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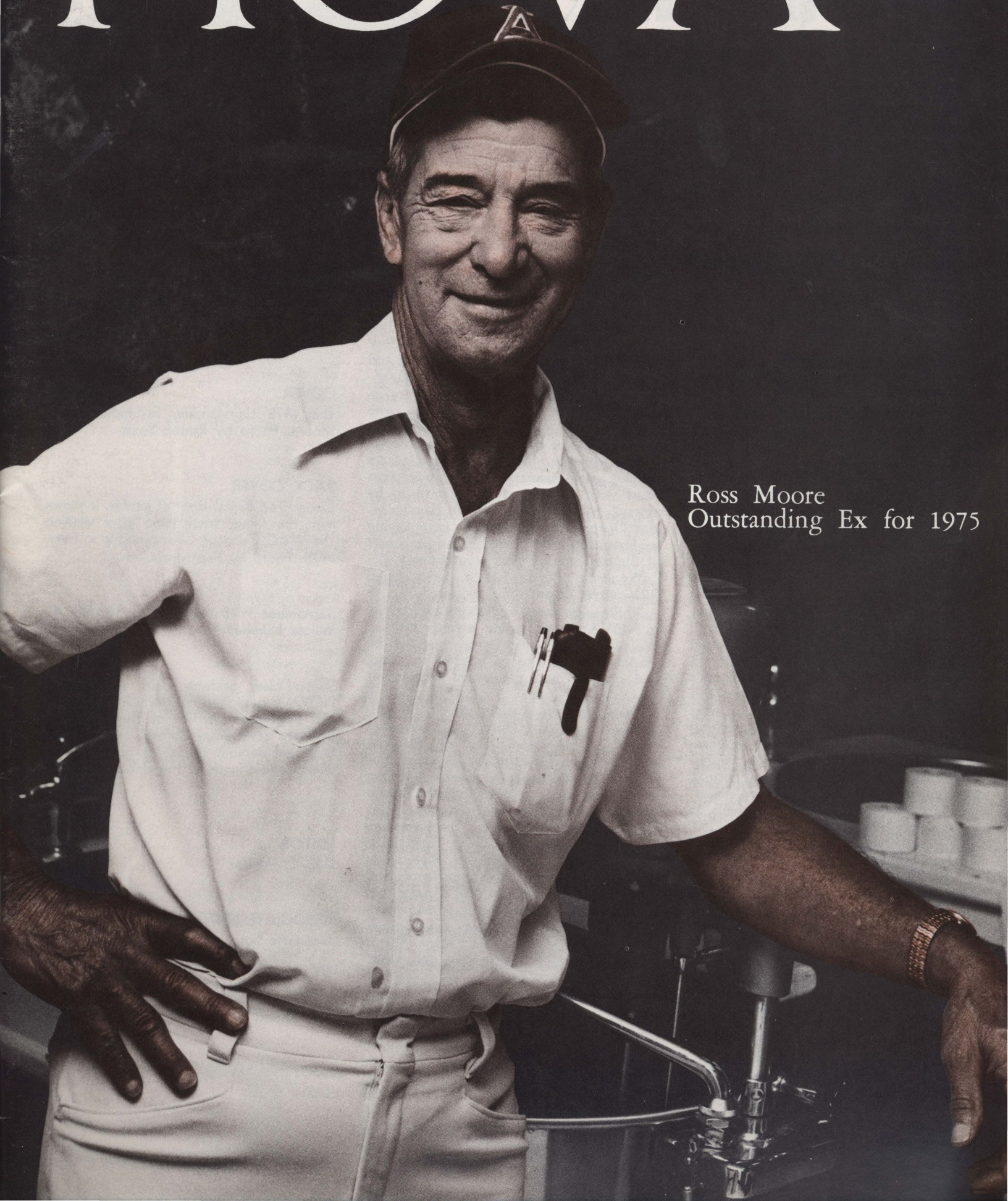
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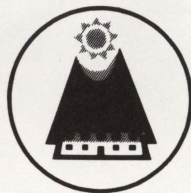
noVA

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF TEXAS
AT EL PASO
MAGAZINE



Ross Moore
Outstanding Ex for 1975

THE VIEW FROM THE HILL



As you can tell from our cover story on Ross Moore, UT El Paso's Outstanding Ex for 1975, this is the Homecoming issue of NOVA. It is also the issue making ten full years of publication of this magazine: Forty issues of NOVA have been mailed out to a steadily-rising list of alumni, upward toward 20,000 now from a beginning of 5,500.

Having served as editor of 37 of the 40 issues, having read at least twice every word in those 37 issues, and having myself contributed 94 pieces — articles, columns, reviews, interviews — to those 37 issues, I have become very attached to NOVA and have an uncontrollable urge to tell you how much I love this magazine and how proud I am of it.

Nova a decade old seems almost a contradiction in terms but we like to think that NOVA, as its name signifies, is still *new*. I am sure Doug Early and Steele Jones, who launched this magazine in the fall of 1965 with the help and blessing of then President Joseph M. Ray, intended it to be as new and different and as far from the rut of most alumni-type magazines as possible. In that spirit, we have tried just about everything: we've had poetry, one piece of fiction, articles dealing with subjects at best peripherally related to the University, humor, travel, personality profiles, history, art, music, book and entertainment reviews, satire (a few people didn't think C. L. Sonnichsen's "The Folklore of Academe" satire, but good satire doesn't advertise itself, it snags and irritates by only slightly exaggerating truth), sports, politics, interviews, science, reminiscence, news, photo features, sketches, bibliography, architecture, art prints, speeches, charts, statistics, literary pieces, and timely articles (on such subjects as ecology and power sources).

Our contributors have ranged from highly-skilled professional writers such as H. Allen Smith, S. L. A. Marshall (our 1950 Outstanding Ex), Howard McCord, Jon Manchip White, and Bill Crawford, to professors, newsmen, freelance writers, and alumni who, without NOVA, would never think of setting down on paper the valuable memories of the 60-year history of their school—whether the School of Mines, Texas Western, or UT El Paso.

We are still tinkering with NOVA. We experiment with our graphic design, we do not fear to change the appearance of the page, we strive for good photography (and we have always had it, from the days of Lee Cain and John Trollinger to our excellent young staff photographer of today, Russell Banks), and outstanding print-

ing (and we have always had that too, thanks to the diligence of Lyman Dutton, Mandy Zabriskie and the shop people at Guynes Printing). We try *not* to stay static in anything but our NOVA logotype on the cover. Only that remains the same, issue after issue.

We miss the mark on occasion. Sometimes our covers are failures, too hastily conceived; sometimes our interior pages don't work out as we hoped; articles run too long; too little "air" (white space), too much unrelieved type; typos creep in, evading the eyes of four readers, then catapult off the page to lodge in the eye on the day the magazine is delivered and it is too late to do anything about it.

We do not please everybody, every issue, with everything we print. Some write to say we run too little sports, some say too much; some do not like us because we once had a bad four-letter word in an article; some want more campus news (and with a quarterly it is hard to be newsy), some want more "old days" articles. Once in a while we get a letter saying we should address ourselves "to the issues of the day" and to seek controversy.

We hope the day never comes when such letters cease to be written.

There is no deep, underlying philosophy in NOVA; our intention is fairly simple: We publish a magazine we hope will be read by alumni, be of interest to them, and give them a picture of what their University is doing.

Two final observations about these 10 years of NOVA: the first is that Jeannette Smith, NOVA associate editor, has contributed to each of the last 28 issues. She is a skillful and dependable writer, willing to take on some of the toughest assignments—such as writing the annual cover stories on the Outstanding Ex (her story on Ross Moore is her sixth); and she is also responsible for the layout, page makeup, and typography of the magazine, and supervises the quarterly NOVA mailings in which the magazine is labeled, separated by zip code, bundled, tied, boxed, and delivered to the Post Office. She is tough, diligent, hard-working, and price-less.

And finally, we urge NOVA readers to write us. We want to know what you think, what you'd like to see in NOVA, what you like and do not like about the magazine—and we want your own contributions.

We are looking forward to the second ten years of NOVA.

* * *

HOMEcoming activities shape up at press time as follows: *October 9* is "Hos-

pitality Night" where you can meet the Athletic Director and coaches. It starts at 8 p.m. at a place yet to be designated, so keep in touch with the Alumni Office if you are out-of-town, and read papers if in. *October 10* is the date of the Homecoming Banquet, honoring Ross Moore, Outstanding Ex for 1975. It'll be held at El Paso Country Club beginning with cocktails at 6:30, followed by a steak dinner. After the Banquet, the Reunion parties follow at 9, honoring the Classes of 1925, '35, '45, '50, '55, and '65. All alumni are invited, of course. *October 11* will have Departmental activities in the day, details of which will soon be finalized. Pre-game cocktails and buffet start at 4:30 at Coronado Country Club. Buses will be available to the Sun Bowl where, at 7:30 p.m., kickoff of the Arizona Wildcats-UT El Paso Miners game will be. After the game, buses will take guests back to Coronado CC for cocktails, dancing and snacks. Loose-ends still need tying up but for information and reservations check with Maxine Neill, Executive Assistant in the Development and Alumni Office.

Happy Homecoming and welcome back.
—dlw

COVER

The 1975 Outstanding Ex-Student, Ross Moore. Photo by Russell Banks.

BACK COVER

Coach Ted Banks, right of center, is shown with the Miner track team after winning the WAC Outdoor Championship in May, 1975. Photo by Flip Morin.

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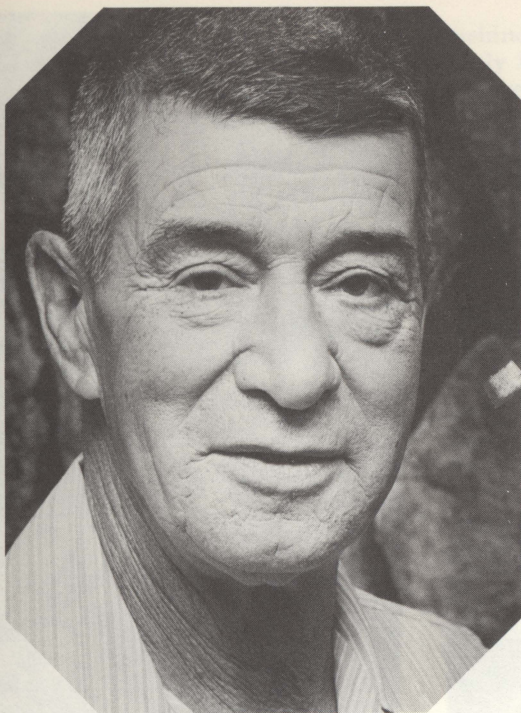
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Contents © by UT El Paso



ROSS MOORE OUTSTANDING EX

by Jeannette Smith

WHETHER it's the first or 50th time you talk to Ross Moore, he is always the same. He has a friendly manner, an easy smile and is ready to give you his straightforward comments on this University, the fine training facilities and equipment, his work, his student trainers and the athletes past and present.

Ask him about himself, however, and the conversation slows down. The Head Trainer is a doer rather than a talker, except when he feels he has something worthwhile to say, and he apparently believes that Ross Moore is not a subject worth spending a lot of time talking about.

On the other hand, his attractive wife Kathleen enjoys discussing Ross. She is very proud of him and freely admits she is "Ross' greatest fan." She backs up this statement by showing you no less than 15 large scrapbooks of newspaper clippings plus a foot-high stack of football and basketball programs, unpasted articles, photos and other assorted memorabilia—all of it about Ross.

Kathleen, who holds a bachelor's degree in library science from Texas Women's University and is a former college English teacher, has nothing but praise for Ross, with the exception of a single, tentative observation that he "sometimes murders the King's English."

But how about Head Trainer Moore as he is when he is down on the football field, or basketball court, or in the training room? Since Kathleen is not with him on those occasions, she knows only what she hears second-hand about what goes on. And since she is every inch a lady, she is not inclined to repeat many of the anecdotes concerning her husband that—in addition to being as colorful as Ross' Louisiana-East Texas colloquialisms—are dominated by lusty humor and permeated with locker-room language.

And so it was necessary to go to additional sources.

There are literally hundreds of people who could and would be happy to talk at length about the man who has been selected Outstanding Ex for 1975.

Four of these were selected to do so for the purpose of this article.

One of the four, Marshall Pennington of Lubbock, Tex., was contacted by mail. He is former varsity basketball coach, assistant varsity football coach and athletics business manager at TCM (1936-44), business manager and assistant to the president (1946-49) and U.T. El Paso's vice president for business affairs from 1969-1972.

The remaining three are still on campus and were interviewed directly. They are Jim Bowden, TCM graduate and former varsity football player, now director of UT El Paso's Department of Intercollegiate Athletics; Ben Collins, former assistant and head football coach, athletics director, now faculty member of the Health and Physical Education Department; and Don Haskins, varsity basketball coach since 1961.

All four are long-time colleagues and devoted friends of Ross Moore.

And after hearing their reminiscences about him, there remained only one problem—not where to begin telling Moore's story but rather, how to stop.

Albert Ross Moore was born April 18, 1911, in Sarepta, Louisiana, a town located about 45 miles northeast of Shreveport. One of four children (two brothers, one sister) born to Mr. and Mrs. Tyrus Albert Moore, Ross enjoyed a typical small-town childhood and for about as far back as he can remember, played all types of sports.

When he was a senior at the high school in Sarepta, his coach began talking to him about going to college. Ross hadn't given it much thought but Coach Harold Willis was determined he should go.

"So he carried me to Centenary College in Shreveport to see about getting a football scholarship," says Ross. "Then he

carried me to Marshall Junior College in Marshall, Texas, for the same reason."

Marshall Junior College didn't waste any time accepting him. As it turned out, Centenary also made him an offer but by that time, Ross had already accepted the other bid.

After graduating from high school, Ross enrolled at Marshall Jr. College where he played all sports. His athletic scholarship also required three hours of working in the dining hall or as a campus gardener, to pay for his room, board, books and tuition.

Two events occurred during the fall of 1935 that were to determine Ross' future. First, he married Miss Kathleen Taylor. Almost 40 years later, Marshall Pennington describes her as "kind, understanding, patient and always a lady. She has to be the perfect wife for Ross."

Secondly, he met TCM Assistant Coach Harry Phillips (later to become head coach) when Ross was playing on the Marshall Jr. College team in a game in Texarkana. Coach Phillips was up there doing a little recruiting for the Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy and the following spring, 1936, Ross answered the call.

He hitchhiked to El Paso and looked up some of the TCM athletes he knew who at that time were quartered in one of the downtown hotels, since there were no dorms on campus. Ross then transferred his college credits to TCM and sent word to Kathleen to join him in El Paso. They set up housekeeping in a small apartment on North Oregon St. and Ross resumed his athletic and academic career. He also operated a crane at El Paso Mining and Smelting.

He majored in history, minored in physical education, and excelled at every sport offered on campus. He was captain of both the football and basketball teams in his senior year and during the summers played semi-pro baseball.

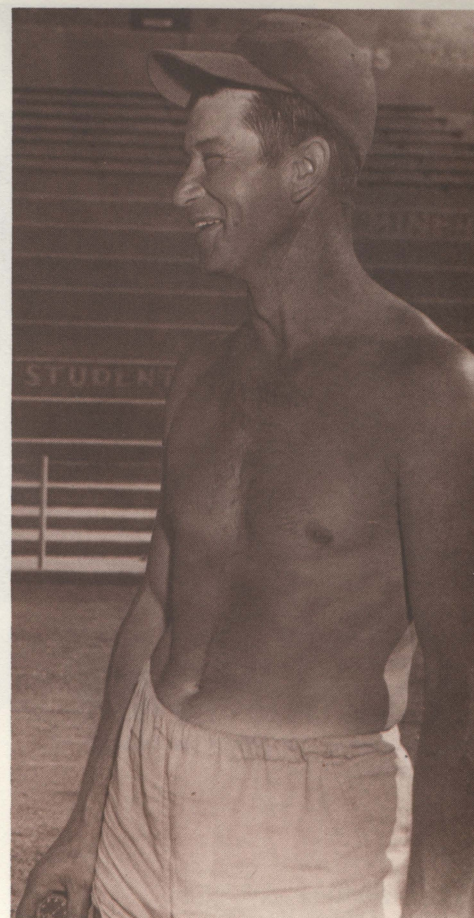
He was one of 14 seniors named to the 1939 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities."

