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Defending the scholar-athlete

January 1985: the war wages on. All concerned zealots are well-intentioned and offer meaningful arguments. Unfortunately, extremists on either side are so entrenched in illogical hypotheses that no significant progress is ever made. I intend to present reasonable arguments in favor of Rice's continued participation in Southwest Conference athletics.

As a Rice graduate engineer and former walk-on athlete (tennis), I unapologetically oppose any action which tarnishes the reputation of the university. More so, I fight against any trend that I believe is harmful to the process of education. I concur with Rice's policy of excluding those that do not have a genuine interest in physical education. I am unequivocally stating that participation in intercollegiate scholarship as all other midshipmen. Some students who played football were required to meet the brutal physical demands of their sports. Rice cannot succeed in scholarship athletics until the faculty, students and alumni stand firmly in support of the programs. Other schools have proven that there are enough talented student athletes to support winning programs. There is no need to lower academic standards in order to recruit the right athletes. If we succeed in doing this, the problems on the field and with academic deficiencies in the classroom will no longer exist.

Core curriculum — pro...

Mark any vote in favor of strengthened distribution requirements for courses. Sometimes I stayed away from courses I didn't know much about, particularly because I didn't know how successful I would be with studies in divergent areas. As I look back, however, I have some of my finest memories of courses with which I struggled. And now, studying at Duke, I am reveling in the sciences I missed.

...and con

Ah, it seems Dr. E. O. Thompson is once again on the scabulous with her core curriculum crusade. I sympathize with her philosophical arguments, but I'd like to address the practical side of this issue. I have no doubt that Dr. Thompson's system would have students taking all the "right" courses. However, to coin a phrase, you can lead an SE to an academic garden, but you can't make him give a hoot. I submit that there is a huge difference between taking a course and getting anything out of it. It is truly admirable of our legislators to force students to take courses they dislike and from which they will glean next to nothing? Perhaps. In the time I have spoken with people who do foes, I always wonder if they would take certain courses; not infrequently they couldn't even discuss the subject matter intelligently. But they took the course, right?

Beer-Bike coming up

Alumni are invited to attend the Annual Beer-Bike on Saturday, April 13. Those race are scheduled for the afternoon; the fourth annual alumni race will begin at 2 p.m., immediately followed by the women's and men's races.

Defenders of scholarship-athletes below average. So long as she performed in the classroom, she should be allowed to stay. She would benefit her fellow students greatly by sharing with them her special talents. This is how it should be with the student athletes.
Through the Sallyport

Sammy the...calf?
The Rice mascot made an unexpected appearance at the Houston Museum of Natural Science Guild's annual auction and Wild Game Dinner, held in February.

Among the unusual array of items auctioned off was a four-hour ride in a Rollie-Boyce and an electrically-wired dollhouse complete with wallpaper and miniature teddy bears, needlepoint rugs and authentic paintings.

But a real star of the show was a Texas rhinoceros calf donated by museum board president Louis Waters and his wife, Maria. When the calf was put up for auction, Charles "Butch" Robinson '71 and his wife, Paula, were sitting at a table with a group of people from the University of Texas. Robinson, a former Owl football player, bought the calf and couldn't resist immediately naming the new family pet "Ston E. Owl."

"It's a beautiful animal," Mrs. Robinson said, adding that the calf was now residing at the family ranch, where they "frequently hope to raise 'lots of little long-horns.'" Does this mean "Hook 'ern, Sammy" could be a new Owl rallying cry?

The Duke of Rice
In the March 11 edition of the Houston Post, David Westheimer '37 devoted his column to the "Duke of Wes Point," who was not born at Wes Point at all, but was, instead, Westheimer's Rice pal Louis Girard '41.

The name. Westheimer said many times he was a movie about a Wes Pointer with wide-ranging athletic skills and alluded to Girard's "virtuous" performances on the ice while playing for the Rice Owls ice hockey team.

Rice's "Duke," he noted, was also known: Girard wrote the words and music to the "Rice Fight Song."

The ice hockey team? Apparently, it was organized in the early 1930s and included Girard and other outstanding athletes who played for the Owls ice hockey team.

Westheimer recalled that coming from the Rice Owl hockey team were King Sullivan, Ross McKeel, Malcolm McCants, Don Howard, Lee Blocker and the youngest team member, Louis Girard. And whatever became of the "Duke of West Point?"

Girard went on to become an ophthalmologist—one of the best—who received the first distinguished alumnus award last year from the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. This year, he is being honored once again as one of Rice's own distinguished alumni (see story on page 15).

But Westheimer has a few complaints: "Back when I was playing goalie, they didn't tell me the name shook so powerfully by the left was not merely because of my lack of talent, though Lord knows I lacked it in abundance, but also because I was slightly nearsighted in my left eye!"

Crime doesn't pay
According to a Feb. 8 article in the Chronicle of Higher Education, the man who took hundreds of engraved book illustrations and rare books from a number of universities— including Rice's Fondren Library—had pleaded guilty in an Illinois federal court to a charge of transporting stolen goods across a state line.

Dallas art gallery owner Robert Flukinger was scheduled for sentencing in late March. Kearns, who was arrested in 1983 outside the library at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, identified Rice as one of several other universities from which the books and engravings had been taken. Other schools included Texas A & M, Loyola of New Orleans, Oklahoma State University and the University of Maryland.

Some of the Rice materials that Kearns "collected," included a book on manor houses purchased in 1984 from the Grand Rapids Public Library, and some 19th-century sociological illustrations from London.

Alums "refight the war"
The setting was an out-of-the-way Chinese restaurant in Houston. The dialogue entailed war stories: some about things that had happened during college days at Rice. The characters were nine of the 27 chemical engineers of the Class of 1943, all of whom are World War II veterans.

The words of Regge Dagot, one of the organizers of the informal gathering, "World War II was relaunched and Rice institute revisited."

Dagot, along with Ralph Young, decided to call together the '43 chemical engineers from the Houston area because of the "great time" they all had at their 40-year reunion in the fall of 1983. With confidence that another reunion (only much smaller) would also be an unqualified success, phone calls and dinner reservations were made. Dagot and Young were joined by ERHS classmates Bob Johnson, Tom McDade, Jimmie Walker, Bill Paxton, Virgil Lehring and Joe Barnett.

The rise of "University Blue"
Although Rice has been dubbed the "Harvard of the South" by many, English major Scott Flukinger '85 thought there was something missing.

In the spring of 1983, Flukinger, then a sophomore, was invited, along with other Rice students, to present some of his poetry at a reading sponsored by Sid Richardson College. "I didn't know any of the people there, but it was a fantastic reading," he recalled. "There were people I had never met before, reading some really good stuff, and there were also quite a number of interested enthusiasts sitting around clapping and enjoying the whole thing."

Afterwards, at the wine and cheese party, Flukinger was astounded so many people with the same skills and interests had never crossed paths before. "One of the first things that came up was why there isn't a literary magazine, a way people can get together and work with each other and talk about the sort of literary influences that make them write the way they do," he said. "It seemed really ludicrous that a university like Rice, with its academic sophistication, its financial resources, and its 'excellence,' to quote a certain admiral, would want to 'chase anybody away' with a big, fat, academic magazine just like the official student newspaper."

"It's all a matter of dealing with people," Flukinger said, adding that the magazine is of great importance to campus because it provides a medium in which students can display their academic sophistication, its financial resources, and its 'excellence,' to quote a certain admiral, would want to 'chase anybody away' with a big, fat, academic magazine just like the official student newspaper."

"An editor has to have read a lot and have many people with the same skills and interests, but it is literature on a very personal level. It is possible at a university like this. It is a great achievement!"

The most important outcome of the magazine, Flukinger said, is that many people have heightened everyone's awareness of writing. "The most interesting thing to me was the way people who generally aren't interested, got the money, put out the first issue and got it rolling. It shows you what is possible. A magazine like this. It is a great achievement!"

Currently, Flukinger said, the magazine is only being produced once a year because of the difficulty the students have had in raising money. This year's issue, he said, was released to an audience of faculty, students and alumni, plus a few ads the staff was able to sell.

"University Blue" is rising. The 1985 issue, due for publication in late April, received more than 250 writing submissions and twice the number of photographs and artwork as the last issue. The magazine represents a dream come true for Flukinger. "I feel such a strong sense of community, a desire to know other people who are as serious about writing as I am," Flukinger said.

"The concept is as far reaching as possible," he said. "It is a magazine for the university, an official student literary magazine just like the official student newspaper. We wanted to encourage people to take chances, to do something about their writing, to submit their work, "I just ached for that," he said.
With an Eye toward the Future

On July 1, George Erik Rupp will become Rice University’s fifth president. Called a man of ‘vision and stamina’ by search committee members, Rupp sees great things ahead for Rice.
Touche from Yale in 1967 and a Ph.D. from Harvard receiving the Bachelor of Divinity degree magna cum laude. He wrote numerous articles for professional journals. He and his wife, Nancy, have two children, Katherine (14) and Stephanie (13).

Rupp said his decision to leave Harvard was not an easy one. Speaking before the Divinity School faculty, he said, "I have found my duties here challenging, absorbing, satisfying; I did not anticipate leaving so soon.

"I am, however, strongly attracted to opportunities at Rice. As a school with a long and distinguished record of achievement I am persuaded that Rice is on the threshold of a major advance that will place it incontestably in the first rank of American universities."}

Harvard President Derek Bok cited Rupp's "distinguished leadership" in expanding the programs and increasing enrollment in the Harvard Divinity School by 40 percent during his stewardship. He noted that Rice has the ability to become a leading institution on global standards. Strengthening of some areas, however, cannot be at the expense of the areas that are already strong. That seems to me to be the prescription for deterioration rather than enhancement."

"Rice has the ability to become a leading institution on global standards. Strengthening of some areas, however, cannot be at the expense of the areas that are already strong. That seems to me to be the prescription for deterioration rather than enhancement."

"I think the strength that Rice already has is that it has never succumbed to the temptation to become exclusively a technical school. In terms of its history, that was the area of initial strength, but always with the understanding that grounding in other areas of liberal learning in what have come to be the humanities and the social sciences was also very important. I certainly have every intention of continuing that double emphasis."

