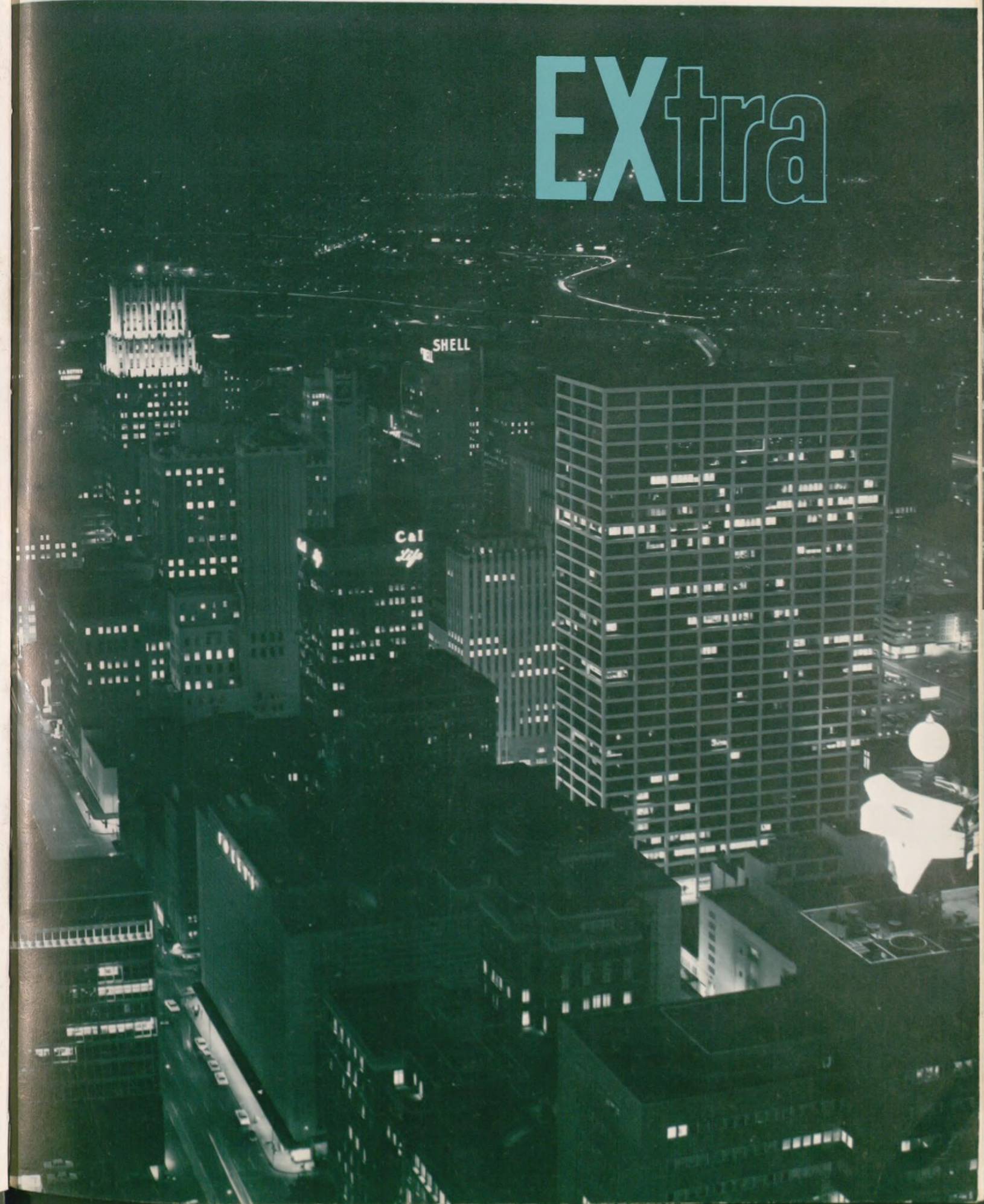


# EXtra





RAY BLACKSTONE

**THE COVER** and photo above capture a moment in the lives of Houston — the city and the university. Their inter-relationships and destinies are discussed at length in this issue.

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# EXtra

University of Houston  
Alumni Federation

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### EDITOR'S NOTES:

When the theme for this EXtra was decided upon, the staff began to think together in terms of the University's character as a "city university." Its historic relationship with the city of Houston, its problems as a commuter school, the contribution to student growth which the metropolitan atmosphere affords—these and other aspects of the theme were discussed, researched, and explored. The result was, for all of us, a certain sense of astonishment. It is axiomatic that the University benefits by the growth and prosperity of the city in which it is located; yet none of us had sufficiently appreciated the extent to which UH is involved in Houston's emergence. If Houston is destined to be one day the largest city in the world, it is exciting to contemplate the future of our University.

Size itself, either in the city or the University, does not guarantee excellence in education, as President Hoffman has often pointed out while UH's enrollment continues to skyrocket; the University is dedicated not to size but to quality. However, Houston and its University are caught up in the population explosion, and can expect no reversal. As a modern urban university in a city of unprecedented growth and prosperity, UH may be expected to share in the city's success and meet the city's challenge to provide it with brains, research, creative ideas, and community service. If UH accomplishes this, it cannot escape becoming an outstanding university, even as it finds room for increasing numbers of students.

In almost every great population center may be found one or more of the nation's best universities, many with enrollments quite as large or larger than ours. Take for instance, Columbia University (enrollment 22,275 in 1963), New York University (enrollment 39,259 in 1963), Harvard University (enrollment 13,564 in 1963), University of Pittsburgh (enrollment 12,620 in 1963) and George Washington University (enrollment 12,876 in 1963). Population density of itself would seem to have little to do with the growth of a university; however, population density means industry and scientific endeavor, which feed upon the university's research and demand the university's brain children, paying for this in terms of dollar support in contracts and grants. Each of the above schools have benefited enormously from such interplay with their metropolises.

So shall we. (The presence of NASA alone has made a vast difference not only to Houston but to UH.) Alumni should be aware of the almost unlimited possibilities for their alma mater, and be glad.

G.F.

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**HOUSTON: THE**



**AND THE**



*by Glenda Fuller*

**L**OCATED as it is in the center of Texas' largest city, the University of Houston is deeply involved in the developments which are altering the character and pace of life on the "Go Coast." Far from being an isolated ivory tower, the University is literally in the middle of Houston's life, responsive to the city's problems and benefiting by the city's growth. This interaction between classroom and city is typical of metropolitan universities across the country.

And yet, in a way, UH is almost more than typical. It was conceived as an adjunct to the city school system and has never completely abandoned this image of itself. The University, in spite of admission to the state system, higher entrance standards, more rigid standards of academic excellence, and the enrollment of countless non-residents, has neither lost sight of its original purposes, nor placed sole emphasis upon maintaining high academic standards. The institution, with many another public college and university, is beginning to feel the pull between its two purposes, academic excellence and democratic service, but has held to the goal of fulfilling each concurrently.

There are students and educators who prefer cloistered country schools with their quiet green atmospheres to the city universities, and there is some wisdom in this retreating to nature to gain time and space to think. But UH has never been nor wished to be such a school; it is a metropolitan multiversity — crowded, bustling, in a hurry.

This has caused problems and still does; yet it has also meant that the process of education has its academic setting within the laboratory of a muscular city experience. Longfellow said long ago



that the scholar's place should be "in the dark grey town, where he can feel and hear the throbbing heart of man." Happily our spacious city is not yet dark grey; however, it is throbbing, and the pulse beat can be measured by every UH student who steps out of the classroom onto the city street. And since most UH students are commuters (92%), they spend more time on the street than in the schoolroom, as any distraught driver who is late for class will verify.

The campus and the city so overlap that students of the University are students of the city as well. Significantly, over 75% of the total student



*Houstonians are proud of their city's cultural life; its symphony, professional theatres, and art museums have won international acclaim. In the background is the Houston Museum of Fine Arts.*

enrollment is employed; these students fold their classroom theory neatly and tuck it away in briefcases. Then they take it back to the city, where it is shaken out, tested, reorganized, and often improved upon. In law offices, television studios, department stores, and countless other professions and occupations, students put their academic knowledge to the test of urban practicality.

While social and cultural events on campus are not yet well attended (a current Spring Festival showed an encouraging trend of interest), students are often present for Houston's symphony, opera, professional theatres, pro baseball and football games, art exhibits, and an endless variety of other activities.

Thus, in order to evaluate our University or to understand its student, we must broaden our vision to take in his total environment, the whole campus — our city. Let us then take a long look at "boomtown" and the environment our students find in the nation's sixth largest and fastest growing major city.

## THE CITY

Well over a million people call Houston home, and that number increases by 50,000 each year. Houston has a very young population (median age is only 27.5 years); that may account for the sense of energy and optimism one feels here. ("Houston gives you a feeling of excitement — a competitive excitement, really, like a scoreless ball game at the top of the ninth inning." George Fuermann, *Land of the Big Rich*) Native Houstonians are increasingly rare, as people pour into Houston from all over the world.

