

**Oral History Interview of  
Dilford Carter**

**Interviewed by: David Marshall  
June 7, 2016  
Lubbock, Texas**

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## Transcript Overview:

This oral history interview features Dillard Carter. Carter talks about his career at both Texas A&M and Texas Tech as a professor and administrator. Carter talks about balancing teaching, research, and administrative duties. He also talks about Envoye Travel and he and his wife's involvement in the travel business.

**Length of Interview:** 01:23:17

| Subject   | Transcript Page | Time Stamp |
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### Keywords

Mammalogy, Texas A&M University, Texas Tech administration, Texas Tech University, travel

**David Marshall (DM):**

The date is June 7, 2016. This is David Marshall interviewing Dildford Carter at the Natural Science Research Lab, Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas, and yeah, we're just talking about D-Day yesterday. Did you know any guys that were involved in that?

**Dildford Carter (DC):**

No, I had an older brother who was in the army. He and a bunch of friends joined the National Guard, and so they'd all go together back in '39 or '40, and then of course in 1940 they got called up. So he was in North Africa and Italy and fought up—he was in the infantry also—fought their way out through Italy then they pulled them out, they made the invasion in southern France and went on into Bavaria, and he's telling me when they landed at Salerno, or any landing barge is dark, it's 4 a.m. Army loves to do stuff at 4 a.m., and so they come in, they hit the beach, the ramp goes down and they all run like hell, and he said when they stopped running they hear these two machine guns behind them, and they're these German zippers. You know their machine guns fired at twice the rate ours did, [imitates machine gun noise] so they run between two of them and nobody got hit.

DM:  
Golly.

DC:

So they split up, and the landing barge holds just about a platoon if it really gets crowded, I mean you crowd people in, you can get a platoon of you all standing, you know, shoulder to shoulder. Anyway, they split up, take out the two machine guns and open up a small gap there in the defensive line. But anyway he's telling me about going on that landing barge, and they were catching all kinds of fire, and small arms fire and mortars, and artillery and he said he looked up over the edge of that landing ramp, and he said he thought it was all over but the crying, didn't see how anybody could survive that, and so when I landed at Inchon and went over the side into that landing barge, I thought about that as we were motoring in.

DM:

Tough circumstances, gosh. I guess you figure if you make it through that first one, maybe you'll make it through it all who knows.

DC:

Well, you kind of get used to it you know. Finally, if you decide well it's a random kind of thing as long you believe its random then—that doesn't mean you're not scared because it's pretty exciting, you know.

DM:

One way to put it.

DC:

There's nothing wrong with being scared, you don't want to be—fear is what really gets people, it'll paralyze them with fear, and I've seen guys so paralyzed with fear they couldn't do anything. Anyway, I got in trouble at A&M with that deal on the Navasota—I think we talked about that, didn't we?

DM:

Oh yeah, yeah, we sure did.

DC:

Yeah, and so after I came back from Washington, and maybe I said but Konkel [?] who was dean of agriculture and director of experiments. All of us, or most of us in the College of Agriculture, had split appointments; we were half the time research and half the time teaching.

DM:

Okay.

DC:

So he ran both of them, the experiment station which dealt with all of the research and then the College of Agriculture. Although, there was a Dean Potts who took care of the academic part of it. Anyway he calls me over there and he said, "Dilford," he said, "did you go to Washington?" and I said, "Yes." He said, "What'd you do there?" And I said, "Well I went up to testify at that hearing on the dam on the Navasota." He said, "Why'd you do that?" I said, "Well I don't think they ought to build a dam on the Navasota." He said, "Well you know Texas A&M supports that dam." I said "I know that," and I said, "As a member of the staff and faculty, I support it wholeheartedly, but as a property owner and an individual, I oppose it, I think it's a bad idea. Economically it's a bad idea. If you build that dam, you'll be sorry." And he said, "Well you can't do that, you're on the faculty and staff here, you've got to support it." I said, "I do but not as a private citizen," and he said, "Well you can't do that." And so finally the deal was that okay, for years and years—only recently, not long before I left, A&M developed a tenure system, prior to that there was no tenure, everybody served at the pleasure of Earl Rudder or whoever. You remember who Earl Rudder was?

DM:

No.



DC:

He was the guy that led the Rangers up Pointe du Hoc, when they climbed the cliffs.

DM:

Oh yeah, yeah, right, that's right.

DC:

Yeah, well he never really got out of the Rangers. I can't remember what the dispute was about, but he'd made some decision that a lot of people disagreed with, and there was a lot of grouching around the campus on whatever this was. So he calls a faculty/staff meeting. All of the faculty, we meet in this big auditorium there at A&M, and so he comes in he said, "Well I understand that there is some opposition to—" whatever that decision was, and that some people didn't agree with it. He just wanted to explain things to us, so we'd understand. He said, "Highway six runs both ways, into and out of College Station." And that was the end of the meeting. (laughter) he abhorred Aggie jokes, I mean it was edict: no one on the faculty or staff would tell an Aggie joke, and so I was at some reception one time, and I was standing there talking to some guys, Earl Rudder, his back was to us and these guys that I was facing didn't know this because they were, you know, but I could see Earl Rudder there, and so one of them started telling an Aggie joke, and so I thought, "I better get the hell out of here." And so as Earl Rudder started turning around, I left and the guy that—this was in the fall semester—the guy that told the Aggie joke was gone that spring.

DM:

Wow. How long was Rudder there?

DC:

Oh I don't know. He was there for a while, ten years or so.

DM:

He came in with a lot of prestige after Pointe de Hoc. (Laughter)

DC:

Well, so anyway, Konkell explained to me that because of tenure, and this being a covered condition you know, because their definition of tenure was a lot stricter than most college and universities, especially nowadays you know. You had freedom of speech as long as you were talking about a subject that, you know, you taught, had a degree in, you know. So because it dealt with wildlife and the Navasota bottom, it wasn't a breach of tenure so he couldn't fire me, but he said I'd never get another promotion or a raise in salary.

DM:

Well, that's pretty much the same thing then, isn't it?