Rice's size is also an asset. "I am very much impressed with the opportunities Rice offers that Harvard cannot offer and they are largely a function of scale," Rupp said. "People across the whole range of intellectual and professional disciplines can really be in connection with each other. I see that as a major asset and I certainly have no plans to trade away that asset by emulating other more differentiated universities that have an important role to play but one that is quite different from the distinctive contribution that Rice has."
A very real form of ‘Star Wars’ could take space-age weaponry from the realm of science fiction into the arena of strategic defense.

by Suzanne Johnson

Problems of strategy and global politics must also be considered, Tittel said. "Would the plan destabilize our strategic posture? Is it politically advisable? Those are whole separate issues that must be considered, but at this time, the present Strategic Defense Initiative is purely related to the technical and economic aspects." In late March, Tittel, Michael Berry, Rice's Welch Professor of Chemistry, and electrical and computer engineering professor Rui de Figueiredo were among a number of representatives from the American scientific and educational community to attend a one-day review on innovative science and technology in ballistic missile defense organized by Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, director of the SDI organization. It is an early step, Tittel said, in the government's proposed five-year, $24.5 billion research program to evaluate the plan's technological and economic feasibility.

"The idea is to look into all the basic technologies that relate to the Strategic Defense Initiative — weapons such as space- and ground-based lasers, directed beams of subatomic particles, electromagnetic rail guns that fire projectiles at amazing speed, and space qualified optics, as well as technology for precise search, acquisition, aiming and tracking techniques of test moving targets," Tittel said. "This will require superfast computers for control, command and communications.

Basically, the proposed defense system consists of three layers. The first, Tittel said, would enable the U.S. to intercept a (presumably Soviet-issued) ICBM in the initial three-to-five minute "boost" phase after launch. The second tier would be a terminal defense that could destroy the nuclear warheads just before they reenter the Earth's atmosphere, protecting strategic targets such as large urban areas or our own ground defense bases. Later, Tittel said, a third layer is proposed that would intercept missiles in mid-course, between the boost and terminal phases, when the warheads or reentry vehicles separate from the missile. Born in Germany in 1933 and educated at Oxford, where our submarines are on the other side of the world, they are out of touch with headquarters 50 percent of the time. In order to communicate, the submarines have to surface and establish radio contact, which makes them vulnerable."

Finding practical applications

Tunable lasers, and other large lasers that would be developed with 'Star Wars' applications, would not only provide military experts with the ability to choose the range and intensity of their weaponry, they would provide a more effective way for physicians to treat patients. That, Tittel said, is just one example of how the technology required for the SDI would hold practical applications in the public and private sector.

"I can envision a time when the big lasers that we're talking about for the Strategic Defense Initiative could be installed in the basement of a hospital. The physician could dial the appropriate radiation for a particular treatment to any floor in the hospital," Tittel said. That vision is more than just a dream: Lasers are already in heavy demand by American ophthalmologists (used in treating everything from cataracts to diabetic retinopathy) while their use by surgeons in operating on hard-to-reach places such as the ears or throat is on the increase. The sophisticated 'Star Wars' technology could also be used in areas of emerging technology such as energy production, light wave communications and information processing, Tittel said. "With all the prices dropping almost weekly, it's hard right now to get concerned about energy production, but there will be another energy crisis somewhere down the road, certainly in the 21st century. So it is important that we not stop searching for alternative sources of energy."

One such source is controlled thermonuclear fusion, which uses lasers to harness energy from the hydrogen isotopes readily available in water, will be much more economically feasible with the current technology of nuclear fusion, which uses uranium isotopes," Tittel said. "If we ever have
political implications. Every nation, whether it is industrialized or not, has access to water. Not everyone has access to uranium.

SDI technology, Tittel said, could also be applicable to revolutionary high-speed communication and information processing, and could give the United States an edge in the arms race for super and fifth generation computers.

No time like the present

It is these wide ranging technological advantages, plus the hope that the development of "Star Wars" hardware will ultimately render nuclear arms obsolete, that makes Stoll part of a movement of support that has united much of the American scientific and political communities. Despite strong Soviet opposition and the dissenting opinions on how the SDI will affect the American strategic position, they feel it is something the U.S. should undertake, and soon. The current policy of mutually assured destruction must be replaced eventually by mutually assured defense.

Explaining that preliminary studies have shown the three-tiered defense system would be, 99.9 percent effective in intercepting incoming nuclear missiles, Stoll said that the SDI was part of a movement of support that has united much of the American scientific and political communities. Despite the strong Soviet opposition and the dissenting opinions on how the SDI will affect the American strategic position, they feel it is something the U.S. should undertake, and soon. The current policy of mutually assured destruction must be replaced eventually by mutually assured defense.

"Isn't it better to save 99.9 percent of the population than none at all, which is where our present strategy of mutually assured destruction would leave us?" Tittel said. Then he added, "Even if it takes 50 years, you've got to start somewhere. First you build up a defense. Then you can talk about arms control and gradually de-emphasize nuclear weapons. History has shown that 80-year transitions from one policy to another, so a redirection from an offensive to a defensive strategy would certainly take many decades."

It will take time for the SDI technology to be developed and operational, Tittel said. "I think a partial defense might be possible in this century but a perfect defense might only be possible by the 21st century."

THE STRATEGIC VIEW

Through he sees "Star Wars" as a possible means of improving Soviet cooperation at the bargaining table. Rice Associate Professor of Political Science Richard I. Stoll does not believe that SALT II will outlive the system's potential problems.

"Also this strategy, as opposed to earlier U.S. strategies, focuses on saving lives by saving lives," Tittel said. Stoll explained the SDI system is geared toward defense rather than offense. "We would not be threatening to hurt the Soviet Union; we're simply protecting our people," he said.

Finally, Stoll said, people like the idea of "Star Wars." Tittel said, "You can't find a flaw in it. It's too easy to understand."

"But there is also the possibility that one side could get ahead in devising this technology," he said. "What is the loser going to do? They would, in effect, be outflanked. Outflanked by what? Or would they think, 'well, we'd better move while we can?'

In that sense, Stoll said, SDI would make nuclear war obsolete, but "more thinkable." Assuming the United States is capable of producing the hardware necessary to implement SDI, Stoll said, "there are three other questions we must ask, remembering that we are never going to be able to test the system in anything resembling a realistic situation. First, can it be rendered inoperative? Can it be overmatched? I would say the answers are 'probably, very probably, and most definitely,' in that order."

"The system inoperative would involve disarming the system. The overmatched system which Stoll calls the 'most crucial' phase. "Since the warheads are not discharged, you have fewer targets, bigger targets and targets which, as far as I know, cannot be evasive action because they are coming out of the atmosphere."

"The SDI weapons in the first layer have less than five minutes to do their job," Stoll said, if the Soviets could "blind" the better. "Our ancestors used to agree to it. We don't need any cooperation from the Soviet Union to do it. Since we know we can count on ourselves and don't know if we can count on them, it looks like an attractive solution."

"Also the way the Strategic Defense Initiative could render nuclear war obsolete is if both sides have it that they both believe the other side's system would work."

"But there is also the possibility that one side could get ahead in devising this technology," he said. "What is the loser going to do? They would, in effect, be outflanked. Outflanked by what? Or would they think, 'well, we'd better move while we can?'"

"This will force us to build multiple sets of platforms to use the system. The estimate I've seen range from 10 to 20 sets—to ensure that one set is always over the Soviet Union. So every time we feel the Soviets are exceeding the capacity of the system, we have to add additional platforms to each and every set.

"The only U.S. answer to that, Stoll said, is to try and build a system so large that it could defend against what the Soviets could produce. "The Star Wars proponents have testified before Congress that, in order for the system to be effective, it has to be big enough to stop whatever the Soviet threat is."

Finally, Stoll said, the SDI system could be outflanked. "The Soviet Union could attack the United States with significant numbers of nuclear weapons and the SDI system would not be able to stop any of the Star Wars system," he said. "The system will not really do anything to defend against cruise missiles, for example, nor will it defend against submarine-launched ballistic missiles."

"There are some problems the Soviet Union would encounter in shifting to submarine systems, however, Stoll said. First, their submarine-launched missiles are not very accurate in hitting small hardened targets such as our missile silos."

"Of course we have not said anything about our cities, which are neither small nor hard to hit," he added.

In addition, Stoll said, the Soviets have yet to develop solid-fuel technology, which limits the amount of time their liquid-fueled submarines can spend at sea. "Also, the Soviets probably don't like the idea of a single commander out there beyond the reach of the Kremlin having control of all this destructive capability," he said. "But they truly believe Star Wars is going to be effective, that it's going to be enough to keep them from changing their strategy? I think the answer is no."

All in all, Stoll said he does not believe SDI will be able to achieve what it sets out to do. "We're comparing a technology that we don't yet have with the Soviets' ability to use a technology they either already have, or most likely will have in the next decade," he said. "It seems to me that makes it a losing proposition."

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Building Space and Time with Roger Penrose

Mathematics professor Roger Penrose works to redefine the way classical physics interprets the physical universe.
In the Nature of the Physical World, Sir Arthur Eddington discusses a profound but paradoxical fact about the physical universe: what we perceive with our senses to be solid matter out of which the world around us appears to be constructed is, in actuality, mostly empty space.

This is because atoms are mostly space. A dense, tiny nucleus is surrounded by one or more orbits of electrons that swirl about the atom's heart in a comparatively great distance away, leaving most of the volume of the atom simply empty space.

Years later, Roger Penrose would write: "In the 50 or so years since the time that Eddington wrote his book, much attention has been paid to, and much has been learned about, those minute particles of 'solid matter within atoms' which comprises no more than one part in 10^10 of the volume of an object such as a table! (This is smaller than a grain of sand in the Royal Albert Hall.) Comparatively little attention, however, has been paid to understanding the empty space of which the table is, in a certain sense, almost entirely composed... This is the almost total lack of any really deep understanding of the nature of empty space." (New Scientist, v. 82, p. 734, 1979.)

It is this pursuit of the most fundamental nature of space and time that today occupies Penrose, a world-renowned mathematician who divides his time between Rice and England's Oxford University. He holds endowed chairs of mathematics at each of these institutions, and at Oxford and the Edgar Odell Lovett chair at Rice. A fellow of the Royal Society, Penrose was featured in a cover story in the December issue of Science 80.

Hence, the abstract concepts and purely geometric ideas are embedded in what is known as twistor theory, a mathematical formulation for which Penrose is widely known and on which he has been working for many years. Twistor theory is Penrose's way of looking at the most fundamental structure of space and time, a view that Penrose hopes will someday change the way in which classical physics interprets the physical universe.

