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# The Windmill

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Vol. VII No. 8 April 1981

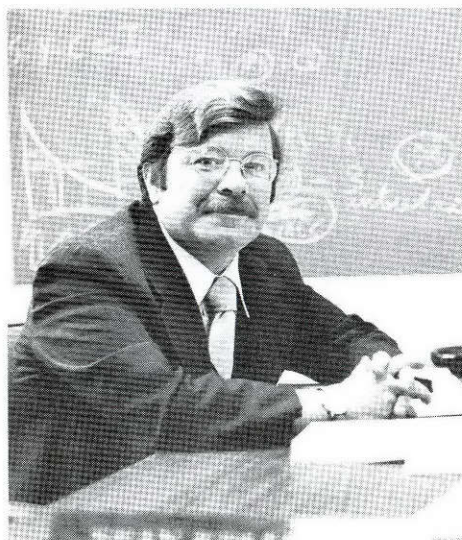


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**Cooper**



**Kelleher**



**Kurtz**

# Outstanding seniors, faculty to take honors at Convocation

**J. Conrad Dunagan** of Monahans, a long-time supporter of UTPB and the Permian Basin, will be the guest speaker for the fifth annual Honors Convocation at 2 p.m. Wednesday, April 22 in the student lounge.

Top students in the class of 1981, as well as UTPB's most outstanding faculty member will be honored at the convocation.

UTPB President **V. R. Cardozier** noted that the convocation is designed to honor top graduates from each academic discipline and those who have proven themselves academically.

"We welcome all students, parents and others interested to attend the convocation. We will dismiss classes so all students can come," he said.

**Dunagan** has supported the university since its beginning and is a founder of the Permian Historical Society. He founded the Permian Honor Scholarship Foundation, which awards dozens of scholarships each year to top-notch students in the Permian Basin who want to attend area community colleges and UTPB.

He is also a member of the UTPB Development Board and was the donor of UTPB's first endowed professorship, which was awarded during the spring 1980 semester to **Prof. Roger Olien**, chairman of history.

Dunagan and his wife recently donated a give of \$100,000 to the Permian Historical Society to be used to establish an endowment fund for graduate fellowships at UTPB.

The **Amoco Outstanding Teaching Award** will be presented at the convocation as well as various student honors. Finalists for the award are **Profs. Yonina Smith Cooper**, computer science; **Sean Kelleher**, government and **Edwin B. Kurtz**, life science. Last year's award went to **Prof. Douglas F. Hale**, mathematics.

Nominations for the \$1,000 cash award came from UTPB students, faculty and administration. Nominees were judged on their knowledge of teaching fields, enthusiasm and enjoyment of teaching, and organization and presentation of material.

"The award is designed to promote incentive toward achieving these goals," Cardozier said.

**Student recognition** will be given to top graduates in each academic discipline and to others who have proven themselves academically. Among those recognized will be students listed in "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges," Phi Alpha Theta history honor society and the Pan American Round Table Award for outstanding Spanish major.

Honors also will be presented to accounting graduates by the state and local chapters of the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants.

## Rhodes authors new book

**Prof. R. Colbert Rhodes**, sociology, is co-author of a new book on the social movement of Japanese Americans since their immigration to the United States just after the turn of the century.

The book, based on interviews from three generations of Japanese Americans, is the work of Rhodes and Dr. Gene N. Levine, professor of sociology at The University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

Published by Preager Publishers of New York, N.Y., the book, entitled "**The Japanese American Community: A Three Generation Study**," is the result of more than 10 years of work. The study, begun in the late 1960's, was conducted through grants from the Japanese American Citizens League, the Carnegie Corporation and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Rhodes said the book is an original research manuscript which will have lasting historical value. "The data set is one of the most unusual produced. What we have done is look at the Japanese American through three generations. We interviewed the original immigrant. Then we interviewed his children and his children's children. The effect is that we can determine the effect of one generation on another within a family," he said.

**Rhodes noted** most of the research was done in the late 1960's and early 1970's, and includes a sample drawn

See "Rhodes" p. 8



# Lightfoot to perform April 11

Gordon Lightfoot, the popular folk singer who will appear in concert in the UTPB gymnasium April 11, has added acting to his singing and song-writing talents.

His film debut, a supporting role in a new movie "Harry Tracy—Desperado," casts him as the wily U.S. Marshal Morrie Nathan, the lawman who relentlessly pursues Harry Tracy to his predestined end.