DC:

Yeah so that—and they did not build the dam. The House passed it, but the Senate didn't, and it went to conference, and the compromise was that they would fund an additional study, more detail and would not involve the core of engineers, you know, and there would be biologists and economists and stuff on this committee. Of course, I wasn't appointed to it but a guy named—what was his name? He was a dive bomber pilot, navy dive bomber pilot in World War II, Jack Ingless [?]. Jack was an ecologist and so when they got through with the study which took six or eight months, it was a big thick thing, it was two inches thick at least, and this is just summary, and so those that were on the committee got a copy of it and Calder Hobass [?] who was a big landowner in the bottom there called me, and he said, "Dilford, can you get a copy of that?" I said, "Oh no they wouldn't give me a copy of it." And he said, "Can you get a copy of it?" and I said, "Well, let me see I think so." So I went Ingless and I said, "Jack, I need to borrow your copy of that." "Why?" He said, "I was told I couldn't give that to anybody, couldn't loan it to anybody," but he said, "I don't lock my office when I leave." (Laughter) He said, "I'll be in here at eight thirty in the morning." So I called Calder, and I said, "Yeah I can get a copy but I've got to have it back by tomorrow morning before Jack Ingless comes into the office." And he said, "Well, you can get a couple of secretaries and make copies of that thing." So anyway, after Jack left I went into his office got a copy of it. Calder sent one of his secretaries to pick it up, and I got in about 6 a.m. the next morning and she had it back to me and so I put it back in his office. But the study found that it was not a good economic—there was no economic justification for it and that it should not be done, and so there was dam built.

DM:

Okay well that turned out okay, maybe not so much for you but—

DC:

Well, it turned out good for the Navasota bottom. That lake would have been really a large shallow body of water and would've inundated really a—I think I told you it produced more pounds of venison per acre sometimes than any other place in Texas for which there were data that we could measure so. So anyway, when Knox took this job out here after he'd interviewed, I think I met him, we were at some function, some meeting maybe Southwest Naturalist.

DM:

Yeah, SWAN—

DC:

Yeah SWAN meeting.



DM:  
Southwest?

DC:  
Yeah he told me he was coming out to Tech for an interview and he said, "If I get the job," he said, "would you be interested in you know coming out here?" And I said, "Well, yeah I might." And so anyway, that's how I happened to come out here.

DM:  
Was Baker involved in that also?

DC:  
Well, Baker was here and Bob Packard was here, and I think Bob was instrumental in getting Baker out here and Packard had—later came down with colon cancer, and he died of that. But anyway, Baker was here and I think I told you that, you know, this whole outfit we drew plans for on Baker's kitchen table.

DM:  
What year are we talking about?

DC:  
That would've been '70, '71? No, I came out here in '71, so it must've been '69 or '70.

DM:  
Okay. So you were actually in on the conversations about the NSRL before you were at Texas Tech.

DC:  
Yeah, yeah.

DM:  
Okay.

DC:  
So when I came out here for an interview, we were over at Baker's house and Knox was fond of Old Fitzgerald. I don't know if they still make Old Fitzgerald or not, hundred proof stuff is what he liked, none of that eighty proof (laughter). Anyway, that was the birth of the Natural Science and Research Lab.

DM:

Old Fitzgerald was the birth of—(Laughter) okay well when you came out, did you come in as, did they bring in you as a bat expert?

DC:

No, I came in as associate dean of college of agriculture, I mean graduate college. Knox was dean of the graduate college.

DM:

You came in in an administrative post?

DC:

Yeah, and I taught a course in mammalogy and biology, but—

DM:

Were you able to do any fieldwork in those?

DC:

Yeah, we did, we had that Yugoslav project.

DM:

Oh, that's right, you talked about the Yugoslav project last time.

DC:

We did that. That was—we were there I think four years, and then also I went back to Mexico and Middle America game, and then I took I think two or three summer field courses in Mexico, but then I had an office over there in the corner of that older part of the mammal range.

DM:

Oh okay, yeah. I think you wrote about one of those Mexico trips, was the one near Tepic is that when you were at Texas Tech?

DC:

Yeah.

DM:

One of your short stories, it was about going down the river in a remote area northeast of Tepic, it sounds like, seems like.

DC:

No, that would've been at A&M.

DM:

That would've been earlier? Okay, couldn't remember.

DC:

There we worked around in Jalisco and—where else in Mexico? Gosh, one of those places there was an incredible obsidian mine and where Indians had mined obsidian, and there were a lot of blades and stuff and so I ticked all of the students off because I told them they absolutely could not take any obsidian artifacts back. If we got caught with that stuff we'd go to jail forever.

DM:

Whew, in Mexico.

DC:

And they would not like the Mexican jail.

DM:

Right.

DC:

And so I'm trying to sneak it back, but I went through everybody's baggage, you know.

DM:

Did you find some?

DC:

Yeah.

DM:

Oh gosh (laughter).

DC:

And it got me in trouble, ticked everybody off, so that was the last trip.

DM:

Well, was most of your field research in Mexico or did you any Texas in the southwest?

DC:

Yeah, yeah, I worked in the southwestern U.S. When I was working with those free-tailed bats, they were migratory bats, some of them, not all of them, just the ones in the central part from—well it was interesting, it was kind of Highway Six west because there was a colony in Navasota that was eastern free-tailed and that—Highway Six went down through Navasota.

DM:

Yeah.

DC:

And those were—they hibernated during the winter, didn't migrate.

DM:

Okay.

DC:

The ones in the southeast hibernated and did not migrate.

DM:

Were they the same species?

DC:

No. Well by every definition, they would be separate species because they were reproductively isolated.

DM:

Right, right. One was a *brasiliensis* maybe?

DC:

Well *brasiliensis* is probably another species also.

DM:

Oh okay, okay, how interesting.

DC:

Where these Mexican free-tails go we never found them. We could follow through Guatemala, but that was the end of the road. I went to South America, looked all over South America never found any *Tadarida* in South America so. But South America is a big continent and you know you'd have to spend more time there.

DM:

Right, right.

DC:

I think we went to a couple places where supposedly they'd been, but we couldn't find any. Of course, you know in those days we did everything by measurements, and they were statistical populations that we dealt with so, but you know there was no DNA. So that makes it a lot easier now you know. It's like being a sniper now you've got one of those scopes that you just, you fix the radical on the place you want to hit and then freeze the frame in it and fix the radical, and it's a digital scope, and then you press the trigger, and when that radical passes that point on the individual, the rifle automatically fires. You know, we had to figure out all that, I mean you've got a cell phone now that you can do all of your (laughter) figuring on that and how to—

DM:

Cellphone app, huh?

DC:

Windage, elevation, and humidity, and it tells you everything, but you know, that's kind of where it was in those days. Now it's easy you know it's—

DM:

Well, when did you start collecting tissue? Did you start collecting at Tech or earlier before you came here?