After graduating in the spring of 1939 from TCM, Ross was immediately signed up by the college as head coach for both the freshman football and basketball teams. His 1939 basketball team compiled the best record up to that time on campus.

At that time, "basketball was played in Holliday Hall," says Marshall Pennington, "which probably could seat 400 if they also sat on the window sills. Football games were played in Kidd Field and I doubt that we averaged 1,000 in attendance. The track program was just about what Ross could make it and not much more, and baseball was not played there then."

In the summer of 1940, Ross played outfield and was catcher for the Texans professional baseball team.

Intercollegiate athletics at TCM came to a halt in 1943 during World War II so Ross moved over as head varsity football coach at El Paso High School. Although he only coached there for one year, prior to enlisting in the Navy, that one season was all he needed to produce a winning



Top left: Little Ross, in his very early days.

Lower left: An outstanding college football player.

Above: in the early 1960's, when Ross was a track coach and a trainer.

team. The El Paso Tigers were City Champions that year and runner-up team in the District 4-AA race.

After two years in the Navy, Moore returned to TCM and in the fall became varsity basketball coach, team trainer and assistant to Head Coach Mack Saxon of the Miners varsity football team.

"I'll never forget the day I first met Ross Moore," says Ben Collins. "It was in late summer of 1946 when I started here as assistant coach. He was kind of a diamond in the rough and the reason I say that is because the first time I ever saw him, he was up in Kidd Field stadium, with a chisel and a ballpeen hammer, knocking bolts from some of the wooden seats that needed to be replaced. Now this gives you an idea of how versatile he was. Well, he was wearing a pair of worn out tennis shoes and a dirty old pair of gym shorts and he was brown as a berry. He had hit his thumb with the hammer the day before and as I walked up to introduce myself, Ross casually allowed as how his thumb was "as sore as a gumboil in a goose's_____."

"That is how I first came to know Ross, and to know him was to love him and appreciate him."

"I met Ross about the same time you did, Benny, only under different circumstances," says Jim Bowden. "I came here as a student and a member of the football team. I first saw him during calisthenics and he was there on the field cursing and raising hell—trying to get us in shape for the first game in September. Most of us were just out of the service and in terrible physical condition and of course Ross was always in top physical shape."

During those early years, there weren't too many colleges, at least those of a size comparable to TCM, that had fulltime trainers. So the coaches were the trainers and in addition, they all taught P.E. classes. There was a basic, economic reason for this. Only the head coaches were paid to coach. The assistant coaches, including Moore, earned their salaries as teachers. However it wasn't long before everyone in the athletic department saw that Ross had a natural aptitude for training that equaled, if not surpassed, his coaching.

For example, the taping of ankles.

"Harry Phillips taught me how to tape ankles," says Ross.

But there is more to the story than that. "All of us coaches had to tape ankles prior to the games," explains Collins, "but Ross did most of it. The football players used to hide from the rest of us because we didn't do as good a job. I actually had guys that would come up there and they

had put one strip of tape just above each sock to make it look like their ankles had already been taped. Then they would all line up and wait for Ross to tape them, rather than have anyone else do it.

"Ross could do just about anything—and usually better than anyone else. If there was a commode stopped up, hell, he wouldn't wait for the college plumbers—he'd go and unstop the damned thing. He had a plumber's friend and a monkey wrench and he knew how to use them."

"And what he couldn't build," adds Bowden, "he'd get someone else to. Paul Berry down at Wyler Industrial says when he drives up at his office and sees Ross' car parked there, he knows the whole shop has shut down because when Ross walks in, the guys drop everything they're workin' on."

Which reminds Collins of "that fertilizer spreader. Remember how for years, old Ross would go down and borrow a fertilizer spreader from some guy down the valley so we could fertilize the football field?"

"Finally that guy got kinda cantankerous about loaning it to us and Ross said, 'The hell with it—next time we borrow it, let's take it by Wyler Industrial and see if they can make us one like it.'"

"So that's what we did—and the guys at Wyler looked at it and said 'sure, just bring us the rear end of an old car.' So Ross took an old car-part to them and they made us a fertilizer spreader."

"Hell, I'm not surprised at anything he does," comments Don Haskins. "Why, up until a couple of years ago he was still lining the football field."

Which reminds Collins of another funny story. "When I first came out here in '46," he says, "Ross had made a little lining machine and I took hold of it one day like I was going to push it. He came up to me, shoved me away and said: 'No, you don't have *near* the seniority. You've got to be here about ten years before you can run this.'"

"And nobody could do it as well as he could, either. We used to have the straightest, nicest-looking lines on the field. We'd go over to play at Hardin-Simmons and it looked like that field had been lined by someone pullin' a can behind a horse. Ross would cut ours first with a little lawn mower, then line everything up with a string. The lines had to be perfect—Ross is just that kind of a guy."

As an improviser and self-appointed maintenance man, Ross Moore was obviously unequalled—and he did other chores, too. According to Collins, the athletic department staff had the job of sweeping the stadium on the Mondays following Saturday games and Ross even made that easier for them by taping foxtails onto long sticks of wood.

"Those wooden seats at Kidd Field were hard and splintery," explains Collins. "With the little foxtail brooms, it was much easier to sweep under the seats. Ross was head of the sweeping crew and he'd say: 'Those who work the hardest will find the most money.' (People would lose change from their pockets). Then he would say: 'Those who work the hardest will find the partial sacks of peanuts left

behind.' And you know, he was right. Only I was always a slow sweeper and so I never got any peanuts."

Moore's sharp wit and sense of humor are legendary and unailing, even during unpleasant — and sometimes painful — circumstances. Marshall Pennington describes one of these episodes.

"Back in those days Ross and others in the athletic department did just about all of the maintenance of Kidd Field, from watering, fertilizing and cutting the grass to keeping the stadium clean.

"In 1949, on the day after a Sun Bowl game, Ross had climbed up on one of the light poles to remove some pennants that he and some of the others had put up for the game. He had a pair of metal clippers in his hand and somehow touched one of the electric wires. Ross got a jolt of electricity that knocked him off the pole and about 30 feet down to the rocks below. We got Ross to the hospital pretty fast and Dr. Bob Homan, who was then the team doctor, met us there."

According to Collins, Moore was only kept overnight in the hospital because "he was so ornery they wouldn't keep him any longer."

And Pennington says: "Ross never seemed to be much perturbed about it, even though an electric shock like that would have killed a mere mortal."

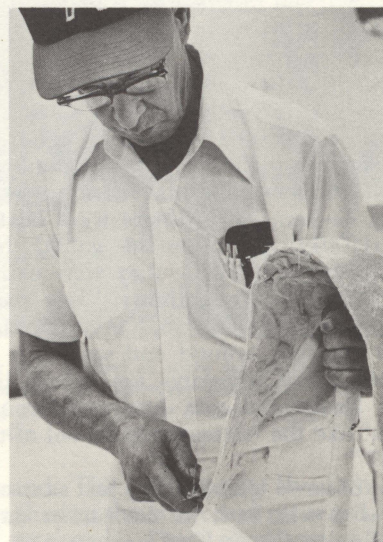
Right after the incident, Pennington presented Moore with one of those electric light bulbs, sold at novelty shops, that are constructed so that when they touch against any kind of metal, they light up.

"Ross had a lot of fun with that light bulb," Collins remembers. "A couple of days after his accident, we were attending a faculty meeting. Whenever the speaker looked over in Ross' direction, Ross would hold up his hand with the light bulb in it, touch it against his wedding ring, and the bulb would light up. Ole Ross' ex-

planation was: 'I've still got a lot of that electricity left in me.'"

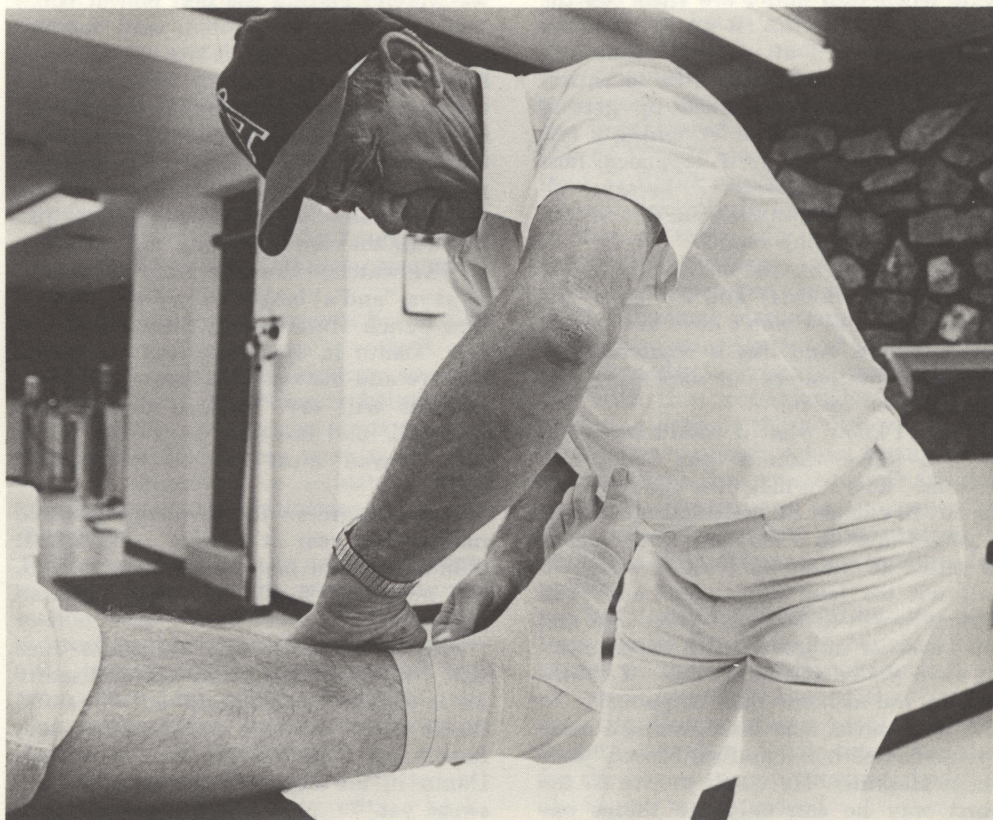
By 1950, the campus had grown, both in facilities and enrollment, to the point where intercollegiate athletics were again going strong under the direction of a number of coaches and assistant coaches. And by this time, the athletic trainers' profession was beginning to come into its own.

1950 was also the year that Mike Brum-below took over as head varsity football coach and he was well aware of Ross' abilities, especially his tender—and healing—touch when it came to taking care of the team players. Therefore it wasn't too long before Moore was sent to attend various trainers' clinics to learn even more than he already knew through practical experience, about the methods and techniques used to keep athletes in A-one shape.



Above: Moore is shown custom-tailoring some protective equipment.

Below: The head trainer has converted this routine job into a fine art.



All of this was in preparation for what was eventually to be Moore's primary responsibility—the job as Head Trainer.

"So Ross went the trainer's route," says Collins. "I'll never forget—and it shows how people change with the circumstances—there was never a more rugged character than Ross when he was coaching. A boy would come in with a dislocated back and Ross would say: 'Aw, come on over here and we'll tape an aspirin on it.'"

"But *then*, after Ross went to a couple of trainers' schools and become our official, fulltime trainer, he got to where he wanted to *protect* the boys. He got like an old mother hen. If a kid got a little muscle strain, Ross would want him to lay out of practice for a couple of days. Of course Mike Brumbelow objected to this.

"Finally Ross was wanting to protect them so much that Brumbelow said to him: 'Ross, you just tend to your business. We'll go out there on the field and hurt 'em and you patch 'em up.'"

Moore's protectiveness, however, was often overshadowed by his team spirit and his will to win. Haskins says a former football player told him about a game the Miner football team played some years ago in Tucson. The Miners were beaten unmercifully and after the game, they were pretty quiet while they were eating their post-game steak dinner. "Just about that time Moe walks in," says Haskins, "takes one look around and says: 'I'll be damned. Here you guys are eating like Notre Dame and you just got through playin' like the Alamogordo School of the Blind!'"

And Moore's team spirit is just as strong now as it was back in the earlier days, according to Coach Haskins.

"I've been sittin' here thinking about Ross," he says, "and you know, *he's* caused me nearly all the problems I've had. I'm basically a pretty nice guy, but during a game when Ross and I are sittin' on the bench, if we're gettin' it just a *little* bit, Ross gets so mad at *me* that eventually I've got to do *something* just to satisfy *him*. For instance, I ended up getting kicked out of a game at Wyoming a few years ago and the way it happened, Ross agitated me to the point . . . he says: 'either you do something about this or I'm goin' to the dressing room.'"

"And I thought, the hell with it, *I'll* get three (technical) and *I'll* go to the dressing room so I won't have to listen to Ross anymore. And this is what happens—or else Ross hollers out something and I get blamed for it.

"I don't know what it would be like to go to a game without him," continues Haskins. "Ross can make the officials *madder* . . . like when he hollers at one of 'em—'you're missing a hell of a game' or, as he yelled at one of his least favorite officials not too long ago—'you s.o.b.! You weren't worth a damn 20 years ago and you have *not* improved with experience!' Or, as he yelled at another one—'I'd rather have you at home than 20 points!'"

"I have never, *ever* been around a more intense competitor than Ross Moore," continues Haskins. "He wants to win in the worst way he can only see things *our*

way; he's the most partisan guy on the bench I've ever seen in my life."

"He's always been like that," says Collins. "And Brumbelow knew it when he first came here in 1950. We were goin' up to play the University of Cincinnati that year and Brumbelow calls a coaches meeting to tell us how to operate during the game. He said: 'Now I'm gonna get upstairs in the press box and Benny, you'll be down on the field with the team and Ross, you get on the officials and we'll be ready to go.'"

Haskins recalls what happened just last July when a charity game was played in Memorial Gym between some of the recent Miner basketball players and the 1966 NCAA Championship Team. Moore had left that morning to attend a national meeting held in New Orleans by the American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine. (Moore is co-author, with the late David M. Cameron, M.D., of El Paso, of a paper selected for presentation at the meeting, titled "Use of Fiberglass as a Protective Padding for Athletes.")

"The game was going on," says Haskins, "and a couple of fans began hollering: 'Hey, coach, why aren't you giving 'em hell?' And David Lattin turned around and hollered back: 'Because *Moe's* not here!'"

According to Haskins, Moe was the first one that all the 1966 players asked for when they arrived in El Paso for the charity game.

Speaking of "firsts," back in 1966 when the Miners were playing in the NCAA basketball competition, Haskins remembers: "I was almost the first guy ever to get a technical in an NCAA game. Ross thought we were gettin' a bad deal from the officials and he finally got me chasin' them up and down the sideline. After it was all over, I watched the film and I thought they called a pretty good game, but at the time, Ross had me convinced we weren't getting the best end of it."

Many of the basketball and football fans, particularly those sitting far away from the court or playing field, may get the impression that Moore is the calmest one on the bench, as he sits there with his arms folded across his chest, his face expressionless, his eyes intent on the players and the game. However, according to Jim Bowden, that isn't the way it is at all.

"I've watched Ross at games for years," he says, "and at basketball games I've seen him punch Haskins and then heard him say: 'Damn it, how long are you gonna sit here and put up with this crap?' Then Haskins will say 'Well, it doesn't look that bad,' and Ross will say: 'The hell it ain't—you must not be watchin' it right!'"

Haskins agrees with Bowden. "Ross told me just last year at a game . . . I said it didn't look that bad and Ross says 'Hell, we must be lookin' at two different games!'"

