

# PERSPECTIVES

Vol. 8, No. 3

March 1986



## *In This Issue:*

The cover:  
Adjusting to a changing  
economic picture. Page 1.

Improving Hispanic  
access to higher  
education. Page 3.

Faculty leaders  
confront issues.  
Page 4.

# Funding recommendations reflect academic needs

By Janet Dunphy

The governor's mandate that state agencies trim their 1987 budgets probably would not have affected higher education funding proposals already made for the next biennium by advisory committees to the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System.

The year-long process of preparing formula recommendations for the 1987 legislative session began months ago with the Public Senior College and University Formula Advisory Committee, or parent committee. Parent committee members have said their recommendations for funding increases, completed long before Gov. Mark White asked state agencies to cut 13 percent from the current biennial budget, were based on an awareness of declining state revenues.

The committee's charge, however, was to recommend funding rates on the basis of higher education needs, not on the basis of projected available resources. Regarding faculty salaries, the committee's charge was to recommend increases which would bring salaries up to the national average.

Appropriations for the state's colleges and universities are determined by a formula system based generally on each institution's enrollment. Implemented in the 1960s, formula funding procedures require for each biennium an intense, year-long round of reviews and recommendations.

## Achieving the national average

The Coordinating Board first suggests guidelines for the parent committee, which in turn supervises 11 study committees. The parent committee then makes recommendations to the commissioner. Finally, the commissioner presents his recommen-

dations—and the parent committee's, if they differ—to the Coordinating Board. Dr. Hugh Walker, UH System vice president for academic affairs, served on the parent committee.

The Coordinating Board ultimately made recommendations to the Legislative Budget Board that could result in two salary increases for UH System faculty during the next biennium.



The board recommended the same level of increase for 1988 salaries as did Higher Education Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth, but surpassed his proposal for 1989 by 6.1 percent.

Ashworth recommended an 8.7 percent faculty salary increase for 1988 and an additional 4.8 percent increase for 1989. The Coordinating Board then recommended 8.7 percent for 1988 and 10.9 percent for 1989 to the Legislative Budget Board. The Coordinating Board recommendations would put faculty salaries at the

national average for the first year of the biennium, and at the average of the 10 most populous states for the second year.

The Coordinating Board approved the parent committee's recommendation for a new educational opportunity services formula. It should generate funding for improvement in minority student counseling, access, and retention at public senior colleges and universities.

UH System representatives on the study committees were: Jim Hale, UH-Clear Lake, general administration and student services; Tom Ehardt, System Administration, general institutional expense chair; Dr. Charles Hardwick, UH-Clear Lake, faculty salaries chair; Dan Williams, UH-Downtown, departmental operating expense; Dr. E. T. Dickerson, UH-Clear Lake, instructional administration; Chaney Anderson, UH-

Downtown, and Joe McCord, UH-Victoria, library; Julie Norris, UH-University Park, organized research; and George Hess, UH-University Park, campus security.

The faculty salary committee did recommend that salaries be adjusted to the national average for the first year of the biennium. However, for the second year, the committee recommended that Texas' faculty salaries be increased further to compete with those in the 10 states nearest Texas in population. An increase of 12 percent in 1988 and 10.9 percent in 1989 was recommended to the parent committee.

Hardwick, UH-Clear Lake provost and vice chancellor for academic affairs, says the committee calculated that a 4 percent increase was needed for the second year of the biennium to stay at the national average. "But

Please see *Coordinating*, page 2

## Benge and Bishop respond to governor's budget request

UH System Board of Regents Chair Chester B. Benge Jr. and System President Charles E. Bishop sent a letter to Gov. Mark White on March 11 in response to White's executive order of Feb. 19 requesting a 13 percent cut in general revenue spending for all state agencies. Here are excerpts of that letter.

"In determining areas where reduced spending could be accomplished, it has been necessary to take into account the fact that the university already has experienced two levels of funding curtailment during the current biennium.

Due to a combination of factors, including a significant shortfall in collections of tuition and fees from the level estimated in the appropriations bill, the university developed a biennial operating budget with 12.9 percent less funding than it had in the previous biennium. While some of this shortfall could be offset on a one-time basis with Proposition 2 monies, the university still had to develop extremely lean budgets.

It was also necessary to take into account the labor-intensive nature of the institution, a characteristic this university shares with all others. Salaries and wages for UH System faculty and staff, for example, comprise more than 75 percent of the university's total educational and general operating budget.

Each of the factors above inhibits the university's ability to accomplish a 13 percent reduction of the general revenue appropriations. Our plan was developed both in the context of the

above constraints and the following objectives, as specified in your Feb. 18 order:

- maintenance of essential services and operations to the extent possible while decreasing expenditures of state general revenue funds;
- no consideration of involuntary termination of employees;
- development of budgetary parameters for the next two budget cycles consistent with both the components' missions and anticipated levels of state funding in the 1988-89 biennium; and
- continuation of planning and approval-seeking for selected building projects, but delay of all construction until the state's financial projections are more definable.

Given all the considerations above, the university projects at this point that it will be able to achieve during the remainder of this biennium a total operational savings of \$11.9 million. This represents an overall reduction in expenditures of state general revenue of 5.7 percent of the amount appropriated for the biennium. To cut general revenue spending by 13 percent, however, cannot be achieved without severe cutbacks in essential service, such as elimination of several academic programs, and the furlough or termination of several hundred faculty and staff.

We will continue to look for any

Please see *UH*, page 2

## Chancellor Piper resigns, assumes college presidency

Dr. Martha Kime Piper, UH-Victoria chancellor, will assume the presidency of Winthrop College in Rock Hill, S.C., in June. Dr. Piper, the first female chancellor in University of Houston System history, has served in that post since 1981.



Chancellor Piper

"It has been a great privilege for me to serve as chancellor of UH-Victoria and to have worked with such a fine faculty and staff. I am proud of the accomplishments we made together," says Piper, adding, "The people of Victoria have come to mean a great deal to me. Their support of higher

education has been tremendous."

Winthrop is a state-supported, four-year college with some 5,000 students. It is the alma mater of Piper's mother and sister. "While I did not seek the position, because of my ties with Winthrop I felt honored to be sought out for their consideration," says Piper.

"Dr. Piper is an exceedingly able administrator and one of the most effective academic planners I have ever seen," says UH System President Charles E. Bishop. "She has provided outstanding leadership of the Victoria campus and has established a most effective rapport with the Victoria community. We hate to lose Dr. Piper, but at the same time we congratulate her on being chosen to head a fine institution."

During Piper's tenure, UH-Victoria was granted legislative statutory authority. The institution expanded and improved facilities, including the Communications Center, Small Business Institute, Technology Center for Teachers, Petroleum Training Institute, and child care drop-in service for UH-Victoria students.

Piper joined the UH System in 1973. She holds a doctoral degree in science education from the University of Texas at Austin, a master of science degree from the University of Kansas, and a bachelor of arts degree from Elmhurst College in Elmhurst, Ill.

## KUHF adds classical music

KUHF-FM, Houston's public radio station, is now offering an exciting addition to its program format.

The new format follows KUHF's acceptance of the extensive music collection of KLEF-FM, the city's traditionally classical station which changed its format this month. KUHF (88.7 FM), licensed to the University of Houston System, began broadcasting classical music during the daytime and on weekends on March 17. "We can now combine the best of both worlds bringing news and music programs to our audience that no other

Houston radio station can," says Judy Jankowski, KUHF general manager.