DC:

I think it was at Tech we started collecting because Baker was interested in tissue and he had the facilities here, not like it is now here, but he had some, you know, super grade freezer [inaudible] or something, and when we were collecting tissue in Croatia, we were culturing the tissue because we couldn't carry liquid nitrogen you know to there, and it was hard to buy, and so you couldn't get a decent container and stuff so. But you can culture it, so that's what we did there was culture it. Now in Mexico and middle America after that, we took liquid nitrogen and froze the tissue.

DM:

Here at Tech, when it was available, were you using liquid nitrogen way back then, and was that the first way you were preserving tissues or was there a previous way?

DC:

Culture, we'd culture and bring it back alive, and then give it to Baker and what he'd do with it I don't know. Well, to preserve it indefinitely, he'd freeze it, you know, but I don't know whether



he—I guess he froze it in liquid nitrogen because you get it quickly frozen that way and it doesn't kill it.

DM:

Well here you had administrative responsibilities, teaching responsibilities, research responsibilities, maybe others, I don't know. Were those the main three areas of—?

DC:

Well, yeah administrative and—

DM:

How did those rank for you?

DC:

Well I taught mammalogy and that was always fun to teach mammalogy. Of course, I didn't get tenure biology. There was a—I wasn't prepared for the kind of politics they had, we didn't have those at A&M, and it was a top-down kind of departmental administration. There were no committees or crap like that so.

DM:

Right, okay. So one person's opinion, if they're high enough up, can help or hurt you.

DC:

Well, I think some of them, yeah some of them are kind of irritated that you know they thought Knox had kind of ramrodded this deal. All of the department definitely benefited by his, you know, tenure as dean of the college, of the graduate college and then he was vice president you know.

DM:

And some say almost a definite for president, some people will say that.

DC:

Well, yeah he squandered that. I mean he could've been, but it was the drinking that killed that. He just couldn't—you know, and of course Knox never thought he was really an alcoholic, so (laughter) he wasn't, he was just a drunk. You know, there were a lot of good things about Knox. He was Pope Alexander VI for sure reincarnation, I think, because he would, you know, Knox would say, "Oh," he said, "I get the best man for the job and then I just put them in a position and I let them go." That wasn't true, at all, he was a micromanager all the way.

DM:

Oh okay.

DC:

I mean for him, you know, there was a limited amount of authority, and he wasn't willing to surrender really any of it so. But he had a great deal of talent and a great mind, and he was a good administrator.

DM:

Yeah. How did you like administration here?

DC:

Oh it was all right. Of course, when Knox fell from favor they—I was director of the press, the university press.

DM:

Oh you were?

DC:

Yeah.

DM:

Really?

DC:

And so that turned out—see I got caught between then another VP dispute with Harrington.

DM:

Haragan?

DC:

Haragan, Don Haragan, and Payne, Gene Payne. Knox, you know, his demise was he took on Gene Payne and Payne was Cavazos only real appointment, you know when Cavazos came, everybody else that was in a position stayed in the position they were in, Knox for example, Ewalt and all of us. But he brought in Gene Payne as VP for board administration, finance and stuff, and so when Knox and Payne got into it, and so Knox was going to go to a presidential staff meeting, and he told me, he said—he'd built this case, and he'd been working on it against Gene Payne, he was going to unseat Payne, and this was going to be it, Ewalt and some others, they were going to back him up. And I said, "Knox," I said, "I've been in a position like that before, and Ewalt and these others won't back you up; they'll say they will. If you can't kill him,

you can't afford to wound him. If you wound him, you're finished here, so you've got to kill him, and if they see you're not killing him they'll desert you." And that's what they did.

DM:

Oh man.

DC:

And so then I was split between Haragan and Payne, and both of them were suspect about me. Haragan because I reported half my—I was half time with Payne and half time over on Haragan's side, so he took control of the university press.

DM:

Who did?

DC:

Haragan.

DM:

Took control of the university press?

DC:

Yeah, and I had control of the printing facility, and that also included—I also had the post office reported to me and—

DM:

The printing facility was over there at one time, wasn't it all together at West Hall? Does that sound right?

DC:

No, West Hall was that Copy Tech. It was just to copy stuff over there. And that and the post office reported to me, and Tech Press was over there in the area of all of the facility stuff, the grounds maintenance and all that.

DM:

Mechanical shops and all that, yeah.

DC:

Yeah, all that. It doesn't exist anymore, but it was an auxiliary enterprise, which meant that it didn't receive any state funding, and we had to make our own money, and so, which wasn't—I

mean that was okay because we could do that, and we printed a lot of stuff that had nothing to do with Tech. We printed the journal for the World Wildlife Foundation for awhile.

DM:

Oh really? So off campus entities came there to use your—?

DC:

Yeah, that created a lot of problems with people like, there were several printing facilities in town that really hated that, you know. But we tried not to compete with them in town; we just did stuff out of town with other academic institutions or stuff like World Wildlife fund and folks like that.

DM:

Were you able to keep in the black pretty well or—?

DC:

Yeah, of course, you know, it was a time when printing itself was changing, and everybody's becoming a printer, you know, computers and all that kind of stuff. But still you know we printed some educational journals, and we printed some other stuff, and there's still stuff like that you couldn't print off your printer in the office, you know. We did binding; we also did mailing; we mailed the statements for the Tech Federal—what do we call that?

DM:

Credit Union?

DC:

Credit Union, yeah, and you know we did some stuff like that, so but a lot of that was changing, and we were doing okay but it was hard to get some of those guys to change.

DM:

Oh really?

DC:

A guy named Ray Bloomer was manager of the press, the printing facility, and there was an assistant manager, I can't remember his name right now, but they had—before I got full control of that press, they had enlarged the printing facility there, and that enlarged area was used to store paper, and they'd buy paper at the beginning of the year, but you know—

DM:

Fiscal year.

DC:

Fiscal year, and for delivery in September, you know so, and I'd decided we needed to stop doing that because, you know, we're spending a ton of money just on storing paper. Why not let the warehouses store the paper and have it delivered where we need it, because you know we could get it fast enough. So anyway I'd made a lot of changes in the way the press operated and we'd computerized the whole operation, so that you know, every department had a—well you know it was a funny thing, Bloomer was always complaining about the pressman and other people didn't read the work order, and so finally you know I said, "Whoa Ray it might be they can't read." "Oh well of course they can read." I said, "Well we don't know that." So I got somebody from continuing ed to come over and give all the pressman—that's where the big money could be lost you know, if they screw up a run, you know, we're talking about a lot of paper, and a lot ink and all of that stuff. So I had a bunch of people take this reading test, and it turned out that the pressroom floor man had the highest score, but he was only reading like at a seventh grade level.