Lightfoot, a Canadian superstar in the music world, says he feels like a bit of an imposter in the film business, but says, "Heck, I like doing it. It's a lot of fun."

Although Lightfoot had indicated to his agent more than a year ago he would be open to film offers, he admits "Harry Tracy—Desperado" was the first project that made any sense. "I was sold on the fact that it was based on a true story. I wanted to begin by playing a supporting role, and this part was a challenge to me," he says.

As far as his future movie career is concerned, Lightfoot says, "I'm going to wait to see the finished project and, if I am satisfied with it, I'll consider doing more."

Like many singers before him, Lightfoot's interest in music began in the church choir and went on from there.

## Olson writes textbook

Prof. James Olson, chairman of psychology, is coauthor of a new textbook entitled "Basic Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences," published by Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Coauthor with Olson is Dr. Kenneth Pfeiffer, a faculty member at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Olson said the book is addressed to a wide audience of psychology, education and other social and behavioral science students who are required to take a course in statistics. It is written for college and university students and stresses practical, useful techniques such as students are likely to encounter in readings or in performing required research.

"This text is not a cookbook," Olson said. "It is based on the premise that statistics will be more meaningful and more easily assimilated if students can gain a basic understanding at the intuitive level. There is an emphasis on useful skills and understanding and away from complex mathematics and derivations."

For example, he noted, relevant chapters include "Journal Form" to facilitate comprehension of research reports.

See "Olson" p. 8

At the age of 17, he left home for Los Angeles to study music at Westlake College of Modern Music after he and a friend read its ads in Downbeat Magazine.

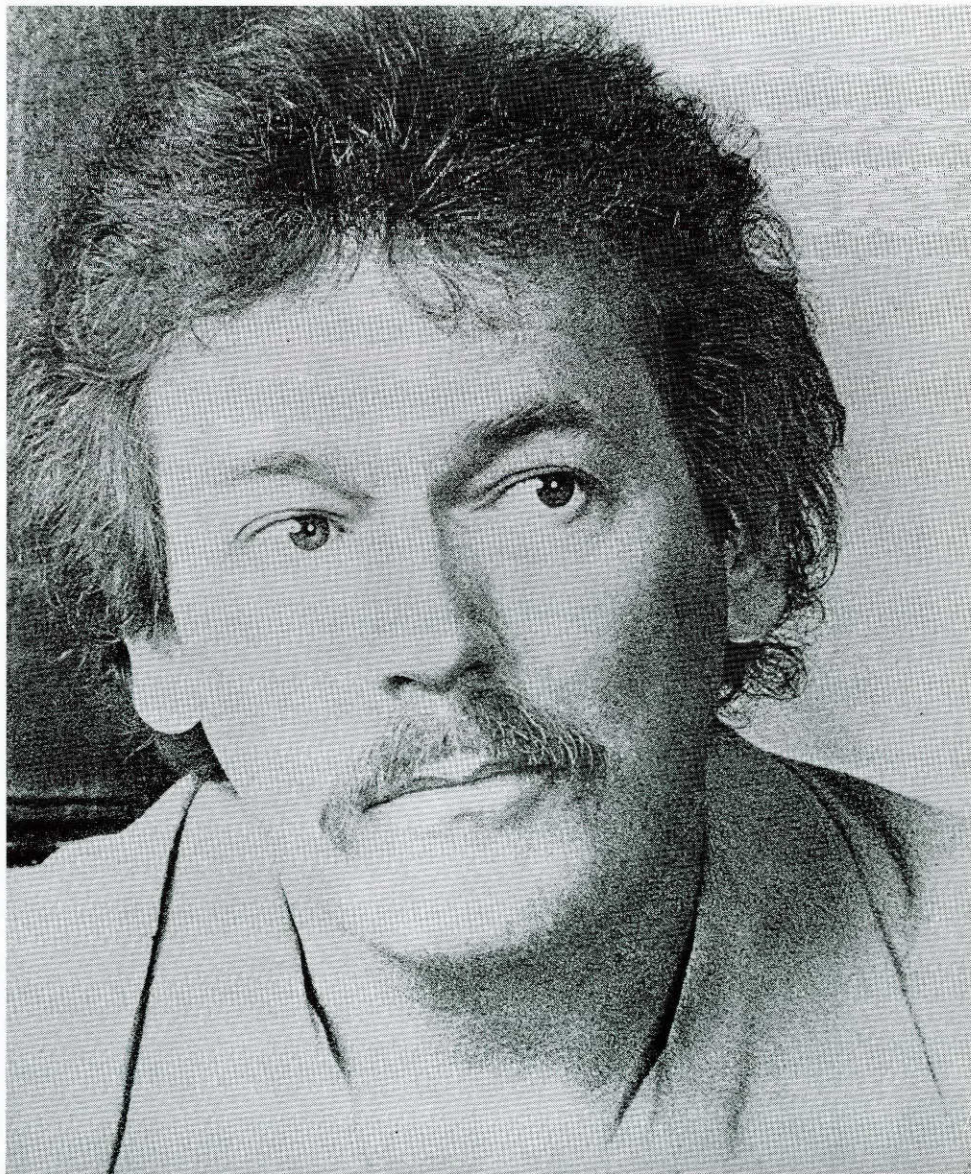
He returned to Canada 14 months later with a good understanding of harmony, keyboard and guitar, and by 1960, he was working in his capacity as a choral performer for CBC radio and television in Toronto, and appearing in more than 100 shows as a singer and dancer. At the same time, he played guitar and sung folk music, as well as his own songs in lounges and coffeehouses in Toronto.