"My only comeback," continues Haskins, "in order to get him to stop hasslin' me is to say: 'I'm not goin' out there and hustle unless the boys start hustlin'—and Ross'll say: 'O.K., I'll go along with that. Damn it, the boys haven't even broke a sweat yet.'"

The observation was made that Moe and the coaches seem to get more agitated on the road than at home games and Bowden answers dryly: "There's usually more to get agitated *about*."

When it comes to talking about Moore's capabilities as a trainer, the conversation takes a somewhat more serious note, for those who are professionally involved with Moe are thoroughly cognizant of his worth.

"I totally depend on him," says Haskins. "He's been in athletics so long that he knows just what the guys should do. Ever once in a while he'll tell me I'm not workin' the team hard enough, then at other times he says I'm workin' 'em too hard. Either way, I adjust the practice schedule according to what he says, because of his experience and background."

"And on trips, I'm really not the coach. Ross takes care of everything. He tells us where we're goin', what we're going to do, what we will eat and how long we will practice before the game. I totally depend on him."

"I agree with Don," says Collins. "A lot of people don't know about Ross' tremendous background in athletics . . . how he's excelled as an athlete himself and that he's coached just about every sport on this campus. Ross looks at a team in a professional way and he knows all about it because of his experience and background."

And Haskins adds that, although Ross doesn't try to design the plays or go over strategy, "I'd be foolish if I didn't pay attention to everything he tells me."

"And just to give you an idea of what former players think of Moe," he continues, "when Don Maynard was playing with the New York Jets, he got hurt a little bit. They worked on him while up there and then he gets on plane and comes back so Moe can work on him."

"And when Nate Archibald got hurt (Kansas City-Omaha Kings) a couple of years ago, he moves down here so Moe can work on his heel, and he did just exactly what Moe told him to do. All our guys—it doesn't make any difference where they go after they leave UTEP—they still feel that he is their trainer."

The subject of Ross' sense of humor again comes up in the conversation.

"We used to have an awful lot of fun while I was coaching, and nine-tenths of it stemmed from Moe," says Collins. "You could just bet that if there was a practical joke going on, Ross was at the bottom of it."

And Ross hasn't slacked up yet, as far as jokes are concerned.

Collins tells about the first year when Haskins came to TWC as varsity basketball coach in 1961.

"Haskins had to kind of take what was here and mold those players into a team. There was one pretty good player named Bobby Joe Hill—not the one that played later on the 1966 Championship team but another fellow with the same name."

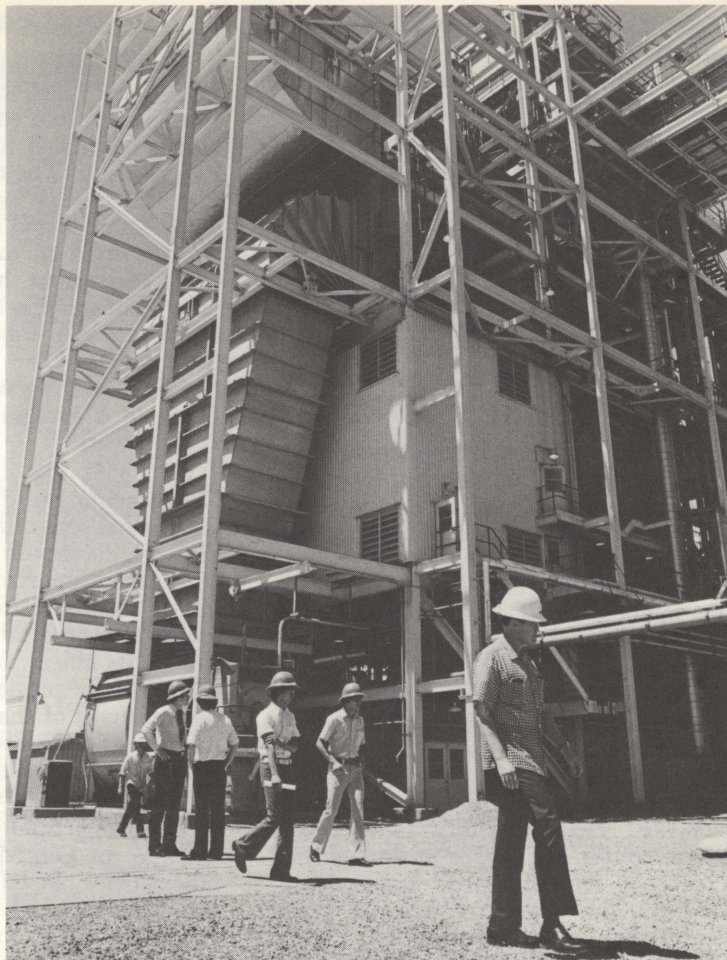
"Anyway, word was sent to Haskins that this kid had been hurt on a motorcycle or something, but Don didn't believe it. So Ross took Hill back in the dressing room and actually put a walking cast on

(Continued on Page 13)

ENGINEERING 1975:

Changing with the changing times

by Ray Chavez



Tours of local plants and industries were an important part of the "Engineering for Minority Students" program. This tour is of the Rio Grande Power Station of the El Paso Electric Co.

"Respond to the changing times!" has been an imperative in higher education for many years. Students, until recently, had a one-word way of saying the same thing—"relevance." It is not too extravagant to say that the UT El Paso College of Engineering has an ear for relevance and an eye on adaptability for the changing times.

This past summer of 1975, the college sponsored two somewhat unusual programs—unusual elsewhere, but not at UT El Paso where the institution has long enjoyed national recognition for providing opportunities to the non-traditional student. The College of Engineering, for example, ranked number one in 1973 in conferring bachelor's degrees to Spanish-surnamed individuals. The College ranks fifth nationally in total minority enrollment.

The list of women engineering students has also grown steadily in the past few years. The UT El Paso student charter of the Society of Women Engineers has been in existence since 1968. At the annual convention of the organization, the charter received the Best Student Section Award in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and received an Honorable Mention in 1973-74.

It was with this record of accomplishments that the University adopted the two new, summer, 1975, programs: the "Women in Engineering Program" and the "Preview of Engineering for Minority Students."

The women's program was conducted during the six weeks of the first summer session. The College sought to bring interested high school girls to the campus daily to introduce the engineering profession to them. Questionnaires and applications went out to local area high schools and 41 junior and senior girls asked to be accepted to the program, far beyond the number expected by program coordinators and the project director, Dr. Jack Dowdy.

The number accepted was narrowed down to 19 with final selections based on individual academic records, proficiency in high school math and science courses, and the individual's expressed desire to learn more about engineering careers.

The girls attended lectures by faculty members in the College's various departments, attended laboratory sessions and witnessed experiments being conducted, and, even more importantly, conversed with women working as professional engineers in industry. Field trips to local area industries were also conducted.

The program for minority students took place during the second summer session and was similar in scope and purpose to the women's program. However, participants in the minorities program were high school graduates who planned to enter the fall semester at UT El Paso as freshmen.

Twenty-six students were selected, all U.S. citizens of minority ethnic back-

ground. The participants lived on campus during the week and returned home on weekends. Their engineering "scholarship" amounted to free tuition for two hours of college credit and books paid for by program sponsors and the University.

Each day, students attended approximately six hours of learning sessions including English, math, and engineering orientation. They also performed laboratory projects in each of the various branches of engineering offered at UT El Paso. Program directors Dr. Leland T. Blank and Dr. William L. Craver also brought in practicing engineers to discuss their occupations with the program participants. Small groups of students were taken on tours of several local industrial plants and companies.

The apparent success of the programs will help the University provide industry with the professionals industry is demanding from these minority areas. These two summer school examples of the College's "responsiveness" are also excellent illustrations of the continual effort of UT El Paso Engineering to maintain a solid footing on modern-day reality.

The thumbnail sketch of the College and its departments which follows shores up the contention of the College, its administrators, and of the University, that Engineering is keeping in step, if not a step ahead, of its times, and that for the engineering profession, the times ahead are bright indeed.

The story of the College of Engineering at UT El Paso is, for the most part, the story of the University itself, for it was the need for a center of engineer training that led to the creation of the original Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy in 1914. Today, the College consists of four departments and is headed by Dean Ray Guard. The prominence of the College is symbolized by the construction of the new Engineering-Science Complex and the national recognition given its programs, both academically and in research.

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING

The oldest of the existing departments in the College of Engineering is the Department of Metallurgical Engineering. The history of the Department dates from September, 1914, when the State School of Mines and Metallurgy was first opened in El Paso. Initially, the only degree granted was that of Mining Engineering. By 1922, it became possible to specialize in either mining or metallurgy but the degree granted remained a B.S. in Mining Engineering.

This situation continued until 1957 when, at the urging of Dr. J. C. Rintelen, Jr., Texas Western College was able to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering. By 1965, the degree of Mining Engineering was abolished and only metallurgical engineering remained from the original structure.

Prior to 1949, the major emphasis of the metallurgical engineering option had been extractive metallurgy (getting the metal ore separated from the rock) and process metallurgy (converting the ore into metal). In 1949, there was virtually no laboratory equipment for work in the fields of mechanical and physical metallurgy. These two fields gradually became equal in emphasis with the extractive and process metallurgy curriculum.

Today, the Department is the most prominent in the state and the University has the only accredited metallurgical engineering program in Texas. The amount of equipment has also grown, literally, from a hammer and chisel to such sophisticated apparatus as a scanning electron microscope, transmission electron microscope, and X-ray analytical equipment.

The Department has also recently gained international prestige. Two of the department's professors, Dr. Donald P. Kedzie and Dr. Frank E. Rizzo, have for the past year been teaching short courses in corrosion in Saudi Arabia to ARAMCO Oil Company employees.

The curriculum of the Department, now under the chairmanship of Dr. Kedzie, has undergone many changes since its inception. The number of semester hours required for a degree has been reduced from 157 in 1957 to 130 today. The curriculum has also been weighted equally between the physical and process metallurgy fields so the graduate will be equipped to move into any industrial field where his services as a metallurgical engineer are utilized.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

In the beginning, Civil Engineering (CE) and Electrical Engineering were combined into a single department generally identified as the Department of Engineering. The original combined CE and EE faculty consisted of six members. All civil and electrical laboratories were housed in one building with the CE Department having a small sanitary laboratory, a surveying instrument room and a combined soils and structures laboratory. The first degrees in civil engineering were awarded in May, 1949, to a graduating class that numbered seven.

By 1955, the south wing of the old Engineering Building was finished and CE gained separate laboratories and additional classroom and office space. In 1966, the Department received the Engineer's Council for Professional Development Accreditation. The department moved its offices and laboratories to the Globe Mills property in 1970. Today, the remnant of that move is the distinctive green engineering "shamrock" seen painted at the mills' storage tanks Southwest of the campus.

The Department was again moved in 1974 to the Old Main Building with its laboratories placed in the Cotton Memorial basement. The Department awaits one more move, to the new facilities of the Engineering-Science Complex, in 1976.

Dr. Calvin E. Woods was the first chairman of civil engineering and served until 1972 when Professor Paul C. Hassler became acting chairman. Dr. Herbert H. Bartel, Jr., the present chairman, came to UT El Paso in August, 1972.

The Department has conferred Bachelor's degrees in civil engineering to 460 students since its beginning. And, since May, 1968, Master's degrees have been awarded to 73 students. Many of these graduates have advanced to top positions in industry, government and education.

"Since the civil engineering profession is, by nature, a broad profession," Dr. Bartel says, "the civil engineering graduate at UT El Paso is broadly educated in the various areas including mechanics, soils and foundations, structures, water and air resources, waste treatment, surveying, and transportation. In his major area, the civil engineering student is free to choose up to a semester of additional work distributed over the last two years from the areas that are of most interest to him."

Social responsibility and adaptability of the Department is exemplified by such post-graduate courses as the environmental engineering program. Drs. Howard G. Applegate and Anthony J. Tarquin of the Department are nationally known for their work in this specialized field and particularly for their research into pollution problems along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Many civil engineering students continue their study through the Master's degree at the University with a major

in the structures-mechanics area or in the environmental engineering area.

The move to the Engineering-Science Complex is viewed with great expectation by students and faculty alike. The 30,000 square feet of the complex that will house the Department will provide CE with many lab facilities including five environmental, one large structural, two soils, one hydraulics, a transportation, a surveying and six research laboratories. The complex will also house a complete audio-visual center to serve all departmental labs and classrooms.

Dr. Bartel says, "Every advance that is proposed for the Department in the future, whether related to programs, faculty, or equipment for instruction and research, will be done with one objective in mind—that of giving each student the best possible professional education to enable him to meet the needs of society through his practice as a professional civil engineer."

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

The greatest changes in the undergraduate curriculum in the Electrical Engineering Department over the past five years have occurred in the laboratory program. An independent lab program was set up in 1970-71 consisting of a series of four lab courses. This system is in contrast to laboratories which are carried as appendages to other courses.

Department chairman, Dr. Julius O. Kopplin, says approximately \$100,000 worth of instruments have been added to its laboratories since 1970. The equipment available for student use is versatile, of good quality, and represents closely the type of equipment used in the field by electrical engineers today.

The new lab program consists of a Basic Electrical Engineering Lab; Electrical Labs I and II, in which the student is required to plan and decide the procedure of a laboratory task; and the Senior Projects Lab, in which a small group of students carry out a semester-long project in electrical engineering. The program prepares students for working independently in the laboratory.

The realization of a major goal was accomplished with the acquisition of two mini-computers for the Department. Computers have become as important to the electrical engineer as the hammer is to the carpenter.

The mini-computers of the Department are used primarily as lab tools. In some cases, data will be fed directly from instruments to the computer for processing and analysis with the results being made immediately available to the students. In other cases, the computers will control the experiment and will be employed in the overall measurement or lab system used by the students.

At the graduate level, the Electrical Engineering Department has focused on and developed a research oriented program in the area of Instrument and Measurement Systems. Research funding for this program has grown from a

few thousand dollars prior to 1972 to approximately \$350,000 a year.

The research activities of the faculty and graduate students of the Department produce many papers each year for professional journals, for technical meetings and conferences, and for several technical and scientific reports. The instrument and measurement systems developed in the Department have gained national attention and prestige for the Department.

"Both the research oriented graduate program and the undergraduate laboratory program have contributed greatly to the Department's efforts in training professional engineers who 'can do'," says Kopplin, "Electrical engineering students have the opportunity not only to study electrical engineering subjects here, but to actually work on and solve real engineering problems."

MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

A major course of study leading to a degree in mechanical engineering was the last development in the College leading to a separate department. The mechanical major was added to the original Department of Engineering in 1965.

Industrial engineering, sometimes described as a combination of the engineering and business administration disciplines, came into prominence recently and has now become a part of the mechanical engineering department. The combined areas of study today occupy the same offices and classrooms and, at times, the same faculty members.

The Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering has been involved in several programs in cooperation with industry. For the past few years, the IBM Corporation has sponsored industry-oriented projects which were assigned to the mechanical engi-

neering students in a "Senior Design" course. These projects are worked on by groups of no more than four students per group and are usually a semester in length. At the conclusion of the project, students present their solution to the industry problems to IBM engineers for analysis. Dr. K.S. Edwards, professor in the Department, has been in charge of this course work.

Industrial projects have also been presented to mechanical and industrial engineering students in such courses as "Noise Control," under the direction of Dr. William Craver.

The future industrial engineers have also worked on industrial projects for several local companies in their courses on "Methods and Human Factors Analysis" and in "Industrial Layout." Mann Manufacturing Co., the Mountain Pass Canning Co., Hortex Manufacturing Co., and William Beaumont Army Medical Center are just a few of the companies who have received help from students in these areas. The field work for these prospective engineers has proven invaluable as a teaching tool.

Faculty members in the Department also took the most active part in the aforementioned programs of "Women in Engineering" and the "Preview of Engineering for Minority Students."

THE FUTURE

The engineer of the future, no matter what his specialty, will be facing a world of great, almost incomprehensible, technological advancement. He then, perhaps more than any other person, must be better prepared in his present day education to adapt to those world changes and be able to direct them toward positive means.