DM:

What if that information went public? (Laughter)

DC:

And you know the rest of them were like third grade or fourth grade, you know, but they couldn't read. And so I said, "Robert, how the hell do y'all fix these presses if you can't read the manual?" and he said, "Well you've got to look at the pictures." (Laughter) So we had a two semester course, and they're continued employment was conditioned on—they could keep their jobs on the condition they took that course and they improved their reading skills; everybody had to read at least at a tenth grade level.

DM:

Who would ever dream that you would run into that kind of problem at the print shop? Print Tech is what you're talking about.

DC:

Yeah. So anyway, we raised everybody's reading level. We got everybody above tenth; some were just barely there but—

DM:

What about changing computer technology? Was there any resistance to that or just an inability to keep up?



DC:

Well, it wasn't too bad because all of the typesetting was computerized so. Initially when it went from letter press and hot lead to you know paper punching a paper tape, and you get anybody to set type because you're setting on a typewriter keyboard, not on a letter press keyboard, not on a linotype keyboard which is really complex. So to be a linotype operator, it took a lot of practice, skill, but linotype operators killed their own careers after World War II because there was a shortage of them, and so they kept demanding higher and higher wages, and they kept going on strike, and finally—and newspapers, magazines, everything—they held the whole country hostage. and that was a big impetus to develop some kind of type setting scheme that would not involve hot metal, no lineotype operators (laughter). So all of a sudden, they found themselves out of a job. Okay you want thirty dollars an hour? Meet your replacement.

DM:

You know, I always wondered how many draftsman were getting further on in their careers, approaching retirement, maybe, and then the computer age came in and just displaced them, I would think, and pretty quickly. I always wondered kind of what happened to them; did you ever witness any of that going on?

DC:

No, I don't know what happened with them. If they didn't—you know.

DM:

So adapt or die, you know.

DC:

If they didn't adapt, you know, it was—some of that was brutal because those linotype operators, suddenly there was no demand for lineotype operators. Allen Press which used to print the *Journal of Mammalogy* ran linotype forever and ever and ever—there's some things you could do. We printed, at Tech, a mathematics journal, forgot the name of it, it didn't involve people here at Tech, it involved some mathematical society somewhere, and we printed their journal for them, but we set the type in Korea, and they would—because of mathematical symbols and stuff were a lot easier to set, or you couldn't set them at that time with a paper tape, type setting system. But anyway, they'd send it—of course because of the international date line—they'd send it like tomorrow, and it'd get here today.

DM:

(Laughter) I'm just sitting here thinking, you never really could get away from Korea could you?

DC:

No. So anyway, that's—I'd forgotten that we did that mathematical journal until just now, yeah, that was still set with linotype because you couldn't get it done here in the U.S. you know because there was so few linotype operators left, but they're still available at Korea.

DM:

Yeah golly. How long were you at Print Tech? Were you there till they closed it?

DC:

No, I left in '90—was it '90?

DM:

'90?

DC:

1990, something like that.

DM:

Oh yeah, it lasted until a good 2000 something, didn't it?

DC:

Yeah they—well see what happened was that for whatever reason Haragan thought that—well of course, Haragan won that battle with Payne, and Payne left, and then everything you know kind of disintegrated.

DM:

Haragan was what at this point was what? What position?

DC:

Oh he was—

DM:

VP of research?

DC:

What was he? No, I think he was acting President.

DM:

Okay, or interim president.

DC:

Yeah, something like that. When I left, then, they made that a state funded operation.

DM:

Okay.

DC:

A lot of people you know complain about the athletic department, football gets all of this state money and stuff, but it doesn't. It's an auxiliary enterprise; it has to pay its own bills, and Tech Press would be in the budget, you know, and the university would handle the money. But the money came from revenue, is where it came from, and it operated just like Parks in town operate, you know, he'd probably had a line of credit with the bank too. Well we had a line of credit with the university.

DM:

Yeah, yeah, I see.

DC:

But it was self-funded.

DM:

Right, okay.

DC:

And then they decided that—well see, that meant that some of the rules that everybody else had to live by, we didn't have to live by those rules, particularly in purchasing. We didn't have to go with the lowest bidder.

DM:

Oh okay.

DC:

And we didn't have to go through purchasing here in the department—on campus.

DM:

Oh wow okay. Well that relieved a lot of—

DC:

And so you can make a lot of enemies doing stuff like that, and sometimes I go through purchasing, a guy, Blackburn I think was his name, was head of purchasing, and he'd get so

damn mad at me, and he'd complain to Haragan and everybody that'd listen to him about we weren't going through purchasing and so. He thought he had me one time because we'd bought a mailing system, because we did a fair amount of mailing, it stuffs everything in envelopes, and it gets down at the end and puts stamps on everything, you know, it's ready to go, and we—what was it we bought? Bought something made in Switzerland. We didn't go through Pitney Bowes, so something similar to this.

DM:

No, I see.

DC:

And so Pitney Bowes, the guy here at Pitney Bowes went over to Blackburn and complained to him and he went to the university attorney and then, I mean they complained—Payne was gone then—they complained to everybody that would listen to them about how I'd violated, you know, state law and regulations and university policy and all this stuff and so. But Blackburn was going to save my ass, but then he came over, and he said, "Well I think I—" (laughter) He said, "I don't think anything's going to come of this. I've been arguing for you," he said, "On this deal with this mailing place," or whatever the hell the name of the thing was that we bought, hell, it's been forty, thirty, or I don't know how long, well 19 whatever it was, 1988, or something like that we did this. So it's been awhile, and so anyway, he was trying to defend me he said, and of course he's lying, and he was the one that had filed the complaint, and so we were meeting in a conference room there at Tech Press, and so anyway, he kept going on and on, and finally I said—what was his first name? Whatever it was, I said, "Blackburn, look at this," and I slid this thing across the table, it was a bid from Pitney Bowes for the same equipment, and it was higher than what we'd bought.

DM:

So you had gotten bids.

DC:

Well yeah, we did get bids on that deal, you know, and so this guy with Pitney Bowes is a real moron, and he'd gone, and see it had been a year had lapsed, so he was kind of like a wild goose you know where it's a new world every day, so he'd forgotten that he bid on this thing, and so he goes and complains to Blackburn. Blackburn then complains to everybody else, the university attorney, to Haragan—

DM:

Did you ever know that was going on at the time when all the talk was happening?

DC:  
Yeah.

DM:  
Did you?

DC:  
Yeah I was prepared for—

DM:  
But you just waited to hold your trump card.

