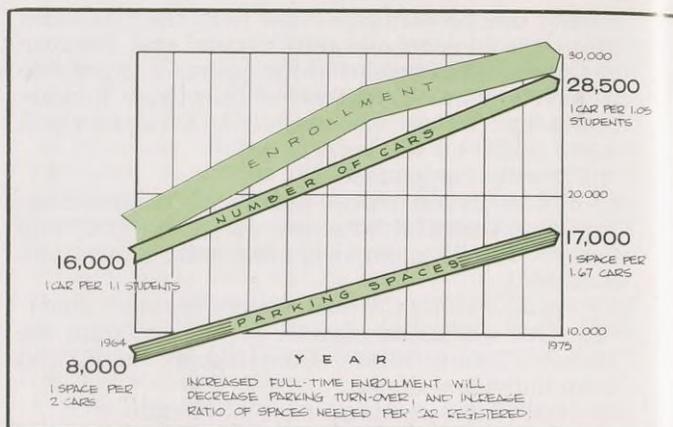
format will remain the same, with Arts and Sciences continuing to compose approximately half the credit-hour enrollment. Greater emphasis will be placed on graduate study and research. Ph.D. programs are forming in English, history, and political science. Majors are being considered for geography and astronautics, and course offerings now exist in astronomy. Other program changes will be slower in coming. At the present time, no degree programs are scheduled to be discontinued. Research will remain under the control of academic departments and there will probably not be a separate research faculty. Permanent buildings gradually will replace all the temporaries, such as those which house ROTC, band, and home economics, and the west portion of the Recreation Building is to be demolished as soon as the University Center is completed. New buildings generally will be high-rise of five floors or more. An inner campus will be pedestrian only, and parking garages will be built on the pedestrian perimeter if they can be funded. As few trees as possible will be destroyed.

Landscaping plans are an exciting part of the changes envisioned for UH. The University's landscape architect, Walter Graham, a recent addition to the staff, has begun to make suggestions for plantings, courtyards, and plazas. He works with Harry Ebert, and Supervisor of Facilities Planning Jim Berry in the maintenance offices in an untidy corner of the campus that has been dubbed "Ebert's slum area."

Graham has recommended for consideration a complete renovation of the old reflection pool quadrangle. The pool is muddy and unattractive; the plantings in the area are often ineffective; there are no trees to shade students who want to sit there during the oppressively hot seasons; and, again, the space is not treated functionally to benefit students.

Graham is considering such innovations as terracing the whole area, moving the flag pole to a

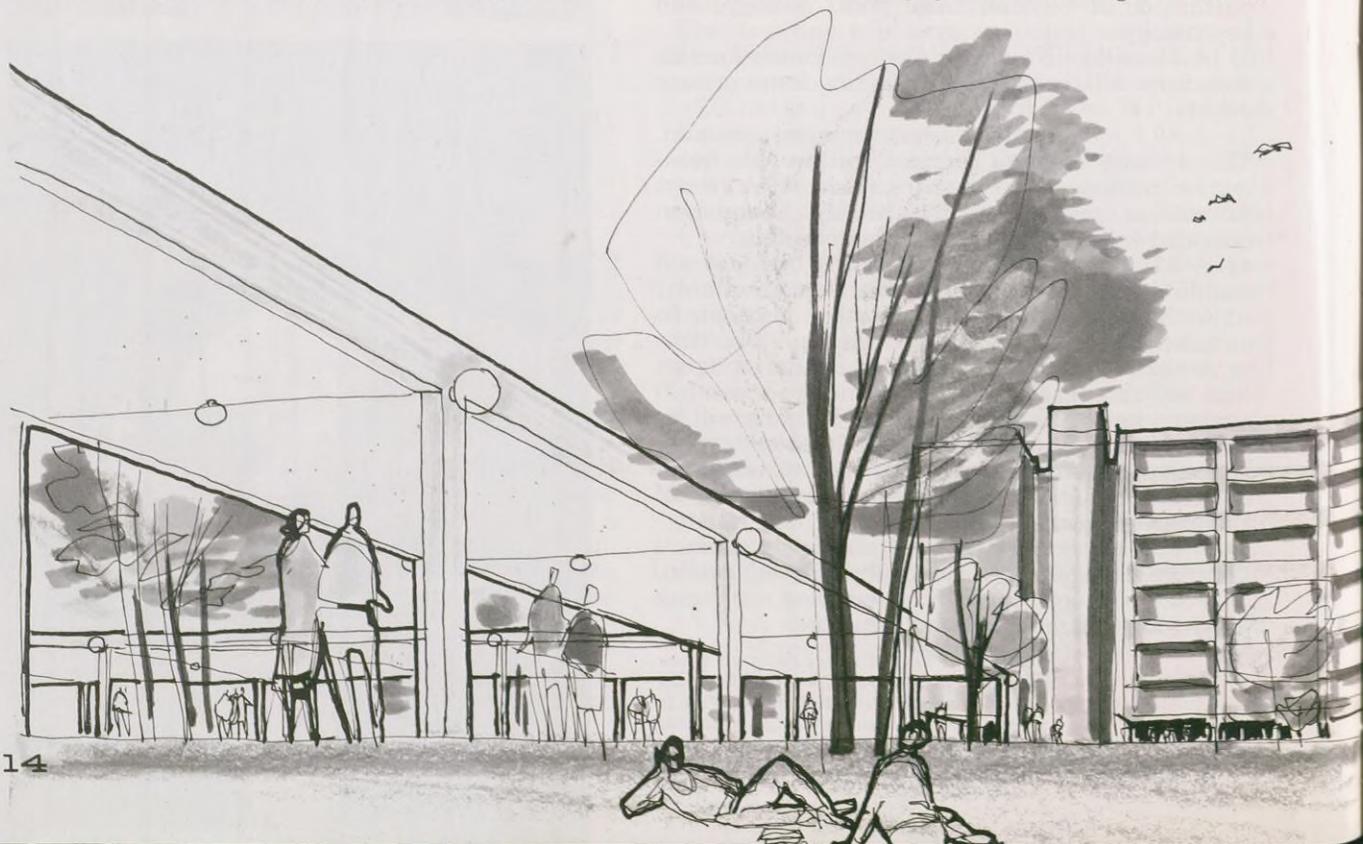
CAR PROJECTION. Someone has said that a college president's main assignment is providing football for alumni, sex for students, and parking for faculty. The latter may be the biggest problem at UH, where some 28,500 cars will need space by 1970, and high-rise garages cost more than \$2,000 per car space.