"The disenfranchisement of Houston's classical audience was very disturbing to us," says Jankowski. "Because providing high-quality programming not otherwise readily available in the community is KUHF's mission, we wanted to help fill this new gap created by the departure of KLEF."

Service to the community was KUHF's first consideration, according

Please see *Radio*, page 6

# Coordinating Board overrides Ashworth's proposal

Continued from page 1

we thought it was a good idea to shoot for something even higher the second year since Texas is competing with other large states for faculty," he explains. "The Coordinating Board agreed with us. We have to compete in that market for faculty."

Top-paying states are (in order) New York, California, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, Florida, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and North Carolina. Their average faculty salaries range from \$39,114 to \$32,684. Texas' average salary is \$32,589, and the national average is \$34,004.

Hardwick admits that it is hard to be optimistic given the state's revenue shortfalls, however he believes those recommendations make an important point. "What we tried to show is that Texas' faculty salaries over the past several years have not been comparable to those in industry, particularly in business and engineering. If we don't get better salary compensation, we are going to keep losing good faculty to industry."

According to *Change* magazine (September/October 1985), the average faculty salary, after inflation, rose only 2.5 percent in 1984—the largest real salary increase since the 1960s. A Carnegie Foundation survey found that the typical American college teacher today earns \$29,000 annually.

Walker concurs with Hardwick. "It is important to realize that the study committees, the parent committee, and the Coordinating Board have all made funding recommendations that reflect true need at the state's public colleges and universities. Texas may not be able to afford those recommendations, but to suggest any lesser amounts for higher education during the next biennium would shortchange the people of Texas," he says.

## Departmental operating expenses

UH System faculty aren't merely concerned with salaries. Departmental operating expenses (DOE) include appropriations necessary to operate instructional departments, including supplies; equipment; travel; salaries and wages for departmental secretarial support and student and laboratory assistants; and guest lecturers. In its guidelines to the parent committee, the Coordinating Board said the base rates should be increased 8 percent for improvement, 5 percent for inflation for 1986, and 5 percent for inflation in 1987.

The DOE committee recommended a 23.2 percent increase for 1988 with an additional 6.7 percent inflationary increase for 1989. The Coordinating Board recommended a 28 percent increase for 1988 with an additional four percent for inflation in 1989.

The DOE committee recommendations were based on Texas' immediate financial concerns and changing instructional needs. DOE funding for the 1986-87 biennium was not increased from the 1985 level, and there was no inflationary adjustment, which has further reduced purchasing power.

"The DOE formula has never kept up with inflation," says Dan Williams, UH-Downtown vice chancellor for administration, citing the rising costs of supplies, computing, and maintenance, "and we would need at least a 25 to 30 percent increase to catch up at this point. We based our recommendations on what was needed tempered with reality. They were not developed on the basis of a lack of funds, but to seek such a large increase now would not be at all

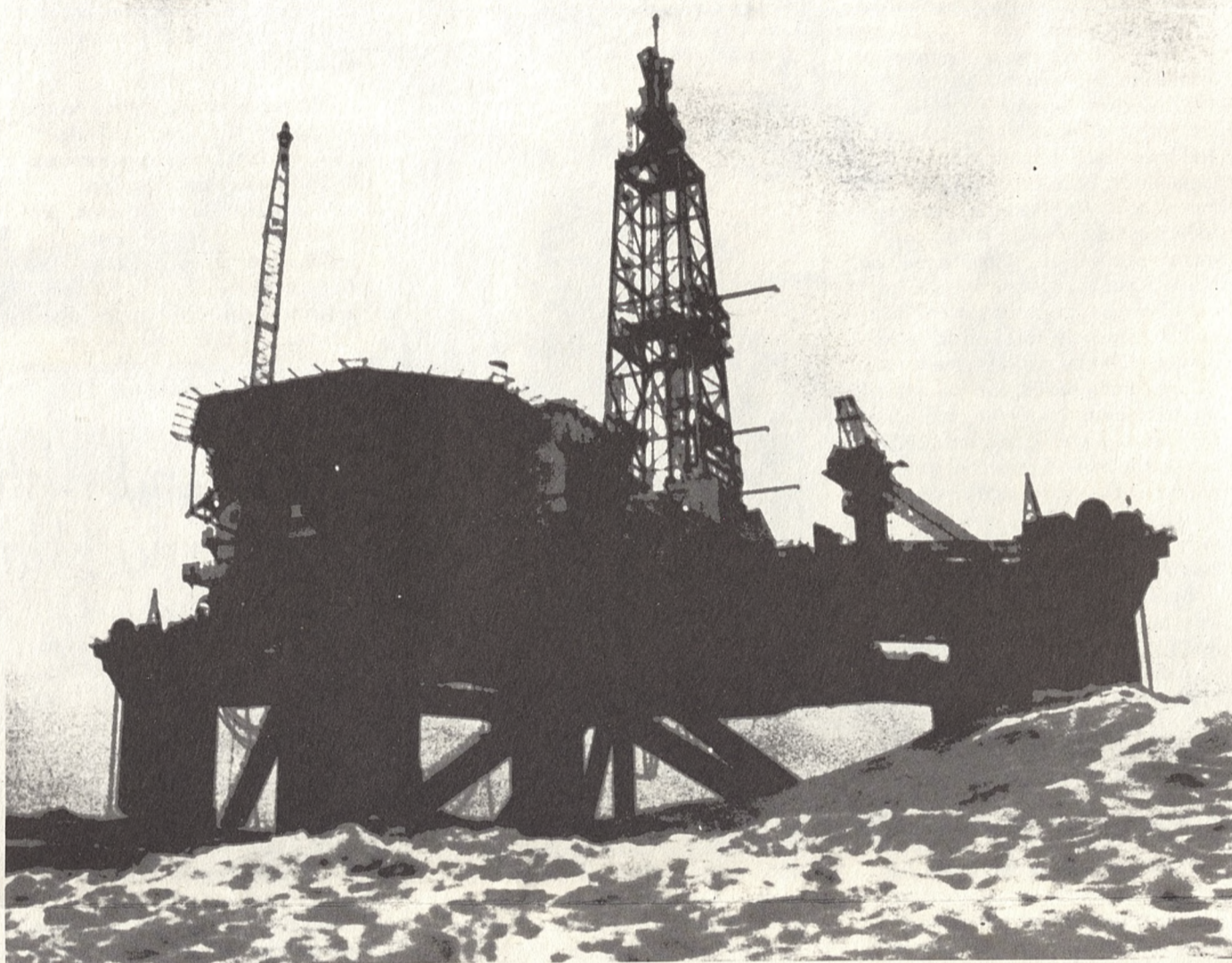
realistic."

The last legislature also failed to fully fund the 3 percent per year mandated wage and salary increases paid from the DOE. Approximately 57.2 percent of all DOE funds pay for wages and salaries, and the failure to fund salary increases necessarily reduces resources in other aspects of instruction.

"An underlying principle of the formula system is equal treatment for all schools," Ashworth wrote in a February memo to Gov. Mark White, Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby, and House Speaker Gib Lewis. "To restore equity in funding to the non-permanent university fund-(PUF) universities, the Coordinating Board believes the legislature should appropriate to these institu-

the non-PUF institutions. Also, applying such drastic cuts in DOE funding to only the non-PUF institutions is grossly unfair to those institutions."