(Laughter)

DC:  
Blackburn hated me. Of course, you know you get some brief satisfaction from doing that, but in the end that sort of thing kills you at a university political situation.

DM:  
Oh okay.

DC:  
I should've gone to him you know, in the very beginning, and said, "Blackburn, don't do this because I got a bid from Pitney Bowes. He just forgot it."

DM:  
But it had to be fun at the moment, at the end.

DC:  
It was hilarious to me.

DM:  
Oh golly.

DC:  
So anyway.

DM:  
When did you leave Tech, when did you retire?



DC:

It would be '90 or '92, something like that.

DM:

'90 or '92, you were here a good twenty years or so.

DC:

Well, let's see I came in '71.

DM:

Yeah, so twenty-one years maybe. That's a pretty good career just here.

DC:

And most of it was administrative, and working for Gene Payne was—I enjoyed that. He was a character, in some ways, I mean you wouldn't think that Gene Payne was—I mean, he liked western swing music. He'd always go to that western swing thing in Turkey every year, but if you wanted to see him, he got here early in the morning, and if you wanted to see him, he'd see you at 6 a.m.

DM:

(Laughter) He was going to make you pay for it.

DC:

Because he was always here by five.

DM:

Oh wow, golly. Payne, P-a-i-n-e?

DC:

P-a-y-n-e I believe it was.

DM:

n-e, okay.

DC:

Yeah, he was a good administrator.

DM:

Okay. Well what is it that makes a good administrator? I mean when you look back at these guys, and you've been in the position yourself, what separates the good ones from the bad ones? What's the wrong thing to do and the right thing to do?

DC:

Well, I don't know, Knox was really good at finessing things.

DM:

How do you do that?

DC:

I don't know. We'd have to get Knox here to explain it, but I mean he could—I gave you that paper, that encomium that I wrote about Knox. He had a way, I can't think of the guy's name who was following him as president of the American Society of Mammologists, he was a curator of mammals at the American Museum of Natural History—damn it's on the tip of my tongue. Knox got him to agree and when we went to that international mammal meeting in Moscow that Knox would represent the American Society of Mammologists as its president, although he was no longer president (laughter). I mean only Knox could do something like that.

DM:

So he could talk people into things.

DC:

Yeah, and get Sydney—Sydney what the hell is last name, his first name was Sydney—he got him to agree to it and like it (laughter), you know, and think it was the right thing to do.

DM:

Golly, he was a convincing kind of guy then.

DC:

Oh he was slick as grease on glass. But I mean that's the kind of—he kept everybody happy by, you know, he gave out a lot of favors. Everybody loved Knox because you know they'd come to Knox and they needed a little money for this, a little money for that, and he'd always be able to find it, and so that's why a lot of people loved him.

DM:

So he had a following?

DC:

Yeah, oh yeah, and Knox was easy to love as long as you weren't that close to him.

DM:

Okay.

DC:

And sometimes, he'd say, "Dilford, let's go to lunch." And he liked to go over to this Chinese place that was over—it was on Nineteenth just at the southwest corner of the campus.

DM:

Right there at the Y?

DC:

Yeah, yeah. I don't know if it's still there or not.

DM:

There used to be something there called New China, I don't know—

DC:

Yeah, well it was a Chinese restaurant over there. We'd never eat we'd never—he'd drink martinis until it was 2 p.m., and then it'd be time to get back (imitates Knox), and (laughter) he'd say, "You want to order?" "Uh, yeah" I said. "Well let's have another martini and then we'll order." And I said, "Knox, I can't handle a martini." "Well," he said, "I need another one." So he'd have another one. Payne accused him of having sixteen martini lunches. I don't know whether he ever made sixteen, but he'd have a—they were always doubles.

DM:

Golly.

DC:

He talked me into going to the International Mammal meetings in Helsinki, and he said, "Listen," he said the state, the university, wouldn't approve of first class, you know, air, that the best they would approve would be business class, but he thought if I could get the two of them first class to Helsinki, you know, it'd be reduced fare and so it wouldn't look like he was paying first class. So anyway, he'd pay my way if I could do that, if I could finagle a couple of first class tickets to Helsinki, so I said I'll see what I can do. So our Lufthansa rep, that was back when airlines had sales reps, so our Lufthansa rep said yeah he'd give us tickets, so Knox didn't have to pay for that—well, I take that back, I think maybe it was an eighty/seventy-five, I think I paid twenty-five percent of whatever it was, but Knox never paid me was of the deal (laughter). So

we flew from here to Dallas on Delta, and this guy, Walker, who was the Delta rep at that time, we met him at the airport, we just had coach tickets to DFW, and so Walker said, "Well where you going?" I saw him at the airport, he was flying over to Dallas too, and I said, "Well we're going to Helsinki." I said, and so he said, well you know, he asked me, "Where are you sitting?" And I told him, and he said, "Well," he said, "there are some seats available in first class." He'd bump us up to first class, and I said, "No, no don't do that." Knox was in the bar in the airport drinking, at the time and I said, "No, don't do that it's okay you know it's just a short flight." "No, no," he said, "I'm going to bump you up." So anyway, he put us on first class Knox knocked back, I don't know, three or four or five doubles between Lubbock and DFW, and Walker is kind of a drinker too, so we get to DFW and Walker says, "When's your flight leave?" Well, it left at like 4 p.m., and we only had about three hours, and so he said, "Well come on down to the Delta club." So we go down there, and there was a small club, and you just walked over, picked up your bottle, and took it to wherever you're sitting, and so anyway Walker picks up a bottle of whiskey and brings it over there and puts it down on this coffee table, we sit there, and Knox and Walker knocked back the sauce for an hour, and finally I said, "Knox," I said, "We need to get over to the Lufthansa counter because I still don't have our tickets, I've got to see our rep and get the tickets." And so finally I drag him away from there and we get over there, and the girl at the counter says okay she'll, you know, she'll call this guy, page him, and so anyway he comes down, Knox is already weaving around there, and so I'm thinking, God he's not going to give us the tickets when he sees Knox. But he did, he gave them to me, and so he said, "Why don't you go up to the senators club?" (Laughter) And so I said, "No, we can wait down here." And he said, "No, go on upstairs." So we go up there, another small club, and so Knox goes over and picks up a bottle of whiskey and brings it, and so he said, "Dilford, you better get down to the duty free shop and get us some whiskey," he said, "I bet they don't have any bourbon in Helsinki." So I go down there, but it's too close to departure time and so they won't sell me any whiskey, so I come back and said, "Knox they wouldn't sell me any they said it's too close to departure time." "Oh damn!" And I said, "No, no, don't worry about it," I said, "this flight stops in Atlanta, we'll get it in Atlanta. We got about an hour in Atlanta." So we get on a plane, and so they serve a pretty nice little carryover meal from DFW to Atlanta, caviar and all high dollar stuff in first class. But Knox doesn't eat anything, you know, and so we get to Atlanta, and I get him off the plane, we find the duty free shop, and we buy four quarts of bourbon, and he buys a bunch of cigarettes, several cartons of cigarettes. So on the way back to the plane we pass this bar, and there's a handicap ramp that goes up to it, and so it's leveled about like, you know, three feet above the concourse level, and so he said, "We got time to get a beer here," he said, "let's go up and get a beer." And so I said, "No, we're getting pretty tight we better get back to the plane." "No, come on, we got time for a beer." So we go up there and we have a beer, and so I haven't even made a dent in mine before he orders a second beer, and then we here over the loudspeaker that we're missing in action and that we should get on the plane.