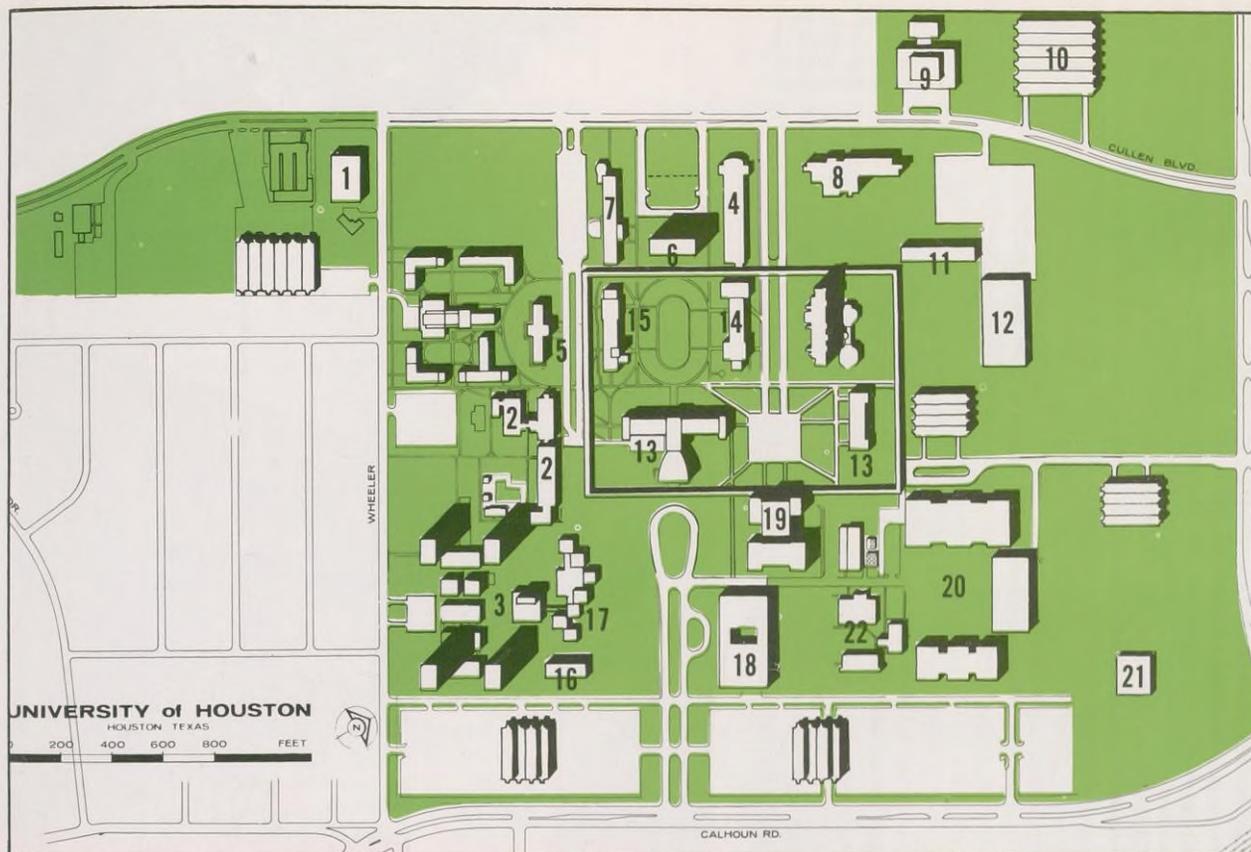


more prominent place, making wider and more practical walkways, planting separate groupings of trees and colorful flowers, having smaller pools with fountains, and providing more benches for seating.

A new and similar plaza is being considered for the space in front of the library. Through traffic has already been blocked off from the circle in front of that building. Graham suggests plowing up the drives now in that space and the ill-conceived walkways that few students follow in front of the Library to create another large and inviting plaza similar to the one described above.