"People tend to take space for granted," Penrose said. "They don't really consider what space is. This is what twistor theory attempts to do, to try and get hold of space and understand it. A twistor is thought of as a more primitive entity out of which you can construct space."

In physics, the classical description of space is based on the concept of points as its most basic component. In space-time there are what are known as events. They are point-like and have only a momentary existence. The whole of space and time, then, is considered as a collection of these events in sequential order.

"The point of view in twistor theory is not to regard these space-time points as being fundamental ingredients, but to rephrase space-time in a different, more basic language," Penrose said.

So what is a twistor? Penrose readily admits that it is an elusive concept, difficult to describe in a verbal, non-mathematical way. Perhaps the best way to describe it is that a twistor is an abstract mathematical object, a geometric entity, that relates to a point in space-time.

"A twistor is not specifically a very small object," Penrose said. "It is a different way of describing physical things. For example, massless particles such as neutrinos, gravitrons and photons could be explained in terms of single twistors. Massive particles such as electrons or protons could be explained in terms of two, three or more twistors. Although a twistor is not clearly a physical object, it can be visualized geometrically; it can have a description in space and time.

"What one does with twistor theory is to throw away the concept of space-time, and use the twistor idea. In other words, don't use points, use twistors." Penrose is quick to explain that twistor theory is not so much an attempt at revolutionaryizing as it is a reformulation of physical concepts. "It is not a strict physical theory in the sense that it predicts effects from a certain cause. Instead, it lies at the heart of physical laws as we know them. It takes existing physics and looks at it in such a way that better understanding of what we know now might be possible... Twistor theory is based on very simple mathematical concepts involving complex numbers (numbers that are a combination of imaginary numbers, which are numbers that are multiples of the square root of minus one, and real numbers)," Penrose said. "If we take the various existing physical laws, such as the Maxwell equations, the laws of general relativity or the laws of quantum mechanics, and fit them into twistor theory, we can see how these observed physical laws are derived from very basic mathematical principles."

Penrose emphasizes that twistor theory is still at an early stage, and for this reason any experimental verification of its principles still lies in the future.

Penrose says: "We are living in an era where the fundamental ideas of quantum mechanics are being re-examined. In my estimation, the ideas of quantum mechanics are much more basic than standard theory does, since it involves complex numbers which are an essential component of quantum mechanical descriptions."

"Furthermore," Penrose continued. "Twistor theory has already suggested various possibilities by which general relativity and quantum mechanics might be combined. Right now we're trying to make twistor theory fit into general relativity, which can be considered at the level of classical theory. General relativity is an excellent theory that fits the facts to a remarkable degree. I personally wouldn't want to change that, at the classical level at least."

Penrose does, however, foresee a change in quantum mechanics.

"The application of twistor theory to quantum mechanics could possibly lead to an essential change in its structure," he said. "This change will show up in the way in which it combines with general relativity."

Penrose was born in Colchester, England, in 1931. He lived there with his parents, both of whom were physicians, for seven years before the family moved to Canada.

His father, a noted human geneticist, was director of genetic research at The Ontario Hospital in London, Ontario, but he was also deeply interested in natural science and mathematics. Penrose describes his father as being the greatest influence on his scientific career.

"We would go for long walks together and he would talk to me about science and many other things. He was a tremendous influence."

Each strong motivation was obviously not lost on the rest of the Penrose children. Penrose's older brother, Oliver, is professor of mathematics at England's Open University; his younger brother, Jonathon, was a 10-time British Chess Champion, and his sister is also a physician.

After the war, the family returned to England, where his father became professor of human genetics at University College in London.

Between the ages of 14 and 18, the young Penrose attended University College School in London, the equivalent of the American high school.

From there he went to University College, from which he graduated in mathematics in 1952. In 1957, he received a Ph.D. from St. Johns College of the University of Cambridge.

While at Cambridge as a student, Penrose was able to work with people who, like him, were later to become preeminent in their fields — people such as Freeman Dyson and Dennis Sciama.

Paul Dirac, the renowned physicist who helped pioneer the field of quantum mechanics, was especially memorable.

"I took a course on quantum mechanics from Dirac," Penrose said. "He was marvelous. He would present the material in brilliant, terse sentences and would write and speak with absolute clarity, never making an error or a correction. He was the Mozart of physics."

Penrose was initially attracted to Rice because a group here, led by Prof. Rut Wells, had been working on many of the same problems that had occupied Penrose and his group at Oxford. Penrose has known Wells for many years, and their association eventually led to Penrose's coming to Rice on the basis of one semester per academic year.

Although his daily routine is rather unstructured, Penrose does teach several times a week and collaborates with a few graduate students. In his spare time he likes to improvise at the piano. His favorite composers are Mozart and Bach.

Penrose admits his work is controversial, and that there is still a long way to go before completion of his theory.

"As a mathematical system, twistor theory is valid," he said. "But as an interpretation of the physical universe it is, in the opinion of some, a controversial framework."

And it's taken much longer than I thought. I had no idea my progress would be as slow as it has been. I don't think I had much conception of the difficulties involved."

Does Penrose feel that, when his twistor theory is completed, it will be the most fundamental set of laws concerning the physical universe?

"I think it has a chance to be," he answered with a laugh. "As long as it works out."
Taking the Grade

by Suzanne Johnson

Rice students have earned a national reputation as one of the best and brightest student bodies, chock full of merit scholars, high school valedictorians, scholarship winners and just plain bright kids. Rightfully so — the reputation is well-founded. But convinced that the current crop of Rice "whiz kids" are interested in more than quantum physics and the latest computer technology, SALIPPOR set out in February to uncover the real Rice student.


Armed with a highly unscientific survey asking 83 questions on student activities and opinions, we approached students of the Wiess and Sid Richardson colleges. Of the almost 300 respondents, 52 percent were male and 48 percent female. All class years were represented (27 percent seniors, 28 percent juniors, sophomores 26 percent and freshmen 20 percent), as were more than 100 different majors and combined disciplines. Engineering and science students made up 49 percent of the respondents, the remaining 51 percent came from humanities, social sciences, music and architecture. Additional information was pulled from Admissions Office materials and from bi-annual freshman surveys conducted by the American Council on Education.

Self-image, and more

First of all, Rice students just might be interested in the latest computer technology. Over 90 percent of them use computers and nearly three-fourths can write their own computer programs. While computer use increases with class rank, more freshmen are entering Rice prepared for high tech study each year.

Rice students might be the envy of other universities because of their academic clout, but the competitive world of Rice changes the way they see themselves. Asked to rate themselves above or below average in 10 different areas, current students rate themselves much lower now than they did when asked the same questions as entering freshmen. For example, 12 percent fewer sophomores rate themselves above average academically than when they entered Rice as freshmen in 1983.

On the whole, Rice students see themselves as average academically and in their drive to achieve. They consider themselves average in their leadership, mathematical and writing abilities and in general self-confidence. More than 80 percent of them, however, rated themselves below average in artistic and public speaking ability, and less than a third considered themselves popular, either with the opposite sex ("who needs girls anyway," one declared) or in general. One electrical engineering freshman, not having rated himself above average in any of the categories, said he does consider himself superior in perseverence.

Self-image among Rice men and women varied little except in their drive to achieve, where the ambitious Rice women outdistanced their male counterparts. Most of the students, however, said they have strong hopes of achieving a high degree of success in their careers. And while money might not be everything, it's more important for the students to be well-off financially than for them to be recognized as authorities in their fields. (It's money they will need. Almost all of the students drive, and while their current wheels include such classics as a '69 Plymouth Barracuda and a rash of VW Beetles, more than half of them dream of having their own Mercedes-Benz, Porsche or Jaguar.)

Student self-image isn't the only change. When the Class of '87 came to Rice as freshmen, 81 percent of them were regular churchgoers. Now, as seasoned sophomores, only 39 percent of them (and 38 percent of all surveyed) go to church regularly. Many, however, were quick to point out that their church-going habits have little to do with how religious they are or how they feel about their fellow man. "I'm not religious, but I am concerned about people's spiritual needs," one student said.

The spice of life

As churchgoing drops, vices are on the rise. Almost a quarter of the current students smoke cigarettes, and many seem to have picked up the habit after leaving Mom and Dad's watchful eyes. Only 2 percent of the current sophomores smoked when they came to Rice, compared with 20 percent now. And more women are putting on than men: 26 percent of the Rice women smoke (compared with only 20 percent in 1975). Marijuana is slightly more popular than tobacco at Rice, but it is still on the decline from the early 1970s, when half the Rice freshman population said they smoked pot. Now the number is 25 percent, slightly more men than women. A closely corresponding number say they favor legalization of marijuana.

The vice of choice for Rice students, however, appears to be alcohol. Asked to list their favorite drink, more than 50 percent of the students listed an alcoholic one. Beer was the most popular, followed by rum-based daiquiris and pina coladas and just about anything made with Kahlua, a coffee liqueur. And don't limit them to one. Sixty percent of the men and 40 percent of the women surveyed admit to having had "at least one" hangover in the past few months.

By the same token, 70 percent of the students object to the legal drinking age being raised to 21. "Passing the drinking age will do little to change the problem," one student said. "Proper use of alcohol is a learned value and people should be educated."

Another added, "We should solve the drinking and driving problem with very high fines and driving license suspension on the first offense. The government is not harsh enough on the idiots who do this and they're punishments everyone in the age group because it's convenient. It's puritanical."

"Favorite food and drink? Cold pizza and flat Coke on Sunday morning, watching TV with a mild hangover."

When they're not guzzling the hard stuff, the students want soft drinks in abundance. Though a few put in orders for juice or plain old water, most listed the "Real Thing," either diet or sugar-laden, as their favorites.

Whether or not it is related to their "vices" or to the fact that half of the students also hold down jobs, almost 60 percent of them say they have to put in at least 60 hours a month to study for tests or just to satisfy the minimum daily requirements of demanding professors.

Health alert

All that study calls for some health measures. Although only 54 percent of the students say they have watched their diets in recent months, they take care of themselves in other ways. Two-thirds of them, more women than men, take vitamins; about the same number, more men than women, jog. "Jogging, in fact, seems to be a college-acquired habit," one student observed.