Metropolitan Houston covers 1700 square miles, and Main Street runs for nineteen miles through its center. Freeway complexes quarter, bypass, and surround the city, a considerable improvement over the state of affairs when Houston was founded in August 1836 by two brothers who paid slightly more than \$1 an acre for the land. At that time Houston's major problem was its mudholes. (A story goes that one of the city's early historians saw a man buried to his hat top in a mudhole on Main Street. A passerby, seeing the predicament, remarked that the man was in there pretty deep. To which the bogged man raised his head and replied, "And, man, there's a team and a rig under me." *Houston Post Supplement*, January 26, 1958)

Transportation facilities have improved since then, fortunately. Railroad, bus, air, and truck lines as well as barge, coastwise and foreign steam-

ship lines service industries and individuals in the Houston area. The nation's first nuclear-powered merchant vessel — the N.S. Savannah — recently made Houston her first port of call on her maiden voyage. A new intercontinental airport for supersonic jets, the only such facility in the nation with the exception of Washington's Dulles Airport, is under construction 17 miles from downtown Houston and will be operational in 1967. The supersonic planes, scheduled to be in flight by 1970, will have such size and speed that they will not be able to use today's airports and facilities. Traveling faster than the speed of sound, they will put down only once on a continent, and Houston is in a good position to become a chief air center of the nation. ("The new FAA Air Route Traffic Control Center will be especially designed for Houston. . . . There will be no other center like it in the world." Archie W. League, FAA Southwest Region Administrator, *Houston Business*)

● In such a jet age, it might be difficult anywhere except in Texas to remember that Houston is not far removed from its frontier past. Yet alongside the sophistication of the space age, the independent and yet cooperative spirit of the frontier still is evident in Houstonians. (Once a clerk in a downtown drugstore jokingly put out an ice-cream carton with a slot in the top and marked it plainly "H. R. Cullen Retirement Fund." Although Cullen, now deceased, was one of the city's most revered philanthropists and was then worth about \$200 million, the clerk found \$1.17 in the carton when the store closed that night. George Fuermann, *Land of the Big Rich*)

Atop the frontier heritage add the reckless speculation and disregard for tradition which characterized the wildcatting oil boom days; you then have the most common opinion of Houstonians entertained by outsiders — wheeler-dealers. ("In most people's minds, Houston is little more than a cluster of mud huts around the Shamrock Hotel, in cellars of which people hide from the sticky climate, emerging at long intervals to scatter \$1000 bills to the four winds." Gerald Ashford)

And Houston has indeed had its share of eccentric rich. One estimate places the number of millionaires in Houston at 1200. And many of those have been, shall we say, slightly noticeable. (Take, for instance, Silver Dollar Jim West. "He wore a Texas Ranger badge encrusted with diamonds and prowled the streets looking for law breakers, his Cadillac fitted out with four telephones, a two-way radio, a sawed-off shotgun, a 30-30 rifle, a submachine gun, tear gas bombs, and assorted other instruments of persuasion. . . . He had a fleet of about 30 Cadillacs. . . . After his death in 1957, it took a bank two days to remove the \$300,000 in silver dollars found in barrels, cans, and sacks in his cellar." Frank Guisti, "Houston," *United Aircraft Quarterly*.)

This type, though conspicuous by national standards, has always been in the minority and has been noticed with only passing interest by most Houstonians. They are too busy building a metropolis to concentrate on its eccentrics.

● Nature was cooperative with these builders. She supplied in abundance oil, gas, salt, sulphur,

lime, sea water, fresh water, rich agricultural and industrial soils, timber, rangeland for cattle, gravel, gypsum, and other resources which combined within the immediate area to produce boom after boom for the economy. ("Within a 200-mile radius of Houston more wealth is taken from the soil than from any equivalent area on earth." Brigadier General Robert E. Wood, *Readers Digest*, September 1948) Cattle, rice, cotton, oil, gas, chemicals, petrochemicals, refinery products, primary metals, oil field equipment, paper and allied products—the industries and related industries mushroomed. Waste products from one became raw materials for another.

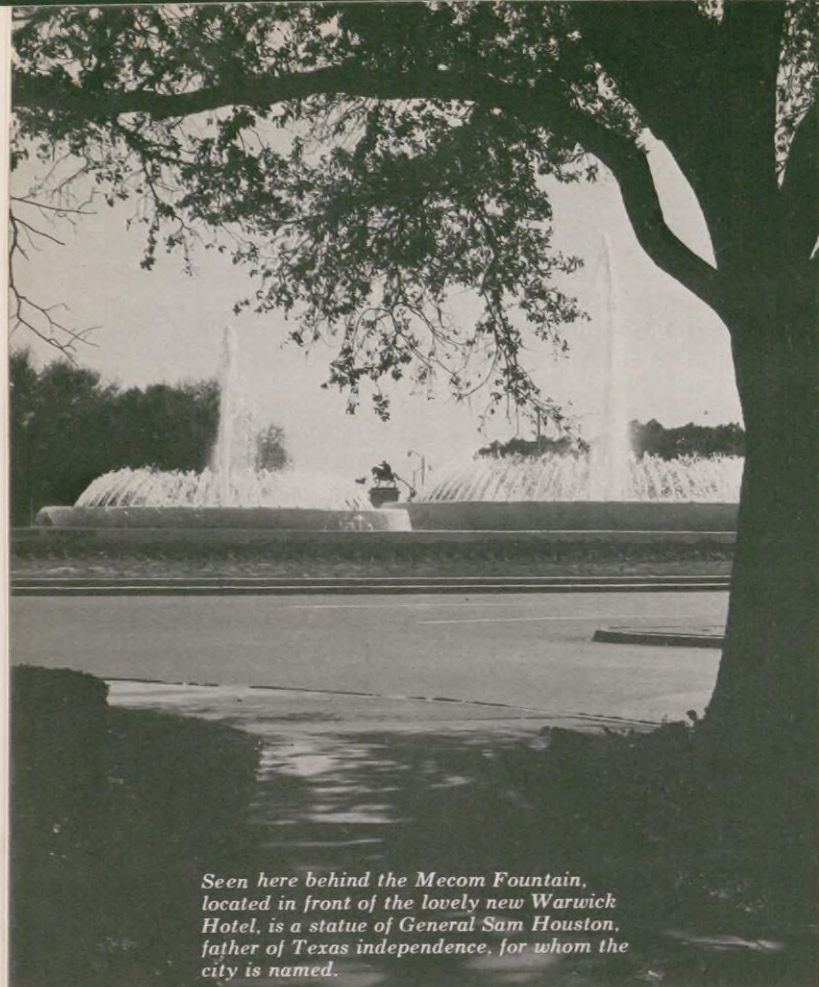
Howard N. Martin, manager of the research department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, summarized Houston's economic growth in a speech to the Chamber on January 28, 1965:

"Metropolitan Houston grew to greatness by adding layer upon layer of economic development. Each succeeding layer or era of development added to, but did not replace developments that preceded it. Unlike single-industry areas of the nation, Houston's strong diversified base offers excellent economic set-back protection from the temporary or technological decline of any one segment of industry."

Of primary importance in this economic prosperity is Houston's port. Fifty miles inland and lacking access to the sea, imaginative and far-sighted Houstonians had as far back as 1840 rolled up their sleeves and cleared and dredged Buffalo Bayou to make a navigable channel to the Gulf of Mexico. The first vessel to come from Galveston to Houston was a steamboat named Laura, and she had to chop her way up the bayou, clearing trees and logjams as she went. The channel was deepened, and in 1915 it was completed. Today the Port of Houston ranks third in the nation in annual tonnage handled, and some 5000 ships per year travel the 50 miles inland to trade with the busy city. Now in the planning stages are two other channels reaching from Galveston Bay through Cedar Bayou. A new port facility and a five-mile channel will be constructed for Humble Oil & Refining Company's new Bayport industrial development which is expected to include \$900 million in plant investment and create 25,000 new jobs. Gulf Oil Company is planning the second channel to service a new petrochemical complex.

● Working in all directions at once, Houston is research oriented and is busily exploring the mysteries of our world. Her part in outer-space exploration is well known, now that she claims the Manned Spacecraft Center. Less well known is the fact that a Houston-based firm, Brown and Root, holds the contract which will begin the exploration of the inner earth. Project Mohole will involve drilling through the earth's crust and into its mantle. Houston also is ideally situated to lead the way in an exciting new exploration—oceanography. Because of Houston's geographic location, its concentration of industry, and the presence of NASA scientists and equipment, Houston may become the focal point of this rapidly expanding research and industrial program which will bring food, drugs, minerals, and other of man's needs from the depths of the sea.

Another type of research being carried on in Houston which is receiving international recogni-



Seen here behind the Mecom Fountain, located in front of the lovely new Warwick Hotel, is a statue of General Sam Houston, father of Texas independence, for whom the city is named.

tion is that of the Texas Medical Center, which has drawn doctors and patients from all over the world, including European royalty and Far Eastern heads of state, to its hospitals. The Center includes ten major hospitals and clinics, three medical schools, and three research institutes. Recently, from this Houston research-treatment-training center came news from Dr. Michael E. DeBakey that an artificial heart should be ready for human use in three to five years.

It is not boasting to say that Houston is one of America's largest, most diversified, and most comprehensive concentrations of industry and commerce and is prominent in research and development. This was one of the reasons why the National Aeronautics and Space Administration located here, producing the latest boom to the economy. (After the Manned Spacecraft Center was occupied in 1961, over 124 space-related firms opened offices here.) Engineers, scientists, and technicians have poured into Houston, and one local resident confidently refers to his city as the new "brain center" of the nation.

● If he is correct, it will nevertheless take some time to convince the rest of the world, which has long considered Houston the world's largest small town and a cultural wasteland. (There is some basis for this assumption. Once a woman reportedly asked Herbert Herrick Fletcher, Houston book dealer, for three yards of light blue books to fit into her living room decor, according to George Fuermann.) Actually Houston has every right to cast off its alleged sense of cultural inferiority. Its listing of cultural activities is now too long and

varied to discuss in detail. But it is impressive enough that it is already being taken for granted by success-happy Houstonians.