He also would like to re-do the courtyards of the old dorm complex to provide for more pleasant student use. For instance, there is ample space there for seating and planting, as well as for outdoor table tennis, shuffle board, and even a small square for dancing. Students often sit on the steps of OB Hall and play guitars and sing or read or





PRELIMINARY PLAN. Administrators and planners have devised dozens of tentative plans as academic concepts and enrollment projections are altered. The most current plan includes a fine arts center, a new dorm complex, a new law building, a science complex, and a field house.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Home Economics & Nursery | 7. Business | 13. Classrooms and Offices | 19. Library |
| 2. Student Services | 8. Science and Research | 14. Science | 20. Engineering |
| 3. Dorms | 9. Field House | 15. Liberal Arts | 21. Law |
| 4. Chemistry—Pharmacy | 10. Parking | 16. Continuing Education | 22. Architecture |
| 5. Religion Center | 11. Science Expansion | 17. Fine Arts | |
| 6. Administration | 12. Technology | 18. University Center | |

visit. This whole area is a part of their dorm-home and should be enhanced, Graham feels.

One of the primary difficulties Graham faces is money. When so much is needed for actual classroom construction, it is not easy to squeeze enough out of building budgets for adequate landscaping. Even though part of the budget for each new building being constructed will be allocated to landscaping for that building area, there is still difficulty in finding funds to landscape areas not closely related to those buildings.

Another problem facing Graham and CRS is that almost all of UH's remaining land area where buildings must be built is covered with precious trees. A rule of thumb has been set that trees may be cut to construct buildings but not parking lots. Included in the evolving long-range plan is an intention to surround the perimeter of the campus with new pine and oaks trees.

Graham, ruefully quoting the famous poem that "only God can make a tree" and noting that it even takes God 20 years to make a big one, foresees a time when a drive down Calhoun, Wheeler, Cullen, or Elgin Streets will be like driving around the tree-lined periphery of neighboring Rice Uni-

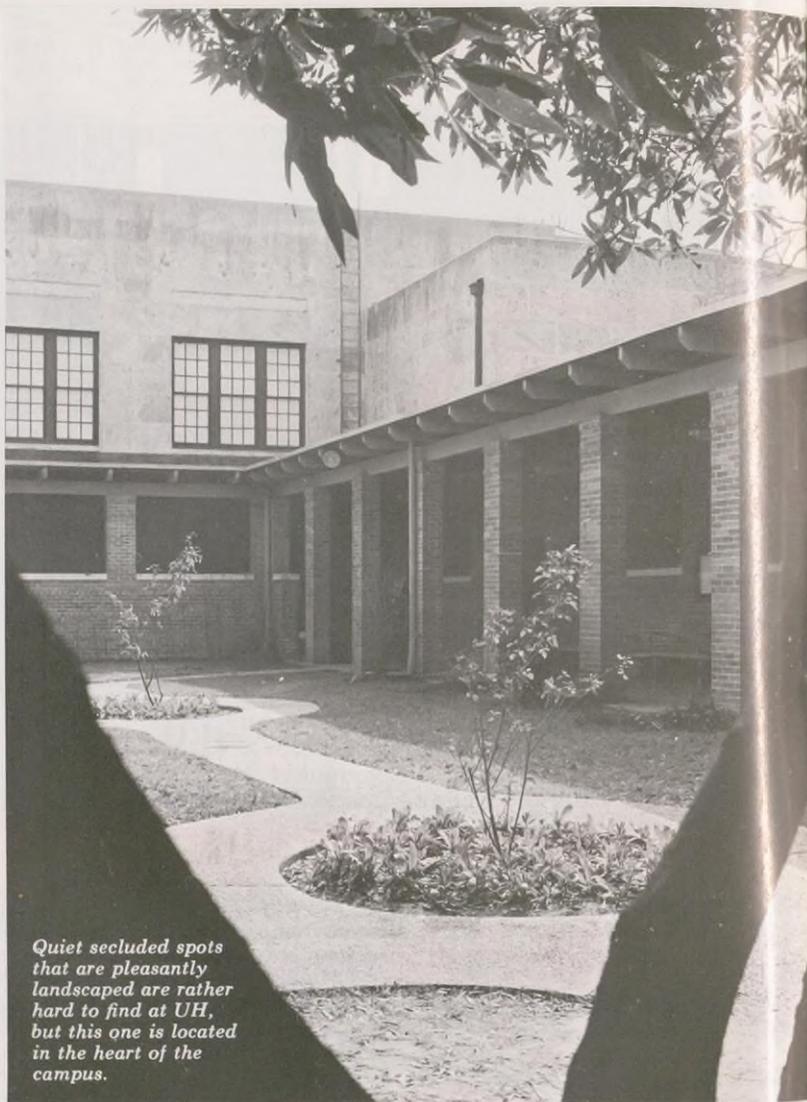
versity campus. "Those trees were planted around 1915," Graham notes, "and at that time they looked as scrawny as the ones we are planting now. But ours will grow — eventually."

Indeed so. By next spring, thanks to the efforts of Graham and Steve Sakach, long in charge of the maintenance of grounds, red and white crepe myrtle around the new parking lots should be in bloom, and recently planted azaleas and other flowering shrubs should also brighten what many have felt has long been a dismal landscaping scene.

Involved in the landscaping, but more specifically directed by CRS and Graham, is the placement of sidewalks. With violations of walkways the rule rather than the exception at UH, "cow-paths" crisscross the existing walks, often in spite of chains and hated signs reading "Keep Off the Grass." One coed was recently seen standing all alone before such a sign storming away that the grass belonged to her too and that if the maintenance men would walk around the campus instead of taking up the sidewalks with their little buggies, they would know where the sidewalks should go.