Faculty salaries and departmental operating expenses are only two of 15 items, or elements of cost, to be funded through the state's enrollment-driven formula funding system. The



White has asked state agencies to trim their current budgets due to the statewide effects of the unstable energy industry. Meanwhile, the question of 1988-89 appropriations to higher education loom in the near future with Texas' 70th Legislature convening in January.

The Coordinating Board did recommend that the state restore funding for the non-Permanent University Fund (PUF) colleges and universities under the DOE formula. The legislature appropriated to the non-PUF institutions for 1986 and 1987 \$8 million per year less than the formula generated. Meanwhile, it gave the institutions in the University of Texas and Texas A&M systems the full amount generated by formula.

tions the \$8 million per year not received in the 1986 and 1987 appropriations for this formula."

"Commissioner Ashworth's letter is very significant," says Williams. "The non-PUF institutions were hard-hit when the DOE fund was reduced during the last legislature. Its rationale was to make up for the loss with Proposition 2 funds, but those funds are very restrictive, and this situation has created some real problems for

other items are general administration and student services, general institutional expense, departmental operating expense, instructional administration, library, organized research, plant support services, campus security, building maintenance, custodial services, grounds maintenance, educational opportunity service, and instructional and administrative expenses at community colleges.

Kathy Jones contributed to this article.

## UH System proposes 5.7 percent cut

Continued from page 1

additional ways to reduce spending from general revenue sources throughout the course of this biennium. Additionally, through our budget planning process, we will carefully examine all other areas where spending can be curtailed without undermining the integrity of the academic enterprise.

We are keenly aware that the state of Texas faces a profound budget crisis and that the burden of adjusting to decreased public revenues must be shared by all state operations. Higher education must cooperate fully and bear its share of the burdens, and the University of Houston System stands ready to do its part.

The current situation is a powerful demonstration that Texas must hasten its efforts to diversify and expand its economic base. A healthy system of higher education is absolutely essen-

tial to this effort. Only through expanding our research efforts, building a stronger science and technology base, and effectively educating more of our people, can we hope to reverse the economic conditions responsible for the current revenue crisis.

It is our sincere hope that when the Texas Legislature convenes its 70th regular session in January 1987 every effort will be made to provide an adequate level of funding for our state's higher education institutions. We know you agree that if we settle for only short-term solutions to the present problem, we must also settle for long-term reductions in the overall quality of higher education in Texas, thereby indefinitely delaying the task of building a stronger, more diverse economy for Texas and a more productive, rewarding future for its people."

The UH System's 5.7 percent in proposed savings for 1987 are derived

from: revenue enhancements through increasing fees and transferring some operations to non-state funding, \$2 million; substituting for general revenue other monies normally used for construction, repairs and renovations, equipment, and other capital improvements, \$1.3 million; renegotiation of energy contracts and additional conservation measures, \$2.3 million; reducing travel expenditures by at least one-half for the remainder of the biennium, \$400 thousand; deferring maintenance and operation expenditures, \$1.1 million; and freezing all personnel positions which become vacant, filling only those essential ones, \$4.8 million.

The state's two largest university systems have responded similarly to White's request. Texas A&M University has reported it can cut 7 percent, or \$37 million, from general revenue spending during the next 18 months while the University of Texas System says it can trim 5.7 percent, or \$90.6 million, from its budget.

## Dr. Ronald Mills

By Kathy Jones

Rows of peas, from seedling to mature plant, grow in tubs in Dr. Ronald Mills' laboratory. The peas are no small matter. For nearly a decade, the UH-Clear Lake associate professor of science has painstakingly probed the secret of amino acid synthesis in these plants. His findings could have worldwide impact on nutrition.

Already he has broken new ground in his field. Mills was one of the first researchers in the nation to show that amino acids, the building blocks of protein, are produced primarily in tiny subcellular structures called chloroplasts. He pioneered better techniques for removing intact, physiologically active chloroplasts for closer study.

### His research could have worldwide impact

"We still don't fully understand the control of gene expression in cells," says Mills. "Only when we understand how the basic process works and what triggers cells to start and stop can we change plants to better fit our needs."

The need for superior plants is great, particularly in developing countries where diets commonly include combinations of beans and rice or corn. Neither combination contains an adequate balance of amino acids, says Mills. Children in underdeveloped countries who suffer from malnutrition are missing one or more

of the amino acids crucial to development.

Correcting the balance of amino acids in edible plants through genetic engineering is an important application of Mills' research. Funded by a two-year, \$84,432 grant from the National Science Foundation, Mills is investigating the fundamental biochemical factors that control the nutritional value of food crops. He recently applied for a \$200,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to continue a second study on DNA synthesis, a separate project on which he has worked three years.

Mills' lifelong enthusiasm for the study of plants is part of what makes him excel as a teacher.

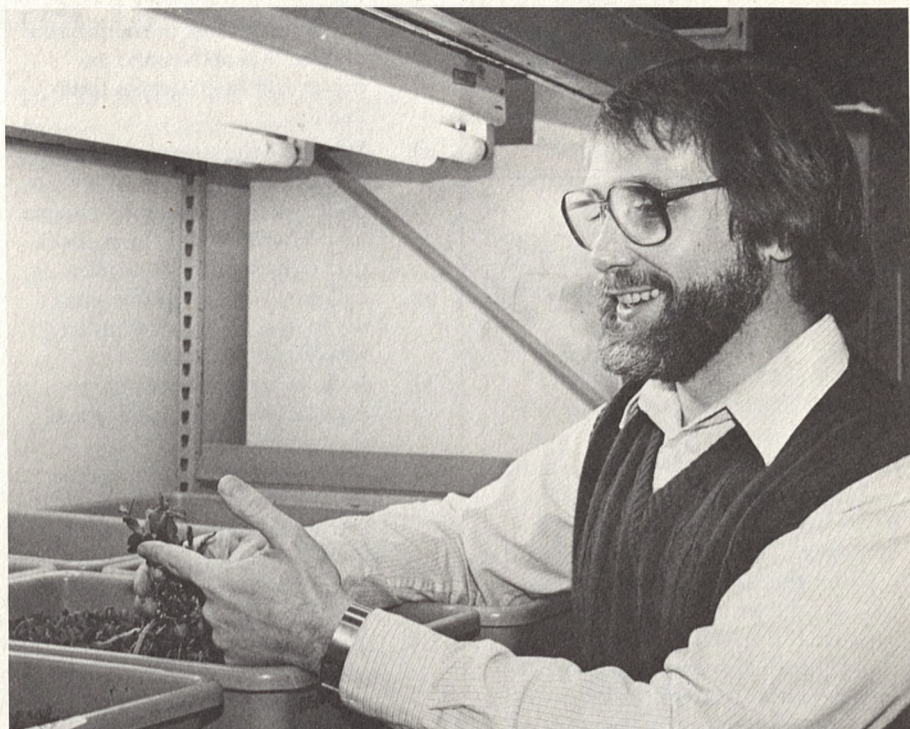
"I've always been around plants; my dad was a florist and owned his own shop," he says. "When I finished my undergraduate degree, I taught science to 10th and 11th graders for two years. I enjoyed that part of my life but I realized I wanted to actively participate in science, not just read about it."

Mills earned his bachelor and master of science degrees from Austin Peay State University in Clarksville, Tenn., and a doctoral degree from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. He won a NATO postdoctoral fellow at the Rothamsted Experimental Station in Harpenden, England.