The city's newest cultural showroom is to be the Jones Hall for the Performing Arts, scheduled to be opened this spring. It is a gift to the city by Houston Endowment, Inc., a foundation established by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Jones, and is built on the site of the old city auditorium. It is to be a multi-purpose, multi-form facility for all the performing arts, and will have four separate seating capacities for 1800 to 3000 persons. Houstonians are proud of their new temple of the arts, and are not especially worried about their city's cultural reputation. ("One of the biggest kept secrets of recent years is that Houston, that sprawling, booming city on the flatlands of Southeast Texas, is emerging as one of the most exciting cultural centers in the country. . . . When Broadway is at last resigned to its fate as one vast musical comedy with chorus lines and comedians we may find ourselves jetting to Houston to see a play. Perhaps even to hear a concert or visit a museum." George Garrett, *Gentlemen's Quarterly*, October 1963.)

Houston's Museum of Fine Arts, directed by James Johnson Sweeney who was formerly with the Guggenheim, the Contemporary Art Museum, dozens of galleries, the Art League, the Artist Guild, and other organizations all attest to the fact that, as Sweeney has said, Houston's people are actively interested in its arts programs.

The Houston Symphony Orchestra, now conducted by England's Sir John Barbirolli and formerly by Leopold Stokowski, is heard by more than one-third of a million persons each year at one or more of its performances. The orchestra has gained national recognition as a "distinguished" and "brilliant" ensemble. ("The East has learned through the visit of the Houston Symphony that the cultural evolution of the Southwest has quality." *New York Journal American*) Five other orchestras flourish in the city and perform for thousands of Houstonians yearly.

The Houston Grand Opera Association has grown considerably since 1955, and its four productions each year are well attended. Internationally known opera stars often head the casts of these productions, and touring companies and individual concert performances are seen by SRO audiences in Houston. A Ford Foundation grant of \$150,000 received in 1964 is helping the company to broaden its repertoire and to lengthen its season.

The Houston Foundation for Ballet was formed in 1955 and is working toward the establishment of a professional civic ballet company for Houston. Already it is one of eight in America to be offered a \$173,750 Ford Foundation grant if it can match the sum. Its artists perform with the symphony and provide the dance sequences for the Opera Association. Several other local ballet companies perform in the Music Hall, on television, and for private audiences.

Perhaps the Alley Theatre is the most widely recognized of Houston's cultural offerings. Under the brilliant direction of Nina Vance ("Houston is the most stimulating city in the world in which to work with the theatre; Houston recognizes good theatre and will not be satisfied with less than the



*Although oil is not the only factor in Houston's economic growth, it has played a vastly important role. The refining industry concentrated in the Gulf Coast area from Houston in its center is larger than any other refining center in the world. About 3 million barrels of crude oil a day are refined by plants in the area.*

best." Nina Vance) the professional repertory theatre has won international acclaim as one of the best regional theatres in the world. Many national awards and honors have crowned the work of the Alley in recent years. For instance, Nina Vance was one of ten persons selected by Dean Rusk in 1963 to serve on the advisory committee on the arts under the U.S. Advisory Commission on International and Cultural Affairs. Houstonians had an opportunity to express their devotion to the theatre in 1963 when they contributed more than \$900,000 in a drive to match funds for part of a \$2.1 million Ford Foundation grant for a new building for the Alley.

Dozens of other theatres have excellent productions and receive the enthusiastic patronage of Houstonians. It is said that only New York has more live theatre than Houston, and several new Houston theatres are being planned for opening this summer.

Other cultural offerings in Houston are endless — scribblers clubs, poetry societies, historical associations, photographers clubs, great books clubs, and so on. Even its hotels are works of art. The Shamrock, long famous in the Southwest, is now matched by the new Warwick. Houstonian John Mecom has filled the Warwick with art treasures. Paneling dating from the 1700's and brought from some of Europe's famous palaces has been used, along with paintings, statuary, hand-woven rugs, tapestries, antiques, and other art objects which give the Warwick the aura of a museum rather than a hotel. The Rice Hotel, recently remodeled, is emphasizing in its furnishings its historical associations as the one-time site of the Texas Capitol.

● Houstonians are activists, constantly busy with some sport, hobby, or pastime. The only dampening (an appropriate expression) effect upon this activity is the climate. Heat, humidity, and heavy rainfall conspire against Houstonians. But the same spirit which dug a 50-mile ditch to the sea prevails still ("That kind of nothing-to-it optimism is characteristic of Houston; it strikes newcomers even more vividly than the heat or the building boom." *Time*, April 12, 1963) and man-made climate has largely eliminated the problem. The typical Houstonian leaves his air conditioned house, drives his air conditioned car to his air conditioned office or theatre or shopping center, and considers the dash through the heat and humidity as good for his physical fitness program.

The only activity seriously curtailed by the weather is sports. Therefore, with a professional baseball and football team to support, Houston, with typical aplomb, has proceeded to build the world's first air conditioned, all weather, plastic-domed stadium. The plastic dome covers nine and a half acres, is tall enough that an 18 story building could be constructed under its roof, can withstand hurricane winds of 135 mph, and will seat 60,000 people. A push of a button will rotate sections of the seats to adjust to baseball diamond, football sidelines, boxing or rodeo arenas, or convention arrangements. Some boxes will feature closed circuit television, refrigerators, telephones, and private rest rooms. At all levels, the seats will be cushioned and as comfortable as in a music hall. Cafeteria and gourmet restaurants, extensive press facilities, a television camera located in the center



HOUSTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Construction was still underway on the world's first all-weather, air-conditioned, plastic-domed stadium when this photograph was taken of its interior. The UH Cougars will play there next year.

THE

# UNIVER

With 92% of UH students commuting and existing parking lots being taken for building space, it's just easier to camp in the parking lot than to fight the traffic!



RAY BLACKSTONE

of the dome, and various other facilities make it truly, as R. E. (Bob) Smith has said, "One of the modern wonders of the world."

Actually, the semi-tropical climate has many rewards for Houstonians. It allows a year-round season for golf, tennis, spectator sports, fresh water and salt water fishing, boating, skiing, and swimming. And the mild climate, aside from its benefits to industry and NASA, provides the city with lush green trees and beautiful flowers. ("Houston is a million azaleas, at the least, and perhaps a quarter of a million camellias, magnolias, and crepe myrtle." *Houston Post*, February 9, 1964.)

The story is told by Frank Guisti writing about Houston in the *United Aircraft Quarterly*, that Red Skelton once asked during a visit here about a building downtown. "That's the new Humble Building," he was told. "Forty-four stories high." To which Red replied, "How humble can you people get?"

An appropriate question, but one which no Houstonian is prepared to answer.

This then is the setting in which the University of Houston finds itself — in a city which excites the imagination, in a city said by some to be destined to be the largest city in the world one day, in a city young, vigorous, prosperous, and with almost limitless possibilities. What does this mean to the University of Houston? It can only mean good. The University's first president, E. E. Oberholtzer, once said that the University of Houston was potentially the city's greatest asset. The University has reached a state of maturity such that this prophecy is vital to the understanding of the University's goals and purposes. Houston's growth as a "brain center" can only result in changes in academic standards; Houston's becoming a center of all kinds of research and development can only mean that UH will be more and more research oriented; as Houston prospers, so will the University.

And one thing is certain. Houston must depend upon its University to assist it in becoming a brain center by educating its citizens, and to help it succeed in its businesses, sciences, and developments by providing necessary research and

technical training. As the University prospers, so will Houston.

The University has always acknowledged this partnership and at present, in addition to its normal academic and collegiate activities, is performing community service, providing continuing adult education, and working cooperatively with local industry and research groups. Some of these activities bear discussion.

- The most conspicuous of the University's extensions into the life of the city is the Downtown School, "where Main Street goes to college." With one-fourth of a million people working within walking distance of the building on Caroline and McKinney the school is able to provide university training and continuing education at times and in a place most convenient for men and women of the business community. More than 7,000 register annually for one or more courses, academic and otherwise, most of them in the evenings. Business administration is the most popular field of study, of course, but the curriculum also embraces the sciences, liberal arts, and fine arts courses.

# SITY

Technical and professional training which affords no credit for a degree is also available. Working in cooperation with the Houston Real Estate Board, the department of real estate has more than doubled in the last two years, and this semester over 500 people are enrolled. Similarly, the Retail Merchants Association cooperates in presenting retail training institutes for personnel engaged in retailing functions. A cooperative retail program similar to distributive education has over 125 students enrolled. In the field of insurance, courses are offered in preparation for the professional Chartered Life Underwriter, and Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriter examinations, for college credit, or for non-credit.

Short courses are held at the request of business and industry in a variety of fields such as foreign trade, retail wallpaper distribution, tourist court and motel operation, club management, hotel operation, retail hardware operation, building management, retail drug management, etc.

These public service courses are the result of constant contact between the school and local business and industry. Quite often, after comple-

tion of one of these institutes, a person will decide to begin work on an academic degree; many who would otherwise never have entered college have obtained degrees in this fashion. Thus in the Downtown School, the original and continuing dual purpose of the University is played out — service to the community and the education of great numbers of its citizens. ("There is one stipulation in this contribution, and that is that the University of Houston must always be a college of the working man and woman. You see, I have a warm spot in my heart for those boys and girls who have to get their education the hard way." H. R. Cullen, on the occasion of presenting a \$335,000 grant to the University to construct its first building.)

- The campus is expanding in another direction. Some 125 persons are now enrolled in classes taught by UH faculty at the request of NASA at the Manned Spacecraft Center. NASA provides the physical space, a library facility, and time for employees to attend classes in several fields of continuing education. The program is expected to be enlarged, and consideration is being given and discussion carried on to determine the feasibility of establishing a UH graduate center at NASA.