CRS has recommended the construction of a

Sidewalks — unbuilt, ill-planned, ignored, roped off, narrow, illogical, broken, muddy — spoil pleasant entrances, courtyards, plazas, and landscaping.



Quiet secluded spots that are pleasantly landscaped are rather hard to find at UH, but this one is located in the heart of the campus.

large covered sidewalk circling the inner campus. This walk would be intended to help restore the personal scale which the towering buildings ignore and would be a physical symbol of the pedestrian campus. Again, lack of money is the element most likely to kill this idea. It is certainly not expected to be constructed within the foreseeable future.

Sidewalks are only one aspect of pedestrian problems at UH. A commuter school of the first order, the University has inherited a car-pedestrian-parking problem of gigantic proportions. Cars, until very recently, cut through every part of the campus, and students — ignoring physical fitness directives — often drive from one class to another. To walk from the library to class reading a book would be suicidal. The absent-minded professor strolling around in contemplation of Plato would be run over the first day at UH.

CRS says that all this must change. Very soon now they hope to banish cars from the inner campus altogether. Even President Hoffman may have to walk. The academic core of buildings will be kept to within a quarter-mile radius, an easy walking distance.

But if students and faculty must park and

walk, parking places will be hard to come by. Already a problem, the situation could be unbearable by 1970. If surface parking were constructed for all the cars that will then be on campus, every remaining inch of space would go for parking. This obviously cannot happen.

The answer could be parking garages. However, the cost of these structures soars higher than the buildings. Surface parking now costs approximately \$300-\$325 per car space. One-story facilities cost \$1,125 per car space, and multi-story garages cost \$2,000 and more per car space. Obviously, present student parking fees cannot offset that kind of cost.

Commercial garage owners are able to pay for such facilities because of the rapid turnover of traffic. Many cars can be parked in the same space during the day and each pays a fee. On a campus, however, only one or two cars will occupy the same space each day.

A further wrinkle in the concrete comes from the fact that donors wanting to give money for parking lots are unknown. They can be convinced of the benefits of a lab or a library, but hardly a parking garage. And universities are prohibited from using state funds to construct or maintain

parking facilities. If CRS and the regents can solve this crisis by 1970, they will apparently have worked a miracle.

It could well be said that the administration and the Building Committee of the Board of Regents (which includes Mrs. Gus Wortham, Mr. C. T. Parker, Mr. George S. Hawn, and the chairman, Mr. James T. Duke) have in effect performed miracles already. To have made the transition into the state system and at the same time to have undertaken such a dramatic building program was both necessary and remarkable. The word "critical" is no longer being used by administrators in reference to space needs, though there are still very cramped quarters for some departments. Many faculty members still consider the situation intolerable, but the buildings under construction will help enormously.

UH has a good record for efficient year-round utilization of space. Because of this, it will undoubtedly receive a very sizeable portion of the state ad valorem tax funds recently allocated to colleges and universities on the bases of utilization and enrollment. In fact, an expert in the field of campus planning has listed seven criteria for expanding the use of the campus and UH fills all but one: year-round operation; cooperative work and study programs that take students off campus part-time; equipment such as language labs and television; late evening classes; Saturday classes; some large classes; and a junior year abroad program that would take juniors off campus each year. Rumbblings are even beginning to be heard

from honors students and others who want to take their junior years in Europe.

And so University of Houston regents and administrators and planners and faculty work to design a plan for growth which will at once meet specific needs and be flexible enough to be altered as the University changes. This task is not easy. But neither is it impossible. And it is essential and exciting. Again, William Caudill has summarized the challenge well:

It is difficult to produce an architecture for a university that expresses in no uncertain terms that it is tailored for higher education; that higher education is dynamic, and that a university is not a depository; that the most beautiful, most functional, and most stimulating buildings on this earth should be on the campus.

The campus should be an exciting place for people to get together, as well as a haven for the lone scholar who wants to probe deep without interference from others. There should be all kinds of spaces which respond to all kinds of activities. It should be a living campus in the truest sense.⁸

The living campus at UH is undergoing dramatic change. The plan for growth will assure that the change is toward ever more enlightened educational endeavor within a functional and exciting architectural setting.

¹Richard P. Dober, *Campus Planning*, (Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 1963).

²Frank MacShane, "The Horrors at Berkeley, or Did Architecture Make Students Riot?" *Art News*, (September, 1965).

³"The Ivyless Halls of Yale," *Holiday*, (May, 1965).

⁴William W. Caudill, "What Makes a Campus More Than its Buildings?" *College and University Business*, (October, 1964).

⁵"Harvard Tweed," *Newsweek*, (October 11, 1965).

⁶Jan Talbot, editor, "The Practice of the Caudill Rowlett Scott Firm," a brochure.

⁷Wilson H. Elkins, "Myth and Fact About a Large University," *Educational Record*, (Spring, 1965).

⁸Caudill, *op. cit.*

A Freshman's Impression

UH student Walter Morse here offers his impression of some of the development problems at UH. Walt is a freshman from New York State who says he enjoys the University very much. His cartoons regularly appear in the student newspaper.



FOR A FINE ARTS BUILDING, THE MONEY'S YOURS. BUT, NO SIR, NOT ONE CENT FOR A BESSIE B. BUCKS MEMORIAL PARKING LOT!