Only 27 percent of the current sophomores jogged before they came to Rice; now, 80 percent of them can be seen trotting around campus dressed in athletic blue (the favorite student color). They need to, since broccoli and spinach didn't exactly rate high on their list of favorite foods. While the Rice men chow down on pizza and steak, the women are out in search of ice cream and chocolate. Though these were the top-rated specific foods, Italian and Chinese cuisine also fared well, and a number of students preferred more exotic food such as seafood (jambalaya and Belga catfish being the latter at the same time).

Fun and games

Star scholars though they might be, Rice students are not all work and no play. If there is a universal pastime at Rice, it is movies-going. They all do it. When Dustin Hoffman donned a dress as "Tootsie," Rice students were giggling in the front row — they

"I go to Rice — I don't have time to watch TV!"
sit in front because two-thirds of them are nearsighted. When Maryl Streep won awards for " Silkwood," she got a cheer from the crowd. Hoffman was the overall favorite actor, though Mel Gibson got some extra percentage points from Rice women for "Thelma & Louise." Streep won the students' vote for best actress, followed by a strong showing for veteran actress Katherine Hepburn.

Most-admired public figure? Christie Brinkley — what a figure!

When the students aren't at the movies, they might be listening to music — 80 percent say they go to concerts or recitals, and almost three-quarters of them prefer rock 'n' roll to the far-distant second choice, classical. Though M. M. W. H. (Hill Street Blues) were the top choices, though a suspected bellfounding from Brown College added a lot of votes for "Remington Steele." Other popular choices included "Springsteen's time" and "that of the Police," who tied with Springsteen for first place. For that matter, Ludwig von B. felt short of surpassing Prince, the Beatles or about three dozen other rockers.

All Rice students might go to movies, but not all of them watch television. "What's television?" one student asked, while another stated: "I go to Rice — I don't have time to watch TV!"

Of those who do watch, "Cheers" and "Hill Street Blues" were the top choices, though a suspected bellfounding from Brown College added a lot of votes for "Remington Steele." Overall, more than half of the students prefer either cartoons or reruns of old shows such as "M*A*S*H," "Hogan's Heroes" or "Gilligan's Island.

Games and sports fared better than television, with 80 percent of the students having attended a sporting event in the last season. Basketball and football were the favorite sports, followed closely behind by soccer. Not to be left out of a national craze, the students strongly favored "Triad Pursuit" as their favorite game, followed at a distance by cards (from "Old Maid" to "Strip Poker"), video games and backgammon.

World affairs

Almost two-thirds of the Rice students surveyed believed in the future of the country. Though several indignant students pointed out that they weren't yet old enough, almost half described themselves as politically conservative.

"The legal drinking age should be equal to the earliest age at which both males and females may be drafted. If they aren't ready to drink, they aren't ready to serve their country."

The public figure most admired at Rice is Ronald Reagan. He is a very effective leader. When something needs to be done, he gets it done," one freshman chemistry major said. A junior in sports medicine added: "He sticks to what he says, even if he has to stand up to certain people and work with them."

Other public figures favored by Rice students are Houston Mayor Kathy Whitmire ("for pursuing a tough, controversial career as a female mayor.") British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ("the world's best politician, and she's got nice legs") and Chrysler chief Lee Iacocca ("because of his business acumen, foresight and success.")

Though the students describe themselves as nonpartisan, they express some strong opinions on government. Less than half believe the government is doing a good job of protecting the consumer, and only 28 percent believe government and business are adequately concerned with environmenal protection. A scant 11 percent believe federal military spending should be increased.

Rice students believe the budget deficit has reduced inflation as the country's most pressing domestic problem. They are also concerned with foreign relations and the nuclear threat. Though less than 20 percent believe the United States will actually become involved in a nuclear war in their lifetimes, only a tenth of them believe they will live through it if it does happen. "God help us if it happens," one said. "I wouldn't want to survive."
ACTIVITIES

Rice students...

Come from:
- Texas: 53%
- Midwest: 11%
- South: 10%
- Mid-Atlantic: 8%
- Southwest outside Texas: 7%
- For West: 4.5%
- Foreign: 3.5%
- New England: 3%

Major in:
- Engineering: 33%
- Science: 32%
- Humanities/Social Science: 28%
- Architecture: 4%
- Music: 3%

Go to movies.
Total: 100%

Are politically:
- Conservative: 45%
- Liberal: 34%
- Moderate: 10%
- Uninterested: 5%
- Radical: 5%

Voted in the last election.
Total: 69%

Stay up all night studying.
Men: 59%
Women: 92%
Total: 73.5%

Have a part-time job.
Total: 55%

Do not diet frequently.
Men: 68%
Women: 64%
Total: 66%

Take vitamins.
Men: 70%
Women: 80%
Total: 75%

Do not smoke cigarettes.
Men: 80%
Women: 74%
Total: 77%

Do not smoke marijuana.
Men: 71%
Women: 76%
Total: 73.5%

Write computer programs.
Men: 79%
Women: 69%
Total: 74%

Use computers.
Men: 94%
Women: 91%
Total: 92.5%

Drive.
Men: 98%
Women: 97%
Total: 97.5%

Wear glasses/contacts.
Men: 63%
Women: 80%
Total: 71.5%

Do not go to church regularly.
Men: 61%
Women: 63%
Total: 62%

Attend recitals/concerts.
Men: 78%
Women: 80%
Total: 79%

Play musical instruments.
Men: 55%
Women: 65%
Total: 60%

Drink to the hangover point.
Men: 59%
Women: 39%
Total: 49%

Attend sporting events.
Men: 95%
Women: 91%
Total: 93%

Like to jog.
Men: 78%
Women: 68%
Total: 73%

Rice students believe...

The United States will not be involved in a nuclear war in their lifetimes.
Men: 82%
Women: 80%
Total: 81%

They will not survive if the U.S. does become involved in a nuclear war.
Men: 84%
Women: 92%
Total: 96%

The government is not doing a good job of protecting the consumer.
Men: 56%
Women: 59%
Total: 57.5%

Federal military spending should not be increased.
Men: 84%
Women: 94%
Total: 89%

The legal drinking age should not be raised to 21.
Men: 70%
Women: 72%
Total: 71%

There are enough jobs to go around if people really want to work.
Men: 51%
Women: 45%
Total: 48%

Government and business are not concerned enough about protecting the environment.
Men: 67%
Women: 76%
Total: 71.5%
Rice students pick their favorite...

Colors.
1. Blue
2. Red
3. Green
4. Purple

Actors.
1. Dustin Hoffman
2. Mel Gibson
3. Harrison Ford
4. Robert Redford

Actresses.
1. Meryl Streep
2. Katherine Hepburn
3. Four-way tie: Molly Ringwald, Rachel Ward, Jessica Lange, Diane Keaton

Drink (alcoholic).
1. Beer
2. Rum
3. Tie: Tequila, Kahlua

Drink (non-alcoholic).
1. Soft drinks
2. Orange juice
3. Milkshakes

Leisure reading.
1. Frank Herbert's Dune series
2. Stephen King novels
3. Piers Anthony novels

Television shows.
1. "Cheers"
2. "Hill Street Blues"
3. "M*A*S*H" reruns

Sports.
1. Basketball
2. Football
3. Soccer

"Dream" cars.
1. Mercedes-Benz
2. Porsche
3. Jaguar

Musician or group.
1. Bruce Springsteen
2. The Police
3. Tie: Prince, The Beatles

Type of music.
1. Rock/pop (72%)
2. Classical
3. Jazz

Most-admired public figure.
1. Ronald Reagan
2. Geraldine Ferraro
3. Four-way tie: Lee Iacocca, Kathy Whitmire, Barbara Jordan, Margaret Thatcher

Food.
1. Pizza
2. Ice cream
3. Steak

Games.
1. "Trivial Pursuit"
2. Cards
3. Video games

SELF-IMAGE

Rice students consider themselves above average in...

Artistic ability.
Men: 36%
Women: 40%
Total: 38%

Academic ability.
Total: 84%

Leadership ability.
Men: 50%
Women: 51%
Total: 50.5%

Public speaking ability.
Men: 35%
Women: 30%
Total: 32.5%

Drive to achieve.
Men: 58%
Women: 70%
Total: 64%

Popularity with opposite sex.
Men: 31%
Women: 26%
Total: 28.5%

Mathematical ability.
Men: 63%
Women: 50%
Total: 56.5%

Self-confidence.
Men: 55%
Women: 50%
Total: 52.5%

Writing ability.
Men: 51%
Women: 50%
Total: 50.5%

Colleges should require minimum competency testing before granting degrees.
Men: 59%
Women: 51%
Total: 55%

It is not necessarily important for them to become authorities in their fields.
Men: 59%
Women: 58%
Total: 58.5%

Sex is okay as long as two people like each other.
Men: 57%
Women: 32%
Total: 44.5%

Couples should not live together before marriage.
Men: 78%
Women: 79%
Total: 78.5%

They want to raise families.
Men: 85%
Women: 77%
Total: 81%

They will probably not marry within two years of graduation.
Men: 79%
Women: 75%
Total: 77%

A woman's first priority is not necessarily to her home and family.
Men: 70%
Women: 79%
Total: 74.5%

Popularity.
Men: 36%
Women: 33%
Total: 34.5%

Drive to achieve.
Men: 58%
Women: 70%
Total: 64%

Mathematical ability.
Men: 63%
Women: 50%
Total: 56.5%

Leadership ability.
Men: 50%
Women: 51%
Total: 50.5%

Writing ability.
Men: 51%
Women: 50%
Total: 50.5%

Self-confidence.
Men: 55%
Women: 50%
Total: 52.5%

It is not necessarily important for them to become authorities in their fields.
Men: 59%
Women: 58%
Total: 58.5%

Sex is okay as long as two people like each other.
Men: 57%
Women: 32%
Total: 44.5%

Couples should not live together before marriage.
Men: 78%
Women: 79%
Total: 78.5%

They want to raise families.
Men: 85%
Women: 77%
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They will probably not marry within two years of graduation.
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Women: 75%
Total: 77%

A woman's first priority is not necessarily to her home and family.
Men: 70%
Women: 79%
Total: 74.5%

Popularity.
Men: 36%
Women: 33%
Total: 34.5%

Drive to achieve.
Men: 58%
Women: 70%
Total: 64%

Mathematical ability.
Men: 63%
Women: 50%
Total: 56.5%

Writing ability.
Men: 51%
Women: 50%
Total: 50.5%

Self-confidence.
Men: 55%
Women: 50%
Total: 52.5%
At "29 and holding," the programming language FORTRAN is nearly as old as the computer revolution itself. Revised numerous times and often criticized for various inadequacies, it has nevertheless survived to become the standard for numerical computation performed at large business and government computer centers.