#### 'I prefer academia'

Mills has taught graduate and undergraduate classes in biological science at UH-Clear Lake since 1979. In 1984, he received the campus' Distinguished Teaching Award and he has been consistently selected by graduating seniors as the most influential teacher in their academic career.

"Since we don't have doctoral stu-



Kathy Jones

Dr. Mills

dents at UH-Clear Lake, undergraduate students are able to take a more active role in assisting me with my research," says Mills. "It's a real advantage and an excellent opportunity for them."

Many of his students have gone to graduate and medical schools. Brian Baumgartner is studying for a doctoral degree in molecular plant biology at Texas A&M University. He worked for Mills as a lab technician last year while earning a master's degree in biology. He also won UH-Clear Lake's 1984 Outstanding Student Research Award.

Graduate student John Slaughter came to Texas from the University of California-Santa Barbara to study biological science and is working with Mills as a research technician. "Dr.

Mills allows his students to get very involved with his work—he takes in probably three times as many students as the average professor," says Slaughter who was recently accepted to the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston.

"I think teaching research skills to students is the most important type of teaching I am doing," Mills says. "Many biologists are going into industry, but I prefer academia where I can research what interests me."

"Mills has achieved significant findings," says Dr. Sam Bruno, director of Grants, Contracts, and Sponsored Programs at UH-Clear Lake. "If he continues the work he is doing on DNA of chloroplasts, the results may revolutionize many agricultural products."

## Enrollment rates concern Mexican-American task force

By Janet Dunphy

The ability of Hispanic college-age students to enter public colleges and universities is growing progressively worse, according to testimony heard by the Select Committee on Higher Education.

The Mexican-American Task Force on Higher Education testified before the committee in Corpus Christi that the state's colleges and universities must do more to enroll and retain Hispanic students. First, however, more Hispanics must be encouraged by universities to complete high school.

The task force was created four months ago at the urging of State Rep. Al Luna of Houston and U.S. Appeals Court Judge Reynaldo Garza of Brownsville, both Select Committee members. In its final report to the committee the task force will discuss special problems Hispanics face in pursuing higher education and will present what it believes are appropriate remedies.

The 40 members of the task force are drawn from higher education and such other interests as the Mexican-American Legal Defense Educational Fund. The new group has been organized into five subcommittees which will each contribute to the final report. They are demographics, admissions and testing, financial aid, recruitment, and institutional development and funding.

The task force is skeptical about college and university entrance exams. "These exams have hurt Mexican-Americans and other Hispanics. They not only exclude us, they stigmatize us," says Dr. Tatcho Mindiola, UH-University Park director of Mexican-American Studies (MAS) and vice chair of the task force, explaining that cultural and class differences are not adequately taken into consideration on Scholastic Aptitude Tests.

"If grades k-12 curricula and teachers were of equal quality for everyone throughout the state, one test would be okay. The test assumes that it is, but of course it is not," he says. "We're also very skeptical about the notion that the quality of education can be improved by simply raising test scores for admissions." Mindiola points out that such prestigious schools as Harvard University and Johns Hopkins have eliminated entrance exams for some programs "because they found them deficient."

#### Minority needs

The task force will possibly recommend relocation of some state-sponsored graduate and professional programs to south Texas, where the proportion of Mexican-American and Hispanic residents exceeds 69 percent. University System of South Texas (USST) Chancellor Lawrence Pettit says it has the fewest number of master's degree programs statewide, only one doctorate of education pro-

gram, no doctorate of philosophy programs, and no professional degree programs.

USST consists of Laredo State University; Corpus Christi State University and its component, Texas A&I University; and Pan American University. They serve 26 percent of the state's Mexican-American population.

### Too many Hispanics drop out of school

Pettit says the state's per capita investment in higher education is \$155.95 for the state as a whole, but only \$69.58 in south Texas.

UH System enrollment figures for fall 1985 show the following percentages of Hispanic students at each campus: University Park, 6.5 percent of 29,943; Clear Lake, 5 percent of 6,534; Downtown, 16.3 percent of 7,110; and Victoria, 7.7 percent of 962. Houston's Hispanic population is 17.6 percent according to the 1980 census; HISD's is 36 percent.

Dr. John Kerrigan, UH-Downtown vice chancellor for academic affairs,

says educating minorities is possibly the greatest challenge for urban institutions of higher education in the next decade.

"If we do not deal with this in a proper manner, the price will be paid by the entire society, not just by the minority to be educated. Higher education across the country, especially in Texas, is going to have to come to a better understanding of minority needs—financially and educationally—and direct such resources to assure that this major educational goal is accomplished," says Kerrigan.

Nationally, the college-age population has increased since 1976 yet the percentage of Hispanics enrolled in four-year institutions has increased only .6 of 1 percent between 1976 and 1984. Proportionately, Hispanics earn mostly two-year degrees.

Mindiola, associate professor of sociology, says statistics show that whites are having fewer children while Hispanics are having more; of the college-age population, the number of whites is declining while the number of Hispanics is increasing. A Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education study projects the state population to be 19.1 to 23.1 million by 2000. The Hispanic population projection for 2000, concentrating on the age groups 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14, is projected at 39 percent,

Please see MAS, page 5

# Faculty leaders say state panel, budgets top issues

*Editor's note: PERSPECTIVES interviewed the faculty senate leaders from the UH System's four campuses for insight on matters of importance to the faculty.*

By Janet Dunphy

*Dr. Alex Ignatiev, UH-University Park professor of physics and chemistry, joined the campus in 1974 and has been a member of the faculty senate since 1978. Since then he has served as secretary, vice chair, and on the executive committee.*

**JD:** Why do you participate on the faculty senate?

**AI:** The senate is doing significant work. We are a sounding board for the administration and we let the administration know what the faculty's interests are. There has been a good deal of progress in administration/senate relations in the last four to five years. We have slapped the hands of the administrators in the past and we have also patted them on the back. In a sense, we are a watchdog group. We are concerned about the faculty, the students, their attitudes, and their well-being.

**Q:** What are the senate's goals?

**A:** To implement a stronger academic advising plan with rewards for advisors; streamline the campus' governance structure, possibly by consolidating some committees, and ensure that it is electorally representative of the faculty; be involved in formulating the concept of the 'university community' and any accompanying construction program; be consulted in any

of administrators in the position of dean and above; and enhance and help campus fundraising.

**Q:** What are the campus' immediate challenges?

**A:** Budgets. We're going to have to take a hard look at the reallocation of funds. In the smaller colleges, you don't have much flexibility. We don't want to weaken any strengths.

**Q:** Is there a necessary antagonism between the faculty and the administration?

**A:** I think the faculty are always leary of the deans; they hold the purse strings. There is always a concern about how they are running their shop (as heads of the colleges and schools). There have been instances where decisions have been made without faculty input, but I believe this tendency is decreasing. I am not leary of the administration, just a bit cautious at times. We're not trying to strap the hands of the administration. It has hard decisions to make, however, we just want to be consulted so decisions can be made in harmony with the faculty.

**Q:** What do you expect from the Select Committee?

**A:** I don't know if the UH System as we know it is going to survive. Our campus is large, the others are small. I don't know if the committee will support the current configuration. We will try to make sure that even though we are an urban university, the committee and legislature are aware that we are

positions. I hope that in January our legislators really find a solution to our budget problems. I consider these cuts to be a short-term solution.