WELCOME TO FRESHMAN ORIENTATION. THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME WE WILL HOLD OUR LARGER CLASSES IN THE ASTRODOME. HOPEFULLY, HOWEVER, BY 1985 . . .



THESE SKYSCRAPERS WERE SUPPOSED TO ELIMINATE LONG HIKES ACROSS CAMPUS, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE HIKES UP FIVE FLIGHTS, FELLOWS?



SEASON TICKETS ON SALE NOW! HURRY! HURRY!



Welch



Gentry



Traylor



Kahlden



McLean



Axtell



Miller



Martin

BILLBOARD

ALUMNI NEWS

Business

Giles M. Rayburn, '64, is a trainee in the Houston office of General American Life Insurance Company.

John R. Mills, '65, a second lieutenant in the Army, completed a nine-week armor officer orientation course at the Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky, on February 4. He received his commission in 1965 through the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of Houston.

John Newton Kahlden, Jr., '57, has been named to the Vice President's Club at the Houston branch office of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. Membership in the prestige organization is awarded to company representatives who meet high standards in service to clients and in sales performance. Kahlden is a member of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He is married to the former Wanda Harris of Houston.

John D. Allen, Jr., '63, has joined A. H. Robins, a pharmaceutical manufacturing company, as a medical service representative. Allen has been assigned to the company's South Texas division and will be working in the Houston area.

William J. Jarren, '56, a captain in the Army, took part in Flying Tackle II, a one-week field training exercise conducted by I Corps in Korea. Capt. Jarren participated in weapons firing and tactical maneuvers designed to maintain the combat proficiency of his unit.

Clyde Robert Axtell, Jr., '59, an employee of the Internal Revenue Service was recently presented a citation from the President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped. He also has been nominated by the IRS for Handicapped Man of the Year. Selection will be made this spring. Axtell contracted polio in 1952, and was retired from military service for disability.

Bryant Loring Manning, '63, has been named assistant vice president of Houston Bank & Trust Co. He specializes in estate planning.

Sam W. Sicola, '63, was named assistant cashier at Houston Bank & Trust Co. Sicola is presently supervisor of the commercial notes department.

Laura M. Patterson, M.B.A., '51, received her doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Texas on January 29. Presently an associate professor of business administration at Southwest Texas State College, Miss Patterson's dissertation was entitled "Preferences in Administrative Styles Based on an Inquiry into Perceptions of the Ideal Structure of the University Chairman."

Allen D. Gentry, '52, a major in the Air Force, has been awarded the U.S. Air Force Medal at Carswell AFB, Texas. Major Gentry is a member of the Strategic Air Command and was commissioned by direct appointment.

Sam G. Miller, '62, has joined the Houston office of Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc., as an account executive in the advertising and public relations agency's newly expanded sales promotion department. He was formerly an account supervisor with Baxter & Korge, Houston.

Arts and Sciences

Larry K. Slayton, M.A., has joined the staff of Bonner & Moore Associates, Inc., as a staff consultant in the programming systems division. He was formerly manager of programming services at Service Bureau Corporation in Houston.

Virginia Welch has been named Broadcast Media Director of Rives, Dyke and Company, Houston-based advertising and public relations firm. Mrs. Welch formerly was Radio and TV Director of The Berkley Agency, Inc., and was creative director of radio station KXYZ, Houston.

Gorman Beacham, '65, is working under a doctorate fellowship at Michigan State University in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He received First Honorable Mention in the *Saturday Review* in the Short Story competition.

William Marquart III, '64, is now working on his doctorate at Oxford, England. He is presently teaching at Pembroke College.

Terry Long received his Masters from UH in 1962. He taught two years at Texas A & M, and is now working on a doctorate fellowship at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

Terence Martin, '65, received his master's degree in January. He and his wife have joined the Peace Corps and will go to the Dominican Republic.

Paul Dempsey, '64, is now teach-



ing at South Texas College in Houston.

Mrs. Robert German (Light Bailey), M.A., '64, is now teaching in the English Department at Texas A & I in Kingsville.

Donald Noble, M.A., '62, was an instructor at UH for two years, and is now the college representative for South Texas at Polk-Rinehart, Winstan, New York.

Evelyn Brubaker Spiller, M.A., '65, is a member of the English faculty at Lee College in Baytown, Texas.

Leonard Leff, M.A., '65, is now teaching in the English Department at McNiece College in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Edna Akin Ramsey, M.A., '65, is on the English faculty at Blinn Junior College in Brenham, Texas.

John Douglas Uzzell, M.A., '64, is on the English faculty at Tarleton State College in Stephenville.

Engineering

John Edgar Traylor, M.E., '49, took over the first of the year as president of Utility Supply Company in Houston. Mr. Traylor had served for several years as vice-president of that company which deals in water works supplies. He and his wife Louise and one of two daughters reside in Houston.

Clyde V. Byers, P.E., '49, has been promoted to manager of the Kansas City district of Nalco Chemical Company's Industrial Division. Byers, who has been an area manager in the Kansas City district since 1964, joined Nalco in 1954.

Ellis Allen, C.E., '51, has been named president of Jamaica Beach, Inc. Allen is also vice-president for engineering in the Jamaica Corporation and heads the Resort Division. Allen lives with his wife and five children in Houston.

Law

Jerry McAfee, J.D., '52, is now engaged in the general practice of law at 212 Westbury Square Professional Building, 5322 Bellfort, Houston, 77035.