Sometimes termed "number-crunching," numerical computation usually involves translating trigonometry or higher-level algebra into FORTRAN, then computing solutions to a wide range of problems varying from the design of complex equipment to the simulation of oilfield production to the optimization of feed mixtures for poultry and livestock. Best estimates are that roughly 30 percent of all business and government programming is numerical in nature and that nearly all of this is done in FORTRAN.

"It's a trism to say that the tools used in numerical programming have not kept pace with those found in other areas of computation," said Keith Cooper, coordinator of the Rice project to build an experimental computer network using FORTRAN. The manager of a large computer center is typically caught between the devil and the deep blue sea when trying to upgrade quality and productivity. He can't throw out existing programs and start over. There's too much time and money invested in them, and anyway, how could you meet next week's deadline on that basis?

"Typically, the project manager will try to patch up the old system, revising existing programs with cut thinking through programs from the beginning," Cooper said. "Since most numerical programming is done in the batch mode, he or she is confronted with many program segments, usually done by different programmers in different styles. Sometimes a larger mainframe computer is installed, improving processing speed, but not even touching on the inherently systemic nature of the difficulties.

"Our feeling at Rice is that the numerical programming environment needs to be changed, moving toward a distributed system of inexpensive single-user computers that would make programmers more productive. This would mean a 180-degree turn from traditional batch processing with a mainframe. Although the practical implications are obviously significant, this is fundamentally basic research of a type best pursued at a university. We have called the project R — for Rice Numerical Network or, as a mathematical expression, Rice to the nth degree."

R was originally conceived in 1982 by Ken Kennedy, chairman of computer science, together with other members of the computer science, mathematical sciences, and electrical and computer engineering departments. Since then, work has proceeded in four distinct directions: setting up the network; the FORTRAN programming environment project; assembly of custom hardware such as an array processor to support high-speed numerical calculations; and a "numerical analyst's workbench" of software tools for mathematical calculations.

Implicit in the Rice project is an emphasis on the design of compilers, software that translates programming language into the binary machine code. Compiler construction is the focus of Cooper's and Kennedy's research, and has been stressed in the Rice computer science graduate program for some time.

Because FORTRAN is the oldest and most widely used language, compilers for it have advanced beyond the others. "We are building a compiler that will go where no other compiler has gone before," Cooper said. "We couldn't do this if we used a newer programming language such as Ada, adopted as a standard for the Department of Defense in 1981. Also we are particularly interested in applying compiler technology to support people who design, implement and use the very large programs generally written in FORTRAN."

The heart of the system is the project data base, a long-term repository of programs, located in one machine on the network. This provides a central store through which the actions of the various software tools can be coordinated.

Following the example of the Apple Macintosh, a "mouse" is coupled with a list of "menus," allowing the programmer to click in and out of various options. Many errors in the construction of a program are thus prohibited by the software itself.

Because the program environment, the programmer can "step through" his work, watching the progress of his program during its execution. Through these and other features, the system can prevent at least some of the programmer's mistakes and help him work more rapidly.

This past September, the FORTRAN programming environment passed its initial shake-down cruise, or "preliminary implementation," to use computer terminology. Support for the project comes from IBM and the National Science Foundation.

"It seems likely that distributed networks of workstations and servers (resource managers) are the computing environment of the future," Cooper said. "Our experimental network is built with start-up equipment from companies like Sun and Pyramid. In the next few years, I'd expect to see the larger companies like IBM and Digital Equipment come into this marketplace."
Rice's 1985 Distinguished Alumni

A Rice degree is no guarantee of success, but no one can argue with the fact that many Rice alumni have reached marked distinction in their chosen fields. Each year, the Association of Rice Alumni selects a small group of that alumni elite for recognition as Distinguished Alumni of Rice University.

LOUIS J. GIRARD, "for his innovations and creative contributions to the practice of ophthalmology"

Louis J. Girard '41 has always been one to keep busy. While working toward his B.A. at Rice, he studied hard, played on the Rice Owls hockey team and, with his father contributing the musical arrangement, composed the Rice Fight Song. Since receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Texas, Girard has established himself as one of the world's preeminent ophthalmologists.

With more than 300 publications and 700 presentations to his credit, Girard has made many significant contributions to the field of ophthalmology. He is responsible for establishing a number of "firsts:" the first Institution of Ophthalmology for teaching and research in the Southwestern U.S., the first eye bank in the Southwest, the first three-year ophthalmology residency in the Southwest; the world's first ophthalmic tissue culture laboratory; and a basic salt solution (Alcon) and the first in-patient orthoptic/patient unit in the Western Hemisphere.

Among other activities, Girard is founder of the Joint Commission for Allied Health Personnel in Ophthalmology; president of the Institute of Ophthalmology, Texas Medical Center; and president of the International Eye Film Institute.

He has been a lecturer at the University of Texas post-graduate School of Medicine since 1957 and a clinical professor of the Baylor College of Medicine since 1971. Among the more than 90 awards Girard has received are the Alfred H. Broid Award for research in ophthalmology, the Ignacio Barraquer Memorial Award, Exceptional Merit Award, Contact Lens Society of America Award, and the Distinguished Alumni Award from the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary.

WILLIAM P. HOBBY JR., "for his achievements in politics, government and community service"

When William P. Hobby Jr. '31 entered Rice University as a freshman, it was as a mathematics major. Perhaps it was fate, but the son of former Texas Gov. William Hobby Sr., and former Eisenhower cabinet member Oveta Culp Hobby changed his major to history early in his sophomore year. It was a good move. Since 1973, Hobby has served as lieutenant governor of the State of Texas.

Hobby has also made a mark on the Houston media. The three-term Rice Thresher editor went on to serve, ultimately, as executive editor of the Houston Post and vice chairman of ABC's broadcasting (television and radio).

Hobby is no newcomer to Texas politics. However, in 1989, he served as an assistant secretary of the Texas Senate. His other activities, both before and since becoming lieutenant governor, have included serving as a member of the President's Task Force on Urban Problems, the Texas Air Control Board, the Energy and Resources Committee for the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors (1976-77), and as vice president and chairman of the Hobby Foundation.

He has served as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee on Welfare Reform (Texas), and as a member of the executive committee of the Council of State Governments.

Hobby has also served as president and member of the board of directors of the Child Guidance Center, as a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and as a regent of the University of Houston.

ROLAND W. SCHMITT, "for his technical innovations and developments and his outstanding scientific leadership"

After receiving his Ph.D. in physics from Rice in 1961, the bachelor's and master's degrees are from the University of Texas. Roland W. Schmitt started to work at the General Electric Research Laboratory doing research in low-temperature physics, metal physics and transport phenomena. Schmitt stayed with GE, rising through the ranks until, in 1982, he was named to his present position as GE's senior vice president for corporate research and development and member of the company's Corporate Executive Council.

In his current position Schmitt directs the Schenectady, N.Y.-based General Electric Research and Development Center, one of the world's largest and most diversified industrial laboratories with approximately 2,200 employees — more than 1,200 of them scientists, engineers and technicians — conducting activities both in the U.S. and Singapore and with offices in London and Zurich.

Schmitt is also currently serving a two-year term as chairman of the National Science Foundation. In addition, he is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and serves on its council.

Schmitt is a fellow of the American Physical Society, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of the board of directors of the Industrial Research Institute.

With a number of publications to his credit, Schmitt was the recipient in 1977 of the IEEE's Region 1 Award for Electrical Engineering Management. In 1981, he was presented with the 29th Roberts Cool Science Medal of the British Cool Research Utilization Association.

ELWYN L. SIMONS, "for his scholarly attainments and original contributions in the field of paleontology"

Elwyn Simons '53 has been close to Rice all his life. He grew up only two blocks from the Rice campus where his father, Verne Simons, taught for 40 years. A world-renowned paleontologist who is now head of the prestigious Duke University Primate Center, Simons' interest in paleontology started when, as a boy, he used to hunt fossils on the sand bars of the San Jacinto River and the banks of Brays Bayou. Attending Rice at a time when the departments of anthropology and geology had yet to be formed, he got permission to arrange a joint major in biology and zoology, a combination that he said has given him a valuable perspective. Simons is credited with discovering and naming the earliest known ape and the earliest anthropoids.

With more than 100 publications to his credit, Simons has been a professor of anthropology at Duke since 1977 and the James B. Duke professor since 1982.

Among his numerous awards are the 1973 Annadale Memorial Medal from the Asiatic Society; the Senior U.S. Scientist Award from Germany's Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (1975); and the Richard C. Hunt Memorial Fellowship from the Wenner-Gren Foundation (1965).

In addition to his Rice degree, Simons holds an M.A. and Ph.D. in paleobiology from Princeton University and, in 1965, was presented with an honorary M.A. degree from Yale.

This year's Distinguished Alumni awards will be presented during May 11 commencement ceremonies. The awardees will also be honored at a number of other special events during commencement weekend. The Association of Rice Alumni will host a 5 p.m. reception in their honor on May 10 in the Ray Memorial Courtyard of the Rice Memorial Center, followed by a dinner with the Rice University Fund Council in the RMC’s Grand Hall. On May 11, the alumni association will host a noon luncheon for the award recipients.
William E. Gordon
Provoit Gordon to retire
President Norman Hackerman recently an-
nounced that Rice Provost William E. Gor-
don will retire both as provost and chief
academic officer on July 1, 1986.
Gordon, who came to Rice from Cor-
nell University in 1966, has taught space
physics and astronomy as well as electro-
rical engineering during his 19 years on the
College of Engineering faculty. Prior to his
becoming provost and vice president of academic affairs in
1980, he served as dean of natural sci-
ences, engineering, and dean of science and engineering
(1980-85). Gordon, who was born in January, is a mem-
ber of the National Academy of Sciences and the Na-
tional Academy of Engineering, a fellow of the Institute of
Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and a member of the
Gordon also has served on numerous
committees in these professional organiza-
tions, and his dedication to academic
affairs is evidenced by his summer
graduate teaching at Rice and
his work in the academic affairs of the
University of Texas at Austin.
Gordon's plans for the future include
retirement and continued involvement in
research at the Rice University.