In modest terms, Lightfoot has sold 10 million records world wide. His concert tours take him all over the world, although he continues to make his home

in Canada. He has made 14 original albums containing 140 of his own songs, plus five songs by other writers. He also has about 300 cover recordings by other artists.

Among his better known hits are "First Time Ever I Saw Your Face," "Early Morning Rain," "Sundown," "Rainy Day People," "Cotton Jenny" and "If You Could Read My Mind."

Concert tickets, priced at \$9 for general admission and \$10 for reserved seats, are available in Odessa at the UTPB accounting office, Flip Side Records and Endless Horizon; in Midland at the Midland College student activities office, Endless Horizon and both Music Haul locations; and in Big Spring at the Howard College Student Activities office.



Gordon Lightfoot



# SPORT

**character-building  
violent  
healthy  
dehumanizing**



by Leland Martin

It permeates the entire American way of life. Advertising advocates it, the clothing industry capitalizes on it, the food and beverage industry flourishes as a result of it, and countless people are employed because of it.

It influences education, entertainment, politics, the mass media, the economy, the psychological well-being of individuals and the social structure of communities.

It is character building, violent, dehumanizing and healthy.

**It is called sport.**

A group of students at UTPB, under direction of Prof. David Hopkins, physical education, is examining closely the role of sport in American Society. After a study of the historical philosophical and sociological aspects of sport, class members examine the controversial issues surrounding sport, and consider some possible solutions.

Term papers and panel discussions center around a myriad of topics including the controversies surrounding the Olympic games, professional and college athletes, the role of sport in education, chauvenism and discrimination in sport, violence, drugs and gambling in sport, crowd behavior, problems of youth sport, and the dehumanizing aspects of sport.

Theoretically, Hopkins says, sport aids in psychological and social adjustment by providing a release of tensions and conflict and allows for feelings of community and friendship. It instills social values such as leadership, cooperation, respect for rules, sportsmanship, self-control, achievement drive, respect for opponents and a positive attitude toward other races.

Some people see outstanding ability in sport as a means of upward social

mobility, Hopkins said. And sport is used as a political instrument and a means of producing a national identity and prestige. The roots of sport are found in psychology, sociology, economics and politics.

Hopkins said most of the students in his class are teachers and are interested in why sport programs are considered valuable in education.

"We have to look at what we are trying to accomplish with organized sport programs in schools," Hopkins said, "and then we have to decide if we are accomplishing what we set out to do."

If the purpose is to create self confidence and improve athletic ability in youngsters, that is one thing, but if it is to serve as entertainment for sports fans, to make parents feel good, or to groom college and professional athletes, that is something else," he said.

Hopkins says youth sport programs as they are now organized, benefit the adults rather than the youngsters who are involved in them.

"Most organized sport programs are run by adults to please parents. Adults make the decisions and the emphasis is more on winning than learning," he said.

"Obviously, there is a place for organized sport programs. They do teach basic skills and obedience," he added.

He said that studies on kids that quit organized sport programs show that they would rather play on a losing team than sit on the bench with a winning team.

"Youth sport programs as they are now organized," Hopkins said, "benefit the few kids who have skills before they become involved in the program."