Travis Johnson, '62, has been appointed County Judge in El Paso. He has the distinction of being the youngest county judge in the state and the youngest in the history of El Paso.

Jerald D. Mize, '62, has resigned as an assistant U.S. Attorney to enter private law practice. He was assistant

chief of the criminal section of U.S. Attorney Woodrow Seale's office. Mize is joining the firm of Dollahan & deYbarronda, 401 Houston First Savings Building.

John Mark Johnston, '65, has been elected vice president and trust officer of Houston Bank & Trust Co. He and his wife Frances are the parents of two sons, Stephen and Michael, and a daughter Jeanette.

Optometry

Terry Jon Thelen, '65, has been graduated at Gunter AFB, Alabama, from the orientation course for U.S. Air Force optometrists. Dr. Thelen is being reassigned to Clark AB, Philippines, for duty with the Pacific Air Forces.

Jerry A. McLean, '65, a second lieutenant in the Air Force, has also been graduated from the orientation course for U.S. Air Force optometrists at Gunter AFB, Alabama. He is married to the former Laurel J. Hargreaves.

Architecture

Dr. Jack Waggoner, '59, who works with the Manned Spacecraft Center, recently developed a technique for examining Apollo vehicle displays and controls to determine their "criticality to astronaut operations in space."

Gerald Lynn Williams, '64, an Army Second Lieutenant, participated in a five-week field training exercise conducted by the 4th Armored Division in Grafenwohr, Germany. Lt. Williams, a forward observer officer in Battery A, 2nd Battalion of the division's 78th Artillery, arrived overseas in July, 1965.

Technology

Robert S. Mosby, Jr., '64, a second lieutenant in the Air Force, has been graduated at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, from the course for U.S. Air Force Communications officers. Lt. Mosby is being reassigned to Hunter AFB, Georgia, for duty with the Air Force Communications Service.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Cocktail parties, luncheons, lengthy telephone conversations, boxes and boxes of materials still to be mailed to waiting alumni, receipts, barbe-

ques, certificates, doorbells — such is the annual alumni fund drive at the University of Houston. Fund Director Ross Sherohman hovers over a desk piled and overflowing with cards, addresses, checks, and letters trying to work his way across the desk to a telephone to talk to interested alumni who want to know what they can do to help him to meet this year's quota of alumni giving to the University of Houston. Federation Director Charles Gray follows his cigar around the halls and the offices of his staff, encouraging first one and then another to turn out more work than any one of them ever thought he was capable of. And Harry Hedges, this year's campaign chairman, sports a calendar that is so marked up with dates on which he is to meet with this alumni chapter or that class of lawyers that he sometimes has to call in to Charlie or Ross to be sure where he's to be next.

All of this is to say that the Federation is deep in the heart of its biggest and most promising fund campaign to date. This year, as has already been reported to alumni earlier, dues memberships have been eliminated and all alumni are being encouraged to give donations of any size to help in the growth and development of their University.

Alumni themselves are surely the most active in this campaign — although Ross and Charlie and Harry are fairly hard to keep up with. Each alumni worker in the campaign — and some 1,000 are expected to participate before its conclusion — will contact personally five individuals and talk with them about the University and its astonishing growth, dramatic changes, and pressing needs. These workers are volunteers. They have answered a request for participation in larger numbers this year than ever before. In calls and letters and conversations, they have applauded the retirement of the dues system and contributed both money and time to identify themselves with the ongoing and exciting endeavor of higher education. They are being rewarded with food and drink and handshake and certificates, but more importantly with their own sense of personal satisfaction.

This promises to be a successful campaign — not only in raising necessary funds for books and bricks and biologists, but in increasing commu-

nication and cooperation among the organized alumni of the University of Houston.

Engineers

About one hundred persons attended a dinner meeting and cocktail party held recently by the Cullen College of Engineering Alumni Association at the Houston Engineering and Scientific Society Building. Dean Charles V. Kirkpatrick spoke to the group about the goals of engineering education and the relation of technology to today's society. This was one in a series of engineering alumni meetings which have proven very successful.

CAMPUS NEWS

The Cougar Wins National Award

The *Cougar*, the daily campus newspaper, recently won an All-American rating from the Associated Collegiate Press of the University of Minnesota. The rating is based upon a newspaper's accuracy, quality of writing, news balance, headlines, makeup, photography, sports writing, and features. When the winning of the award was publicized, many students wondered why the *Cougar* had won such a rating. These students had often disagreed with its approaches to issues and its editorial policy. Some students even refused to read it, calling it such names as "Muckraking Press" and "Yellow Press".

Recently, the UH daily newspaper has come under various forms of student attack because of the paper's editorializing for a particular candidate in a recent Student Association election. In the paper of Tuesday, March 8, a letter to the editor included this statement:

"... My point is this, Mr. Editor. Does a paper in a monopolistic situation, such as the daily *Cougar*, owe its readers the right to form their own ideas from unbiased reports of the news? I believe so, Mr. Editor, I believe so."

Sponsor of the *Cougar*, Ross Strader, journalism professor at UH, has a different opinion of the situation:

"The *Cougar* has the same responsibility as do major newspapers in regard to elections. Readers need newspapers for guidance."

According to Edith Bell, past editor of the *Cougar*, it is the responsibility of the newspaper to let students know both sides of the issue in a campaign or in any other public activity. The real problem, Edith feels, is not endorsing either one candidate or another, but is the way the endorsement is handled. It is the editor's responsibility to make sure that both sides are shown in their proper perspective.