ARCHITECTURE
Evans wins AIA award
Eliot N.鲜明建筑中的成就包括 Keary
(1978-79) and chairman of the School of Architec-
ture in 1978. He was named to the
University of Illinois and Kansas State Univer-
sity. Hackerman was honored with the George A. Brown Award for Superior Teaching in 1979.

(Continued)

E. Terry Papoutsakis
Papoutsakis named Young Investigator
The White House has announced that E.
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Terry Papoutsakis
(Continued)

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Terry Papoutsakis
Papoutsakis named Young Investigator
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News of the honor reached the Rice chemistry professor from Greece, Papoutsakis, a native of Greece, has been a member of the Rice faculty since 1983. He holds a diploma in chemical engineering from the National Technical University in Athens and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in chemical engineering from Purdue University.

Papoutsakis is the second young Rice professor to win the award. Last year Robert L. Bryant, a Rice mathematician, was among the first honorees.

**HUMANITIES**

Manschrek to lead tours

Clyde Manschrek, Chavanne Professor of Religious Studies, will lead two tours to East and West Germany this summer. The theme of the tours is "The Power of the Reformation" and they will focus on the political and religious events of the 16th century with a special emphasis on Martin Luther. Music of the Reformation will be very much a part of the travel experience as we mark the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of J.S. Bach. Several concerts are scheduled.

The itinerary includes three nights in Berlin, two in Leipzig, one in Erfurt, two nights in Fulda, four nights in Rothenburg ob der Tauber and one night in Mannheim.

Manschrek is a recognized Reformation authority and has published several books on church history and the Reformation. He studied in Halleberg as a Fulbright fellow.

Robert Moore, Ph.D. candidate in religious studies, will join the June tour and Rev. Edwin Petersen, Pastor of Christ the King, Lutheran Church, will host the July trip.

**JONES SCHOOL**

Top execs to attend institute

Because management education is a life-long process, even for senior executives, the J. S. Jones School of Graduate Studies has developed the Advanced Management Institute, a series of executive education seminars designed to introduce business leaders in enhancing vital management skills in today's challenging business environment.

An intensive two-week residential program, the inaugural Advanced Management Institute will be held May 16-25 at The Houstonian Hotel and Conference Center.

The institute is aimed at top-level executives who need to broaden their management skills to deal more ably with formulating overall strategy and making significant organizational changes. As Assistant Dean for Executive Development Salavat S. Mamaev explained, today's executive faces a complex, rapidly changing environment.

The key functions of the top-level manager are to evaluate the organization and its environment, determine an effective strategy for attaining realistic goals and make decisions that will enhance the organization's performance. The Advanced Management Institute has been specifically designed to help business leaders improve their ability to carry out these key functions.

AMG participants typically have at least five years of significant management experience, and are at a corporate officer or equivalent level of responsibility.

Among those who have already reserved a place in the institute are a senior vice president for marketing and business development for a drilling company, a senior vice president of a large real estate company, a president of a division of a major oil and gas equipment and service company, a director of a major oil company, and a vice president of two insurance companies.

Applications are invited for the AMI include Jones School professors Cliff Atkinson, Randy Bell, Berta Chirman, Bruxno Mas- cerone, Al Napier, David Taylor, Ron Taylor, Wil Viester, Fred von der Mehden, and Duane Winzor; professors Bryan M. Brown and Gordon W. Smith of the Rice economics department; William May of the University of Southern California, John G. Coats and Gary Dornent, both Sloan School Associates; and Winford E. (Dutch) Holland, president of Holland & Davis Inc., a general management consulting firm.

**Fourth U.S. Economy Conference held**

Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas and Charles E. McLeure, deputy assistant secretary for tax analysis at the U.S. Department of Treasury, were the featured speakers at the Fourth Annual U.S. Economy Conference held on Feb. 14 at the Westin Galleria Hotel in Houston. The conference, sponsored by the Jones School and Coopers & Lybrand, focused on the state of the national economy in 1985 and beyond. The purpose of the conference is to bring together government and corporate speakers together with the business community to discuss the current and future state of the economy. The facts and opinions presented by the speakers allow the executives to make informed judgments in their business decisions.

McLeure, the keynote speaker, is responsible for developing the Reagan administration's study of fundamental tax reform and is one of the chief architects of the tax reform proposal currently under consideration. Other topics under discussion included FY 1986 federal budget, economic and budget outlook by Darroch Windor, associate professor in the Jones Graduate School; the Iran-Oman dilemma by David T. Taylor, national tax director for Coopers & Lybrand; and the domestic and international implications of the "super dollar" by Dimitri N. Balatsos, an economist advisor of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Amber publishes book

John S. Ambler, professor of political science at Rice for more than 20 years, blames the declining popularity of the socialist government of Romania Mihai ruby not only on the international economic crisis, but also on policy errors and on the resistance to change of a fundamentally conservative society.

A specialist on the politics of France, Ambler expands on this and other social observations in his book, The French Social Experiment, which has just been published by the institute for the Study of Human Issues (ISH), Philadelphia. Ambler edited and prefaced the volume and contributed three of its eight essays.

While Ambler's contributions amount to almost half of The French Socialist Experiment, articles by six other scholars of French politics help round out the picture. The book deals in depth with France's overall economy, social security, agriculture, education, decentralization and immigration.

**SHEPHERD SCHOOL**

**The Shepherd Singers were asked to appear at Roundtop as a part of the August to April concert series. They performed Sunday, March 30, in the newly completed Festival Concert Hall. Each summer Shepherd School students participate in the Roundtop Festival, but this was the first time a Shepherd School ensemble has appeared as a performing unit. Visiting exchange composer Arne Mellnas traveled with the ensemble and conducted two of his cappella choral works on texts of e.a. cummings, Gwyn Richards, director of choral activities, conducted the other works, which included compositions of the medieval composer Perlan, Mozart, Massaeno, Copland, Debussy and Poulenc.**
Sports

Owl nine is 16-6 at mid-season

Rice's baseball team is thriving once again, for a crack at the NCAA Regional Playoffs and possible participation in the eight-team College World Series with a 16-6 record at mid-season. Two of those losses were to top-ranked University of Miami in Coral Gables, Fla.

That's the good news. The bad news is that Coach Dave Hall's team has 18 Southwest Conference games coming up plus three outings against a strong Lamar team their Owls swept. The Owls swept the Owls in an 8-4 victory earlier in the year.

A rainy weekend of Mar. 15-17 put a damper on the opening Southwest Conference three-game series against nationally ranked Arkansas. Only on Sunday were the two teams able to finish out, with the Razorbacks winning the opener, 8-4, and the home team Owls coming back strong in the nightcap, 9-8. The third game will not be played, marking the first time since 1977 that the Owls were unable to complete a three-game SWC series.

Only the top four of the eight SWC teams fielding baseball teams (SMU, dropped out after the 1980 season) participate in the annual double elimination tournament to be held May 17-20 at either Texas A&M or the Aggies quality or Fayetteville, Ark.

Through Mar. 14 (all non-SWC games), senior outfielder James Thompson and baseman third baseman-designated hitter Mike Patrick were hitting .467 and .444 respectively in leading the Owls to a team batting average of .347. The veterans Carl Mikeska and Mike Fox fed the team with four home runs each, with Mikeska also batting in 24 runs for first place in that category.

Though the pitching staff has been hit hard on occasion, the Owl opponents are batting only a combined .299. Junior college transfer Ed Holub is pacing the Owl hurlers with a 4.6 win-loss record, a 1.99 earned run average and 17 strikeouts. All-SWC reliever Derek Hoelscher is 3-1 plus registering a save with two innings of shut-out ball against Arkansas.

Basketball team loses out

Coach Tommy Suits' 1984-85 basketball edition was out of print Sunday. March 4, at least a full week earlier than anticipated.

The book on the Owl team had its exciting chapters — two wins over strong Texas Christian University, victories over NCAA tournament-bound Arkansas and Notre Dame, and a triumph over tough Lamar — but a cluster of narrow defeats at the hands of Texas at Austin (66-65), Conference and SWC Tournament champion Texas Tech (65-60), and Houston at Hofheinz Pavilion (95-91) led to an abrupt ending. Rice's 5-13 league record was ninth in the nine-team SWC and eliminated the Owls from the new eight-team, single-elimination tournament played in Dallas March 10-11.

An overall record of 11-16 for Suits' fourth Rice basketball team was disappointing but not disastrous. The loss of husky 6-8 center Dave Ramer against Louisiana Tech in the second week of the season, never fully compensated for — though inspired play by Tony Barnett and Terrence Cashaw at the post position helped lead the Owls to rebounding supremacy against most opponents.

Senior Barnett was named second team, all-SWC, in taking both scoring (16.0 points per game) and rebounding (8.7) honors on the Rice team. A strong finish by juniors Cashaw and Greg Hines, both of Houston, enabled Hines to finish the season with a 15.3 scoring average, while Cashaw averaged 9.9 points and 6.5 rebounds per game.

Of the 10-man squad that finished the season, senior starters Barnett and Tony Steele and substitutes Tom Miller and John Witten will be lost however, as all four returnees plus Ramer are expected college performers, and help is on the way via 6-10 Magnus Mathison of Milwaukee and versatile guard Mike Cooper of Greenacres, Ind.

SEASON FINALES

Texas A&M 64, Rice 52
SMU 68, Rice 52
Texas 62, TCU 61
Texas Tech 66, Rice 65
Texas Tech 61, Rice 60
Texas 92, TCU 61
Texas 97, Rice 78
Texas A&M 79, Rice 62

Sports shorts

Alumni game Apr. 13

In Rice's first scrimmage (controlled) of spring football practice Mar. 16, quarter- back Mark Conatster picked up where he had left off in the fall, with three touchdowns and no interceptions in completing 14 of 21 pass attempts. Competitors for the first string position, veteran Kenny Overton and transfer Travis Williams, were 7 of 13 and 3 of 9 during their turns.

Spring practice comes to an end on Saturday, April 13, in Rice Stadium when the 70-man varsity is scheduled to either take an alumni team being organized by trainer Allen Eggert or split into competing teams for an intrasquad game. The 28th Annual Beer-Bike Race will also be held that day.

Women cagers are 5-21

Rice women cagers, with three sophomores and two freshmen starting, never quite matched up with their Southwest Conference competitors in spite of starting the season, with consecutive wins over SMU and TCU. Fourteen losses later the Rice women were 5-14 in the SWC, with only TCU (1-15) beneath them in the standings, and 5-21 against all comers. Coach Linda Tucker, while disappointed, foresees improvement in 1985-86 with what will be a veteran squad.