- An outstanding community service program is the UH Optometry Clinic. Students and faculty of the UH College of Optometry see an average of 115 patients per week for visual analysis. In addition there are contact lens clinics, visual training clinics, developmental vision clinics, and subnormal vision clinics. Patients are assured competent and inexpensive treatment, while the students learn much during this intern program. One day each week, part of a class of clinicians and staff leave the campus and go to area schools, where they do visual screening as a public service. Some 3000 children per year benefit by this program.

- In another area, the University has taken the lead in filling one of the city's complex needs. On January 28, 1965, Dr. Darvin M. Winick said in a speech on "Technological Change" at a Houston Chamber of Commerce affair:

"Our business community has not yet made sufficient strides in providing the educational facilities for management upgrading. It is important also that we provide the facility for the continuing upgrading and retraining of the technical people who will be needed to support our technical effort."

The University of Houston as long ago as 1953 recognized the national shortage in business managerial talent and set to work. The UH Management Development Center has since been recognized nationally as one of the most successful in this field. Many activities characterize the work being done, but the two most prominent are the Southwest Executive Development Program and the Institute for Organization Management Course for Chamber of Commerce Executives.

The Southwest Executive Development Program was established 11 years ago in cooperation with the Texas Manufacturers Association. Over 25 programs have been held since then. The programs are designed to assist executives to assume broad responsibility in their companies. They provide integrated study of essential phases of man-

agement. Enrollment in each of these courses is limited to 24 business executives. They reside on the UH campus for four weeks, forming close relationships in which ideas are freely exchanged. Classes are held in the Management Development Center's tri-level, semi-circular conference room and seminar rooms, and a special library facility is available to the executives. Over five hundred executives from all over the world have attended

one-week seminars on administration for technical managers at the Manned Spacecraft Center.

● In the fields of art, drama, music, architecture, educational television, and others, the University reaches out into the community to offer a variety of cultural programs, and to cooperate with local professional groups. There is much shuttling back and forth between campus and city. For instance, the new resident associate conductor of the Houston Symphony Orchestra, A. Clyde Roller, formerly with the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, will also be the conductor of the University Orchestra. ("I am pleased with the joint engagement of Mr. Roller by the Society and the University and I think it will strengthen the bond between our two institutions." Sir John Barbirolli.)

One cooperative effort of city and University has touched the hearts of most people who have heard about it. A number of blind students attend the University. For them study had always meant that someone had to read their assignments to them, until one student got the idea of recording on tape the lectures or readings. At the end of the semester each student erased all his tapes and began over again to have new material recorded. Then someone thought of establishing a library of tapes for the students. With the cooperation of the University Audio-Visual Center, the project was begun. Several campus organizations and local civic groups and individuals heard of the project and offered to assist. Work is now well underway to provide an adequate library of tape recordings in the Audio-Visual Center for the use of the blind students. Readers have been plentiful, from local engineers reading technical matter to students reading their own texts. The response from the community has been gratifying to the University. One lady collected tv stamp books and got enough for a recorder. One man took up a collection on board ship. Teas and receptions have been given to collect donations. Grandmothers Clubs, VFW Clubs, Homemakers Clubs, Optimist Clubs, Lions Clubs, and numbers of individuals have volunteered their time, energy, and money to help the University meet the needs of these students. The main problem remaining is the need for funds to purchase tapes, recorders, sound booths, and copying machines.

It would be possible to continue to write indefinitely about such areas as these where the University of Houston extends its services into the life and work of the city and the city in turn responds to the pull of the University. As new needs arise, the University and the city reorient themselves to meet them, and each has come to depend upon the other for this activity and to take it for granted.

If UH students seem sophisticated, practical, and busy, it is easy to understand when they are considered in the light of this, their total campus environment. Their lack of school spirit, their rejection of ties to the campus during out-of-class hours, and their insistence upon commuting can be easily explained by the magnetic pull of their exciting city.

As Houston grows to meet its destiny, the University will continue to be its partner, helping, guiding, and benefiting by this unique alliance.



JAMES D. FAGAN

UH dorm students say goodnight near the new Religion Center.

these sessions since 1953, representing such firms and organizations as Armco Steel, Champion Paper, Firestone Tire and Rubber, Monsanto Chemical, McClellan Air Force Base, the U. S. State Department, the Indonesian Government, and others.

The University of Houston was one of six schools in the nation selected by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to organize and present its Institutes for Organization Management. For one week each summer Chamber of Commerce managers from the Southwest Region of the United States attend this institute in the Management Development Center. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has expressed the purpose these institutes serve as follows:

"A mind-stretching atmosphere can be created only by men of thought whose business it is to analyze propositions, weigh theories, and seek application to practical situations. This kind of stimulation is uncommon in the business world of phones, conferences, and office routine and must be sought after in a university cloister. . . . This program of instruction for organization personnel has made an essential contribution to the professional development of the many busy executives who find time to return to the Institutes year after year."

In addition to these major projects, the Management Development Center provides management training seminars for such local industries and organizations as duPont, Southwestern Bell, Gulf States Utilities, the Texas Employment Commission, and dozens of other firms. During the past year the Center organized and conducted ten



## KENNETH BENTSEN

It would be difficult to choose anyone who better represented the theme of the April *EXtra* than does architect Kenneth Bentsen. In the eyes of the editors he is the epitome of the spirit of Houston — accomplished, energetic, devoted to the future, yet engrossed in the present. In the subtle manner of the Southwest, Kenneth Bentsen is at once charmingly sophisticated and youthfully appealing.

An austere listing in evidence of his accomplishments would hardly be sufficient to display the lasting importance of the work of this architect. That would require a drive through the city into the heart of the downtown district, where one can see the sleek, modern Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel emerging from its surroundings, or the equally impressive Southwest Towers Building, where his firm has its offices. Kenneth Bentsen and his firm of architects are responsible for the design of both of these buildings.

When a man can see a permanency in his work and is able to walk out on the street and look at a monument to his creative ability — well, it would have to be a good feeling.

Still basking in the pride of a previous year filled with awards and national recognition, the firm, Kenneth Bentsen, Associates, is now involved in such projects as the design of the lunar space laboratory for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Clear Lake. Since all three of the principals of the firm — Bentsen, Donald Palmer, and Clyde Jackson — are graduates of the University of Houston, their pet project currently is the design of a highrise classroom building for its campus. They are proud to be the first alumni group from the College of Architecture to be contracted to design a major building for the University. After many visits to the campus and more than 100 preliminary “dream” sketches, the architects have settled upon the final presentation. They are confident they have produced an exciting building with great flexibility which will complement the physical appearance of the campus in color and monumentality.

Bentsen is active in the University of Houston Architecture Alumni Association and the Alumni Federation, serving as an officer of both.

Tremendously interested in the beautification of the city of Houston, so hurried in its growth, Bentsen has recently been named to serve on the Houston Chamber of Commerce Civic Affairs Committee.

He is married to the former Mary Bates of Houston, UH class of 1953; they have three children.

The University of Houston as an urban institution has long been labeled a commuter college, where students may gain academic knowledge but enjoy no collegiate atmosphere. Right or wrong the label sticks. In this article Nancy Innis, assistant dean of women at the University, speaks frankly about "the commuter problem" and the particular needs of the 92% of the UH enrollment who commute.

## **h**ere we are

***The University of Houston has arrived. It is a force. The dream is fleshing out. The harvest of the work, the real-dog days, converge—in the present tense—with the vision, the hope, the potential.***

*The emerging pattern is obvious to the newcomer who can only sense it, as well as to the don of tenure, who has the knowledge of experience. There is no apology. The fabric is new; there is more color, and the dimensions are wider, and deeper. And then, there is the history.*

*How do we face ourselves realistically, and not distort the vision, or disclaim what has gone before?*

*We belong to the city of Houston. She brought us about. She carried us along, and this relationship will always be. But mark the shift in emphasis. As in a parent-child relationship, the dependence of the child on the parent becomes a relationship of interdependence as the child matures. So it is with us.*

In an extraordinarily real sense, the city of Houston belongs to us. While we may say, with truth, that 75% of our enrollment comes from greater Houston, we may say with equal truth that one-plus percent of the entire population of Houston is currently enrolled at this University. That means that wherever people congregate in Houston, in every crowd, one actual person out of every 100 is a part of our picture, this year, this week.

How exciting! To think, for many of these people this campus furnishes a focal point of a home within a home, a city within a city — where they may enjoy, and learn from, a total college experience. And where do they take the sum of this college experience when they leave the University? Most of them, well over half, go right back into the same city and live their lives there.

*Do we furnish them with as broadening a college experience as we might? The academic side alone is not enough. Do we try for more?*

Or do we, students, faculty, administration alike, hang our heads and wail: "But we can't do more. Our student body is too diverse and too dispersed for us to hold their interest or to build an atmosphere or even school spirit. We are a commuter college."

Well, we can lift our sights right there and prefer to call ourselves a city university, which is nearer the truth, in the first place. And we can also face the fact that it isn't a question of can or can't. We simply must do it. There is no other recourse. We must afford the effort and energy required to give this great majority of our students the maximum number and kinds of opportunities for a total education.

*A little slip of paper that says degree is not enough.*

*How do we do this?  
That is the challenge, of course.*

We would all do well, I think, whenever temptation strikes to attribute our failures and flaws, our apathy, our disorganization and what-have-you, to that convenient, lump-sum label "commuters"—we would do well to hang a sign around our

necks, or put one on our desks, or anywhere we can't escape it, that says in big bold letters

"Commuters Are People, Too.  
We Owe Them Something."