The *Cougar*; the *Houstonian*, the UH yearbook; and *The Harvest*, a UH literary publication; are all under the policies of the Student Publications Committee. The committee is composed of a chairman appointed

by the President of the University; a vice chairman, who is the chairman of the communication arts department; the adviser of the *Cougar* and the *Houstonian*; the sponsor of the *Harvest*; a communication arts faculty member; the Dean of Students; and several students, including the *Cougar* and *Houstonian* editors and the *Harvest* editor. The committee sets up standards and policies for the three publications, but does not censor them in any way. The bylaws state that "Editors of these publications are expected to exercise all of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of a free press as we know it in the United States today. They are specifically charged with understanding that freedom automatically involves responsibility and judgment."

The editor of the *Cougar* is appointed by the Student Publications Committee, and is then free to pick his staff, with the consent of the *Cougar* faculty adviser. UH students have no part in the election of the editor or the appointment of the newspaper staff.

The *Cougar* does not normally turn its back on a controversial subject. The editor took a stand in the national presidential election of 1964. There have also been several local issues in which the *Cougar* saw fit to express its opinion. A certain amount of controversy occurred when the Houston school board refused to have its meetings televised; the *Cougar* wrote an editorial on this occasion. The question of dress standards at Lamar High School developed into quite a moral and philosophical issue when a son's father insisted that sandals and Prince Charles haircuts were correct dress for a high school boy. The *Cougar* also expressed an opinion on this issue. Of course, the *Cougar* frequently editorializes on the safety and security department's rigid maintenance of parking lots around campus.

Upon becoming a daily paper in the fall, the *Cougar* has been able to cover three times as much news as before, and is able to do it in a timely and fresh manner, rather than rehashing old news.

"The problem," explained Edith Bell, who was editor last fall, "is that there is too much happening for too little staff and everyone has to be somewhere at a certain time and they can't always manage it."

Presently, the UH journalism school is not accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities for education in journalism. The only two schools in Texas with such accreditation are the University of Texas and Texas A & M. Very shortly, however, the Association will pay a visit to UH to decide for the first time whether or not it deserves such accreditation. Forty-seven schools and departments across the nation are presently accredited with the association.

A Student Court

Last fall a new concept in student life was initiated at the University. With the full approval of the administration, a student court was elected

by the students to make disciplinary decisions that affect the future university status of students convicted of punishable actions. The court becomes involved in cases ranging from individual misdemeanors to campus-wide violations of rules in elections.

The court, which consists of a chief justice, three student associate justices, a student alternate, and a faculty justice, is consulted when there is a question of a student's violating campus rules and regulations set forth in the constitution of the Student Association. It has jurisdiction in all cases except traffic violations.

A student may choose to be brought before the court or before the respective deans. (Several students have indicated that they prefer going before the administration rather than their peers; many of them feel that the administration would be less severe than the court.) The prosecutor is the Dean of Men or the Dean of Women.

Usually law students serve as defenders for the court, though an accused student may have anyone — say, Percy Foreman — if he so desires, and if the person is willing to represent him. The court hears testimony and may ask questions. After the court has all the evidence it needs to reach a decision, it leaves the room to deliberate. The justices decide on the guilt or innocence and the punishment of the defendant. Their alternatives are no action, verbal warning, official warning (in writing), disciplinary probation with specified dates, or suspension with dates specified and posted on the transcript. The dean passes the decision on to the defendant. If displeased with the decision of the court, a student may appeal to the Dean of Men or Dean of Women, and if dissatisfied with this decision, may appeal to the President of the University.

In many ways, the student court is similar to a regular court. A student does not have to testify against himself; he has a written statement of the charges against him and knows what the court will consider in these charges; and there is a summary of the charges related to him before he enters the courtroom. Witnesses for the defendant may be present and may also be questioned by the justices. Any student may visit the court unless the defendant wishes the courtroom to be cleared.

Shortly the court will act on a case involving the processes of a campus election. It is perhaps in this capacity that the court will have its largest challenge in reaching an equitable solution and its broadest impact upon student life.

An all-campus election was recently held for Student Association officers. The debate formed up around a pro-Greek — non-Greek campaign. The *Cougar*, daily campus newspaper, came out in favor of the non-Greek candidate for president. As usual, the student body received this editorial policy with both chagrin and excitement; some students so heatedly opposed the action that they marched over to the *Cougar* office

and burned copies of the paper at the front door. But the campaign otherwise seemed relatively quiet and aroused all too little controversy.

Within 24 hours after the election, however, Allan Soffar, defeated candidate for the Graduate School senate seat, charged that there were discrepancies in the election process. Soffar, who is being counseled by four law students, will go before the student court to make his charges official. He has had the ballots impounded, and intends to have the court investigate both the election code and the particular election. David Berg, one of Soffar's law student attorneys, has stated that "there were discrepancies in the procedure of voting and in the election commission's invalidating some of the ballots."

What action will be taken if the court upholds Soffar's complaint is not certain. It is up to the court to decide whether or not the actions as charged were in violation of the election and whether the code is equitable. It is conceivable that the court could demand that the code be revised.

It seems fortunate to most observers that the University of Houston sees fit in this time of student rebellion against arbitrary administrative control to place to such a great extent the affairs of its students in their own hands.