DM:

Oh yeah.

DC:

And so I said, "Knox, they called our names we've got to get on the plane." So we get on the plane, and so he doesn't eat, they serve a really nice dinner, he doesn't eat anything, he just drinks all the way until he falls asleep with a live cigarette in his hand, and the steward grabs it before it sets the plane on fire, and we get to Frankfurt and, "Knox, wake up, we're in Frankfurt." "Oh okay." So we get up, and I get in the overhead bin and I said, "Here you carry this, and I'll carry the other one." He said, "What's that?" I said, "It's the whiskey you wanted." He said, "Where did you get it?" I said, "We got it in Atlanta." He said, "The plane didn't stop in Atlanta." I said, "Yes, it did." He said, "No, we didn't stop in Atlanta." I said, "Yeah, three days a week, it stops in Atlanta." "No, no." I said, "Knox, don't you remember that red carpet on the concourse there, and there was this bar and the handicap ramp that went up to it, carpeted in red carpet. Don't you remember going up there and having a beer?" "No, no," he said, "we didn't do that." I said, "Damn, I knew there was something wrong when you tipped that bar maid a fifty dollar bill." (Laughter) Which he hadn't done, but he had all these fifty dollar bills in his billfold, which I knew, and so we get into the airport, and I see him going through his billfold counting those fifty dollar bills, and of course one's missing because he spent it at the duty free shop. About three or four days later, he said to me, "Was there a red carpet. God I kind of remember a ramp, carpeted in red carpet, going up to this bar," he said, "Was that in Atlanta?" And I said, "Yeah." He said, "You know it's beginning to come back to me." But he could drink; he could drink whiskey.

DM:

Man. I hear that he had a photographic memory when it came to journal articles, mammalogy, you know things like that.

DC:

Oh yeah he did, he remembered all that kind of stuff.

DM:

How does that work?

DC:

I don't know, but he could—I've seen him blackout, and he'd just blackout, and in a minute or two, he'd wake up and complete the sentence.

DM:

Wow.



DC:

He'd blackout in mid-sentence, and it was like his brain would be in park for two or three minutes, maybe five, ten minutes. But when he woke up he'd complete the sentence.

DM:

What an interesting guy because you said he could really finesse people, but you wouldn't think a guy with that kind of a drinking problem would be able to have that kind of interaction, I don't know.

DC:

No, I know, he was—I can't remember how much he had drunk when we wrote that proposal for that excess currency project in Yugoslavia, but I mean Knox was, God, he was—

DM:

He was sharp when he needed to be, huh?

DC:

Oh yeah I mean he wouldn't be writing on that thing, he was doing the writing, and I was doing the talking, and he would—

DM:

And he would pass out?

DC:

Then he'd say something, and he'd just pass out. His head would go down on the table, and I'd sit there, several minutes, later he'd straighten up, and he'd complete the sentence and go right on where we left off like that had never occurred.

DM:

Wow that is something.

DC:

But he had a good sense of what was going on everywhere, he remembered everything, he knew what everybody was doing and—

DM:

Except for that waitress he supposedly tipped (laughter).

DC:

Yeah, well—

DM:

I bet he was trying to reconstruct that in his mind, you know.

DC:

Oh I could tell he was really struggling with that.

DM:

Oh golly. What year did he die?

DC:

Oh geewhiz it was—

DM:

Was it in the eighties?

DC:

No. Well yeah, it was sometime mid-eighties, late eighties. I don't have a copy of that commemorative edition we published for Knox, I don't even have copies of all the papers I wrote you know. I have a copy of the—

DM:

I bet they're here.

DC:

Yeah, somebody was going to get me a set of those things, but it's never happened. That was one of the conditions that I gave my library, you know that—

DM:

Your library is here then?

DC:

Yeah.

DM:

How about your field notes and all of that, are they here?

DC:

They're here, and I think copies of my field notes from A&M are here also.

DM:

Oh good, okay.

DC:

I think. I had them all copied and bound so—

DM:

Did you start this—you or your wife, I don't know—started this Envoye Travel somewhere along the way, was it while you were still here at Tech?

DC:

She started when we came up here. She'd worked for a travel agency in Bryan-College Station. Actually, they had an office there in the student center on campus, and she managed that office for a while, then we came up here and so she wanted to do something here.

DM:

Right off the bat she started that, so when does Envoye Travel trace its beginning?

DC:

Armistice Day 1971.

DM:

Okay well that's pretty specific.

DC:

Yeah, November 11.

DM:

Any particular reason why it was that day?

DC:

Well, it just happened that that was the last day we could get an ad in the yellow pages.

DM:

I see.

DC:

That was back when yellow pages meant something, you know, before computers and all that.

DM:

How did it start out? Did you have a clientele, certain people that wanted to travel?

DC:

Well, we opened an office down in, or she opened an office really down in what's now that Wells Fargo building.

DM:

Downtown?

DC:

Yeah, then it was First National Bank building, and it was owned by the First National Bank and Pioneer Natural Gas I believe. But then Natural Gas sold its interest to the Bank, I think later on.

DM:

Okay.

DC:

And it held mostly law offices and alike down there. But there was a deal then with—airlines were regulated in those days and fares were regulated, and so you had to get a fare approved, and so it had to go to Washington and all of that stuff. But there were some special group fares, which were very reasonable, and so she started selling these group fares, and there, I think there were six other travel agencies in town at that time. None of them exist now or have for a long time, but, although they were aware of that, they'd never done that because you're selling, you know, a reduced fare, and then they paid commission on the airfare, ten percent commission, but—and eleven percent international—but you could combine that with a flight to New York and then take Icelandic to Luxemburg or wherever it flew to in Europe, and a lot of students liked that, and so we'd sell them then a Eurail pass in Europe for three months, and it was an easy sell, and we'd, you know, we might have eighty or ninety people on a flight out of here on Braniff to New York.