And we should remind ourselves that while this term commuters may carry some implication of the takers, these people are givers also. While they may take what we provide for them back to the city, to their homes, to their offices, they also bring the city to us. In fact, these commuters give us much of our very nature and character. Many with voices never heard, with actions never noticed by any particular accolade, with their own visions of "college life" never clearly spelled out — give. I feel that much of their giving is much too anonymous.

But the point is, they truly want to give so much more. And we should, at every level, be conscious of the responsibility to open many doors, to give them a thousand different ways of contributing to the dynamics of this growing University. A woman student, for instance, may pledge a sorority. She may live in a dormitory, and if so, she will find some ready-made activities there. If she does neither of these, she may get interested in a departmental club. Many of these clubs are small, however, and a great many are in some ways selective. Barring these, there are some religious groups, and some special interest groups. Are these really enough choices for building a "total college experience"?

Suppose this student lives at home, and has numerous responsibilities there. Or just suppose she's not really from Houston at all, but lives in the city with sister Betty and her husband, who have recently moved here themselves.

Do we have enough points of identity, easily accessible, for such a student, or does she spend her college years trudging from home to classroom, from classroom to home, each semester growing a little less enthusiastic, a little more discouraged and apathetic, until at last, degree in sight, all she really wants to do anyway is get out of here and "start living."

*While such a student is not typical, fortunately, she is not entirely rare on our campus either. We pass her several times a day.*

*A highly motivated and really self-assertive student will always get along, of course. But what of the others, the real majority?*

Some manage to find their own solutions. I have had some students tell me they have obtained campus jobs more for a sense of belonging than for the money they earn. But does this constitute a genuine "college experience"?

The executive council of Women's Student Association is thinking in terms that may help. They are planning the formation of a Town Girl's Council, where town girls may identify as such from the moment they are enrolled. WSA is hoping this will be a cooperative effort, involving help from women's dormitories and from the sororities. All stand to benefit, and such a council has proved very successful on any number of types of campuses. It is particularly geared to the city university, because the need there is ever so great.

*To unify, we must diversify.  
It is difficult,  
necessary,  
and worthwhile.  
But not impossible.  
It can be done.*

*Mrs. Nancy Innis came to the University in September 1964. She has lived in Houston for six years and was formerly dean of women of Texas Technological Institute. She attended Stephens College, received her BA from the University of Texas, and her MA in the field of counseling and guidance at the University of Missouri. She is a native of Sherman, Texas, and has four children.*

# a city on the drawing board

by William K. Vollmer

**T**HE CITY of Houston in the year 2000 is a place of rapid movement, with commuters speeding from the suburbs to the downtown area in every type of conveyance, including a vacuum tube that shoots a bullet-like car all the way from Galveston in minutes.

It is a place of noise, filled with the rumbling of elevated trains, monorail systems, and lines of private automobiles traveling on two- or even three-deck freeways. Yet apart from the noise common in a city built by a race with a highly-developed technology are many pockets of silence, where couples sit quietly on benches near pools and fountains, and where mothers with small children wander among picturesque shops.

Is the scene just described a chapter from a science fiction novel? Students of architecture at the University of Houston don't think so, and they are already building models of the kind of "city of the future" they expect one day to see. Wander through the classrooms of the architecture department and you can see such models, built by third and fourth year architecture students taking courses in a fast-growing and vital field, city planning.

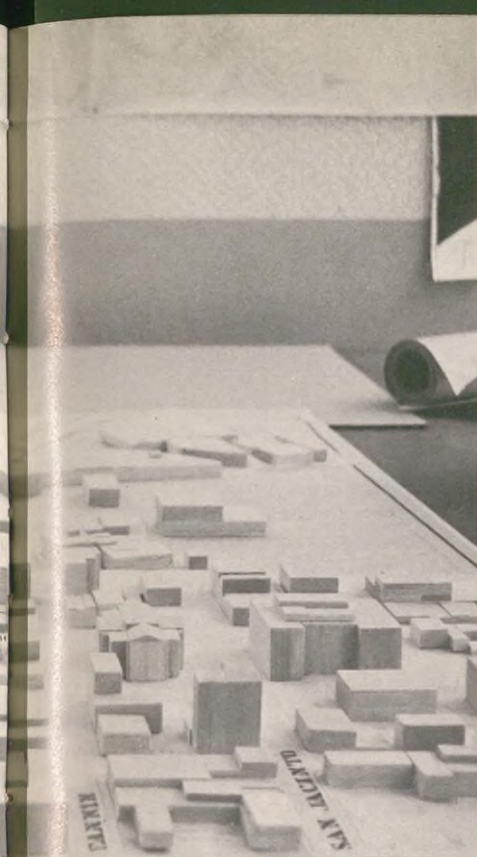
One such student project deals with a problem which will become increasingly urgent in the next twenty-five years or even sooner: the aesthetic utilization of space in a crowded city where room is at a premium. Nineteen students under the direction of Assistant Professor John Zemanek have constructed a 16-by-6 foot scale table model of a mall covering two city blocks, with shops, parking garages, and a Galveston-Houston monorail station, all to be located under a Houston freeway. The mall is not entirely utilitarian, for inner courts and sidewalks are bordered with greenery, statues, and fountain pools. Cars are kept out of sight in garages underneath the shops. The area is not dominated by the shadows of the freeway, since most of the buildings extend partly out from under the freeway and have skylights which carry sunlight into the interior.



Another student project, begun only recently, has an even larger problem as its theme: the relief of traffic congestion and other crowded conditions in Houston, which will reach a population of one and a half million this year and will have added another one million persons as early as 1985. The model they are building will show the city as it now is, but will have lift-out sections to show the city as it might be with buildings cleared away to allow for rapid transit systems and greatly enlarged park and recreation areas.

The taking into account of rapid transit is a key point in the model. Many planners believe that such a system, whether it consists of train, monorail, or vacuum tube, will be a congestion-reducing artery vital to the future development of Houston. Such a system would reduce commuter accidents, since it would operate by automatic control, and might be compared to a horizontal elevator. It would reduce air pollution since many commuters would use this inexpensive and swift conveyance instead of their own automobiles, and less auto exhaust fumes would be produced. The rapid transit system could also provide an efficient method of evacuation in case of a nuclear or other disaster.

This particular student project benefits greatly from the professional touch, since the instructor is Roscoe Jones, the Houston city planner. Jones was hired by the city of Houston in May, 1964, after he helped design a highly successful exhibit and convention center in the heart of the Miami Beach area as director of city planning for Metropolitan Dade County, Florida. Jones, a graduate of Oklahoma A & M and the Harvard School of Design, has done other distinguished city planning work in Springfield, Missouri; Ottumwa, Iowa; and Cambridge, Massachusetts. The architecture department is benefiting from the presence of a professor with such a wealth of practical experience.



*Section by section, the city of Houston model is built up. In the foreground is one section, and Oscar Dawdy works on another section in the background.*

Jones and other faculty members are encouraging the building of city models to help students become more aware of city planning problems which will affect them as architects. And these students will probably be very much involved in city planning, since there are not enough graduates in planning to fill the national need. The American Planning Association has stated that the nation's city planning schools produce about two hundred graduates a year, but the nation's cities have jobs for six hundred a year. Since urban renewal taps half of these graduates, many cities are left without professional city planners.

The architecture department faculty's emphasis on education in city planning lies not only in the building of physical projects, but in the introduction of new ideas. Burdette W. Keeland, Jr., associate professor of architecture, brought such ideas back to the University after attending the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture seminar, held for two weeks each year at Cranbrook, Michigan.

The seminar participants heard sociologists, psychologists, city planners, engineers, and many other professional men discuss urban development problems. They learned that heart disease and mental health problems are especially prevalent in congested areas. It was then that Keeland realized that alleviating the "trapped" feeling of a city is the job of the architect and city planner as well as the psychiatrist or law enforcement officer.

Another University of Houston architecture professor with an unusual view of city problems is Earle Britton, who with the late Doyle K. Jenkins planned a new type of garden residential development which reduces crowding and adds privacy. The plans drew an enthusiastic reception on the national level when Britton and Jenkins received a citation in Boston on January 15, 1965, for being among winners of a design awards contest held throughout the U.S. by *Progressive Architecture*

magazine, New York City. Jenkins, an architecture instructor at the University, died of a heart attack January 29, 1965, at his home in Houston.

The Britton-Jenkins design uses space in a different way than does the conventional apartment house, which places living units side-by-side around a central courtyard with a swimming pool. In the Britton-Jenkins garden residential development, each living unit has its own courtyard, and the living space of one residence alternates with the courtyard of another. Since the living spaces do not adjoin one another, there are no noises seeping through from neighboring apartments.

The courtyard not only acts as a front yard, thus encouraging pride of ownership, but is also part of the living area. The living room merges naturally with the open-air space, and the flooring extends slightly into the outside to give a visual effect of unity. The development as a whole has several large community areas containing swimming pools and play apparatus for the children. There are no automobiles inside the housing development; every home is reached by sidewalks and all cars are parked in courtyards on the edge of the development.

These are some of the ideas which faculty members are applying to the problem of adapting Houston to the space age. Other faculty members are talking about the possibility of establishing a degree program in city planning. One faculty member commented, "The need for such a program in the Gulf Coast area is larger than many people realize. In fact, it's a problem for the whole state, since an area the size of Texas needs at least three city planning schools."

Regardless of how soon or late such a program is initiated, the faculty and students are already taking advantage of a fabulous laboratory — the city of Houston — as they continue to take city planning out of the ivory tower and into the workaday world.