The job market for future engineers seems secure. Dean Guard, citing figures published by the Engineering Manpower Commission, says that at least

through 1982, there will be 5,000 more job openings per year nationwide than there will be graduates from the engineering schools. Few other professions can boast such prospects for its graduates.

"The job market indicates that there will be less demand for engineers who do not have an area of specialization," says Dr. Guard, "There will be less call for the engineer with conventional training but there will be more demand for the engineer who can solve the problems related to society."

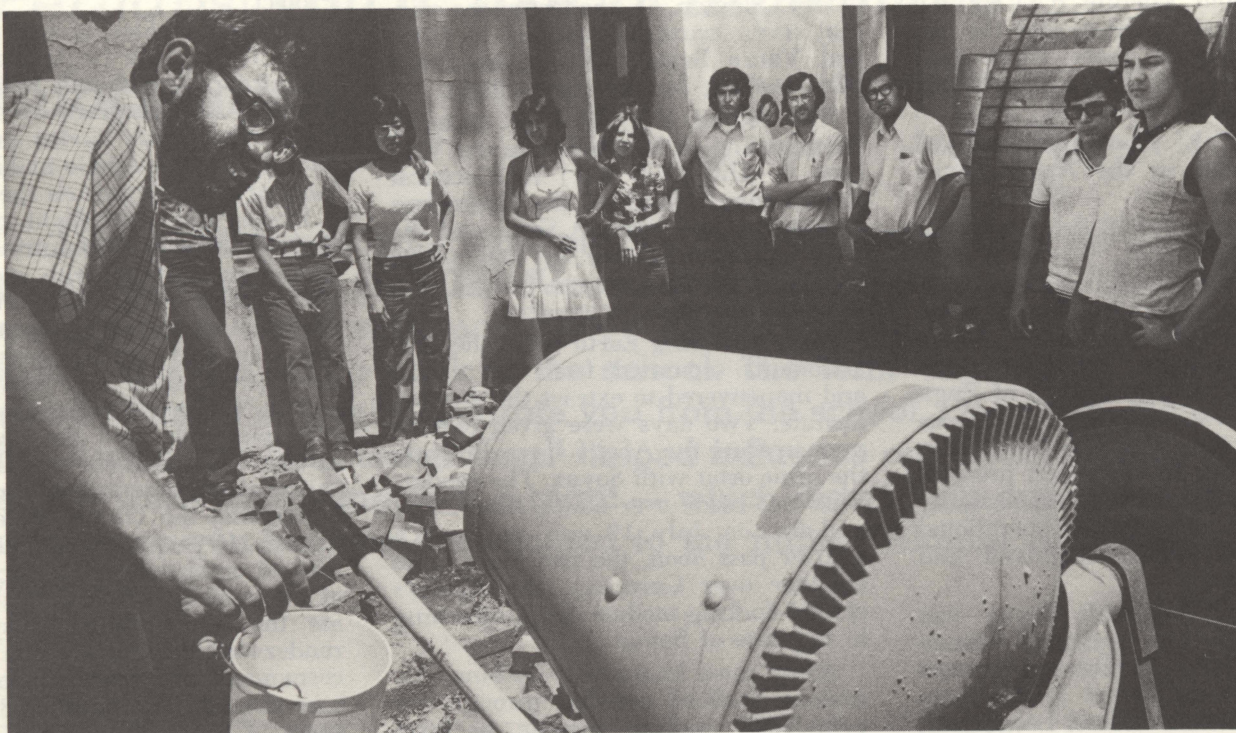
The University's enrollment and credit hour production is showing the effects of the engineering job market. For example, semester credit hour production in the College of Engineering at UT El Paso from 1974 to 1975 showed an increase of 21.7 per cent for undergraduate work and 14.4 per cent for graduate level work.

Certainly students are already aware of the vast opportunities the College of Engineering offers. "Even in poor times, there is always a market for the good engineer," says Dr. Guard.

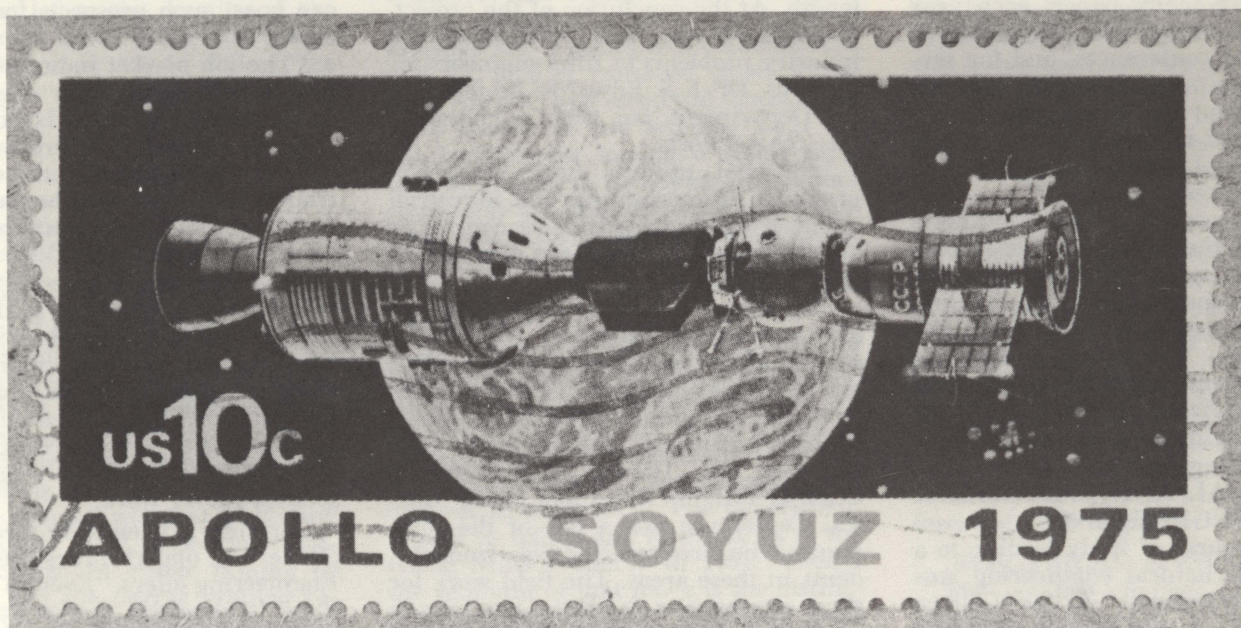
The College feels obligated to provide the best possible training for its graduates and is dedicated to the betterment of society. The concluding passage of the creed "I Am An Engineer," written by the national Engineers' Council for Professional Development, perhaps best sums up the spirit of the UT El Paso College of Engineering:

"To my fellows I pledge, in the same full measure I ask of them. integrity and fair dealing, tolerance and respect, and devotion to the standards and the dignity of our profession; with the consciousness, always, that our special expertise carries with it the obligation to serve humanity with complete sincerity." □

The little-known art of cement mixing is explained to minority students in a demonstration of civil engineering techniques.



Our men in the mission



Soyuz, Soyuz, zydes Apollon. Mi gotovimsya k stykovke. Vse sistemy Appolona otchyhen "OK." Cherez paru chasov pozhmyom vashu ruku, Aleksei i Valeri. Preom!

A crackling message similar to this one was heard around the world on Thursday, July 17, 1975, the highpoint of what *TV Guide* called "an extraterrestrial summit meeting," and others "detente in space." (The translation is something like: "Soyuz, Soyuz, this is Apollo. We are preparing for docking. All Apollo systems are OK. We look forward to shaking hands with you, Aleksei and Valeri. Over!")

This was the Apollo/Soyuz Test Project (ASTP), a space spectacular televised via relays from the American communications satellite hovering 22,260 miles over Africa, and the last American manned space flight until 1979 when NASA's Space Shuttle lifts off.

Three U.T. El Paso alumni played important roles in the Apollo/Soyuz space mission.

Glenn M. Ecord ('58, B.S. in Metallurgical Engineering), was part of a team of engineers, technicians and support personnel at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, which monitored the flight. Ecord is in the Materials Technology Branch of Engineering and Development and his assignment for the joint U.S.-Soviet Union mission was in spacecraft pressure vessel monitoring with responsibility for structural integrity and operational limitations of Apollo command and service module.

The Soviet spacecraft Soyuz was launched from the Baykonur Cosmodrome, 1300 miles southeast of Moscow in the Kazakhstan desert. It was manned by cosmonauts Aleksei Leonov, 41,

Soyuz commander, and Valeri Kubasov, 40, flight engineer.

The American Apollo spacecraft was launched with three astronauts aboard a Saturn IB rocket from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida launch site at 2:50 p.m., CDT, about seven and a half hours after Soyuz. The U.S. spaceteam was commanded by Thomas P. Stafford, 44, veteran of the Apollo 10 moon flight who, almost a decade ago, flew a similar mission when he and Walter M. Shirra chased a Gemini spacecraft and made the world's first rendezvous in orbit. With Stafford were Donald K. "Deke" Slayton, 51, the last of the original seven astronauts named in 1959, and Vance Brand, 44, Lockheed test pilot, making his first space flight.

The second U.T. El Paso alumnus participating in Apollo/Soyuz was William A. Hill ('63, B.S.) in Electrical Engineering), head of the Operations Integration and Support Section of the Data Systems and Analysis Directorate of NASA. His assignment for the mission was operations manager.

After achieving Earth orbit, the U.S. astronauts separated from the rocket and maneuvered to extract the docking module. Two days were given over to maneuvering the Apollo spacecraft into the same orbit with Soyuz. The rendezvous was made over South America at mid-day on July 17 and at about a quarter past noon, the two ships came together over Germany, the Apollo's special docking module clasps attaching to the nose of Soyuz.

About three hours after docking, Astronaut Stafford crawled through the cylindrical docking module to meet

Cosmonaut Leonov in the hatchway of the Soyuz vessel. There the historic handshake took place, beginning a linking of 44 hours of the two spacecraft and five spacemen, performing joint experiments and radio-television reporting from both ships.

The third University alumnus taking part in the historic Apollo-Soyuz mission was Gilbert I. Good ('60, B.S. in Physics), a member of the team in the Environmental Test Branch of the Program Operations Office of NASA. His assignment was an environmental test engineer for ASTP (Apollo-Soyuz Test Project).

The final undocking occurred at 11:30 a.m. CDT on July 19. Apollo and Soyuz separating three hours later and continuing their program of autonomous flight. The Soyuz landed in the USSR on July 21, the Apollo making a water landing near Hawaii on the 24th.

During the entire flight, ground control centers of both countries maintained communications with each other as well as their spacecraft in orbit. Mission Control Centers in Houston and Moscow were tied together with telephone, teletype, facsimile and television lines.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the joint docking mission "was a major step in the realization of agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States on cooperation in exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. The primary goal of the joint flight was to test and evaluate the compatibility of systems for rendezvous, docking and the transfer of cosmonauts and astronauts between future manned spacecraft and space stations." □

You're receiving a copy of NOVA in the mail, so you're already a member of the UTEP Alumni Association, right?

WRONG!

Because receiving NOVA doesn't mean you're a member.

Perhaps you'd like a little more information.

Like, for instance, why have we changed the name from the Ex-Students' Association to the UTEP Alumni Association? The name "Alumni" is much more universally understood and accepted. It gives the feeling of drawing the group back to the school. The term "ex-student" seems awfully final. It seems to separate you from the school. Of course, the fact that Austin has the "Texas Exes" helped influence our decision, too. We felt we were competing with a giant — which didn't help our cause. We know once you become accustomed to the name "Alumni Association", you'll like it.

Now, about your membership. We've discovered that many people think because they receive NOVA, they must be members. It's a mistake you don't want to make. Matter of fact, it's important to clarify the situation. Dale Walker, NOVA editor, says, "NOVA'S circulation is climbing astronomically—it will pass 20,000 by the first issue of 1976, and you have all heard of the skyrocketing costs of paper, printing and postage. There will come a time when the NOVA mailing list will undergo a most careful scrutiny for the purpose of determining if it will provide one avenue toward a cost savings. I have no doubt that members of the Alumni Association will have top priority in continuing to receive NOVA, but I can't be sure of that large gray area of exes who never maintain contact with their alma mater. The best answer I can think of to the question of NOVA'S future is to contribute to the future of the Alumni Association by becoming a member, renewing memberships, and passing the word. NOVA is not strictly an alumni magazine — it is the official magazine of the University—but its audience is the alumni audience; it is the voice of the University, so to speak, to the University's alumni. And participation in alumni affairs—by at least maintaining membership in the Alumni Association will have a strong influence, I think, on the decision to be made sometime in the near future as to who will continue to receive the magazine."

REMEMBER. AN ALUMNUS IS ANY PERSON WHO HAS ATTENDED OUR UNIVERSITY! So, if you're NOT a member, what are you missing?

- Rights to membership in the University Credit Union
 - ... savings accounts which pay semi-annual dividends at 6% per annum.
 - ... matching no-fee life insurance on savings up to \$2000
 - ... by enrolling, you become a candidate for secured loans.
 - A 20% discount on items purchased from the Texas Western Press
 - ... if you like Southwestern literature, this is for you
 - ... catalogs mailed to you, as members, semi-annually
 - ... many titles from which to choose
 - Discount on mail subscriptions to the PROSPECTOR
 - Waiving of Community User's Fee for the University Library (that alone is worth more than your total annual alumni dues!)
 - University Swimming Pool privileges for you and your family
 - ... with your membership card, you pay only 50¢ a person
 - ... if you're not a member, pool is closed to you
 - Voting privileges for Association officers and directors
 - Advance notice of Homecoming, and special "do-in's" during Homecoming Week (more about that later)
 - The Flyin' Miners Travel Club
 - ... we are now planning our first trip to Hawaii
 - ... other trips will be planned in the future and you, as a member, will have advance notice of all plans
- What's more, if you're not a member, perhaps you are unaware of what the Association does with funds brought in from dues...
- Sponsorship of Career Awareness Day
 - ... in February, all high school seniors are invited to spend "a day on campus"
 - ... alumni professionals talk with them about the "real world and what a college education will mean to them in their chosen fields"
 - Scholarships for incoming freshmen



•Superior Student Symposium

... to introduce outstanding high school juniors to UTEP and college life and curriculum

•Southwestern Art Projects

... the Association has put together 3 Southwestern art projects, and will sponsor more

... you, as a member, receive advance notice and first chance to have these unique works of art for your homes and offices

•Spring Reception for Retiring Faculty and Staff

... who, more than our University's alumni, should honor those people who are retiring?

•Area Chapters throughout U.S. and Mexico

•Decal for your car

... identifies you as a supporter of your alma mater and encourages other alumni to join us

•Class Reunions

... sponsorship by the Association

... brings together alumni who haven't seen each other perhaps since their year of graduation

•Top 10 Seniors

... selected by Alumni Association

... the most selective honor any senior student could wish to earn.

**SEE HOW MUCH YOU'RE MISSING?
IT'S TIME YOU GOT INVOLVED!**

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY (See Other Side)

To: Alumni Association
The University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso, Texas 79968

I didn't realize what I was missing. Please quickly accept my dues and add me to your membership list.

I am enclosing a check for:

() Singles membership . . \$8 () Couples membership . . . \$10
() Single Life membership \$100 () Couples Life membership \$125

Name(s)_____

Address_____

Number & Street

City

State

Zip

Phone_____



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

university of texas at el paso

NOW. About Homecoming.

You won't want to miss this year's festivities. Because the battle this year is between the Miners and the Arizona Wildcats (and we are most certainly going to win that game!) What's more, a lot is happening.

The Homecoming excitement begins Thursday evening, October 9, at the Travelodge Central. From 8 to 11 p.m., Hospitality Night gets Homecoming off to a swinging start—come out and meet Athletic Director, Jim Bowden, and ALL of his fine coaches. This is a very casual affair with open cash bar and snacks. A dollar at the door will get you in!