Owls win own invitational

Coach Steve Stroum's harrumphers proved to be good Rudders on Mar. 16, edging Baylor, 85-88, for first place in a rain-plagued Rice Invitational meet that opened the outdoor track season. While it was a third place finish in the 1,500-meter relay that clinched the win for Rice, victories by Gawain Guy in the mile (4:32.68), Elliott Straino in the 440-yard dash and John Bell in the 110-meter high hurdles (14.98) accounted for most of the points. Secondplace Rice linemen went to John Moss in the mile (4:07.46) and the 400-meter relay team (39.85.3). Team scores behind Rice and Baylor were: Lamar 77, TCU 64, Houston 63, Texas A&M 58, Texas Southern 69, McNeese State 38, Texas at San Antonio 26, and Southwest Texas State 17.

Wood, Melville ranked

In the Head Intercollegiate Tennis rankings of men players, Rice's Scott Melville was placed 34th in singles; however, playing doubles with Andrew Taylor elevates him (and Taylor) to a team ranking of 23. Wendy Wood is among the nation's top-ranked women's intercollegiate tennis players.

Gawain Guy

Gawain Guy and Regina Cavanaugh won NCAA men's and women's track championships Mar. 8 and 9, respectively, in Syracuse, N.Y., to conclude Rice's indoor track season.

For Guy, who competed for Jamaica in the 1984 Olympics, the win was a big one over Arkansas and NCAA indoor record holder Carl Mikeska of Marquette in the 2:22.01 mile run; for Cavanaugh, her shot put toss of 54 feet, one and two-thirds inches, enabled her to successfully defend her 1984 indoor title in the shot put.

The high point in the women's meet was a third-place finish by Rice's 1,600-meter team of Katrice Harris, Tammy Welch, Marilyn Miller and Tanya Mehsoth with a time of 4:42.18, less than two seconds off Indiana University's winning time.

Regina Cavanaugh

Gawain Guy

Guy, Cavanaugh win NCAA track titles

Mike Fox

SALLYPOFF—APRIL-MAY 1985

18  SADDLEPOE—APRIL-MAY 1985

18  SADDLEPOE—APRIL-MAY 1985
Telefund nets record pledges

Responding to the opportunity to make Annual Fund pledges over the telephone (unlimited number of donors—no limit on the number of pledges), more than 1,800 donors pledged a record $135,600 to the university diving team. The fund was the introduction of nightly prizes called. Tel. These first results point yet again to the enormous reservoir of good will and positive support among Rice's alumni, said. I especially want to thank the hundreds of volunteers who came to make calls on Rice behalf. Their energy, enthusiasm and dedication to the university are truly impressive.

Giving clubs enroll new donors

The Founder's Club and President's Club were established in the fall of 1970 as means of bringing together alumni, parents and friends who give substantial support for Rice's current operations. Membership is on an annual basis (July 1-June 30) and includes the following benefits:...
Alumni in the news

Mackin named UNO chancellor

Cooper R. Mackin (Ph. D. ’62) was formally installed as chancellor of the University of New Orleans in a Feb. 25 ceremony. The urban university is Louisiana’s second-largest.

Mackin, named chancellor by the board of supervisors in April of 1984, joined the UNO faculty as an assistant professor of English in 1965. He was appointed chairman of freshman English in 1964 and in 1966, chairman of the English department. Beginning in 1969, he served for 11 years as dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Mackin, who received his doctorate in English from Rice, also holds degrees from Tulane University and from Troy State University. A native of Selma, Ala., Mackin was married in 1958 to the late Catherine Mannary and is the father of one daughter and two sons.

Redmon wins Kemper Award

Charles Redmon ’64, a Cambridge, Mass. architect and urban designer, was recently selected to receive the Edward C. Kemper Award for 1985. The Kemper Award is the highest honor bestowed by the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

Redmon, a principal of Cambridge Seven Associates Inc., was chosen by the AIA board of directors in recognition of his significant contributions to the institute and to his profession, particularly for his leadership of the AIA’s 17-year-old Regional Urban Design Assistance Team (RUDAT) program.

Since serving on its first RUDAT in 1975 in Long Branch, N.J., Redmon has been an active member of the AIA Urban Design and Planning Committee and has chaired the RUDAT Task Group for the past three years. He has served on six team visits and has been involved in the team selection and coordination of 40 RUDAT studies.

The Kemper Award, named in honor of the AIA’s late executive director, will be presented to Redmon at the 1985 AIA National Convention in June.

Moore named “Engineer of the Year”

Walter P. Moore Jr. ’59 has been named Engineer of the Year by the Texas Society of Professional Engineers, San Antonio Chapter. Moore is presently a member of the board of directors of the Rice Engineering Alumni Association and a lecturer for Rice’s civil engineering department.

For the past 31 years, Moore has employed by Walter P. Moore & Associates, Inc., and presently serves as president and chairman of the board. He has received several awards for his engineering accomplishments, has authored several technical publications and is active in several technical societies, including the National Society of Professional Engineers and the American Concrete Institute.

Moore was recognized for his accomplishments at the Engineer of the Year Dinner/Dance held on Feb. 15.

Rice works at City Hall

Three of Houston’s city councilman (who also happen to be Rice alumni) will participate in a special panel discussion April 24 at 7:30 p.m. in the Herring Hall Auditorium.

Dave Ward of Houston’s Channel 13 will moderate the discussion, featuring councilmen Dallis Gatswaidt, J. C. Greenwood ’58 and George Greenawaz ’70.

Softball challenge set

The Rice Young Alumni (graduates of 1974-84) are challenging the “regular” alumni (1913-1973) to a game of softball at Rice’s Cameron Field on Saturday, May 4, at 2 p.m.

If you want to watch and cheer for your favorite team, just show up for the game.

Anyone interested in lending their softball expertise to their fellow alumni should call the alumni office at 527-4007.

Find the Young Achievers

The Executive Board of the Association of Rice Alumni and the Young Alumni Committee welcomes nominations for awards to be presented at Homecoming 1985 to Outstanding Young Alumni Achievers.

Deadline: April 30.

Please send us names of alumni 35 or under who are exceptional in public service, religion, professional achievement, education, science, the arts or humanities.

Travel committee plans 1986

The Travel Committee of the Association of Rice Alumni has selected the following trips (length of trip and cost are approximate):

- "Christmas and New Year’s Visit in Austria, December 1985, 16 days, $2,000.
- "Silk Innbruck, February 1986, eight days, $850.
- "Sea Cloud Cruise to Land of the Mayan, March 1986, 10 days, $3,700-$4,700, depending on cabin.
- "Visit to Rio to view Halley’s Comet, February 1986, $2,500.
- "Barging and Ballooning in Burgundy, 13 days, $3,500.
- "Africa and Oceans of the Hawaiian Islands (cruise), 12 days, $1,400-$2,000, depending on cabin.
- "Visit to Rio to view Halley’s Comet, February 1986, $2,500.
- "Train Across Canada, seven days, $1,500-$2,000, depending on cabin.
- "Train Across Canada, 15 days, $2,500.
- "Australia/New Zealand, 18 days, $3,500.
- "Full Voyage of French and Scottish Canada, 11 days, $1,800.
- "Mississippi River Cruise on Mississippi or Delta Queen, five days, $1,000-$1,500, depending on cabin.

Please help the travel committee decide which of the above trips will be offered by filling out the following form and returning it to the Association of Rice Alumni, P.O. Box 892, Houston, TX 77251.

I am interested in the following trips.

Please send me information when available.

Name, class year:

Address:

Travel committee plans 1986

Please return to: Association of Rice Alumni P.O. Box 892 Houston, Texas 77251
Classnotes

51	University of Wisconsin science tiring after 29 years as chairman of the Houston Grand Opera and the McVey's latest work is a three-quarter portrait of Cleveland-born poet Hart Crane. The work will be on display this summer at the University of Texas at Austin. McVey was named the Distinguished Alumnus of Rice University in 1983.

52	Donald "Budde" Gartner has been promoted to president of the Texas Institute Senior High School Alumni Association for 1985. He is also chairman of the Golden 50th Reunion Committee of the Class of 1935. He and his wife, Margaret B. Johnson '35 write: "Many Rice classmates and we are truly privileged and eligible for membership of the 50-year reunion of our Rice graduation and recruiting for Arthur Andersen & Co., the largest accounting firm in the world. Andersen was founder and chairman of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Minnesota, where he served as president until his death in 1983.

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54	Richard and Barbara Chapman, a Houston couple, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their Rice graduation class, write that "it was great and we thank all who works on it." The Chapman's took time from their recent travels to visit their son, Rich Chapman, a Baker College transcript and third-generation Owl. His grandparents are Margaret and Jesse Muddon '27.

55	Dorothy Carom (MA) was one of seven of Houston's brightest stars in the Hispanic community. "I am honored in the Houston Women's Luncheons of United Latin American Citizens Council in 1955. Her career is a past president of the Institute of Hispanic Culture, a former Spanish teacher in public and private school and became Snow swimming teacher of 25 years. In 1982, she received her doctorate in education from the University of Illinois. In 1981, she was honored by Houston Mayor Kathy Whitmire to fill a vacancy on the city's three-member school board from March to the end of January of this year.

56	A biographical sketch of Janet Thompson Whitmire has been written for the first time, in the person of her husband, J. L. Stearns. "I have a very special album," Stark said, primarily because it was named "From My Heart, Love, Jane and Marcia, with love and 32 years.

57	Erlene Hruby's "Heartbeats" recently appeared on National Capitol Scene in a Wintergreen Concert sponsored by UCLA. Her winning essay on music was written about contemporary events in the United States. "I have a very special album," Stark said, primarily because it was named "From My Heart, Love, Jane and Marcia, with love and 32 years.

58	Matthew Szykow has been promoted from executive director of the former Philadelphia Museum of Art to vice president of the Engineering Systems Division in Texas A&M University System Austin.


60	Sally Port—April–May 1985 21

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Sally Arnold (Robert) says she is "still undergoing shock" after changing jobs to from small, 30-person company to a "large multinational company in the telecommunications business." Arnold was a past president of the Houston Women's League of United Way and is also a member of the leadership of the Regional/Urban Design Assistance Team program. She is a past president of the AIA Urban Design and Planning Commission, and serves as a director of the National Council of Women's Organizations.