DM:

Did you work with students a lot? Did you have a lot of students come here—?

DC:

No we didn't—it wasn't a special student thing it was just, I think we advertised in the student newspaper, you know, these flights.

DM:

Right, gosh that would be appealing.

DC:

But everybody—we got a lot of people flying on it, not everybody took Icelandic out of DFW, but you know, they'd fly to Europe out of there, and some of them you know we'd sell them a lot of land arrangements in Europe something like that so—or my wife would. I had to do the ARC report every Tuesday which was the airline—well it wasn't called ARC then but you had to settle with the airlines on Tuesday, it had to be in by midnight on Tuesday, and I'd leave the camp and I'd go down there. Then we did it all by pencil you know, on a form we'd fill out, all the tickets were written by hand, and on some of these multi-laid tickets, I mean in a normal ticket, four coupon ticket, had four coupons for traveling the thing, and then if you know, you're doing twelve legs, it had three of these booklets, and you'd have to do each one of them. And anyway it was—so I'd have to do the report by hand, and then I'd have to get a check in the mail to the reporting outfit. It wasn't called airline reporting corporation, but it was something similar.

DM:

That's ARC that you're talking about?

DC:

Yeah.

DM:

Okay.

DC:

And we still do that report; that's the way we pay airlines. So it had to be postmarked by midnight on that Tuesday. God I'd get down there to the post office and ring the bell, guy would come, "Oh you again." I said, "Can you postmark that today?" And so he would, and sometimes I got there a little after midnight, and he always postmarked it.

DM:

This is always someone there to postmark?

DC:

Yeah.

DM:

Oh yeah, I didn't know that.

(Laughter)

DC:

Yeah, they'd be sorting mail at night, and I had some failure, [inaudible] but I kept the books. Those days these big ledgers like so, you know, and you had to do all of that by hand and it was, you know, a nightmare.

DM:

Did this thing—was it a busy company from the beginning?

DC:

Well, yeah, it started out pretty good, it was pretty busy. Of course, like I said, it was that deal with those group tickets, you know.

DM:

Yeah that drew a crowd, huh?

DC:

Yeah.

DM:

I'll bet.

DC:

It was real popular, and I don't know why other agencies hadn't done that here in town, but a couple of them I think tried it after that, but we'd already gotten, you know, a leg up on that.

DM:

Right, right. Did y'all ever do any group led—did you ever lead any group tours or anything like that?

DC:

Oh Sigrid does that, yeah.

DM:

Sigrid is your wife's name?

DC:

Yeah. Yeah, she does that and then we had. Let's see Diane used to work for us, she did some groups, she did SMU a couple of years.



DM:

Really? Were there any particular places that they took groups?

DC:

Well yeah, Sigrid did some ski groups in the winter.

DM:

Overseas?

DC:

Yeah. She started off with that when I was at A&M, and Houston had a big ski club, and she used to do Houston Ski Club group, and then I don't know, now she runs into people. But we did the New York Opera Guild or whatever it was one year. They wanted to go to Mexico for Christmas and New Year's. And then while we were there, we were there over a Sunday, and so somehow they were aware that the corrida was on Sunday, the bullfight, and so they said—and I happened to go with her that time, and so they said a bunch of them wanted to go to the bullfight, and I said, "Well you know they kill the bull." And they said well they wanted to go. And I said, "Well you know they kill the bull and it's not pretty. Because they stick the bull with guys with pikes on a horses back and then the banderos stick them on the shoulder, and I mean you know, they really torture that bull before they kill it, are you sure you want to go?" Yeah, they wanted to go. So anyway, I got them pretty good seats there, it wasn't the main season, it was for the novilleros, the younger bull fighters, and the bulls are only two years old, they're not five year old bulls. So anyway, we go. And so those are always a little bloodier than the real guys with the five year old bulls because those are the top matadors, you know, and the bulls are bigger and braver, and they don't often make a mess of it. The guy goes in over the horns to put the sword in the bull and he hits the shoulder blade and the thing, and boing! Those flying off in the air you know, that doesn't happen with the real—

DM:

Oh yeah, yeah, I got you, yeah, yeah.

DC:

Yeah it only happens with the novilleros, and so anyway—and there are always five bulls, and so we'd get past the first two bulls, and half of them are throwing up down there, (laughter) but I don't think a one of them makes it to the fifth bull, and anyway.

DM:

It just seems like it would be a really difficult thing to do, to take a group, you know, take a group into a foreign country. What happens when one of them loses their passport, or I can think of a thousand things that could go wrong? Did you have any disasters like that or—?

DC:

Well, things do go wrong, you know. Try dying in a foreign country, we had a client one time die in Istanbul, but if they buy the insurance, the insurance takes over, takes care of all that stuff, and there's a lot of stuff to take care of, particularly if you died in a country like Turkey. But oh yeah, I mean with that New York City Opera Guild, I mean somebody 2 a.m. calls you, you know, "Ugh," of course in Mexico that's easy to get.

DM:

Montezuma's—

DC:

Yeah, some kind of gastrointestinal deal, and they call up and you have to find an all-night pharmacy in Mexico, get some Kaopectate and stuff you know.

(Laughter)

DM:

Always something, huh.

DC:

And then the bus breaks down out in the middle of the country, I mean stuff like that happens.

DM:

What about people who just don't show up on time, "Hey we're leaving here at eight o'clock and where's so and so? So and so's always late, where are they, has anyone seen them?" It seems like that would be so common.

DC:

Well, yeah, it is fairly common, but you know, it takes somebody like Sigrid to go with those groups.

DM:

Yeah, it takes a certain personality I would think.

DC:

And she likes to work out, to work on problems so.

DM:

Yeah, okay, she's a problem solver.

DC:

Yeah she likes to do that, and she's pretty good at it so. She had a group in the Holy Land this—when was it? April and—

DM:

How long did they go?

DC:

They were gone eleven days. They went to Israel and then they went to Jordan, and some of those countries that, you know, things change without notice, and in Jordan you can go into Jordan by air and land in Amman, and you can get your visa right there at the airport, you can cross the border.

DM:

At the Hussein Bridge?