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*William K. Vollmer, staff writer in the University's Office of Information, is former suburbs writer for the San Antonio Express and a graduate of the University of Texas School of Journalism, class of 1959. During three years of service in the U.S. Army, he edited service publications in Texas, New York, and Alaska.*

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*Roscoe Jones, Houston city planner, points to the miniature replica of the city model being built by his architecture students. The tiny model is marked off in squares, each square representing a portion of the city of Houston.*

**T**HE University of Houston has a new romance — and the other half of the happy twosome is NASA's new Manned Spacecraft Center located 22 miles from downtown Houston. The UH-NASA relationship began as simply one of mutual admiration but has deepened to enthusiastic cooperation in the areas in which both organizations have an ardent interest — that of training today's youth to take a vital role in the space effort of tomorrow, and of conducting research which will add important new knowledge to the space-related sciences.

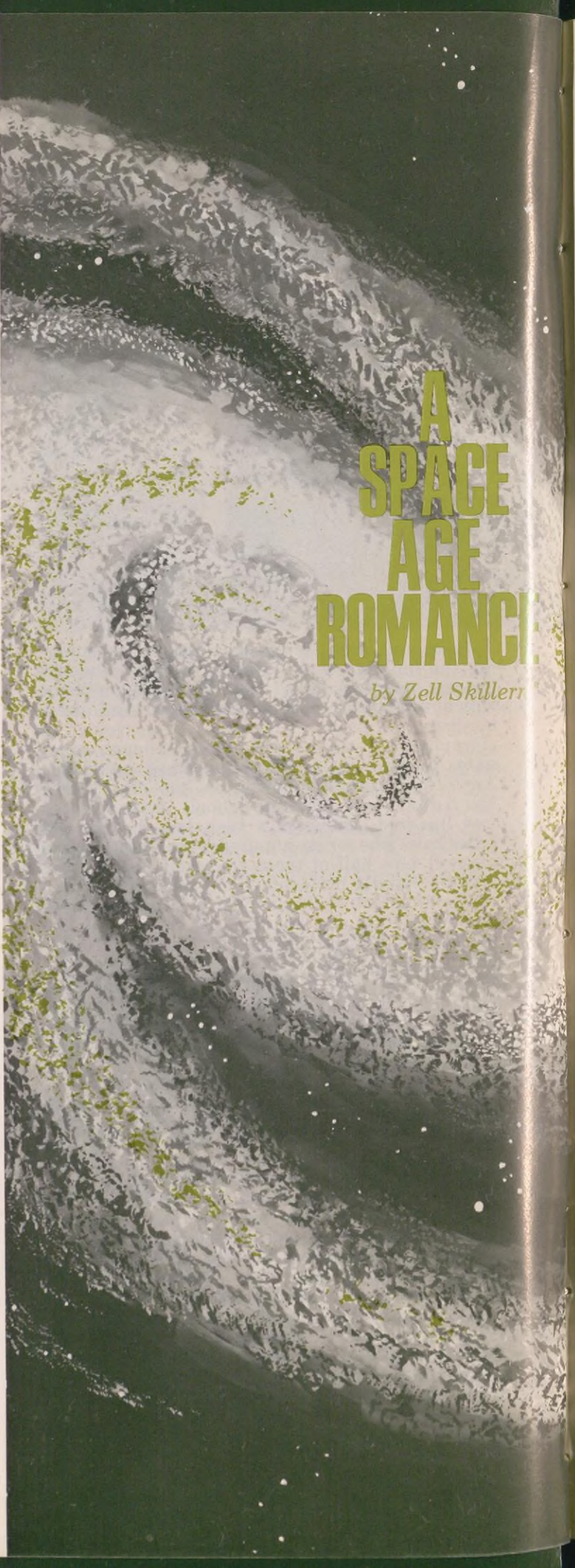
NASA, of course, is the abbreviated name of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration which was created by Congress in 1958 to conduct the national exploration of space. In 1961-62 the Manned Spacecraft Center, which has management responsibility for the development of spacecraft, for astronaut training, and for actual flight operations of the manned space flight effort, was moved from Langley Field in Virginia to Houston.

Exploration by the United States of the mysteries of space is having tremendous and sometimes unexpected results here on earth. One of these results affecting the educational community is government-financed predoctoral training of a number of scientific and engineering students. Another is the strengthening of scientific research conducted by universities through a program of contracts and grants awarded by NASA to various universities throughout the country.

During fiscal year 1965, a total of 1,250 predoctoral training grants were given by NASA for students seeking advanced degrees in 140 colleges and universities in all parts of the United States. More than fifty universities are currently involved in the NASA research support program. The University of Houston participates in both programs.

Establishment of the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston has of course had a vital impact on the entire community and geographical area — on the economy, the industries, and the educational institutions, particularly in the scientific and engineering fields. Of approximately 4800 persons currently employed at the center, 62% are engineers, scientists, and supporting technicians. The influence of so many highly skilled professional workers in this category concentrated in one locality is naturally very great, and many opportunities arise for these men, individually, and for the center to make their knowledge available to professional organizations, and other interested persons, including university groups.

One of the most meaningful contributions made by MSC to the University of Houston has been a series of specialized or technical lectures given to special classes of students specifically interested in the subject matter covered. During the school term of 1963-64, fifty-three lectures were given at UH by top technical staff members of Manned Spacecraft Center. The lectures were considered so valuable that a two-year program is being built around the material. During the fall term of 1964, ten MSC staff members gave lectures, with Univer-



# A SPACE AGE ROMANCE

*by Zell Skillern*

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*\*Miss Skillern is an aerospace technology information specialist in the Public Affairs Office, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center.*

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sity faculty members handling the remainder of the course. This arrangement is intended to continue in the future. The complete series of lectures has now been edited by MSC management and is printed in a book entitled, *Manned Spacecraft: Engineering and Design*, which may be used by universities and other groups throughout the country. This lecture series is the point of departure for a new course at UH leading to a master of science degree in aerospace engineering.

The University of Houston has received three predoctoral training grants of \$177,000 each for the past three fiscal years, or a total of \$531,000. Each of the three grants covers the training of ten science or engineering students for three years. At the completion of the predoctoral course, the student may or may not go to work for the government; he is not obligated to do so, but is free to accept employment in private industry if he so prefers.

NASA has awarded several contracts to the University of Houston. Among these is a contract for research in gas chromatography with particular emphasis on detector techniques. The value of this contract is \$85,184. Another contract, totaling \$71,250, is for studies in organic cosmochemistry, including consideration of compound formation under primitive earth conditions and of organic material in selected meteorites. Principal investigators working under these two contracts are Dr. Albert Zlatkis, Dr. James E. Lovelock, and Dr. John Oro, of the University faculty. A study of methods for experimental induction and measurement of psychological stress is being conducted for MSC under the project direction of Dr. Daniel Sheer of UH. The amount of this contract is \$91,000.

A NASA contract of a different nature has been awarded UH each of the past two years, in the amounts of \$37,000 and \$30,000 respectively. This covers the cost for faculty historians to research and write a complete history of Project Mercury, which was the nation's first program of manned space flight. Dr. Charles Alexander and Dr. Loyd Swenson are the principal historians working on this project, with Dr. Allen Going, chairman of the history department of UH, serving as a part-time consultant.

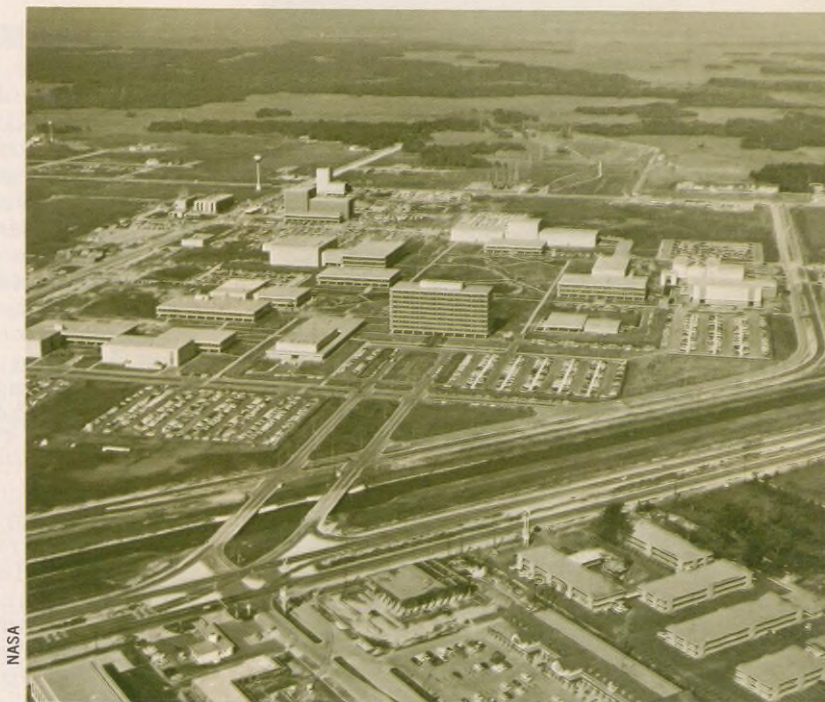
There are other aspects of cooperation between UH and MSC. The University has assisted the space center in a management development program, and up to this time has trained approximately 150 MSC supervisors.

The space center places great emphasis on the continued education of its employees. Two hundred sixty-eight employees were enrolled in graduate courses at UH in the fall term of 1964, with MSC paying their tuition costs. The majority of these employees were enrolled in engineering and science courses, but MSC management has stated the hope that the program will expand in the coming months to include a larger number of administrative and management personnel. This employee graduate study program has grown steadily since MSC moved to Houston, more than keeping pace with the growth in the total number of personnel.