"The kids who need to be encouraged

are the ones who are forgotten about—the ones nobody wants on the team. They either don't play, or they end up quitting because they don't already possess the qualities and skills a coach wants," he said.

Hopkins said his reorganization of youth sport programs would include eliminating league standings and playoffs and equalizing the teams so more students would be able to play.

New sport programs are coming about, such as soccer and T-ball, which emphasize basic skills and de-emphasize competition, he said. "In some areas, there has been a restructure of programs to include coeducational games where boys and girls play together. In kids this age, there is very little difference in physical development.

He also noted growth in gymnastics, junior golf, skating, swimming and other sports which emphasize skills and individual growth.

"People are becoming more aware that youth programs are not for adults and should be designed for the needs of kids. All kids can't be super athletes, but we can design programs to meet the kids' needs where they are," he added.

But cleaning up the mess in youth sport programs is only one of the many challenges ahead for physical educators and others involved in sport programs. The problem is that the stated objectives of many sport programs and the real or implied objectives are quite different, and that creates conflict.

Meanwhile both young and old are drawn to it. No one escapes it. It influences psychological well-being, social acceptance, physical prowess, economics, and politics.

**It is called sport.**



by Debbie Bennett

**Whatsa matter ump? Did you forget your glasses?**

**Joey, you clumsy loafer, why didn't you catch that ball. I taught you better than that!**

It is called sport, but coaches have the added responsibility of dealing with parents as well as the athletes, and oftentimes that can be an event in itself!

Prof. Lois Hale, physical education, said the behavior of some parents can be a problem not only to the coach but to the children themselves. "Some parents—moms and dads alike—can be a real nuisance at an athletic event. The behavior of the parents is distracting to the onlookers, as well as the children involved in the sport, the coaches and the officials," she noted.

She added that especially the younger kids involved in sports are more likely to stop and listen to the parents suggestions or criticisms rather than listen to the coach. "It can cause embarrassment for the children themselves, when the parent is overly critical, whether the criticism is aimed at the child, the coach or the officials," she noted.

The parents are often critical of their children at the athletic events because they have too high expectations for their children. "Perhaps the parents expect the child to be a star athlete, but the child has not met those expectations. The child is more likely to drop out of the

activity, rather than just doing his best," she said.

Hale said there are several things that can be done to alleviate the problem with parents. First, the environment can be restructured, such as moving the bleachers to the opposite side of the dugout at a baseball park, so the kids will not be influenced by the parents.

Secondly, rules of conduct for the children as well as the parents can be set. "For example, if the parents yell at the kids or make accusation at the umpires, they should be asked to leave the ballpark," she stated.

Thirdly, the parents can be asked to not attend the sporting event. Often, some children perform better when the parents are not at the sport event, while other kids perform better when the parents are watching. "Most kids are under a lot of stress when taking part in athletic activity. It is often how the parents react after the ballgame, that makes the difference," she stated.

If the parent is highly critical of the child's performance and tells him each mistake he made, it will bring on more stress for the child, but if the parent just talks with the kid on a non-critical level, much of the stress will be alleviated, and the child will feel more comfortable with the parent observing him in activities," she stated.

So how does the coach handle a parent problem? Hale said it is not a comfort-

able nor easy situation for any coach. "The coach himself can be the first to set a good example by not being overly critical of the officials and players," she said.

Although it is a problem to coaches, maybe it is something the parents should solve rather than the coach, she added.



**Whatsa matter ump?**

**Did you forget your glasses?**



# Two UTPB coeds conduct anthropological studies

Two UTPB coeds, in addition to learning more about the society around them, have gained valuable experience as anthropologists, and will present papers at a professional meeting early this month.

They are Margaret Head, anthropology senior, whose paper is entitled "Vandalism in Northeast Odessa: Its Materials, Media and Forms," and Catherine MacKenzie Kelton, behavioral science graduate, whose paper is entitled "New Life for the Chicano."

## Vandalism

Vandalism, while it may be a destructive force, can provide valuable information about the society in which it occurs.

**Margaret Head**, anthropology senior, recently completed a study of vandalism in northeast Odessa. She will report her findings to the Southern Anthropological Society annual meeting in Fort Worth this week.

Head visited parks, washaterias and other public areas and observed road signs, vending machines, telephone booths and other areas which are common sites for vandalism. She was looking for information on the media and material of vandalism—that is what is vandalized and what was used by the person doing the vandalism.