Friday night, starting at 6:30 p.m., at the El Paso Country Club, we honor our 1975 Outstanding Ex-Student, Ross Moore, '39; the Reunion Classes of '25, '35, '45, '50, '55, and '65; and the officers and directors of the Association. Admission is \$12.50 per person; dress is semi-formal. The cost includes cocktails, dinner, and the Reunion Party following. This year, we offer you—in place of the traditional acceptance speech—a "roast" by such people as Jim Bowden, Don Haskins, Benny Collins, Mike Brumbe-

low, and others. We think it'll be great fun!

The Reunion Party follows (also at the El Paso Country Club) the banquet, and normally begins at 9 p.m. For those not attending the banquet, admission is \$1 and dress is informal. We'll have a cash bar and free beer.

On Saturday, you'll have a very busy day. Many of your departments and colleges will be holding breakfasts, brunches, coffees, lunches, etc., and you'll receive pertinent details from them in time to make your final plans. The traditional TCM "Old-Timers" luncheon will be held at noon in the University Suite of the Union.

The Alumni Association is sponsoring pre- and post-game parties at the Coronado Country Club. Cash bar and buffet precede the game, buses will take you to the Sun Bowl and return you to Country Club for post-game festivities—cocktails, dancing, and snacks. This, too, will be a great evening!

You can obtain football tickets from the Athletic Office—but really, why not make it easy and let us do it for you.

1975 HOMECOMING RESERVATION CARD

To: The Alumni Association
The University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso, Texas 79968

NAME(S) (please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

Number & Street

City

State

Zip

Yrs. Attended _____

A. _____ reservations for the Friday Honors Banquet
(\$12.50 each) \$ _____

B. _____ reservations for the School of Mines Luncheon Saturday
(for pre-'36 alumni and faculty) (\$ 3.50 each) \$ _____

C. _____ reservations for Combination Pre- and Post-Game Parties
(\$ 7.50 each) \$ _____

D. _____ reservations for Pre-Game Buffet dinner only
(\$ 6.00 each) \$ _____

E. _____ reservations for Post-Game dance and snacks only
(\$ 2.00 each) \$ _____

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

_____ Miners vs. Arizona Wildcats Football tickets** \$ _____

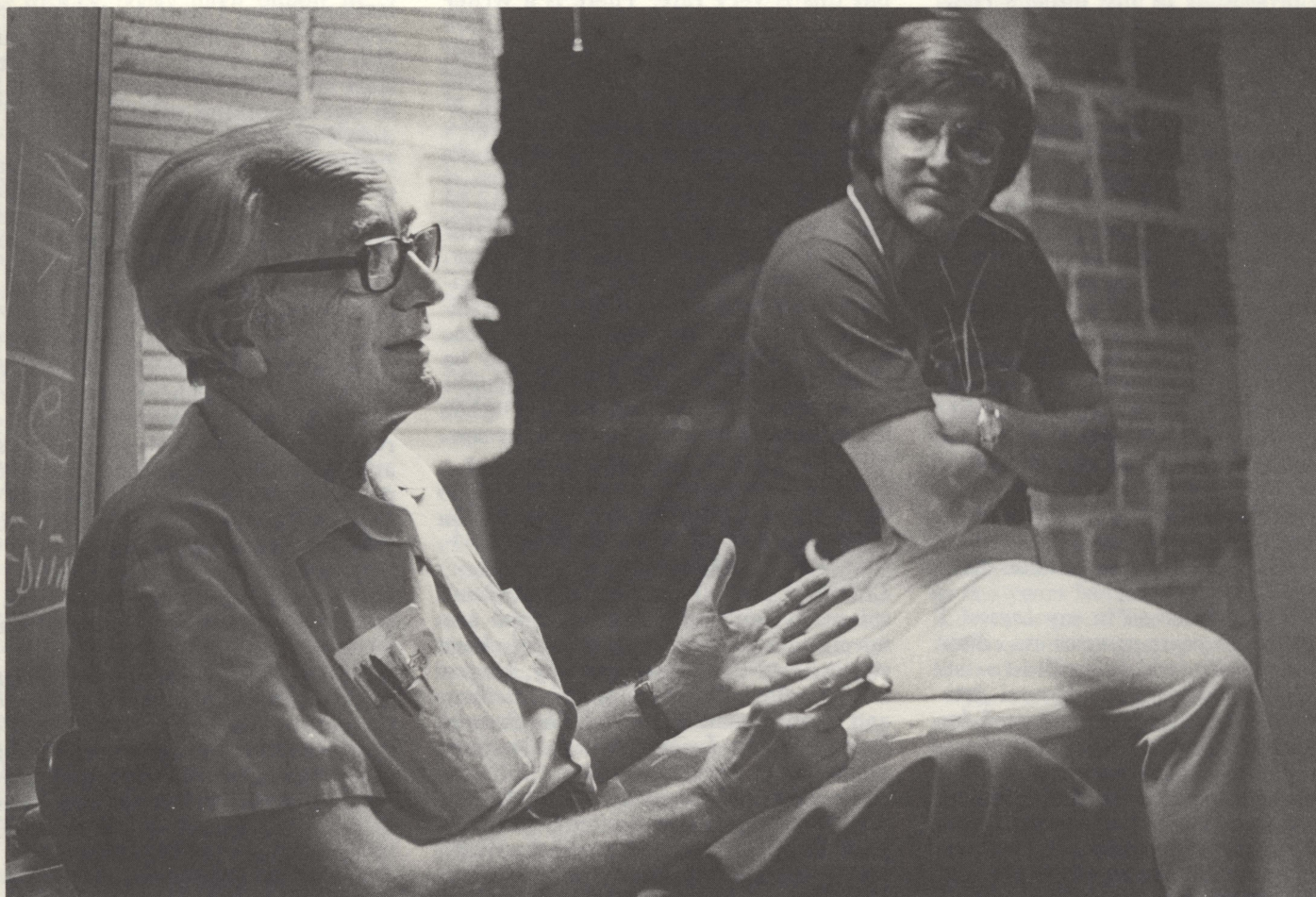
**Send separate check made out to "The University of Texas at El Paso
(\$6.25 or \$4.25 each)

A conversation with FRITZ LEIBER

Editor's Note: On June 12-13, 1975, the University was host to one of the top science fiction and fantasy writers in America, Fritz Leiber of San Francisco. Mr. Leiber came to the campus and to the Plaza Theater to participate in the English course, "An Introduction to Film Theory and Criticism: The Science Fiction-Fantasy Film," conducted by Dr. Les Standiford, UT El Paso English Department, and Jay Duncan, film expert and program director for the Plaza Theater. Leiber (author of over 25 novels and story collections and recipient of repeated "Hugo" and "Nebula" awards—the "Oscars" of the science fiction world), on June 13, was interviewed at campus radio station KTEP by Dallas Brown. Excerpts from that interview follow.

DB: Fritz Leiber is a science fiction writer who is also often called a "fantacist." Apparently there is a difference, Mr. Leiber. Would you explain that for us?

LEIBER: Both refer to fiction, of course; both deal with things a writer imagines or makes up to entertain readers. Simply put, science fiction deals with stories with a lot of science in them, and speculations about science: imagining new inventions or what it will be like to live in the future or the expanding consequences of the exploration of space. Fantasy is all the rest of highly imaginative writing; it includes horror stories, stories of the supernatural as well as happier fantasies such as *Alice in Wonderland*, and romantic stories of adven-



Fritz Leiber, science fiction and fantasy writer, answers a question from a U.T. El Paso student in the "Film Theory and Criticism" classroom in the basement of the Plaza Theater. Dr. Les Standiford who originated the English course and who teaches it, is at right. (Photo by Ray Chavez)

tures in far-away lands where magic and sorcery work and where the heroes are apt to be fighting with swords and on horseback.

DB: So, in fantasy, there is no time or other limitations?

LEIBER: Yes. But good science fiction shouldn't violate the facts of science as we know them. The science fiction writer should have a scientific background or at least conduct research enough so that he doesn't make obvious boners, such as having an atmosphere on the moon.

DB: There seems to be some distinctions even in the field of science fiction. There is "speculative" science fiction and a type some call "space opera." Do you make such distinctions?

LEIBER: Sometimes these distinctions are convenient, but the aim is always the same — to entertain. Some science fiction stories are more concerned with speculating about "hard" sciences — where the technology is very important; others are about the sociological aspects, how our culture is developing now and may develop in the future.

DB: How did you get involved in this particular literary form of science fiction?

LEIBER: I think I got in very slowly. Like many a writer, I didn't know what I wanted to do as a young man. My father and mother were actors, actors in Shakespeare especially, and there was the feeling that I might carry on in that tradition. And I did actually act for a couple of seasons in my father's company. But during the Great Depression, he was forced to get out of that work and into the movies to make a living and I had become interested in writing, largely because I corresponded with a couple of people who were also hopeful young writers. Eventually I managed to sell a fantasy, of the "sword and sorcery" type to a pulp magazine called *Unknown*. I sold a half dozen stories to *Unknown* and to *Weird Tales*, another magazine of that sort. Then *Unknown* folded and its editor, who also brought out an older magazine, *Astounding Stories*, devoted entirely to science fiction, encouraged me to try science fiction too. So I did. My first story was a novel that was serialized in *Astounding Stories*, called *Gather, Darkness*, which has just been reprinted this year by Ballantine Books.

DB: You also had an association with *Science Digest*?

LEIBER: Yes, later on in my career, I spent about 12 years as associate editor of *Science Digest*, which is still in existence, and publishes short factual articles about science. It was very good for me; I was exposed to a great deal of scientific information — forced to read a lot of popular science — and that helped me in the science fiction stories I was writing in my spare time. After close to 20 years of that sort of editorial work, I could just manage to support myself in fiction writing alone, and I've been in that situation for almost 20 years now.

DB: I've often wondered if science fiction writers are writers who are frustrated scientists or scientists who are frustrated writers?

LEIBER: There are both varieties. I would say that about five or 10 percent of the science fiction writers have a really good scientific background. Isaac Asimov was a physiological chemist who helped in some original research on cancer. He simply liked writing popular scientific articles and stories better than the research work. Robert Heinlein was a Navy man who was forced to leave the Navy for reasons of health. Sprague de Camp did some original work in the field of patents and patenting inventions. All these men are capable of scanning the scientific publications and working out original speculations from them. Take space travel, for instance. America's great researcher there was Goddard, who put up the first liquid fuel rockets. His work was very obscure; he was a secretive man. He published a monograph about his work in the publications of the Smithsonian Institution and people of the calibre of those I have mentioned — plus several others — read this material and began to fictionalize the possible consequences of this.

DB: Just how important is the science in a science fiction story?

LEIBER: Well, the story is the thing — entertaining fiction. Once in a great while a science fiction story will almost stimulate a certain branch of science but this is very rare. There is a writer named Frank Herbert, author of *Dune* and *Under Pressure*, the latter a novel also marketed as *The Dragon in the Sea*. He worked quite a bit on the idea of boats which would tow plastic, flexible, barges — huge bags filled with materials like oil and grain — as a chief means of ocean transport. Later on, someone in England has been experimenting on this and did say he was stimulated by Herbert's stories. But for the most part, science fiction writers are following the scientists closely and carrying their ideas a little further. Scientists have to be cautious, they can't afford to be thought sensational. The writer, on the other hand, doesn't mind being thought sensational. They're supposed to be.

DB: Returning to your own career. You have written something like 25 books, nearly all, I imagine, in the field of science fiction and fantasy?

LEIBER: Yes, all in that field. And incidentally, only about ten of them are novels, the rest are collections of short stories. And then, most recently, I have a book called *The Book of Fritz Leiber*, and another coming, called *The Second Book of Fritz Leiber*, which alternate stories with factual articles. [Editor's Note: Both published by DAW Books, a distinctive science fiction paperback publisher founded by Donald A. Wollheim, noted s-f editor and publisher].

DB: Do you ever tire of what you are doing?

LEIBER: Oh, no. People often ask where does a writer get his ideas. In my case,

and I imagine in the case of many writers, my whole life is devoted to getting ideas and accumulating material that might be of use in a story eventually. My mind is tuned that way most of the time: I am listening for ideas that might be fitted into stories. So there is a steady sort of input into the particular computer that is me.

DB: How do these ideas take shape?

LEIBER: Well, every so often I see a cluster of these ideas beginning to take shape into some kind of story. Then I write it.

DB: How long does it take you to write it, once you have the idea visualized?

LEIBER: Oh, a short story anywhere from a couple of days to a couple of weeks to write, a novel anywhere from three months to as long as two years. My longest novel is called *The Wanderer*, published by Ballantine, and I worked on that for about two and a half years. [Ed. Note: And it won the Hugo Award for "Best Novel" in 1964]. On the other hand, my novel *The Big Time* was written in exactly 100 days. [Ed. Note: and it won the Hugo for "Best Novel" in 1958]. Of course, it is a short novel.

DB: Do you write every day?

LEIBER: Yes, almost every day. About once a week or 10 days I take a day off arbitrarily. My day begins with writing. When I was young I was a night person but now I am very much a morning person. I found out that writing is one thing you can do in bed, so with a clipboard and pencil you have a noiseless operation. I work best this way, six or eight hours through the morning.

DB: Do you complete every project you start or are there times when you have to put something aside because it just didn't work?

LEIBER: Yes, sometimes I have had to put things aside. It's a matter of judgement. When I was younger, I tended to tackle more things I really hadn't thought through beforehand. But you can't plan a story completely. Planning is one thing — and you do try to plan what's going to happen in the story. But when you write it, you really live it, and things happen that you couldn't have planned on. A writer of fiction is really living when he's writing his story and like living, things happen you don't really expect, things you have to deal with and may force you to go back and revise what you've written already. Like life, writing has surprises in it.

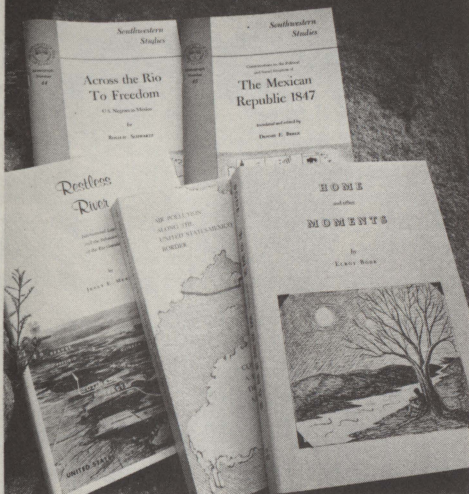
DB: In writing courses we are told that you have to experience before you can write.

LEIBER: Well, we all have experiences, don't we? People we have encountered, the culture we live in. All that is good raw material for the writer. Even the things we have read are important. In writing, we try to live through the story as fully and deeply as we can, and try to experience it as if it were real.

DB: I've read that you are also a poet and an actor. Do these endeavors also revolve around science fiction or are they relaxations?

(Continued on Page 14)

BOOKS SOUTH BY WEST



ACROSS THE RIO TO FREEDOM: U.S. NEGROES IN MEXICO by Rosalie Schwartz. El Paso: Texas Western Press of the University of Texas at El Paso, 1975, \$3. [Southwestern Studies Monograph #44.]

Dwelling back in most people's minds—especially Texans and after what Texas history books have taught us—is the thought that the U.S.-Mexican War of 1848 grew out of a natural distrust and hatred between gringo and Mexican.

This book sets the record straight: the war between the two countries was caused by *slavery*.

The author traces the first arrival of slavery in North America from 1619 when the English brought the first Africans here. Seventy years later the first runaway slaves arrived in Spain's territory in Florida, seeking refuge.

The Spanish in turn promised protection for them and it was said, "Catholicism was undoubtedly a happy alternative to servitude."

The Spanish thinking was to contain the American expansion by offering freedom to the slaves, but this plan was ultimately to backfire and cause the Anglo continually to seek to eliminate such refuge, even if it had to take over the territory. This counter-action resulted in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 which ceded Florida to the U.S. for \$5 million, closing Florida as a refuge for slaves.

On December 6, 1810, less than three months after the "grito", the Bando de Hidalgo issued a decree of freedom for all slaves within 10 days.