A New Place for Placement

When the Student Services Building is erected next fall, the UH Placement Center will be given plush offices on the first floor—a far cry from its simple beginnings. Laughingly reminiscing, Miss Lou Russell, the director of the Center, recently stood at an open window and talked about the time when her office was out among the trees.

In 1946 when Miss Russell opened the Center, there were two part-time counselors who met in an office so small it would hold only two people at a time. Students waited under the trees for their interviews. The big move to a lean-to trailer came in 1948. The door was so low everyone bumped his head. The Center moved to its present location in 1951.

At one time jobs were relatively scarce and when a company called for an interview, the staff had a small scale celebration. Now a company sometimes must call two years in advance to arrange interviews.

When the center needed jobs for students and too few were forthcoming, Miss Russell sent student "boosters" out to acquaint companies with the University and with the Placement Center. She remembers when Johnny Goyen, Jack and Welcome Wilson, Sue and Bill Sherrill, Roger Jeffery, the McInish brothers, Ben DeBois, and Clark Brandon all were out telling her story to local employers.

Miss Russell has always been the Center's best booster, however. She has traveled all over the country telling people about her students. She has brought the Center to its position in the Top Ten in the nation.

The College Placement Council appointed her to a committee to develop a national plan for all college placement centers to follow. She has written articles on career opportunities for the *College Placement Manual* and other publications.

"I once held a meeting three doors down from McNamara's office in the Pentagon," confided Miss Russell. She was then serving on a McNamara committee of leading American women.

In the offices in the new building, there will be a career library with private interview rooms, and offices for the staff. Patiently waiting to vacate the painfully crowded quarters the Center now occupies, Miss Russell sometimes has to think back to her old lean-to trailer in order to appreciate fully what she now is being given.

Through the past nearly-20 years, in all kinds of conditions, Lou Russell has never forgotten her philosophy for placement—that no student should suffer because of lack of attention or lack of service. The new offices should assure that this remains possible.

Books



Dr. Robert I. Giesberg, University of Houston associate professor of history, recently presented copies of his new book *The Treaty of Frankfurt* to M. Jacques Dessoudres, French cultural attache for Houston, so that the book can be placed in the French archives in Paris. The book is a study in diplomatic history of the period between September 1870 through September 1873 and concerns the treaty which ended the Franco-Prussian War. The presentation to Dessoudres was a recognition of cooperation extended to Dr. Giesberg by the French government during the book's preparation. The book was published by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Letters To The Editor

Editor:

The current copy, namely Vol. 4, No. 2, of *Reflections*, has been received by this writer. In an article on page 2 of said publication the following quotation appears: "or one coffee pot for the faculty-student lounge in the Law School?" It then stated that twenty dollars would buy such a coffee pot for the Law School.

Until now I have not been impressed by L.B.J.'s "pocket of poverty" program, but it appears "in the land of the big rich" certain pockets of poverty exist—namely, the

faculty-student lounge of the University of Houston Law School.

I am enclosing my check for twenty dollars for the specific purpose of purchasing a coffee pot for the lounge. It is unbelievable to me that such a coffee pot is not in existence with such distinguished and rich alumni as Clyde Woody, defender of Candy Mossler, John Kiibler, confidant of the Governor of Texas, and Larry Dio, owner and landlord of southeast Texas. It would appear to me that such non-existent coffee pot would have been in existence long before now.

Along with said check, I was also contemplating enclosing one dollar in United States currency, backed up by neither gold nor silver, but upon reflection, I have come to the conclusion that one of the rich alumni will purchase the coffee for the coffee pot that is about to come into existence, which previously had been non-existent.

Judge Howard Lee White
Editor's Note: No such rich alumnus as aforementioned has come forward to date to purchase said coffee, just in case anyone is interested in this now non-existent role.

Editor:

The February issue of *EXtra* is a joy. It is such a wonderful experience to encounter sheer beauty and liberal amounts of idealism in a college publication after being affronted by iconoclastic immorality, irrationalism, scepticism, and ugliness of many forms in college publications.

As an alumna of three universities, (and as a reader of non-collegiate magazines and newspapers about college publications) I have become thoroughly disgusted.

So the current issue of *EXtra* gave me a monumental lift of spirits. Thanks for a breath of spiritual air, of sanity, and beauty. Let's have more of it.

Mrs. Kenneth Carter

Editor:

As I presently have the retarded case load here, I would appreciate having an extra copy (of the December *EXtra*) to use with families. Should you have unused copies, we could use them to give hope to families of retarded. It is the most graphic presentation of what can be done for our retarded that I have seen.

Harold McClure
Caseworkers, Anoka
County Welfare Dept.
Anoka, Minnesota

Editor:

I am so pleased and proud of the February issue of *EXtra*. I never expected to see such a beautiful layout of my poems, even on the cover, too. Gaye Doehring did an excellent job. Even my dog Brown broke into print, which I think, pleased me about as much as anything in the whole story!

Vassar Miller

Editor:

I enjoyed the discourse between Arthur Miller and Dr. Evans. Could you possibly give me a mailing address whereby to reach Mr. Miller?

Carl Carruth

Editor's Note: Roxbury, Connecticut.

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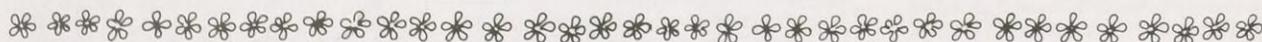
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