DC:

No, there you need a visa and you've got to get it here, but only on that bridge, only on the Allenby King Hussein III, or whatever it is, bridge. There you've got to have a visa when you arrive—

DM:

In advance.

DC:

Any other place you drive across the border, you can get it there, but not there, not on the bridge.

DM:

Isn't that something?

DC:

And so, there's stuff like that. And there—you know we do some travel for guys that like to go hunting, but carrying guns around the world is a real tricky business. If you change planes in London, I mean, you're just making a connection, you'd think they'd transfer the guns, but they won't. You've got to hire a gunrunner to pick up the gun in your baggage and carry it over to the other carrier.

DM:

They have licensed people who are able to do this?

DC:

Yeah, they do. They have licensed gunrunners, and Amsterdam's the same way, Amsterdam's bad. Frankfurt, same thing, you're going to have to pay somebody to do that, transfer the guns. The best way to do it is just to if you're going to South Africa is take South African Air out of Dulles and just fly to Dulles and get on South African Air, fly to Johannesburg, but then when you get to Johannesburg, you have to have—you can do it yourself, and a lot of people try to do that who are, you know, too tight to pay. There's an outfit in Johannesburg that will meet you at the plane, and they'll take care of the stuff that your guns. And you pick up the guns, like not with your regular baggage, they separate those, and they go to a certain place. Your baggage comes over here, guns go over there, and you have to have this guy that meets you, he goes over, picks up your guns, you have to be there, you sign for them, then you take them to the police station there at the airport, and you go in there, and he'll—you've already filled out your application for a gun permit for South Africa, but he takes it up to the police, and he chats them up, and they stamp it, and you're out of there. But guys who are doing it themselves, it takes them three or four or five hours to get through, you know, and for two or three hundred dollars, you can have a guy meet you and take care of all of that.

DM:

And time is money when you're traveling like that so.

DC:

When we came back, we would never have made it back from Kimberly to the airport and made our connection back to Dulles without their help because the flight out of Kimberly was delayed two hours, and we only had fifty-five minutes to make the connection, and we had guns to take care of. So we have to check the guns out of the country, so he goes to this little police station there at the airport, and we're checking them out of the country, then he has to get us you know through customs and everything, and the flight is a big long line of people. So he just takes us to the head of the line, and everybody's saying, "Hey wait a minute where are you going?" And he tells them that we're being deported, and he has to escort us to the plane.

(Laughter)

DM:

He knows all the tricks.

DC:

Yeah, I mean everybody, "Oh okay." And when you're going through customs, the guy looks around to see who it is he's paid, you know, he's already paid these people, so you go up there and they just stamp your stuff, and you go right on through, like you know. And he takes you to the head of the line. There are other people in line there, you know, and you just go to the head

of the line, you know, so you blow right through, and you've got—and it's that way all over the world, but you've got to know about these places you know.

DM:

When you went with these groups, were you as like a hunting guide? Have you served as a hunting guide overseas?

DC:

No.

DM:

How about in North America? You ever taken any hunting groups?

DC:

Well, no not really. Sometimes I've work for our youngest son who runs quail hunts in south Texas and—

DM:

Oh yeah, yeah, I met him.

DC:

Yeah, you met him. He hunts for people that have land to hunt on, and they hire on him to furnish the dogs and the truck and handle the dogs and stuff like that.

DM:

Yeah okay. Well Envoye Travel, is still going strong, is it as busy as ever?

DC:

Well, it's a different kind of busy, you know, we don't that many airline tickets, and a lot of people do their own, you know, because they're a bunch of places where you can go online and get an airline ticket, and you can go to our website and do the same thing because—

DM:

You have links.

DC:

Yeah, we have a link with another outfit that has links to all the carriers and all of their computer systems, so you can go to our website and book a flight, book a hotel, book a car, all on your own. If it's 2 a.m. and that's what you want to do, or during the day you know. But for specialized travel, and a lot of people want kind of specialized things. My wife sells you know



individual travel, it may be a family or something, and these trips are a hundred thousand dollars are more, and you think, gee whiz, you know, but there are people that can afford that, and they don't want to have to fool around with it, you know. And so my wife is one of these people remembers every hotel she was ever in, and she remembers stuff that, you know, is not important to me, and our youngest son always said, "Daddy how do you remember all of this stuff?" And I said, "Well Scott it's the same way you remember where you found every cubby of quail. You remember what is important, you don't forget it, it's not remembering as it's you don't forget it you know so." It's—

DM:

Well, that kind of massive information seems critical in that kind of business when you know you have to know how it works at the airport in Amsterdam and such and such. It's a lot of information.

DC:

Yeah, and of course Sigrid's traveled a lot, and she traveled to Afghanistan before the Russians went in Afghanistan.

DM:

Really? Wow.

DC:

She wanted to go the Khyber Pass, and so she took a room at the intercontinental in Kābul, whether it's still there I have no idea, but so she told the concierge that she wanted a car and a driver, she wanted to go to the Khyber Pass. So the next morning they had a car and driver for her, and she gets in the car and the driver says, "First we have to go to the market." So they go to the market, and he says, "I need—" however many whatever they, you know, dollars or whatever it was, he needs that amount of money, and so he'll be right back. So he comes back with a burka and he says, "Here you've got to wear this." And so—

DM:

To remain inconspicuous I guess.

DC:

Well yeah, he didn't want to—after he'd driven her for two days, she invited him to dinner at the hotel and he said, "No, no" he said, "I couldn't do that," he said, "they'd kill both of us."

(Laughter)



DM:

Nice to have a guide in a case like that.

DC:

So they have rather strict rules, but I mean, yeah she's been everywhere you know.

DM:

How neat.

DC:

She's been to Antarctica, you know, she's skied on every continent where there's snow. I don't know that she has skied in Australia, but she has in New Zealand.

DM:

Wow. What an adventurer, both of you.

DC:

She likes to ski. Used to be when I was at A&M, I'd take off in the spring and go to Mexico or middle America or some place, and she'd go skiing for the rest of the season.

DM:

Oh okay, yeah, pretty good.

DC:

But yeah, travel has changed a lot, but there are still people that want special arrangements, and Sigrid is the kind of person that remembers all of that, how to do everything you know.

DM:

Yeah that's neat. Well, I don't have any more questions. Do you have anything? Have we missed anything that we ought to talk about?

DC:

Gee, I don't know.

(Laughter)

DM:

I'm sure we have, but I can't think of anything right now. But I want to ask you a couple of things off the—

DC:

Sure.

DM:

So I'm going to stop it here.

***End of Recording***