By September 14, 1813, Jose Maria Morelos, in his *Sentimientos de La Nacion*, said: "Slavery is forbidden forever, as well as distinction of caste, leaving all equal; and only vice and virtue will distinguish one American from

another." It must be pointed out that all habitants of this continent are Americans, not just residents of the U.S.

A Mexican federal act of July 13, 1824, followed, by prohibiting commerce and traffic in slaves from any country, and declared that those introduced into Mexican territory were to be free.

The American migration into Texas brought slaves and the settlers fought Mexican efforts to end slavery. After that, there were many attempts by the U.S. to get agreements for the return of escapees. But Mexican leadership began to view the prohibition of slavery in their country as a weapon against Anglo-American power and influence in the north, perhaps with British backing.

The author points out, and backs it up with facts, that Mexican leaders, at least in part, based their refusal to recognize the independence of Texas on the slavery question.

The Mexican Constitutional Congress in 1842 reaffirmed the commitment to fugitives from servitude. President John Tyler moved to annex Texas with a concern for anti-slavery British influence in Texas as a threat to the southern slaveholders. That annexation, in turn, led to the U.S.-Mexican War as slaves were induced to flee.

This Southwestern Studies monograph is fascinating in its detail on a question that has all but escaped the study of what, to El Pasoans as well as any person interested in inter-American relations, should be considered a pivotal event in the early relations between the two countries.

—WAYNE MCCLINTOCK

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC, 1847. Translated and edited by Dennis E. Berge. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1975, \$3. [Southwestern Studies Monograph #45.]

It is timely that Texas Western Press, in its Southwestern Studies series of monographs, came with this translation of an anonymous study by Mexican "moderado" liberals of the last century. Today, as in 1847—the year the U.S. and Mexico were negotiating a peace agreement—Mexico is in the midst of a quiet reform. The 1847 liberals became the precursors of the "Reforma" movement of the 1960's which saw the domination of the clergy take a battering.

In 1847, as today, the numerous social problems besetting the Republic of Mexico invariably led the intellectual to examine various institutes and interests. And it is these interests and institutes that came up for bitter criticism in this Study, authored by "algunos mexicanos."

The war had gone poorly against Mexico, frustratingly so since to lose the war would be an injustice by virtue of the Americans having instigated the struggle. Shared by many Mexicans, the frustration of having disoriented armies defeated by the American troops brought out the common portrayal of the Mexican pounding his head with his fists and in bitter disappointment proclaiming, hopelessly, Raza—Raza—Raza."

"Raza," with the connotation of inferiority in the Indian, continues to flow out of the Mexican's mouth today, when Mexico still faces the problem of unifying its people or at least having more of its people share democratically the nation's progress.

Thus it becomes enlightening to the student of Mexico's present social reforms, so strongly opposed by private interests, that the "moderado" liberals of 1847 took the accepted theories of racial inferiority and lack of patriotism to task in this Study.

For the roots of today's social struggle in Mexico were recognized by the intellectual then as today.

The Indian, scattered and apart from the White, made the transition from the strong priestly rule of the Aztecs to the rule of the Catholic clergy.

Commerce, agriculture and manufacturing operated on a meager scale and then only for the benefit of a few, protected by the various governments which changed hands constantly from Independence Day in 1824 through the American War. Agriculture was primarily a function of the large estates of the church.

The administration of justice was weak in that little litigation could be settled because of abuses and bribery.

The mining sector of the country was the only bright spot, mainly because of its exchange value, but few benefited from the profits other than the owners.

The attitude instilled by the Spanish settlers against the crafts and trades too was taken to task by the anonymous writers. And for Mexico, that attitude continues to exist with far too many Mexicans being lured by the vanity of the "licenciado," and "doctor" titles, where few venture into the vocational and technical education fields.

The three classes which ran the country in 1847 operated in such a state as to justify the words of an ousted Spaniard in the years Mexico was fighting for its independence: "You could not give the Mexicans a greater punishment than that of self-government."

The Army, with generalships endowed or sold, found itself disoriented not because its rank and file soldiers were untrainable, but rather because they lacked a trained and qualified leadership.

The clergy managed to meddle into the affairs of government and in 1847, as today, it continues to be a force to be dealt with despite the setbacks suffered in the 1860's reform movement and the 1917 Constitutional movement.

The third class, that of government officials, was deep in corruption and ineptitude. As in the Army, government posts were also passed out to political favorites with no safeguards against malfeasance.

With a historic situation as analyzed by the liberal writers, they reasoned it was no wonder Mexico lost the armed struggle against the U.S. and lost more than half of its territory in the process.

—BOB YBARRA

THREE REVIEWS

by DALE L. WALKER

RESTLESS RIVER by Jerry E. Mueller. El Paso: Texas Western Press of the University of Texas at El Paso, 1975, \$8. cloth; \$5 paperbound.

Prof. Mueller, a former UT El Paso faculty member now associated with the Department of Geography of UT Austin, has studied the Rio Grande for ten years, in particular the role this Restless River has played as an international boundary. His book must rank among the most important yet written which fixes to the printed page the important, often erratic and meandering behavior of the River and its impact on international law.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, beginning with a careful and most readable tracing of the general geology, climate, ecology and history of exploration and settlement of the Rio Grande. Another chapter is devoted to the five events of most importance prior to the establishment of the boundary in the years 1849-55: Mexican Independence (1821), Texan Independence (1836), Texas Annexation (1845), the U.S.-Mexican War (1846), and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848). The chapter on the settlement of the boundary is followed by a section on "International Law and Restless River, 1855-89," the establishment of the International Boundary Commission, the Chamizal, rectification and flood control, and the 1970 Boundary Treaty.

As with most people who have lived near its banks, Mueller views with understandable concern the changes in the River that have occurred as a result of the 125-year history of establishing and maintaining it as a boundary between the U.S. and Mexico. "Certainly these efforts and expenses have proved worthy in terms of flood control, reclamation of irrigable land, urban development, and establishing jurisdictional status," the author writes in closing. "However, from all this gain must be subtracted the loss of aesthetic appeal. It is difficult to comprehend that the Restless River, once teeming with fish and bordered by the cottonwood oases so vividly described by explorers and settlers, has been transformed in some places into nothing more than an open

sewage canal. Admittedly, such unpleasant places along the River are few and measures are being taken to clean them up."

This is an admirable work, filled with scholarly documentation, maps and charts, yet readable, interesting, and unquestionably valuable.

AIR POLLUTION ALONG THE UNITED-STATES MEXICO BORDER, Howard G. Applegate and C. Richard Bath (Eds.) El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1974, \$6 (paperbound).

This is a collection of essays deriving from the First Binational Symposium on Air Pollution, held on the UT El Paso campus September 27-28, 1973 and is published with alternating Spanish and English texts. The editors (Prof. Applegate the well-known environmental expert with the UT El Paso Department of Civil Engineering, Prof. Bath of the University's Department of Political Science) have deftly arranged the 26 technical papers in this volume which cover, among many sub-studies of air pollution, such subjects as: open burning, agricultural air pollution, industrial air pollution, vehicular air pollution, environmental policy in the U.S., international pollution cooperation, the effects of air pollution on artistic and historic objects monitoring programs, air pollution and respiratory disorders, and enforcement of pollution controls.

Hopefully, from the UT El Paso Symposium, from which this volume had its origins, as well as the later one held in Mexico, will come international law which will aid in the abatement, control, and environmental improvement of the two neighboring nations.

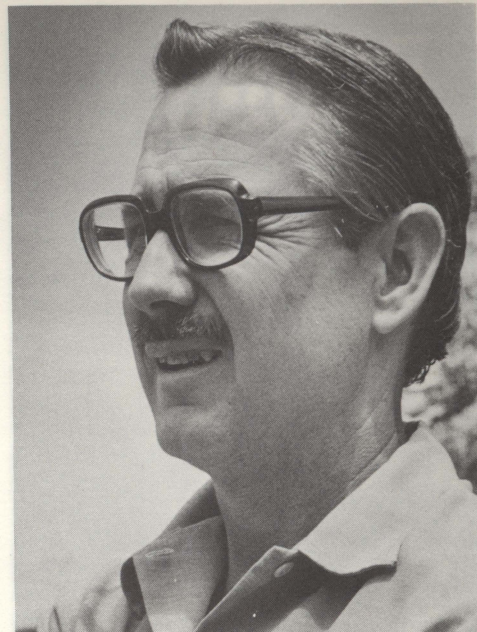
HOME AND OTHER MOMENTS by Elroy Bode. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1975, \$8.

Listen to Elroy Bode.

"As I played in the endless childhood days among the oak trees around home, I came to love many things: a gray-faced terrier, so painfully shy that she came up sideways, apologetically, to be petted; acorns, with their beautiful bullet sleekness; a red-striped mackinaw smelling of chalk-dust from school and armloads of wood carried indoors for the fireplace; a backyard tree house where I sat by myself and watched the summer morning drift by."

That, at the opening of Bode's thoroughly beautiful and evocative new book, is the essence of the book and of Elroy Bode.

I have known Bode for ten years and for all that time have insisted he has no more loyal and admiring fan. I have written reviews of his books, and a couple of long personality profiles of him (hard to do, too, and mine were not



Elroy Bode

successful). He is a neighbor of mine and we get together now and again and talk about writing and books. I believe he is the finest writer—for what he writes—in America, hands down. The problem is (and I have a hunch it is no problem to Bode, only to his reviewers) trying to determine just what it is he writes.

"Sketches" they are often called but the word is inadequate as well as misleading. "Sensitive reportage?" That is certainly wrong for Bode's work is a combination of fiction and corruscating truth. "Prose poems" won't do either.

I wrote of him once, likening him to a night watchman with a flashlight, throwing his beam of light in the dark corners of the past and illuminating a sort of universal American childhood. His early life in Kerrville, Texas, at least, startles me in its similarity to mine in Decatur, Illinois. If we think of our childhood as a giant pane of brittle glass that has fallen and splintered into a million fragments—only a few of which the average person is able to salvage and use in adulthood—perhaps we can get a view of Bode. He is that rare man who picks up the tiniest of those glistening shards and begins to reconstruct the window. His shortest "sketch" (a word we are stuck with) consists of many of these shards. In the passage quoted above, I detect no less than eighteen recognizable shards of my own childhood.

I dwell on the word "childhood" because I believe it is Bode's true home as a writer, the subject he handles best (I know of no writer who handles the subject better) and the one most familiar word in all his prose. "I existed like a fish in the shadowy, sunlit, distorting waters of childhood," he writes, and his "childhood days" seemed "endless"—as, indeed, they were. "It wore a groove in me as deep as memory goes: four-thirty in the afternoon on a warm, spring day. It was the heart of my childhood life," he says, and he likens childhood to "that prairie on which all

(Continued on Page 14)

Ross Moore (Contd. from Page 4)

his leg, then sent him out to the court on crutches.

"You should have seen the look on Haskins' face," comments Collins. "And there was Ross outside in the hall, doubled up with laughter."

Haskins' only comment about this incident is: "Ross waited about five minutes before telling me it was a joke—and by that time I was about ready to throw up."

This reminds Haskins of the time when he was walking toward the dressing room when the door burst open and Neville Shed came running out. "He runs right over me," says Haskins, "and right behind him is Ross with a great big horse needle in his hand. Old Neville hated needles—he couldn't even stand a little one."

One of the highlights of Moore's career as a trainer was the completion, in 1974, of the new training facilities on campus. The building, located just north of Kidd Field, has just about everything including a spacious treatment area. The treatment rooms are complete with the finest equipment including what has been called "the world's largest bathtub," a king-sized whirlpool bath that will accommodate four husky athletes at a time.

Moe is delighted to show visitors around his new headquarters and says: "It sure makes a difference. We can treat three or four times as many players at one time now."

Described by Jim Bowden as one of the finest facilities of its kind in the nation, the new setup is indeed a far cry from what Moore had to work with in former years, particularly back in the late '40's and 1950's.

"When Ross first came here as a coach," explains Collins, "all he had was a little old table he built himself and set out in the hallway under Holliday Hall."

"And he made the first whirlpool bath out of an old bathtub and a couple of hoses he connected up to the showers in the dressing rooms," adds Bowden.

"Remember the light switch that was behind the door in the old equipment room in Holliday Hall?" asks Collins. "The position of this light switch just irritated the hell out of Ross. So he got a couple or three old pulleys, some bailing wire and screws, and fixed it so that when you walked in the door, you pulled a little cord and the light went on. Ross always thought things should work and if they didn't, he would make them work."

Ingenuity is Moore's middle name, particularly when making protective pads and other equipment for the athletes. For years, he has designed and constructed custom-made mouthpieces, elbow pads and shinguards, using fiberglass for much of the equipment. His use of fiberglass has been the topic of various papers presented at trainers meetings all over the nation.

Moore has had his share of recognition for his work, such as the "Outstanding Trainer Achievement" award presented in 1961 by the Southwest Trainers Athletic Association; named to the El Paso Athletic Hall of Fame in 1968 and in 1974, named to the National Association of Athletic Trainers' Hall of Fame—one of only six trainers in the state of Texas to be



Clockwise from left: Son-in-law Don Cromeans, daughter Marilyn, wife Kathleen, Ross, grandson David and granddaughter Dana.

given the honor in the 25-year history of the organization.

That Moore is a hard worker is an understatement. He averages 10 to 12 hours each weekday on campus and is also on duty most Saturdays and Sundays. During the various seasons—football, track, basketball, baseball, not to mention spring football training—he works even longer hours.

For example, a typical football game day begins at 8:30 a.m. and continues on through the 3:30 pre-game meal in the Dining Commons, followed by taping sessions, warm-ups on the field, the game itself and afterwards, when all the tape has to be taken off (an estimated 26,000 yards of it is used just for football season) and each player checked and treated for injuries. Finally, around 11 or 11:30 p.m., the day is over.

"It's a lot easier now than it used to be," says Ross, "not only because of the new facilities but because I have assistant trainers working with me."

"Kids from all over the country want to come to UTEP to work as student trainers under Ross," says Haskins. "We have no problem getting the best young talent available."

Since 1953, when the first student began training with Moore, he has had about 36 of them, and more than 50 per cent of those are now in the training profession. In order to be a professional trainer, a student must work with a certified trainer such as Moore for at least three years, then pass a rigid, three-part test (both oral and written) on such subjects as anatomy, and the use of modalities (methods and equipment used in physical therapy).

Some of Ross' former student trainers are Doug Atkinson, now with the Los Angeles Angels; Tom Shackleford, El Paso Diablos; and Fred Schwake, now with the Atlanta Falcons.

Ross' "do it yourself" ability and his keen sense of competition both have a

tendency to spill over into his recreation time. Back in the 1950's, and over a period of about two years (on vacations, weekends, school holidays), he built his cabin at Elephant Butte Lake, with the help of Don Cromeans, his son-in-law. Ross, Kathleen, daughter Marilyn, Don, and the two grandchildren David and Dana all stay there whenever possible and a number of Ross' friends and colleagues can be found there at times—as long as they don't "fish themselves out of the boat."

"We go fishing up there quite often," says Bowden, "but you don't dare catch more fish than Ross or you might not get invited back. One time when I was out in the boat with him, all of a sudden I hung a real good bass. So I'm reelin' him in and then Ross starts pickin' him up in the net when he looks up and says: 'You s.o.b., how would you like to walk home from here?'"

"And a few weeks ago," continues Bowden, "Ross came in the office and told us Kathleen had fished herself out of the boat because she caught more than he did."

Ross is also an inveterate, dedicated domino player — particularly of a game called "Moon."

"I remember Dr. Waller (chairman, History Dept., 1931-58) used to get so mad at Ross when they played 'Moon,'" says Collins. "Ross would pick up one of the dominoes and rub it on various parts of his body. He'd keep doin' this until Dr. Waller would lose patience and say 'Moe, that Louisiana voodoo isn't going to help you one bit! Just go on and turn that domino up and quit feelin' around with it!'"