Head said she did not draw comparisons concerning vandalism in different neighborhoods.

She classified vandalism into several types—fun vandalism, erosive vandalism and anger vandalism.

"Supposedly, in an industrial society such as ours, society is pressuring people in areas where they previously were not pressured. Fun vandalism is a sort of release. It is not intentionally destructive," she said. Head noted much of the fun vandalism she observed concerned slogans about high school athletic teams.

Erosive vandalism is the type that occurs frequently at parks. One person carves his initials on a picnic table, then another person and another until the entire table is carved. This happens over a long period of time, she said.

**Anger vandalism** appears most often in areas of authority, she said. For example, road signs are altered, or windows are broken out. "But it also occurs at vending machines where someone kicks the machine because it took a quarter or didn't give the proper change," she said.

Head said the most common occurrences of vandalism in northeast Odessa

were examples of fun or erosive vandalism. She said this is partly because in upper-middle class neighborhoods, anger vandalism is "covered up" quickly or settled without intervention from law enforcement authorities.

She said materials used by local vandals were for clarity or for shock effect and were usually materials close at hand such as knives and other metal objects, cement rocks, broken glass, plastic, pens and paint.

She said there currently is a great deal of interest in urban anthropology or modern material culture. "Archeologically, not many studies have been done on materials used," she said. "This study examines a part of society where you can see materials and media used and draw conclusions without interviewing or talking to the people."

She said she did not include social behaviors into the study, although it would make a good followup study.

## Chicano Baptists

Realizing that a stereotyped image she had of Mexican Americans was not accurate motivated behavioral science graduate student **Catherine MacKenzie Kelton** to begin an anthropological study of Chicanos in the Southern Baptist Church.

Kelton said her interest in the subject began several years ago when she saw a Mexican American Baptist Church.

"I just always thought Mexican Americans were Catholic," she said. "One thing the study has done for me is that it keeps me from 'glumping' people into huge piles when it comes to attitudes and values. I found that 3.4 per cent of the Mexican American population in Odessa is part of the Southern Baptist Church," she said, noting this may not be large numbers, but is enough to affect the validity of studies of the group.

With the support of the ministers of the churches involved, Kelton studied two Mexican-American Southern Baptist Churches in Odessa.

"I attended Sunday morning services, participated, and at the same time, observed the surroundings. I observed the physical arrangement of the building, clusters of people, the order of the worship, sermon delivery, who participates in the service—and looked for

similarities and differences of the two churches. I didn't draw any comparisons between Mexican-American Southern Baptists and Southern Baptists in general, but I did establish the beginning of a data base for further study on attitudes, values, and why different people belong to this religious organization," she said.

She said she believes her paper was accepted for presentation for several reasons. "Anthropologists are moving more and more to the study of modern groups. There is a revived interest in religion, and an overwhelming interest in studies involving ethnicity," Kelton said. She noted the fact that few studies are conducted in West Texas also contributed to the uniqueness of the paper.

## Two classic movies slated in April

The last two movies in the Retleob Lab, Inc. series of film classics featured on campus this spring, are scheduled in the student lounge this month.

"**The Hired Hand**,"—Peter Fonda's pastoral drama, is scheduled at 12:15 and 5:30 p.m. April 7 and at 5:30 p.m. April 8. Emphasis is on the lyrical beauty of relatively simple images. It is an example of the poetic quality of film as a visual art.

"**To Kill a Mockingbird**," winner of three academy awards, is scheduled at 12:15 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. April 28 and at 5:30 p.m. April 29. It exemplified the use of the cinema as both theatre and social commentary. A Pulitzer Prize novel in visual form, the drama is concerned with the nurture of prejudice and hatred, and the nature of those universal traits as embedded in judgement and society.