A cooperative student program at MSC has proved very worthwhile. Starting in the second year of college, students are eligible to participate in the program. They spend a semester working at the Center as engineering aides, receiving on-the-

job training. Then they return to their college for six months of formal academic training. This continues until they graduate. While they are working at MSC they are paid a salary which they can use to defray the cost of their education. At present 61 UH students are engaged in this cooperative program.

The employment of summer interns is another MSC educational program which affects UH. MSC employs interns including outstanding engineering, science, and administrative students in their junior or senior year or in graduate study. They attend seminar programs and work at the Center during



*This aerial view shows NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, where the University of Houston is finding a new educational alliance.*

their summer vacation period, returning to the campus for a full school term in the fall. Two summer interns from UH were employed at MSC during the summer of 1964.

Rounding out its educational emphasis, MSC has an apprentice program for young students being trained for technical areas. The University of Houston is at present providing related-study courses for 16 of the 19 persons engaged in this Technical Apprentice Institute Program at MSC.

Management personnel at MSC have expressed their desire to continue developing with the local university community an expanded technological and scientific program of high academic quality. Their particular aim is to improve the flow of new ideas and viewpoints, as well as factual research information, between the academic community and the manned space effort of NASA.

Both the University of Houston and MSC are gaining benefits from their cooperative efforts, and continuing association in the future will no doubt result in an even stronger relationship. All indications are that this is to be an ever deepening, long-lived romance.

# BILLBOARD



## CULLEN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



**JOHN R. KUBITZ**, former student of the College of Engineering Graduate School has been promoted to the newly-created position of vice president, economics and evaluations, for Pauley Petroleum, Inc., Los Angeles. He is a former assistant to the president. He makes his home in Canoga Park, California. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, the American Petroleum Institute, the American Institute of Petroleum Geologists, and is a captain in the U. S. Army Reserve.



**UVON SKIPPER**, B.S. Mechanical '50, has been made manager of the Service Division at Wilson Supply Company. A twelve-year veteran in fishing operations, he will be in charge of Wilson's fishing tool and directional drilling services in the United States and abroad. Wilson operators are currently at work at drilling sites in the Persian Gulf and in Borneo.

## COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY

Representing the University of Houston Alumni Federation at the December Appreciation Dinner held for the University Foundation "workers for excellence" were Drs. **ABE DAILY** and **JEROME McALLISTER**.

## COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

**JOSEPH C. BAILEY**, B.S. '58, has been promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force at Robins AFB, Georgia. He is a navigator

in a unit that supports the Strategic Air Command mission of keeping the nation's intercontinental missiles and jet bombers on constant alert. He was commissioned in 1946 through the aviation cadet program.



Five times decorated Korean War fighter pilot **DAN D. FULGHAM**, B.S. Pre-medical Psychology '52, has been promoted to the rank of major by the United States Air Force. He has been doing bio-astronautics research and test work for the Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards Air Force Base, California, for more than three years. Included in his work was parachute jump testing newly developed full-pressure suits needed for high altitude flight; testing compatibility of new escape systems and survival gear; and helping develop and test instrumentation to record physiological reactions of pilots during flights.



Former student **Capt. JOHN F. HUPPERTZ** is pictured preparing a meal during the final phase of training at U.S. Air Forces Southern Command Tropical Survival School at Albrook AFB, Canal Zone. He received training in escape and evasion techniques and jungle survival which supports the USAF Command mission of administering special training and Air Force military assistance programs to Latin American Countries.



**ALBERT S. ISAACSON**, Master of Arts, is the new sales representative appointed by the G. Leblanc Corporation for its eastern territory. He was previously manager of the Holland Music Shop in

Houston and for thirteen years was band director in the Pearland and Gregory-Portland, Texas, high schools. He holds a bachelor of music degree from Drake University.

**CAPTAIN BILLIE G. MCLELLAND**, B.S. Psychology '59, has been decorated with the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Reese AFB, Texas. An aircraft maintenance officer, he was awarded the medal for meritorious service at Clark AFB, Philippines. The captain is now assigned to the 3500th Field Maintenance Squadron which supports the Air Training Command mission of training airmen and officers in the diverse skills required by the nation's aerospace force.

#### COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

**LEONARD G. CLOUD**, Accounting '64, is now a Certified Public Accountant with Lorraine C. Mosher and Company, Pasadena, Texas.



Spector Freight System, Inc., Chicago-based motor carrier, recently announced the appointment of former student **WESLEY COON** to the post of Chicago regional manager. He is responsible for sales, administration, and operation of the company's new Chicago area terminal, the largest motor freight terminal in the nation's busiest transportation center.

**1ST LT. MONTE E. HORTON**, former student, has been awarded the U.S. Air Force Outstanding Supply Office Certificate at San Antonio, Texas. He was named for the award in recognition of his outstanding duty performance in connection with Air Force supply responsibilities. He is assigned to Headquarters, USAF Security Service, in that city.

**RONALD W. ROBERTSON**, Transportation '64, has qualified for membership in the Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners after passing the association's eight-hour examination dealing with I.C.C. law and procedures. He is among 2,000 persons in the United States presently certified through the qualifying test

which authorizes him to represent clients before the I.C.C.

**FRED TELLER**, Marketing '61, has joined the sales staff for the Avistrap non-metallic strapping products of FMC Corporation's American Viscose Division. After a period of indoctrination at the Division's Sales and Product Training Center in Columbus, Ohio, he will be responsible for all sales in southeast Texas and Louisiana. He will relocate his family in Houston.

**LOUIS A. VETRANA**, former student of the College of Business Administration, has joined the property management department at Houston Bank and Trust as residential properties supervisor. Vetrana has been a member of Houston realty circles for many years, engaged in residential sales, construction, and management.

#### COLLEGE OF EDUCATION



**FRED WICHELEP**, M.Ed. Administrative Education '57, has been named manager of a new public relations department which has been established at Humble Oil and Refining Company's Baytown Refinery. Mr. Wichlep previously had been associate editor of the *Humble News*, the company's employee magazine, in Houston. The new department has been created to consolidate and implement the public relations program at Baytown.

#### COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

**TOM ANDERSON**, '58, has been named manager of design, construction, and sales by Briargrove Park and Memorial area Builder-Developer J. L. Philips. Anderson's primary duties will be in connection with Philips custom home construction program in the Briargrove Park area, off Westheimer.

#### COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The Texas Pharmaceutical Association is holding their annual convention at the Rice Hotel, July 18-21, this year. The Pharmacy Alumni Association of the University of Houston is sponsoring an alumni breakfast during the convention

on Tuesday morning, July 20, at 8:00 a.m. Coach Yeoman will be the speaker.

The following were elected to serve on the College of Pharmacy Alumni Association board of directors: **BOB HARKER**, President; **TONY SPEDELE**; **BOB WHITTET**; **VERNON MOORE**; **B. G. SMITH**; **JOHN GIGLIO**; **KEN MOBLEY**; **ROY WIESE**; **IRWIN MILLER**; **DON CHASE**; **SANDY ROBINSON**; **BYRON MARTENS**; **ED BAKER**; **JIM MC CARTY**.

#### COLLEGE OF LAW

**DARRELL C. MORROW**, number one ranking 1964 LL.B., has joined the Houston law firm of Vinson, Elkins, Weems, and Searles.

**STANLEY B. BINION**, LL.B. 1962, completed two years as law clerk with Federal District Judge Ben Connally and has joined the Houston firm of Bracewell, Reynolds and Patterson.

**WILLIAM D. MORSE**, LL.B. 1962, Assistant to Attorney General Waggoner Carr, headed the February 13 juvenile crime prevention program held on the University of Houston campus.

**JOHN T. McMAHON**, LL.B. 1961, having practiced in Washington, D.C. since his graduation has now joined the Houston firm of Liddell, Austin, Dawson and Sapp.

**CHARLES A. NESTER**, LL.B. 1961, has completed three years in the Air Force JAG and has now joined the Houston firm of Monteith, Baring and Monteith.

**RICHARD C. BEITEL**, LL.B. 1959, is now attorney with United Air Lines in Chicago.

**RONALD J. BLASK**, LL.B. 1959, has joined the staff of U.S. District Attorney Woodrow Seales.

Assistant Professor of Law **JAMES H. WRIGHT**, LL.B. 1956, talked this month on the tax planning aspects of life insurance to the San Antonio Estate Planners Council.

Assistant Professor of Law **JOHN MIXON**, LL.B. 1955, is a visiting law teacher at Northwestern University in Chicago during the 1965 spring semester.

## News in Brief

### Spring Drive Expected to Double Federation Membership

Mr. C. T. Parker, President of Parker Brothers & Company, Inc., has agreed to assume the chairmanship of the spring membership campaign for the Alumni Federation. Extensive plans are being made to contact personally most UH alumni living in the Houston area. The city has been divided into areas, sections, and neighborhoods; area, section, and neighborhood chairmen will be called upon to organize workers to participate in the drive. Alumni will be given an opportunity to contribute to the University Alumni excellence campaign. Houston area alumni who are interested in working in the campaign should contact Mr. Charles Gray, Executive Director of the Federation, at the alumni office. FA 3-2921.



The University of Houston ROTC rifle team carried away the marksmanship honors in the five-state Fourth United States Army area when they won the recent annual Fourth Army Rifle Competition at Fort Hood. Rosemary Davis, Houston, sponsor of the team, examines team captain Bob Peters' German-made anschutz rifle. Peters is a pharmacy junior from Normangie, Texas.

### University of Houston Adds Two-Year ROTC Program

The University of Houston has added a program to its Reserve Officers Training Corps under which students can receive a commission with two years of training instead of the usual four.