*Cheryl Rampage, UH-Clear Lake associate professor of behavioral science, joined the campus eight years ago when the faculty governance organization was an assembly of all its members. In 1981, it became the faculty senate with elected representatives; Rampage has been a member each year since then, except when she was a departmental program director in 1982-83 (administrators cannot be senators).*

**JD:** Why do you participate on the faculty senate?

**CR:** The faculty is the heart of any higher education institution. The work I do as a teacher is fairly private; it's between myself and my students. So, to participate with my colleagues, there must be a means to discuss issues of concern. Without a common structure like the senate, it's easy for faculty to get into a good-guy, bad-guy mentality because of the competition for departmental dollars. The senate gives us the opportunity to better understand and appreciate the whole.

**Q:** Why does the campus need a senate?

**A:** Without the senate, the faculty would have no coherent way of responding to issues that arise and no organized way of setting up projects or activities. There are too many issues that cut across discipline lines that must be dealt with by a heterogeneous group. No administrator would not want to run a university without a faculty senate. We do a lot of work that benefits the administration and the university.

**Q:** What are the senate's goals?

**A:** To develop policies for program review; to increase participation in planning, such as the six-year plan; and to protect academic space. It seems that as the university has grown, a disproportionate amount of space is being used for non-academic activities. One goal close to our heart but on the back burner is a faculty lounge.

**Q:** Is there a necessary antagonism between the faculty and the administration?

**A:** It doesn't need to be antagonism, but there is a necessary distinction between these two groups. There will always be a certain tension because we have different interests. The administration looks to allocate resources; the faculty looks to get resources. There is a sort of antipathy between the two jobs, a feeling of, 'You don't understand my life' and vice versa, and that keeps the antagonism going. Most administrators try to identify with the faculty, but it's a very different job. Teaching students, doing research, and pursuing other scholarly interests is a different task than running such a complex and sophisticated institution as a modern university. Both groups may have the same ultimate goals of serving the needs of students and the larger community, but the manner in which those goals are pursued are different for faculty than for administrators.

**Q:** What is the greatest challenge to the UH System now?

**A:** In the short range, coping with serious financing difficulties.

That will continue as long as oil prices decline and new sources of revenues are not tapped. This has been a very bad year, given the funding cuts. It is tense, but it could get much worse. In the long range, adapting to the education market will



Janet Dunphy

Cheryl Rampage

be important while trying to be sensitive and flexible to the community. I see a need for more systemwide activity, too—teaching forums or any other kind of activities. There is a perception here that University Park completely dominates the system—at a high cost to the other campuses.

**Q:** Describe the effects of the governor's 13 percent budget cut request.

**A:** The governor has asked the impossible. Thirteen percent is too much of a cut to be absorbed without an inevitable cut in services. It is demoralizing to faculty. If such cuts are necessary, they should be taken out of administrative lines, especially those that do not directly contribute to teaching functions. But it will be difficult to maintain the character of the institution.

*Shannon Doyle, UH-Downtown assistant professor of history, joined South Texas Junior College, UH-Downtown's predecessor, 17 years ago. In 1980, she became a faculty senate member, serving a two-year term as secretary. Her two-year term as president ends on May 1.*

**JD:** Why did you join the faculty senate?

**SD:** My position is that the university belongs to the faculty. The administration essentially exists to push the paper along. It should not disregard what the faculty wants because faculty voice predominates in academic issues.

**Q:** Describe your senate.

**A:** This is a fairly strong environment since we're all housed in the same building. It's easier to

Please see *Campus*, page 5



Alex Ignatiev

resource reallocation, given possible budget shortfalls; have input concerning the campus' academic computing plan; monitor the progress and study of the campuswide faculty evaluation process (We think that some sort of evaluation would be appropriate, but the question is how and in what form); monitor the language skills of teaching assistants and teaching fellows; improve the faculty benefits package, including reduced parking rates, expanded day-care facilities and the initiation of a cafeteria plan, expanded faculty development leaves, and funded summer leaves with the hope of gaining a full sabbatical program in the state in the future; reinstate evaluations

a different university than 15 years ago. If the state is going to decide in the future to fund either a smaller number of universities or a select few under formulas higher than the rest, we are going to make sure that University Park is one of them.

**Q:** Describe the effects of the governor's 13 percent budget cut request.

**A:** It's clear that a cut of this magnitude will affect everyone; it will change the university environment significantly. This is a lot of money, and you cannot simply take it all from one place. Everyone will feel the pinch. My real interest is that the administration look to all possible avenues before considering cutting classes and faculty

Janet Dunphy

# Campus senates value their decision-making roles

Continued from page 4

get a consensus, easier to communicate. We are a stable faculty, and we have a strong identity with this campus' mission. People here are more interested in building the university rather than their vitas. We think being active is very important. We never find it difficult to take a position on any issue.

**Q: What is your purpose?**

**A:** Keeping the faculty informed of issues and our voices heard. If the faculty is going to be the primary voice in the academic area, then someone must see that conversations take place. Some group must keep track of what's going on.

**Q: What is the administration's job?**

**A:** It's too easy to say that the administration should simply make fair decisions. It should make the faculty aware of administration problems; how decisions were arrived at and why. The faculty may not like (the reasons), but they'll live with them.

**Q: Is there a fundamental antagonism between administration and faculty?**

**A:** Not necessarily and not here. There is a trust, a belief among the faculty here that Chancellor Schilt and Dr. Kerrigan have the campus' best interest in mind. Not on the system level either. The system must say "no" more often than it says "yes," largely because of the Coordinating Board. I think Dr. Bishop is capable of making decisions. He has a clear vision of what he wants the UH System to be, and I agree with that plan.

**Q: What are the senate's goals?**

**A:** We are facing complicated issues now with the Coordinating Board, its requirement of strict role and scope statements, and with the Select Committee review. We want to survive the Select Committee. Even faculty salaries are taking a back seat to the larger concerns of institutional identity and support. Our

worst fears are that funding will remain stable or be cut.

**Q: If you could change one thing about higher education in Texas, what would it be?**

**A:** To create a clear public awareness of and support for the importance of an educated society. A common answer would also be to increase faculty salaries. In reality, they aren't bad. I can't complain. I know I could make more in industry, but I wouldn't enjoy the same lifestyle—the time off, the freedom. My colleagues lose track of that.

**Q: Describe the effects of the gov-**



Shannon Doyle

**ernor's 13 percent budget cut request.**

**A:** It will be particularly bad on this campus since we already have a bare-bones operation. Our regents must help the individual campuses to meet these budget goals—coping with the earned income shortfall (due to the loss of students from the tuition increase) and the governor's latest request. The regents must take a leadership role or we will be seriously damaged.

Dr. Dan Jaeckle, UH-Victoria assistant professor of arts and sciences, joined the campus four years ago. Jaeckle has been chair of the council for two years and was vice chair the two previous years.

**JD: What is the council's current priority?**

**DJ:** For three years we have been revising our campus policies, and we are determined to finish this semester. We are revising our constitution and recommending changes in our promotion, tenure, and grievance policies. Policies are already in place, but most are old and no longer reflect the real state of affairs at UH-Victoria.