And Haskins adds: "I remember one of the first trips I went on with Ross; he asked me if I played Moon and I said no and he said: 'Aw——! Go get yourself a sack of quarters and I'll teach you!'"

Then there was the frog-giggin', much of which was done in the company of Marshall Pennington.

"We must have gone frog-giggin' a time or two each week during frog season for

Ross Moore (Cont'd from Page 13)

years," says Pennington. "We probably averaged about 40 to 50 frogs each trip and one night when our favorite ditch had just been dredged, we caught 92 of them. So we invited 16 people over for a frogleg dinner and we still had froglegs left over . . . we must have caught at least 5,000 frogs over the years . . . we became so proficient at dressing them that we got to where we averaged one frog a minute."

As far as his friends and colleagues are concerned, Ross Moore is the logical and perfect choice to be honored as Outstanding Ex-Student. And some of those closest to him explain why.

"There's nobody that has ever been at this University who has helped this institution in as many ways as he has," says Collins. "All of his boys, for instance. The reason they have such high regard for him—they know he's not only pulling for them out on the field—he also hurts when they hurt. And if they get hurt, they know he'll take care of them in first-class style."

Haskins adds: "If Ross had never done anything else—and he's done plenty—the great rapport he has established with the various physicians who have worked with the team is really somethin'. Good night, the free medical care these boys have received—and I couldn't begin to name all the doctors that have contributed their time and effort—you'd have to start way back with Dr. Ralph and Dr. Bob Homan and go down the list to the present ones. The doctors will do anything for Ross and his boys."

"You know, Ross is tougher than a nail, on the one hand," comments Bowden, "but he has the tenderness to take care of the kids when they are hurt. They know he has been right there on the sidelines watching them in every play and if one of them is hurt, the guy knows he will get excellent care."

Collins adds: "Ross has come a long way. He came out here with nothin' and everything he has accomplished he has kinda dug out of the ground, or built himself, and he's spent a lot of time and effort and work to learn all that he knows now. All that knowledge didn't just come to him—he's *worked*—he's done everything conscientiously in order to do a better job. And everything he does, he does unselfishly—for everyone else as well as himself."

An observation about Ross by Marshall Pennington seems to sum it all up.

"Ross is a very astute individual, very discerning of what is going on. He keeps his own counsel, tends to his own business, is loyal to his friends and fiercely dedicated to the University and to his profession. There is no better trainer in the business today. Unfortunately, he is one-of-a-kind, and the world could use many, many more just like him." □

Leiber (Continued from Page 10)

LEIBER: When I was young and going to high school and especially to college, like many another person, I wrote poetry. When we're young and falling in love for the first times . . .

DB: Times?

LEIBER: Right, plural. I've kept up a little on the poetry but it doesn't amount to much. Let me put it this way: In about 1969, I actually got paid for a poem. That was the first time I got paid for a piece of poetry; it was for a poem published in *The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction* and I think I got 50 cents a line for it. I do have one small book of poems, called *Demons of the Upper Air* but it wasn't a big financial operation.

DB: As an actor?

LEIBER: I had those two fortunate years of playing in Shakespeare when I was a young man, just after I got out of college. When I was a little kid, I heard my father rehearsing Hamlet and so, just by dint of being there, I almost learned Hamlet. I think hearing so much Shakespeare has helped my writing—exposed to a lot of good language and feeling early in my life. But I have done actually very little acting. I still exist as a bit part in the film "Camille" with Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor. Later on I was in a horror film called "Equinox."

DB: One of your novels, *Conjure Wife*, was adapted to the screen and the film was called "Burn, Witch, Burn." I know it was shown just last night on campus. Were you pleased with it?

LEIBER: Yes, I was. I sat through it last night—I guess it was the fifth or sixth time I have seen it—and I was impressed by what a good job the scriptwriters, Charles Beaumont and Richard Matheson, did with my story. That story, by the way, was the subject of an earlier film called "Weird Woman" with Lon Chaney, Jr., which didn't really follow the book much at all, and also an hour television show in about 1960 with Janice Rule and Larry Blyden. This was the program called "Moment of Fear," and the adaptation was called "Conjure Wife."

DB: Do science fiction stories generally adapt to good films?

LEIBER: I think the record in recent years has been very good, starting with "2001: A Space Odyssey," the Kubrick film, and including Kurt Vonnegut's "Slaughterhouse Five," "Zardoz," "Phase Four," and the other Kubrick film, "Clockwork Orange."

DB: What do you think of the television series such as "Lost in Space" and "Star Trek" and others. Are these really science fiction?

LEIBER: Yes. I think "Star Trek" became a very good job; I'm practically a

"trekkie" myself—one of the admirers of Leonard Nimoy as "Mr. Spock." I was late coming into the "Star Trek" audience but during its re-runs I've grown to like it very much and think it the best of all science fiction programs to have appeared on television.

DB: Have you considered writing science fiction for either film or television?

LEIBER: No, I like to work by myself and not with a bunch of other people—producers, directors, studios, networks, and all the rest. I think I work best in my lone wolf, freelance style, in the bed early in the morning, rather than having all the additional, very big problems with working in one of the media where eventually a lot of money is going to be spent.

DB: It has been a pleasure having you on "Your Turn," Mr. Leiber, and I look forward to your return to El Paso.

LEIBER: Thank you, Dallas, it has been my pleasure. □

Books (Continued from Page 12)

my wildflowers grew." And this: "It was as though a person's life were parallel to the life of the earth and I had finally entered the Ice Age: How I yearned for the good old pterodactyl days of yore when I roamed through lush childhood greenery, when Halloween-looking birds glided on stiff boomerang wings overhead and Alley Oop dinosaurs stared, half-turned, in the dim magic distance; when I could play from cave to cave across the tireless eons of boyhood, across endless primitive days of bliss when the goodness of life was borne out each day through the smell of trees along a riverbank, the flap of wet laundry hanging on a line."

Home and Other Moments is somewhat different from previous Bode books but—thankfully—it is also much the same. There is an opening section of sketches on home, another centered on El Paso, another headed simply "Losers." But, for the first time, Bode has included some of his book reviews (his review of Larry McMurtry's doorstopper novel *Moving On* is priceless), essays, and reportage. His *Texas Observer* pieces on "The Making of a Legend" (the discovery of Amado Muro Seltzer), and "Requiem for a WASP School" are included as well as that unusual literary essay, "The World On Its Own Terms: A Brief for Miller Simenon and Steinbeck," and his observations on El Paso's first "peace march," "Hey Prof, Why Don't You Set Yourself on Fire?"

Texas Western Press is Bode's publisher and all his books are in print, selling steadily as more and more people discover him. This is his fourth book.

You owe it to yourself to read Elroy Bode. □

Alum Notes

Compiled and Written by
Jeannette Smith



CLASS OF 1925:

Morris C. (Izzy) Scherer is a mining consultant for various oil companies in the Shreveport, La., area, also operates a silver recovery plant for the recovery of silver from x-ray and other photographic waste. He writes that "retiring from one job seven years ago only meant going from one job to another."

CLASS OF 1932:

Lt. Col. William T. Bartlet now owns a partial interest in the Earl Stanley Gardner Ranch near Rancho, Calif. In addition, he travels extensively, such as early this past summer when he visited Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Bangkok and Hong Kong. His son **William Jr.** attended Texas Western College in 1958-59, is now mine superintendent of Rosario Resources Mine in the Dominican Republic.

CLASS OF 1934:

Mrs. Jane Whitlock Walshe retired last year after 35 years as art teacher and consultant with the El Paso Public Schools.

Mrs. Margaret H. Bivins retired this summer from the El Paso school system. With the schools for 39 years, her last position prior to retirement was as counselor for Zack White School.

Mrs. Martha Bond teaches 5th grade science at Zack White.

CLASS OF 1946:

State Sen. W. E. (Pete) Snelson, UT El Paso's Outstanding Ex for 1973, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB). He will also continue to serve as the Texas representative on the 18-member SREB Executive Committee, and on the finance committee. SREB is an organization of representatives from 14 states whose purpose is to work for the advancement of higher learning.

Mrs. Ira D. (Thelma L.) Williams has taught for 20 years in the Big Spring Independent School District and was selected "Outstanding Elementary Teacher of the Year" for 1975.

CLASS OF 1947:

Dr. William R. Hintze is president of Grand Canyon College in Phoenix, Ariz. He holds the Master of Divinity and Doctor of Theology degrees from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Tex.

Mrs. Eugenio Aguilar, Jr., the former Josephine Valenzuela, is chairman of the board of directors of Volunteers in Public Schools (VIPS).

CLASS OF 1949:

Thor G. Gade is president of the El Paso Bar Assn. and was recently elected a director of the State Bar of Texas.

CLASS OF 1950:

Mrs. Frances B. Springer resides with her husband and family in Albuquerque, N.M., where she teaches kindergarten and works with the Albuquerque Symphony Chorus.

Joe Valencia, local State Farm Insurance Co. agent, is president of the El Paso Paisano Lions Club.

Juan Sandoval (M.A. '53) is mathematics teacher and varsity baseball coach at Bowie High School.

Osborne Lawes is director of Equal Employment Opportunity in the personnel administration department at The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Conn.

Robert L. Duke is administrative manager for Conoco Idrocarburi S.p.A. in Sicily.

CLASS OF 1951:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earl Gillett (she's the former Betsy Lou Goodloe) reside in Las Vegas, Nev. where he is an accountant with the Test Site facility. Their son **Stephen Lee** graduated last summer with honors from Cal Tech U. and their daughter is in her fourth year of veterinary medicine at Washington State U.

Lt. Col. Noel Howard is Administrative Officer, National Training Institute, Drug Enforcement Administration in Wash., D.C. He and Mrs. Howard reside in Falls Church, Va.

William J. Gonzalez has moved to Casa Grande, Ariz., where he has begun a new business, Coronado Ford.

CLASS OF 1952:

Janie Rowland (M.A.) is principal of Sea Gates Elementary School in Naples, Fla.

Maxine Melvin (M.Ed.) a teacher at Austin High School and a Red Cross Volunteer instructor for 20 years, is recipient of the first Dorothy C. Brownlow Award for outstanding volunteer service in Red Cross Nursing and Health programs.

CLASS OF 1954:

Eduardo Crespo-Krauss (M.S. '69) is director of Sales and Public Relations for the Chihuahua Portland Cement Co., Juarez Plant, and resides in El Paso.

Hughes Butterworth, president of Lawyers Title Co., is recently-installed president of the Texas Land Title Assn. which has 535 member-companies throughout the state.

Mrs. Lea Hutchinson, the former Constance Harrison, is director of the Women's Dept., El Paso Chamber of Commerce, and vice president of World Travel Associates.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Laya (she is Class of '56) have returned from a three-year tour in Germany and are now in Fort Sill, Okla., where he is stationed with the U.S. Army.

CLASS OF 1956:

Mrs. Wandall W. Root (M.A.), the former Barbara Banner, writes that she is enjoying life in Australia and is "very grateful to receive NOVA," because it is her "one main contact with friends in El Paso."

Mrs. Amelia Levy Lemmon (M.A.) resides in Oakland, Ca., and has given up school teaching for volunteer work.

Joseph Walsh Hanley is the Ford dealer in Hilo, Hawaii, also president of the Hawaii Island Chamber of Commerce and on the board of directors for the State Chamber of Commerce. His wife is the former **Katherine Stone**, Class of '55.

Delfino Torres, former teacher at schools in El Paso, is now guidance counselor for the Salinas, Calif., Union High District.

Fernando Luis Cordova (M.Ed. '66), former principal of Aoy School, is now principal of Henderson Intermediate School.

CLASS OF 1957:

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. (Tony) Aguilar, Jr. (she attended TWC, 1955-56) own and operate I.B.T. Draperies Manufacturing Co. for the interior design trade in El Paso.

Charles W. Monk is division sales manager of Europe and Africa for the Smith Tool Co., a division of Smith International, Inc., with his homebase in London, England.

Mrs. John L. McKenzie is a retired EPISD teacher and resides in Anthony, N.M.

Damon E. Garbern (M.Ed. '71), former assistant principal at Bowie High School, is now principal of Hughey Elementary School.

Prof. Barbara J. Kaster (M.Ed. '66), faculty member of the Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, has been named Harrison King McCann Professor of Oral Communication in the Department of English.

CLASS OF 1958:

Jim Peak, general agent for Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., is American Cancer Society Director of El Paso County for the 1975-76 year. His wife is the former **Julia Lord**, Class of 1960.

Fred G. Green is head of the Music Department in the Gonzales Union High School District in Gonzales, Calif.

William O. Devilbiss, Jr. is president of Allied Trades of the baking industry and resides in Maryland.

CLASS OF 1959:

Dr. Bruce A. Black is president of Colorado Plateau Geological Services. Also a commander in Naval Intelligence in the U.S. Naval Reserve, he was recently recalled to active duty during "Operation Homecoming" to help debrief U.S. POW's upon their return. He resides in Farmington, N.M.

Charles E. Woodul has a doctorate in music from the University of Arizona and is director of music at Central United Methodist Church in Albuquerque, N.M.

CLASS OF 1960:

Melchor (Mel) Ontiveros is Range Operations Manager at the Kwajalein Missile Range, Marshall Islands.

Abelardo Oscar Rosas is a Clinical Information Systems Salesman for Ames Co., a division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., with offices in El Paso. His wife is the former **Alicia Anchondo**, also Class of '60.

Dr. Linda J. Robinson (M.A. '62) is director of the Division of Languages and Humanities at Eastern New Mexico University.

CLASS OF 1961:

Mrs. Betty Casaret Gray teaches art at Putnam Elementary School.

M. J. Bibb is Area Export Sales Manager in Nairobi, Kenya, for Goodyear International Corp.

Mrs. Gloria Boyer (M.Ed. '62) is principal of Aoy School.

LCDR Richard H. Holt is attending the Naval War College in Newport, R.I. His wife is the former **Susan Hall**, Class of '60.

Joseph R. Sitters is assistant vice president of El Paso National Bank Public Relations Department. His wife is the former **Yolanda Chavez**, Class of '59 with an M.Ed. in 1975.

Raymond S. Briggs (M.S. '69) is Chief Instrumentation Engineer of the Electrical Engineering Design Group of El Paso Natural Gas Co. His wife is the former **Alice Marie Parra**, Class of '60.

CLASS OF 1962:

Major Thomas H. Haines, Jr. now serves at Alconbury RAF Station in England, with a unit of the U.S. Air Forces.

Leonard O. Genson is with Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., in the post of Passive Devices (capacitors and resistors) Engineer.

Maj. and Mrs. Michael B. Howe are in Utah where he is operations officer for the 108th Air Defense Group.

Mrs. Bonnie Pfeifer Morell has taught first grade for 13 years in the Freedom Area School District, Freedom, Pa.

Mandy Zabriskie is vice president of Guynes Printing Co., president of the El Paso Advertising Federation, and second lieutenant governor of the 12th District of the American Advertising Federation. He will assume in 1977 the governorship of the AAF district, which encompasses advertising societies in Colorado, New Mexico,

Arizona and Utah as well as in El Paso. The last El Pasoan to hold this office was John Phelan, Class of 1948, now vice president of KTSM.

CLASS OF 1963:

Enrique Solis Jr. earned a doctorate in educational management and development from New Mexico State University and is now associate dean of resource development for El Paso Community College.

Bruce A. Boyer is a lead design engineer for Vought Aeronautics Corp. in Arlington, Tex.

William A. Fletcher teaches in Campbell, Calif., and is working on a master's degree in Russian History.

Abraham S. Ponce (M.A. '67) is State Coordinator for Community Services Administration and is assigned to New Mexico and West Texas.

Herbert J. Bell, Jr. is a senior petroleum engineer with Texas Pacific Oil Co., Inc., in Abilene, Tex.

CLASS OF 1964:

Jeff Holladay is associate editor of the Oklahoma City Oklahoman's Sunday magazine titled Orbit, and is the recipient of the Carl Rogan Memorial Award for feature writing, presented by the Oklahoma Associated Press Managing Editors Assn.