The change was made in accordance with a bill signed into law by

### Baccalaureate Degree Aim of College of Technology

by Sandra Person

Two important projects are currently occupying the time and energies of the administration and faculty of the University of Houston College of Technology. While preparing for a second annual summer institute in India, the college is attempting to establish a four or five year baccalaureate program for its students.

When the University of Houston became state supported in 1963, the Bachelor of Applied Science degree for the College of Technology was abolished on the recommendation of the Texas Commission on Higher Education. Since that time, under the leadership of two deans, the late A. Ray Sims and now Hugh E. McCallick, interest has been shown by both educational and industrial circles for such a program for the College.

A detailed study has been compiled to present factual data to the Commission supporting a plan to develop a baccalaureate program leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering technology.

Answers to the question of need for such a program at the University have been set forth in the study:

"The tremendous value attached to the baccalaureate degree by employers, whether such attachment is valid or not, is a fact of life. Almost everyone knows of a person whose abilities are excellent but whose career has been seriously limited by lack of a degree. This is the position in which graduates of the College of Technology are likely to find themselves shortly."

Statistics were presented in the report supporting student preference for the baccalaureate degree. During an eight year period there were 389 B.A.S. degrees conferred and 208 two

year Associate in Science degrees. Records showed that 71 of those receiving the latter went on for their B.A.S. Indications are that students preferred the baccalaureate degree almost four to one.

The effort by the college to obtain the B.S. degree program is also supported by the undeniable success of one of its projects. This summer 32 professors from all over America will travel to India to conduct a second annual program of institutes in cooperation with the Indian government's Ministry of Education. The purpose of the Institutes is to help Indian technology professors to improve their methods of instruction.

The number of institutes has been doubled to eight this year because of the success of last year's project. According to Dean McCallick it is important that the Indian Technological Institutes prepare their educational methods to be more allied to industrial requirements if a proper relationship is to be established.

He added that in the United States industrial needs are closely watched by the colleges of technology and basic curricula are designed to fulfill these needs. It is the object of the summer project in India to establish this kind of a relationship in that country. One area in which considerable stress is given is refrigeration. The climate of India has required that tremendous strides be made in the near future so that efficient and effective air conditioning be made available.

Plans for the future of the alliance between the two countries include bringing many of the Indian professors to this country so that they may observe our methods of instruction and take back to their country some of our ideas.

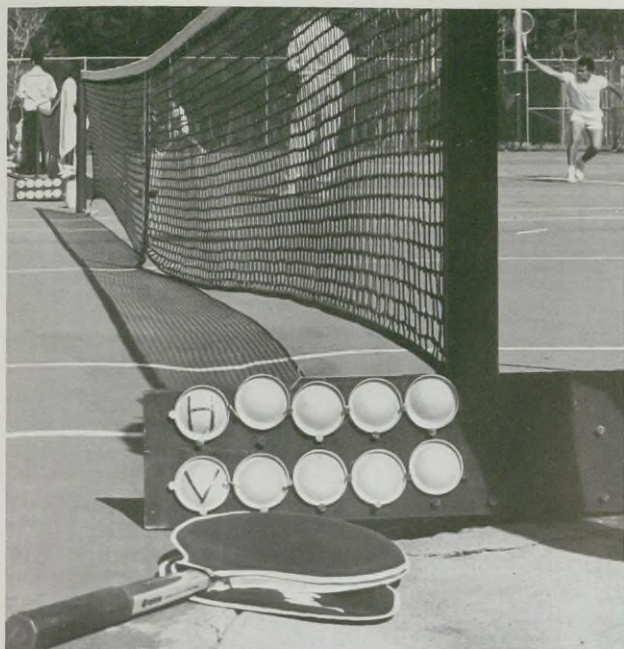
The institute this summer is supported by a \$350,000 grant from the United States Agency for International Development and by an allotment for commodities of \$100,000 from the government of India.

### College of Business Alumni Day Planned for April 24

An overflow crowd is expected at the annual College of Business Alumni Day activities scheduled to be held at the Warwick Hotel on April 24. Mr. Robert A. Joubert, chairman, has announced a preliminary agenda as follows:

- 10:30 A.M. Registration
- 10:30-11:30 A.M. Annual College of Business Alumni Meeting
- 11:30-12:00 A.M. Reception for New Dean
- 12:00- 1:30 P.M. Lunch at the Warwick Club
- 1:30- 3:00 P.M. Seminar
- 3:00- 3:15 P.M. Coffee Break
- 3:15- 4:45 P.M. Seminar

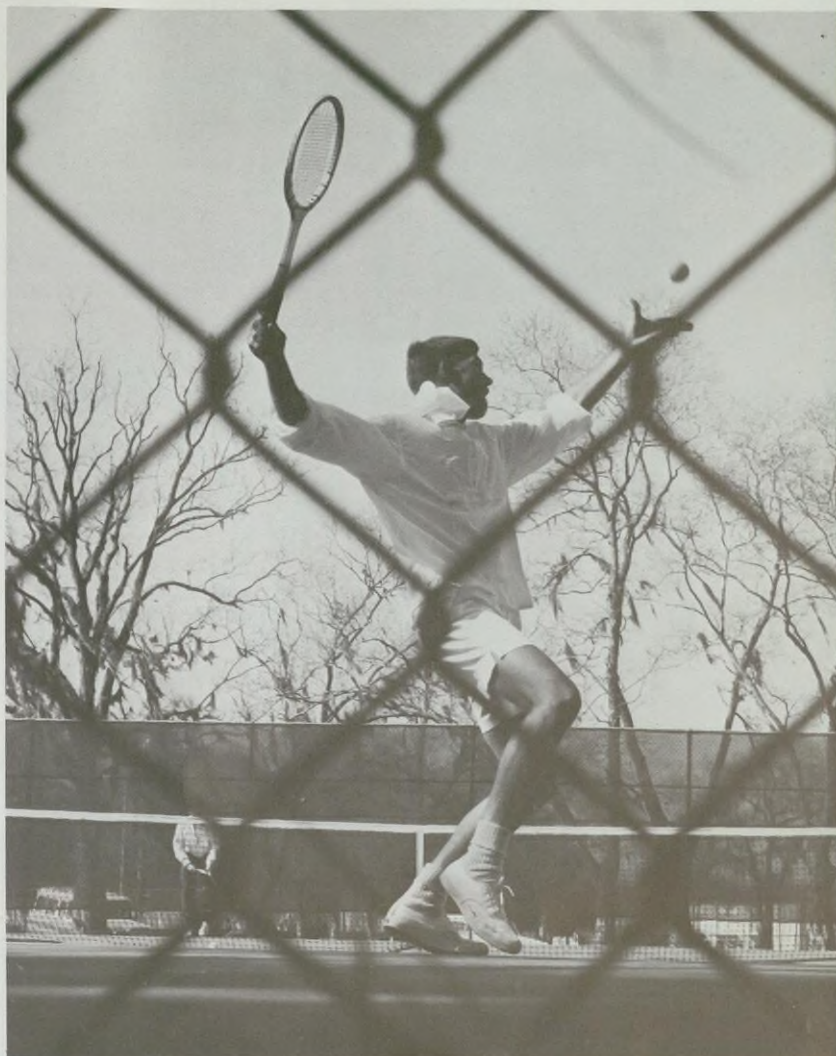
Distinguished speakers will conduct three-hour seminars in each of five fields: accounting, management, insurance, real estate, and transportation. All College of Business alumni are encouraged to send their \$10 registration fee to Mr. Joubert or to the Alumni Office.



# TENNIS

The UH tennis team is well into its biggest season ever; it will have played 25 team matches and 5 tournaments by the end of spring. Six schools will play April 15-17 in a round-robin team match at the MacGregor Park Tennis Center. A complete schedule for the remainder of the season follows:

- April 19-25 — River Oaks Tournament
- April 23 — University of Texas in Houston
- April 23-24 — U.I.L. Regional Spring Meet in Houston
- April 29-May 2 — Buccaneer Tournament in Corpus Christi
- May 6 — Lamar Tech in Beaumont
- May 8 — Pan American College in Houston
- June 21-26 — NCAA Championships at UCLA, Los Angeles



## CAMPUS CALENDAR APRIL 1965

- |      |  |       |  |       |  |
|------|--|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1-7  | Mid-Semester Evaluations   |       |  | 24-30 | Rodeo Week   |
| 2-3  | Houston Chapter American Production and Inventory Control Society, O. B. Hall, sponsored by Dr. Tom Elrod  |       |  | 25    | UT German Dept. Play, Cullen Aud.  |
| 8-10 | Cougar Capers, Cullen Aud., 8 PM   |       |  | 25    | Film Series: "Beauty and The Beast," Lib. Aud., 7:30 PM                                      |
| 10   | Boy Scouts Pow Wow, Cullen Auditorium  | 13    | Lecture: Dr. Pott, chairman of the department of Germanics at the University of Michigan: "Erasmus." (sponsored by UH Lecture-Artist Series Board) | 29    | Faculty Recital: Schubert Festival, Cullen Aud., 8:15 PM. Students and Faculty admitted free |
| 12   | Lecture: George Boas, professor emeritus of philosophy at Johns Hopkins, "Cross-currents of Renaissance Philosophy" (Lecture Series) Lib. Aud., 8 PM | 14    | George Boas: "The Concept of Responsibility," Lib. Aud., 8 PM  | 30    | Rodeo Performance  |
|      |  | 14-17 | Golf Tournament  | 30    | Panhellenic Officers' Workshop, 2-4:30 PM  |
|      |  | 17-21 | Spring Holidays  |       |  |



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