**Q: What is the council's purpose?**

**A:** As a whole, to ensure the voice of the faculty in matters of curriculum, personnel, and academic freedom. Here, curriculum changes begin with the faculty. We keep a very close eye on the curriculum; all changes are recommended to the administration by the faculty council. In addition, through the academic affairs committee, we examine entrance requirements and retention efforts. We are also involved in long-term planning, and the chancellor seeks our input on budget issues. In that respect we are an administrative advising group. It is also important that we work with the students. Presently, at the request of the chancellor, two faculty members are helping students to draft an academic honesty statement and a grievance policy. Similarly, the students and the council work together on selecting the outstanding faculty member each year.

**Q: What concerns the council most now?**



Dan Jaeckle

**A:** The future of higher education in Texas. The Select Committee is a concern because we're not quite sure what it will eventually recommend. That such a committee exists is good because it indicates public interest, but I think it's hard for the average citizen to understand an upper-level institution like ours. Most people think of higher education in terms of dormitories filled with young people in their late teens and early 20s. We aren't that kind of a place at all—our average student age is

31, yet we have a vital mission. We hope higher education will experience the same kind of rejuvenation that public education has.

**Q: What is the council's view of the UH System?**

**A:** We are happy with the attention and support we receive—money for computers, for the communications center, and for the business division. If you look at our entire financial package, you realize the UH System has made us a better institution than state funds alone would ever have allowed. The system has enabled us to progress, and I don't think we can forget that.

**Q: Is there a fundamental antagonism between administration and faculty?**

**A:** A number of studies assume so. I tend to agree that there is often antipathy, but whether or not it is inevitable I don't know. In my opinion it goes back to the beginning of higher education. There is a notion dating from the Middle Ages that a university is to be controlled solely by its faculty. That just isn't true anymore. We need the administration. The challenge is to turn tension into cooperation through dialogue and compromise. In Victoria, specifically, the relationship between the administration and the faculty is healthy. With the elimination of one entire level of administration (vice chancellor) last year, many responsibilities have fallen to the deans, who are close to the faculty.

**Q: Describe the effects of the governor's 13 percent budget cut request.**

**A:** At Victoria, a high percentage

## University Park program fosters higher enrollment

Continued from page 3

37 percent, and 35 percent, respectively.

"Eventually, the state will become more and more dependent upon its Hispanic population as the white population grows older. Hispanics must be fully educated and employed to support the state and help provide overall services," he says.

### 'We must intervene'

Hispanic access to higher education is further hindered by a high drop-out rate among Hispanic high school students. In 1980, two-thirds of Texas' Hispanics older than age 25 had completed high school. Hispanics in 1980 had the lowest participation—15 percent—in higher education of whites (36 percent), blacks (24 percent), American Indians (32 percent), and Asians (55 percent).

"We must intervene. Too many Hispanics are dropping out of high school," says Mindiola. "Universities should devote their resources to this problem."

To combat the drop-out and low enrollment rates, the MAS program began a recruitment and counseling project concentrating on the five Houston Independent School District high schools with the largest Hispanic populations. MAS recruiter/counselor Sylvia Vasquez visits those schools regularly and, with the high school counselors, identifies students who have college potential.

"This way we eliminate a number of seniors who have not yet taken the courses required for university enrollment," explains Mindiola. Eligible students are invited to a campus career day where they meet representatives of University Park's 13 colleges. Workshops on admissions and financial aid are also held.

of the budget is spent on salaries, so it seems inconceivable that 13 percent could be cut without reducing some positions. We're hoping for some leniency. Academic programs must be the highest priority, and I'm convinced that the administration knows that. I hope Texas residents understand that higher education will be hurt with a cut of that dimension. If we don't aggressively talk about raising taxes, I don't know when this will end.

## AIA: An emerging classroom threat?

By Dr. Loyd Swenson

Professor  
UH—University Park

As an undergraduate at Rice in 1953, I witnessed the wave of McCarthyism that swept through this nation, state, city, and Houston's campuses. I saw middle-class mothers mobilize to harass "comsymps" (Communist sympathizers) and to try to ostracize any leftist or liberal-learning "weird one-worlders" (i.e., U.N. supporters). It was a mild reign of terror and a part of the Cold War from which we still suffer intermittently.

There is a new, but not unfamiliar, threat to our academic health, wealth, and wisdom. It comes in the form of a reactionary movement called Accuracy in Academia (AIA), a group which parallels an older right-wing pressure group call Accuracy in Media.

I sound notes of caution and perspective: caution, to be wary of self-righteous superpatriots who may be infiltrating the groves of academe

socialistic, or worse, a harbinger of red scares to come. In the early 1920s, as public sentiment retreated from President Woodrow Wilson's idealism in World War I and at Versailles, the success of the Bolshevik revolution in the USSR led to Red Scare number one. Attorney General Mitchell Palmer became notorious for his hot pursuit of prohibition and political purity.

Thirty years later, as the nation reacted to its loss of a nuclear weapon monopoly, J. Edgar Hoover and Sen. Joe McCarthy symbolized the witch-hunt that we call Red Scare number two.

### Self-appointed vigilantes

Now, in the 1980s, there are several signs of Red Scare number three, one of them typified by Reed Irvine's AIM and its offshoot, Malcolm Lawrence's AIA. Capitalizing on President Ronald Reagan's popularity, on fundamentalist evangelism, on economic fears, and on a new wave of frustrated patriotism, Lawrence, Mat-

tists and humanists, especially the "secular" types; expose "liberal professors brainwashing college students"; and create a nationwide databank blacklisting teachers who do not conform to AIA's and AIM's conservative standards of "truth."

Naturally, the incredible arrogance of such an agenda, as well as the McCarthyesque claim that there are 10,000 "Marxist" professors on U.S. college campuses, have proven quite newsworthy. But has the public responded seriously enough? We have had too much experience with totalitarianism systems in the 20th century to remain complacent.

Such anti-intellectual, anti-scientific, and anti-humanistic movements as AIA are interesting from a historical perspective, but they are clearly irrational endeavors. The specious notion of "accuracy" in college teaching of the humanities and social sciences, at least, cannot be measured by any significant figures. Monitoring the precision of college-level learning in literature may be specified through the tyranny of testing.

But the notion that higher education can be value-free is positivistic nonsense. Every choice of word or course of action is heavily laden with assumptions and based on presuppositions about "good, better, best." The goal of education is to cultivate critical, independent minds to acknowledge and choose among differing assumptions and judgements in as rational a manner as possible.

### Growing publicity

Since articles about AIA began appearing last summer, (*Science*, Aug. 30, 1985) and have proliferated since November, most of my colleagues have laughed away the threat or welcomed any controversy to jar the apathetic narcissism that characterizes so many of today's students. A few colleagues have even invited the return of confrontation politics of the 1960s.

Perhaps, for now, the wiser classroom teacher will merely be aware of the movement and dismiss with humor and a sense of perspective any of AIA's manifestations.

Above the level of the classroom, however, I am convinced that academic leaders must speak out loudly and clearly against the red-necked, white-blooded, blue-nosed agitators who would purge the halls of academe of all "un-American activities" and anti-American thoughts, except of course, their own.

The *Houston Chronicle* recently carried an editorial by Kenneth Ashworth, Texas' chief executive for higher education, headlined "Chasing truth out of the classroom window." Ashworth set a good example with this editorial:

"The time to take a stand on the current issue is now, and those above all others who need to stand absolutely firmly behind their faculties are

the boards of regents and trustees. . . . College and university presidents need to assure their faculties that they intend to defend them against any outside interference with materials taught or methods of instruction. And faculties need to mobilize to be certain that any attacks upon a few are clearly seen as an attack upon them all."