Stark's early achievements, in addition to performing with the fledgling Houston Grand Opera, included winning both the NATS (National Association of Teachers of Singing) competition for the Southwest region (as a singer) the National Godfrey Talent Scout Contest singing Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition (CBS-TV), and numerous solo performances in concert and oratorio works under the direction of Lawrence Foster and Sir John Barbirolli (former music director, Houston Symphony), who was personally responsible for her European debut with the Hallé Orchestra in England.

Stark has not only blazed her music and academic disciplines into a successful career — she also leads an active family life currently based in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their three children, Jonathan, 21; and David, 19 — and her husband, Herbert Stark, is president of Newman Electric Motors Inc. in Cincinnati. "My career greatly enriches my family life, and vice-versa," she said, adding that her career will soon take another leaf — she has just accepted a post on the voice faculty of the University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

Stark's experience encompasses every facet of a classical singer's career — church and oratorio, opera, concert, recital, chamber music, musical comedy, light classics, teaching (among other posts, as an adjunct voice instructor at Rice in 1972-74), and recording. Though much of her career has centered in Texas, she has also had major solo, concert and recital appearances elsewhere in the U.S. and abroad. In addition to giving concerts and recitals regularly, she is also a regular at high-profile festivals of song, both in Israel and the U.S. Her future commitments include repeat performances with the Opera de Monte Carlo in Monaco.

Through expressing "good feelings" for all forms of singing, recital and chamber music is perhaps Stark's favorite medium, providing what she calls "an — a musical conversation with colleagues." Those colleagues have included Paul Cooper, Rice's Lynette S. Autrey Professor of Theory and Composition-in-Residence.

Stark has also recorded three albums on the Spectrum label with world-renowned pianist David Garvey. "Songs of Szymanowski" led her into an area of lesser-known compositions, the works of Poland's preeminent composer Karol Szymanowski sung in the original Polish. She has also recorded "Claireries dans le Ciel" (Rifts in the Sky) by Lili Boulanger, "Me to Sleep" is a very special album, Stark said, primarily because it was created as a special project for UNICEF. The album, which portrays many children from around the world, was designed and contributed by Fred Sowin '57, a Rice engineering graduate.
In the popular prime-time soap opera "Dallas," the cold, manipulative J.R. Ewing seems to be the power behind Big D. When the cameras are taken away, however, and the City of Dallas is left to its own citizens, there is a different kind of man in charge — one who believes in fairness and in the strength of his city: Dallas Mayor Starke Taylor Jr.

In 1922, Starke Taylor Sr. began a business buying and selling cotton in the small town known as Dallas, Texas. That same year, his first son was born. Starke Taylor Jr. has called Dallas home ever since.

It was in Dallas that the young Taylor worked his way up from a 13-year-old "squidge" (apprentice) in his father's office to an internationally recognized leader in the cotton industry. During those years, Dallas had grown in importance as well and by the time he was elected mayor in 1983, Taylor found himself heading one of the most rapidly growing cities in the nation.

Those who know Taylor at Rice (where he received a B.A. in pre-law) would not find his present position of leadership surprising. During his college years, he served as president of the sophomore class, editor of The Campanile, and was president of the B and Quill Club. A varsity member of the 1943-44 golf team, he was also an active member of the Rally Club.

After graduating from Rice, Taylor strengthened his leadership abilities beyond the hedges, serving as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy on a troop ship in the Pacific during World War II.

Following an honorable discharge, the young Taylor returned home to Dallas to become a full-time partner in the Taylor cotton firm. When his father retired in 1962, Taylor became the sole owner and president of Starke Taylor & Son, Inc. By that time the modest little family business had transformed into a major international company selling raw cotton to domestic mills as well as exporting to many countries around the world.

Once again the young leader was able to prove that no job is too big. Taylor soon became one of the top cotton businessmen in the nation. He was elected president of the American Cotton Shippers Association, as well as the Cotton Council International, the Dallas Cotton Exchange and the Texas Cotton Association. In 1959, Cotton Digest named him "Cotton Man of the Year." He became the director of the New York Cotton Exchange and, as a member of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on Cotton, was one of three business leaders chosen to open cotton trade with China.

So why did someone internationally known in the cotton trade want to take on City Hall? "I don't really consider myself a politician," Taylor said. "My decision to run for mayor of Dallas was based on a strong desire to serve this community."

Taylor started "serving his community" long before deciding to run for mayor, community service work that he said allowed him to become involved with the people and monitor the development of the city he cares so much about. During his five years as president of the city's park board, Taylor was responsible for seeing that badly needed zoo improvements and the Texas Fair Park renovations were placed on the bond program. He also sat on the boards of the Dallas Police Athletic League, Goodwill Industries and the YMCA of Metropolitan Dallas.

This work reinforced Taylor's already high regard for his city and helped him define his own role as well. "Dallas possesses an exciting, dynamic spirit," he said. "I see myself as a facilitator, a motivator."

"As mayor, I have made an effort to expand the involvement of citizens and the community in issues that arise by appointing task forces to deal with some of these questions. We have had task forces designed to study adolescent health and school age pregnancy, biotechnology, child care, neighborhoods, community development, high-technology, the economic development of South Dallas, and lead pollution. These groups have been appointed in light of their expertise and experience, have analyzed the issues and problems involved, and recommended possible solutions. In several situations these solutions are being successfully pursued, and other task forces are still in the process. I believe this approach has been the achievement of my term of which I am most proud."

Taylor believes the saying that a city is only as great as its citizens, and he feels that the key to good leadership is involvement.

"I would encourage all young people to become involved at an early age," he said. "Become aware of how your city, state and federal government works. Be involved and active. Future leaders are essential to the successful preservation of our governmental system."

Dallas' mayor said he believes Rice offers its students an atmosphere conducive to such involvement. Not only does it provide students with an "outstanding academic program," but Taylor said, the smaller size of the university has its advantages as well. "One of the things I enjoyed most about Rice University was the small size of the student body. Its size enabled students to all be involved and acquainted," he said.

Starke Taylor Jr. believes in Dallas. And while he said the popular "Dallas" television show has helped put the city on the map, "it in no way depicts realistically the way life in Dallas really is.

"I am constantly asked what makes Dallas different from other cities, and my response is always the same," he said. "It is the people. They believe in the dream of a better life for all our people, and they are willing to work to make this dream a reality.

"It is the commitment and caring I see every day which makes me want to keep being part of this effort to fulfill the promise of this city and its future."
and is seeking a position in San Antonio.

84

Douglas Allen (Lovett) is now in his first year at the M.S. program in Northeastern University.

Mark Denison has joined the architectural studio of Ford, Powell & Carson. Inc. He previously worked with the Houston firms of Merica, Ailey, Burr, Moore Architects, and architecture and services manager for Na-

trust Group in Charlotte. He and his wife, Theresa, announce the birth of their second child, Bruce Morgen (Hanszen) and his wife, Valerie, announce the birth of their second child, Robinson Beth, on Jan. 28, 1985.


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Micha Shapiro, who is "immersed in critical theory" in the English Ph. D. program at Berkeley; Ian Horsky '84 (Sid Rich) is working on a teaching assistant and earning graduate students in German; Enrie Martin '84 "loves drama" to his first year or low school at Berkeley. Conrad Reling '85 (Will Rice), who transferred to Berkeley last year, is in civil engineering.

Sarah Selleck '84 (Lovett), who lives in San Francisco, is managing and working a laboratory; Dovey Tercel '85 (Will Rice) will complete her M.S.A. at Berkeley this spring and intends to go into marketing.

Robert M. Yang 'Hanszen) will be joining the Organized Crime and Violent Crime Section later this year. He has been clerking for a justice on the Supreme Court of Texas and has been promoted to vice president of Arthur Andersen in Houston.

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versity of Toronto.

Michael Downs (Wiess) was a speaker at the second annual Few Enterprise Rally sponsored by the Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) chapter at Den-

von University's new Molecular Biology Program in 1984.

Bruce Johnson '80 (Wiess). In January of 1985.

Robert M. Yang 'Hanszen) will be joining the Organized Crime and Violent Crime Section later this year. He has been clerking for a justice on the Supreme Court of Texas and has been promoted to vice president of Arthur Andersen in Houston.

Mark Denison has joined the architectural studio of Ford, Powell & Carson. Inc. He previously worked with the Houston firms of Merica, Ailey, Burr, Moore Architects, and architecture and services manager for Na-

trust Group in Charlotte. He and his wife, Theresa, announce the birth of their second child, Bruce Morgen (Hanszen) and his wife, Valerie, announce the birth of their second child, Robinson Beth, on Jan. 28, 1985.


James Dunnigan, has just re-

Dirty Guide to War: Briefings on the Enterprise Rally sponsored by the Interactive Media Institute and published more than 70 articles in several notice publications. He is currently completing his Ph.D. in English. "Who knew the Army did this?" was entitled "Conservative Jews: Who are We? What are our Stand-

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**Alumni Activities**

**Apr. 13**

**Beer-Bike Race**
The 28th Annual Beer-Bike Race gets under way at 2 p.m. with the alumni winner chosen by the Student Women's race. Those who want to participate should call the alumni office at 527-4057.

**Apr. 24**

**Rice Works at City Hall**
Special panel discussion featuring Houston city councilmen (and Rice alumni) Dade deGraffenreid '74, Jim Greenwood '56 and George Greens '60. Moderated by Dave Ward of Channel 13, 7:30 p.m., Herring Hall Auditorium. Free.

**May 5**

**Young Alumni Softball Challenge**
Young alumni (1974-84) vs. the "regular" alumni (1916-73). 2 p.m., Cameron Field. Those interested in signing up for the Young Alumni team should call the alumni office at 527-4057.

**Friends of Fondren**

**May 8**

**35th Annual Meeting**
Ky Broido Room, 7:30 p.m. The program will be "Thomas More's Irish Melodies" with Wilfred S. Dowden.

**Rice Design Alliance**

**"Gardens" lecture series**
Series of lectures exploring the gardens of the world, presented by authorities on garden design and architecture. For information, call the RDA office at 524-6297.

**Notice**

**Continuing Studies**
The Office of Continuing Studies and Special Programs offers a variety of classes throughout the year in the arts, literature, science, photography, computer, languages and more. For more information or a free catalog, call 520-6022. For languages call 527-4010.

**Executive Development**
The Jones School offers management courses to the business community throughout the year. For details contact the Office of Executive Development, 527-6030.