Fernando Payan, Jr. (M.S. '72) is Operations Research Analyst at White Sands Missile Range. His wife Corine, Class of '63, is a chemist at ASARCO.

Steve Edwards is one of three El Paso professional artists who have opened Southwest Limited Workshop Studio in Morning-side Mall.

CLASS OF 1965:

Mrs. Mary Carmen Saucedo (M.Ed. '70) is now the highest-ranking woman in the history of the El Paso Independent School District, as a result of her recent appointment as associate superintendent of schools for the Northeast Area of EPISD.

Clark Krigbaum is sales manager of General Letter Service, in charge of sales activities and the development of new business.

Capt. Joseph D. Gelsthorpe is in Seoul, Korea, working for the Provost Marshall, Eighth U.S. Army, on the Padlock Team whose purpose is to direct supplies and curtail thefts.

Dr. Robert Blystone lives in San Antonio and has recently published some research dealing with photoreceptors and lung surfaces.

Nancy Crook Marcus (M.S. '70) has been a research assistant at New Mexico State U. where she recently earned a doctorate in educational management and development.

Dr. Michael J. Davis is an associate professor in the School of Dentistry at Louisiana State University in New Orleans, and has a private practice in periodontics.

James F. Miles is with the Bakersfield (Calif.) Office of Western States Telephone Co.

CLASS OF 1966:

Odell S. Holmes, Jr. maintains a private law practice, is a City Prosecutor for El Paso, and recently was selected "Outstanding Young Lawyer for 1975."

Dr. Roger R. Delgado, Jr., has completed surgery residency at Portsmouth Naval Hospital and is at Camp Pendleton, Calif., as a staff surgeon. His wife is the former **Linda Ferguson**, Class of '71.

CLASS OF 1967:

John P. Manger II is with the Texas Dept. of Public Welfare in Houston where he supervises a unit of DPW social workers who provide supportive social services to those enrolled in the Work Incentive Program.

Salvador Gonzalez-Barney is a registered engineer and plant engineer at Border Steel Mills, Inc. Mrs. Gonzalez-Barney is Class of '67 also, and is a part-time teacher at the Bilingual Institute.

Felipe Borrego writes that he is "alive and well" in Manitou Springs, Colo.

Douglas B. Manigold is with the U.S. Geological Survey at the Denver Federal Center.

Karen Tolbut is winner of a county essay contest in Virginia, also a Fairfax County Extension Homemakers Club contest in which her needlepoint block, depicting the history of the county, will be included in a tapestry to be presented to the governor of Virginia during the bicentennial celebration.

Shirley Smith Wilson is with her husband **Harold M. Wilson** in Panama. He is a master sergeant in the U.S. Air Force, and attended U.T. El Paso in 1961.

CLASS OF 1968:

Mark Regalado, artist and former teacher at Riverside High School, now has a teaching assignment with the U.S. Department of Defense in Labrador.

Mrs. Carmen Marquez is supervisor of elementary student teachers and is with the Teacher Center Project in Canutillo. Her husband **David** is a 1954 graduate of UT El Paso.

Rev. Albert G. Nelson is now serving a parish of the American Lutheran Church in Bowling Green, Ohio.

Richard E. Swanson is office manager for M & M Sales Co., a food distributor in Corpus Christi.

Mrs. Pat (Sumner) Richards is manager of Systems and Procedures at Grinnell Mutual Reinsurance Co. She lives on a farm in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where her husband **Joe** raises crops and livestock.

Mrs. Joyce Goldin Thompson works for Ogen Telephone Co. in Spencerport, N.Y.

Robert Taylor is back in Washington, D.C., after spending two years as second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Carlos R. Villescas is coordinator of White Sands Missile Range's Spanish-Speaking Program and has been selected Outstanding Man of the Year by the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Christina Monge Rosario resides in St. Louis, Mo., with her husband and their son. Husband is Dr. Peter A. Rosario, now doing his residency in internal medicine at St. John's Mercy Hospital.

Mrs. Rosa Apodaca is a consultant in the Dual Language Program in the EPISD.

CLASS OF 1969:

Adolfo Gutierrez (M.S. '71) has earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Pat Lockett is in Saudi Arabia with his wife, the former **Patricia Morford** (Class of '65) and children. He is a safety engineer with Aramco.

Andrzej S. Stachowiak is a Registered Professional Engineer in New Britain, Conn.

Leila Joyce Safi teaches math at El Paso High School.

W. K. Aylor, Jr. is a geophysicist for Texaco, Inc., in Lubbock, Tex. His wife is the former **Cecile Hermesen**, Class of '71.

Danny R. Anderson (M.S.) is vice president and partner in the consulting civil engineering firm of Anderson, Bradley, Dyess and Woods, Inc., and is on the board of directors of the El Paso Chapter Society of Civil Engineers.

Richard Lambrecht is band director at Coronado High School and plays principal horn with the El Paso Symphony Orchestra.

Glynn R. Scott is a teacher in Bangs, Tex. and has earned a master's degree from Tarleton State University. He is Worshipful Master of the Bangs Masonic Lodge.

Mary Ellen Lujan received her first break as an actress in the movie "The Reunion," to be released this fall, in which she portrays a high school teacher. She resides in Huntington Beach, Calif., with her husband who is an assistant city attorney there.

CLASS OF 1970:

Minerva Franco recently was elected Affirmative Action Representative for the El Paso Division of Safeway, Inc., which includes 60 stores throughout southwest Texas and parts of New Mexico.

Bill Gilcrease has purchased the F. B. White Typewriter Co., handling retail and wholesale sales of typewriters.

Walter Richards is commercial loan officer at State National Bank.

Carolyn Zumr has been promoted to Office Systems Sales Representative in the Xerox Office Systems Division in Dallas, Tex.

Dennis C. Stein is Sales Manager of Kernite Corp. in Dallas.

Raul Cenicerros is Director of Housing for Project BRAVO.

Margrit A. Jay is International Student Advisor and assistant to the director of housing and residential living at Texas Christian University. She earned a doctorate in history from TCU.

Susan Butcher Kammerman lives with her husband **Leonard** in Houston where he teaches in the Houston Independent School District.

Dr. Stephen W. Stafford joined the faculty at University of Houston this fall.

Robert Ortega, Jr. is a supervisory civil engineer with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in El Paso. His wife **Martha**, Class of '70, teaches English as a second language at Hillcrest Jr. High School.

Victor J. Ross, Jr. resides in Troutdale, Ore., and is employed by the U.S. Public Health Service in Portland.

Paula Ellison (M.E. '74) is Regional Training Engineer with Continental Telephone Service Corp. in Victorville, Calif.

CLASS OF 1971:

Louis Morales, Jr. is a resident surgeon at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Ga.

James William Parker is a resident pediatrician at the University of Southern Florida's College of Medicine in Tampa, Fla.

George Scott Cuming IV is a resident pediatrician at Bexar County Hospital in San Antonio, Tex.

Jim Paul, Jr., El Paso Diablo General Manager for the past year, has earned Miner League Baseball's highest award, the "Special Recognition Award," for bringing national attention to baseball in El Paso.

Katherine Kelly (M.Ed. '74) is the chairman of the Science Department at Radford School for Girls. She is winner of the title of Texas Young Career Woman of 1975, given annually by the Texas Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Lt. Hector R. Alvarez is an instructor pilot stationed at Vance AFB, Okla. His wife **Joan** is a UT El Paso alumnus.

Rick Hunsicker is the youngest real estate broker in El Paso, according to records of the El Paso Board of Realtors. He is with Hovious Associates, Inc.

Michael L. McCleskey is assistant trust investment officer at El Paso National Bank.

Alan B. Crouch is a management analyst for the U.S. Army Electronics Command in Princeton, N.J., and is working on a master's degree at Rutgers University.

James Hugo, a teacher in the EPISD, sent a donation to Hutt River Province, located at the western tip of Western Australia, to support that province's efforts to be recognized by the Australian government. After additional correspondence, he was named Doctor of Letters by the government of the new principality.

Elaine Litsey worked as a parole officer in Galveston County while working on a master's degree at the University of Houston.

Richard E. Curtis, Jr. is administrative officer for the New York District Office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and is working on a master's degree at Baruch College of the City University in N.Y.

Lemuel Thurman Mullen teaches fifth grade at O'Donnell School in Fabens, Tex.

Maria Elena Trejo is a speech and hearing therapist for the Ysleta Independent School District.

Ernest A. Montoya is branch manager of the Social Security Office at Gilroy, Calif.

Dr. Jereld D. Malone is in residency at St. Joseph Hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Marc S. Wittenberg is regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Gaylord Reaves is senior operations engineer with Chemical Process Plants, headquarters in Los Angeles, and is working in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. His mother **Renda Jean Reaves** earned a degree in education from TWC in 1962.

Mrs. Carole Bram is on maternity leave from her job as physical education teacher for the brain-injured and the emotionally disturbed children at the State University of New York.

CLASS OF 1972:

Miguel Angel Diaz Fiallos is a Planning Engineer for the San Salvador Electric Light and Power Company in San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America. He writes: "... please never stop sending NOVA ... it is the only communication I have from my University and being so far from it, I miss it very much."

James K. Hunt, Jr. earned a master's degree from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and is now associated with the First National City Bank in New York. His wife is the former **Cynthia Anne Collins**, 1973 graduate of UT El Paso.

Arlene Quenon keeps busy as an El Paso alderman (alderperson? ... alderwoman?) and as the mother of seven children, also vice president of the Mental Health Association, and as a member of the League of Women Voters. Her husband **Max Quenon** has a construction firm.

2nd Lt. Raymond J. Duffy, Jr. is stationed at Altus AFB, Okla.

William F. Pope is laboratory director at St. Joseph Hospital. He is a medical technologist, certified by the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Howard T. Cain teaches history at El Paso Community College.

Moshe Yardeni and his wife are owners of Tony's Cafe in El Paso. She is a 1973 graduate of UT El Paso.

Jaime Olivass, well-known in the local area for his musical talent, is band director at Irvin High School.

Linda Mendoza teaches social studies and languages at Irvin High School. Prior to graduation from UT El Paso, she worked as a student helper in the News and Information Office and still comes by once in a while to say "Hi."

CLASS OF 1973:

David W. Rodgers is a teaching assistant in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature at Washington State University in Pullman, Wash., and the recipient of the Alcoa Fellowship for research and writing his master's thesis on "The Life and Works of Jose Ruben Romero." His mother, **Marie B. Rodgers**, is a former UT El Paso staff member and for several years has worked in the High School Equivalency Program, Department of Education, on the Washington State University campus.

C. A. Klamborowski teaches journalism at Bel Air High School.

Carl H. Green is assistant to the State Board of Insurance in Austin, Tex., and a third year student at UT Law School.

Dan Carter, Jr. is branch manager at the Decatur Office of First Western Savings Assn. in Las Vegas, Nev.

Evangelina Sanchez is resident principal at Wainwright School.

Wilda L. Riley teaches government at La Vega High School in Waco, Tex.

Paul H. Armstrong is data processing supervisor for Cerro Communications Products, a division of Cerro Corp., in Brick Town, N.J.

John W. Young is data research analyst for the Office of Management and Budget, City of El Paso, and will be co-chairman of the Public Service Division of United Way's 1976 campaign.

Capt. Bruce R. Nelson is instructor at the U.S. Army Institute of Administration at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

David Mario Palafox is a medical student at the Universidad Autonoma de Medicina in Guadalajara.

Randolph Nolen is a health inspector for the Training and Licensing Section of the Emergency Medical Services Division of the Texas State Department of Public Health, assigned to the Region II office in Lubbock, Tex.

Cletus G. Michel is assistant superintendent for vocation education in the EPISD.

Richard Van Reet and his wife, the former **Patricia Strickbine**, are both medical students at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

CLASS OF 1974:

Paul F. Jackson is publicity specialist for the United Way of El Paso for the 1976 campaign.

Peggy Kopecky (M.Ed.) teaches vocal music in the EPISD, also performs in concert as a soprano soloist.

Eduardo Cipriano Delgado has been employed for 14 years at El Paso Natural Gas Co. and is a member of the Southwest Football Officials Assn.

Gary Edward Graham is a laboratory director at St. Joseph's Hospital and is registered with the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

2nd Lt. Jesus Beltran is based at Ft. Hood, Tex., having received his commission through the ROTC program at UT El Paso.

Gilda Pena is a speech pathologist with the EPISD.

Walter W. Watson, Jr. is a cost analyst for Works 26 of PPG Industries Automotive and Specialty Fabricating, Glass Division, in Crestline, Ohio.

Joseph R. Felicetti is a budget analyst for General Dynamics Corp. in Quincy, Mass.

CLASS OF 1975:

Chester E. Jordan is a warrant officer in the U.S. Army and was named "Father of the Year" by the Silhouettes civic and social club.

Mary Louise Hudson is doing a one-year internship in medical technology at Providence Memorial Hospital.

Steven C. McAndrew (M.S.) works in the City County Health Dept. as an air pollution chemist, studies toward a master's degree at nights, and plays semi-pro baseball for the Ysleta Indians.

Robert John Bovey is a part-time English instructor at El Paso Community College.

Patricia Rich (M.Ed.) is Deputy Adult Probation Officer, assigned to the Ysleta satellite office where she works with adult offenders who have been placed on probation for misdemeanor and felony offenses.

Mike McKenzie is sales and promotion director of International Christian Television on Channel 8 Cable. While completing his degree at UT El Paso, he taught radio and television classes on campus.

DEATHS

Mrs. Helen L. Dean (1929 etc.), 3831 Mobile, in El Paso, died May 16 in a local hospital. A resident of El Paso for 50 years, Mrs. Dean was a retired school teacher and a Past Worthy Matron of the Harmony East-ern Star.

Mrs. Lois Stiles Masten (1932 etc.), 3231 Memphis St., died May 19. A resident of El Paso for 47 years, she retired from teaching at Bowie High School in 1955.

Mrs. Margaret Holcombe Archer (1952 etc.), 1435 Fewel, died July 13 in a local hospital. She had been a resident of El Paso for 36 years.

Mr. Charles Donald Murphy, Class of 1954, died May 15 at his residence, 5735 Burning Tree. He had lived in El Paso for 25 years.

Mr. Barry B. Doolittle, Class of 1956, 10001 Album, died July 6. A life-long resident of El Paso, he was associated with the Tax Department of El Paso Natural Gas Co., and a veteran of World War II.

Mrs. Evelyn Imle Bratz, Class of 1959, died last March in Camarillo, Calif. Mrs. Bratz was a native El Pasoan.

Miss Nancy Marie Patterson, Class of 1966, Master of Science degree in 1971, died July 21 in El Paso. She was a teacher at Bel Air High School.

Mr. Paul Dehn Gibson, track star at U.T. El Paso, 1969-72, and nationally known professional athlete, was killed in a traffic accident May 23 in El Paso. He was 1970 NCAA high hurdles champion and later played professional football with the Buffalo Bills, Green Bay Packers, and the Dallas Cowboys.

Mr. Estanislado V. (Stanley) Torres, Jr., Class of 1971, died June 22 in San Jose, Calif. where he was football and track coach at Pioneer High School. A native of El Paso, he was a veteran of the Vietnam conflict.

Col. Edwin W. Hubbard (Ret.), who received an M.Ed. degree in 1972, died June 10. The last commander of Biggs Air Force Base, Col. Hubbard retired in 1966 after 27 years of service. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict, and served in the Pentagon and NATO forces in France.

U.S. Army Capt. (Ret.) Emmanuel Frank Fregly, Class of 1973, 5717 Sage Court, died May 6. He had resided in El Paso for 14 years.

Mr. Bruno Tinetti, Class of 1973, died March 19 in Guatemala.

Mr. Carlton (Buddy) Bilbe, Class of 1974, 404 Ramona Ave., died May 26. He was a lifelong resident of El Paso.

Jonathan George Hicks, a student at U.T. El Paso, was killed July 4 in a two-car collision on New Mexico State Highway 37 while he was enroute to his family's cabin in Ruidoso. He was a summer employee at Farah Manufacturing Company.



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