## Radio station mixing jazz, classical music

Continued from page 1

to Jankowski. "We had only a short amount of time in which to make our decision, so prior research information about our audience was very important to us. We wanted to make sure that we could do justice to both the classical and jazz formats. We see this change as a tremendous enhancement of our programming base and as significant expansion of KUHF's role in the community.

"It is not at all unusual that two such stations share audiences, but in studying both KUHF's and KLEF's listening patterns, we discovered an even more substantial crossover audience than we had previously thought," says Jankowski.

Those patterns show that classical music enjoys a high listenership during the day, from about 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., while the jazz audience listens mostly in the evening. In addition, more than 90 percent of the nation's 300 or so public radio stations use a jazz-classical-news format.

One of the reasons KLEF chose to give its music library to KUHF was because of the station's broad coverage area and fine transmission quality. In 1984, KUHF began broadcasting from the Tall Tower Complex owned by Capital Cities/Metromedia.

## Combining the best of both worlds

KUHF, which began broadcasting in 1950, is a non-profit, non-commercial broadcast service with an established format of news information and jazz music.

Sixty percent of KUHF's funding comes from individual and corporate memberships. Corporation for Public Broadcasting grants and UH funds account for only a small percentage of the station's funding.



Will students become watchdogs?

with drastic pruning in mind; and perspective, to remind us that waves of intolerance and fear of diversity seem to sweep through American life about every 30 years.

In the 1880s, for example, there was a strong reaction to the populist movement and people's party, which mainline leaders considered radically

threw Scully, Laszlo Csorba III, and AIA's new president, John Le Boutilier, are enjoying a rush of public attention.

These self-appointed intellectual vigilantes aim to set up a nationwide network of spies among students and auditors in college classrooms to monitor leftist biases among social scien-

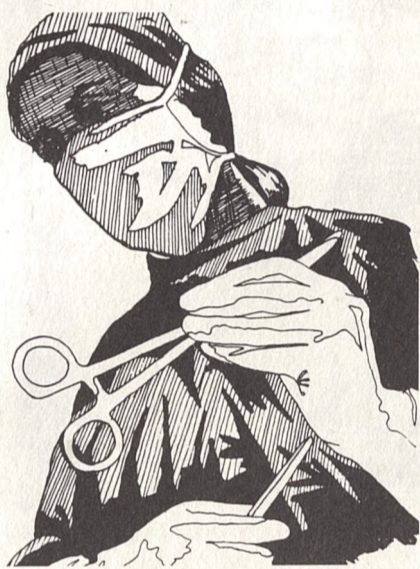
## Spring '86 enrollment shows slight decline

	Preliminary Spring 1986 Headcount	1985-1986 Percentage Difference
University Park	28,450	-2.4 %
Clear Lake	6,009	-5.8 %
Downtown	6,485	-5.5 %
Victoria	881	-3.0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,825</b>	<b>-3.4 %</b>

## Norris: Insurance snags resolved

Computing errors and a claims backlog caused a rocky transition when the university system changed its medical/dental insurance carrier from Republic National Life Insurance Co. to Entrust. "Although there are always some difficulties in conversion, we have had more than anticipated," says Julie Norris, assistant provost, director of the Office of Sponsored Programs, and chair of the university's Fringe Benefits Committee.

While the university changed its three insurance carriers last fall, problems have been confined to Entrust, which acts as a third-party administrator in the processing of medical and dental claims for university personnel.



Norris summarized employees' complaints and the subsequent actions taken in a report to Dr. George Huxel, UH System vice president for administration and finance:

- Republic did not provide the computerized tapes on claims of deductible and coinsurance levels to Entrust on time;
- Because of a backlog at Republic, claims made during a three-week period in August were delayed in being transferred to Entrust for processing;
- Dental and orthodontics reports were not prepared by Republic until November 1985, and Entrust could not pay dental claims until that information was available (Norris later instructed Entrust to begin paying claims);
- The first and second enrollment tapes the university provided to Entrust were incomplete;
- Entrust's staff was not initially prepared to handle the university's daily claim volume nor to respond to the substantial number of calls it received.

"Although some isolated difficulties are still occurring, most of the problems cited above have been solved and we believe that Entrust is capable of providing the type of service which our employees deserve and expect," says Norris. "We anticipate these problems to become minimal in the near future." Norris urges employees to communicate any further problems to Linda Leggett, coordinator of employee benefits.

## Lay, Roff to head Board of Visitors

Prominent Houston businessmen Dr. Kenneth Lay and J. Hugh Roff Jr. will head the UH System Board of Visitors. Lay will also direct the board's executive committee, which will design and implement a plan of action addressing areas of most crucial

mutual interest to the university and city.

Lay is chairman, president, and chief executive officer of HNG/Inter-North. He earned his doctoral degree in economics from UH-University Park. Roff is president, chairman of the board, and chief executive officer of United Energy Resources Inc.

The Board of Visitors was created in November to promote the advancement of the UH System and strengthen the alliance between the campus and city. Its purposes are to keep the administration informed of the city's needs and interests; keep the city's leadership abreast of the full range of the educational resources on UH System campuses; promote opportunities for greater cooperation in the areas of culture, industry, and government; and cultivate greater public understanding and support of the missions of the UH System campus.

## Tezduyar honored as 'Young Investigator'

Dr. Tayfun Tezduyar, UH-University Park assistant professor of mechanical engineering, received a 1986 Presidential Young Investigator Award from the National Science Foundation. He was one of 100 national awardees named last week from more than 850 nominations and one of 11 in Texas.

The award extends five years with \$25,000 per year. However, the annual base could reach \$100,000 through allowances for matching funds. The Young Investigator program is designed to help universities attract and retain outstanding young faculty who otherwise might pursue a career outside education.

Tezduyar is an expert in computational fluid dynamics, a research field that relies on computer and mathematical models and simulations to solve fluid dynamics questions. A native of Turkey, he earned his doctoral and master's degrees in mechanical engineering from the California Institute of Technology and joined the University Park faculty in 1983.

## Crime rate still declining

UH-University Park's crime rate has continued to decline for the third consecutive year. According to the University Park Police Department annual report, campus crime dropped 2.8 percent in 1985, following drops of 12.6 percent and 7.1 percent in 1984 and 1983, respectively.

"We think this drop is directly related to several programs instituted by the department emphasizing increased community awareness and involvement in crime prevention," says Captain Frank Cempa. The department's operations were rated superior by an outside peer review team last April.

The continuing reduction in crime is attributed in part to the beat management system, which divides the campus into three beats, and further divides the beats into quadrants. Each officer is responsible for a quadrant.

## Clear Lake co-sponsors Ada language conference

An international conference on Ada language applications for a space station will be co-sponsored by UH-Clear Lake and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in Clear Lake in June. The

campus is the original testing site for Ada, a computer language being tested and evaluated as part of a government/industry/higher education research project.

The conference should stimulate professional discussions on how Ada programming may support NASA's efforts to design, build, and operate an international space station. Featured topics will be software development, reusability, applications, operating systems, fault tolerance, and real time control, and more.

## Campus pays tribute to Challenger crew

Sharing more than just a common fence with the NASA/Johnson Space Center, the UH-Clear Lake community was deeply shaken when the space shuttle Challenger exploded off the Florida coast in January.