### THE WINDMILL

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# CAMPUSFEST:

## competition, cow chips & chili



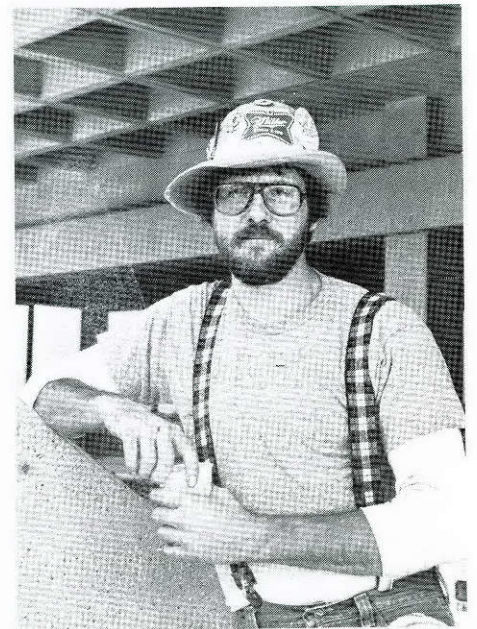
Almost instant replay will be the order of the day when area community college students arrive on campus for the "Permian Basin Intramural Festival" April 3-4.

Starting Friday with pizza, the Sport Blooper Movie and Disco Dancing with KRIG radio, the event will continue Saturday with breakfast, intramural games of softball and volleyball at 10 a.m., with afternoon events including inner-tube water polo and other games.

At the UTPB Campusfest, conducted on campus recently, "Wild Women et al," a chili team representing the admissions office, took top honors in the chili competition. Second place went to the government club and third went to the P. E. Club. The campusfest trophy for the best all-around team went to the government club.

UTPB will be represented at the Regional Intramural Festival at North Texas State University April 25.

'Instant replay' April 3-4





**Rhodes**

from p. 2

from organizations of Japanese Americans from throughout the United States.

"The central theme deals with the social forces which propel them to assimilate into the larger American society and cause them to retain their Japanese American culture," he said.

**Rhodes, who has** been on the UTPB faculty since 1975, received his BA from the University of California, Berkeley, and his MA and PhD from UCLA. His specialties include sociological theory, race/ethnic relations, industrial sociology and social gerontology. He is continuing his research of Japanese Americans and has published two articles on the subject—one in "*Social Forces*," and one in "*California Sociologist*."

He has gained international recognition for his work on sociological theory. He is the author of "Emile Durkheim and the Historical thought of Marc Bloch," which appeared in the winter 1978 issue of "*Theory and Society*," and he is working on a book entitled "*Durkheim and the Rise of the Annales School*" for the Cambridge University Press.

The book illustrates the transformation in theoretical foundations of French Social Science. He has been invited to deliver a paper on this topic at the International Conference of the Economic Historical Association to be held in Budapest, Hungary in 1982.

He also is working on two other manuscripts—one on job turnover and job satisfaction and another on social gerontology.

**Tax workshop  
slated April 24**

A one-day workshop on taxes and the small business is scheduled on campus 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. April 24 in the UTPB Devonian Room.

**Prof. Patricia Williams**, accounting, is conducting the day-long seminar along with a representative from the Internal Revenue Service. She said the two-part short course will include an orientation to business taxes and practical exercises in business taxes.

"The workshop is designed to provide only an introduction to business taxes and to give the new or prospective owner of a small business a brief introduction to the federal taxation responsibilities," she noted.

**Morning sessions**, beginning at 9 a.m. will include types of business organizations, business income tax returns, record keeping, the Internal Revenue Service, and employment taxes.

**Afternoon sessions**, beginning at 1:30 p.m., will cover profit or loss from a business or profession, the employers quarterly federal tax return, and the employers annual federal unemployment tax return.

**Cost of the workshop**, including all materials and lunch, is \$30. Persons wanting to register for the course or desiring further information, may contact Williams by calling 367-2381.

**Olson**

from p. 3

"Some material commonly taught in introductory statistics is omitted in the hope of eliminating areas of potential difficulty for students, particularly with material not usually very useful on a practical basis for the majority of students," he said.

Olson noted the chapters of the text are unitized and are adaptable to many different types of learning approaches. The textbook package includes the student text; a student workbook, with study problems, answers and completion questions useful in learning terminology and principals; and an instructor's manual with suggested teaching techniques, classroom demonstrations, examples and test questions.

**Olson came to UTPB** in 1973 as an instructor of psychology. He has since been promoted to associate professor of psychology and chairman of psychology and anthropology and sociology.

Olson holds the BA degree in psychology from the University of California at Santa Barbara, and both the MA and PhD from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). He has held teaching positions at UCLA, Pasadena City College and Santa Monica City College.

**Olson has done** extensive research on the effect of drugs on motivation and learning and has developed and taught a language for chimpanzees.

He has received several honors at the University of California including an award for academic excellence in psychology as an undergraduate, and a National Science Foundation traineeship as a graduate teaching assistant.



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