The campus paid tribute to the Challenger crew on Jan. 30. "We gather here at dusk today not to memorialize the astronauts—there will be many opportunities for that—but to pay tribute to the remarkable achievements of all of those associated with our space program," said UH-Clear Lake Chancellor Thomas Stauffer, before a crowd of 500.

Several astronaut families have strong ties to UH-Clear Lake. Dick Scobee's wife, June, is an assistant visiting professor in the School of Education and is known nationally in the field of gifted and talented education.



Lorna Onizuka, mission specialist Ellison Onizuka's spouse, is an alumna of the School of Human Sciences and Humanities. Countless other NASA employees are UH-Clear Lake students and neighbors of campus personnel, and the campus is involved with several NASA/JSC research programs.

## Best-selling authors scheduled in April

Jayne Anne Phillips and John Irving will visit the University Park and Clear Lake campuses in April as part of the University of Houston System's 1985-86 Writers in Society Series.

Phillips, author of *Machine Dreams*, will read from her works on April 7 at the UH-Clear Lake Bayou Building. Phillips first received wide attention for *Black Tickets*, a book of 27 short stories published in 1979. *Machine Dreams* is about life before World War II and growing up in a small West Virginia town, such as the one where she was reared.

Irving is best known for his popular novels, *The World According to Garp* and *The Hotel New Hampshire*. *Garp* earned the American Book Award's best paperback novel of 1979. His



Irving and Phillips

sixth book, *Cider House Rules*, follows the lives of several youths to maturity and explores one of the most controversial issues of the '80s: abortion.

Irving will read from his works on April 18 in the Houston Room of University Park's University Center. Both readings, free and open to the public, will begin at 8 p.m. For more information, call 749-4147.

## Kings will chair Red Rose Ball

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. King Jr. were named honorary chair for UH-Down-town's Red Rose Ball, the annual scholarship benefit set for April 19 at the Hotel Intercontinental. Mr. King is vice chairman of Texas Eastern Corp.

The ball is planned almost one year in advance; more than 500 guests are expected to attend. Scholarships will be presented to 10 students selected by the campus' Academic Scholarship Committee.

For more information, call 221-8010.

## Oilfield know-how: PTI hits the road

The UH-Victoria Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) began an ambitious traveling program in January with 10 days in Alaska and the possibility of going to Ecuador on the horizon. Kent Gerhardt, PTI simulation and program development senior engineer, conducted open and closed hole analysis in Anchorage under a new training agreement with Shell Oil Co.

Says Claude Gilson, PTI director: "These assignments reflect a new thrust for the PTI—delivering selected courses to locations outside Victoria and increasing the scope of training available to the major oil companies. We are really enthusiastic about it."

The PTI has trained employees of Mobil, Arco, Amoco, Quintana, Getty, and Union Oil of California. Such companies are notified of the PTI's courses through telephone and direct mail marketing as well as the annual International Association of Drilling Contractors convention and the American Petroleum Institute Training Conference. Previously, PTI instructors went only as far as Tulsa, Okla., to teach.

## Communications friends invited to banquet

The 1986 School of Communication awards banquet will be held on April 26 in the Zodiac Room of the UH-University Park Hilton Hotel Building. A reception will begin at 6 p.m.; dinner will be served at 7 p.m.

The School of Communication will present student awards and scholarships for the 1986-87 academic year, including the George Kirksey Memorial and the Scripps-Howard Scholarships. Dr. Raymond Fielding, communications professor, will serve as emcee and *Houston Post* publisher Don Hunt will be the keynote speaker.



# Accolades

8

**Dr. Martha Haun**, UH–University Park professor of speech pathologists, received the 1985 Outstanding Service Award, the highest honor given by the Texas Speech Communication Association.

**Dr. Randall Jose**, UH–University Park associate professor and coordinator of rehabilitative optometry, was



elected to the American Foundation for the Blind's board of trustees and will chair its low vision task force.

**Dr. Robert Jones**, UH–Clear Lake associate professor of education, chaired the Southwest Regional Association for the Education of Teachers in Science annual conference in Wichita, Kan.

**Dr. Richard Aló**, UH–Downtown Department of Applied Mathematical Sciences chair, spoke on the use of microcomputers for mathematical remediation at City University of New York's conference on developmental education.

**Dr. Irvin Borish**, UH–University Park Benedict Professor of Optometric Practice, received the American Academy of Optometry William Feinbloom Award for 1985. The award honors people who make significant contributions to the clinical advancement of visual and optometric service.

**Robert Timme**, UH–University Park professor of architecture, and his professional group, Taft Architects, were cited by January's *Time* magazine as one of the major contributors to architecture in 1985.

**Drs. Peter Stitt, Donald Quataert, and John Danford**, UH–University Park professors of English, history, and political science, respectively, have received National Endowment for the Humanities fellowships.

Quataert has also earned a Fellowship for Independent Study and Research from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**Dr. Jack Burke**, UH–University Park director of international student services, was elected as first vice president of the Texas Association of International Education Administrators. He will assume the presidency in 1987.

**Robert Kendrick**, UH–Downtown Criminal Justice Center associate director, will serve a one-year term on the American Society for Industrial Security National Academic Programs Committee. He is the only member from Texas.

**Floyd Newsum**, UH–Downtown assistant professor of arts and humanities, has received the first Studio Museum of Harlem summer artist-in-residency given in conjunction with an exhibition titled "Emerging Artists from the Southwest." The program is designed to address the needs of emerging artists by offering studio space.

**Dr. Hugh Sanborn**, UH–University Park director of ministries for the Presbyterian Disciples of Christ and the United Church of Christ, is on sabbatical as a visiting scholar at the Graduate Theological Union at Berkeley.

**Dr. William McLendon**, UH–University Park French department chair, was promoted to officer in the Order des Palmes Academiques in France by the Paris Ministry of National Education for promoting French culture.

**Dr. Gary Dworkin**, UH–University Park associate professor of sociology, was appointed sociology editor for State University of New York Press.

**Dr. Gael Stack**, UH–University Park professor of art, is one of 14 artists nationwide to win a \$15,000 development award from the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation in recognition of her work.

**Edward Hirsch**, UH–University Park associate professor of creative writing, received a Guggenheim Fellowship for next year.

*The Law of Computer Technology*, by UH–University Park Law Center Professor **Ray Nimmer**, was named the outstanding law book published in 1985 by the professional and technical division of the Association of American Publishers.

**Dr. Nicholas Kanellos**, Arte Público Press publisher, chaired the first PEN

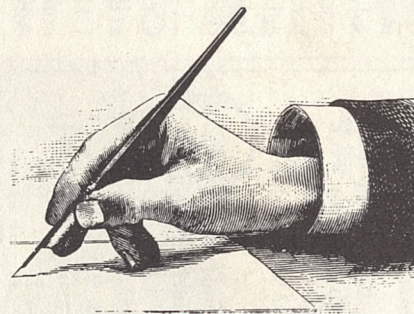
## PERSPECTIVES

Published by the Office of University Relations, System Administration, University of Houston System. 749-4147.

Executive Director    Carla M. Cooper  
Assistant  
Director                Kathleen Kimball-Baker  
Editor                    Janet P. Dunphy  
Staff Writer             Kathy Jones

The University of Houston System is a state university comprised of four campuses: UH–University Park, UH–Clear Lake, UH–Downtown, and UH–Victoria.

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session in history on U.S. Hispanic literature at the 47th International PEN Congress in New York City.