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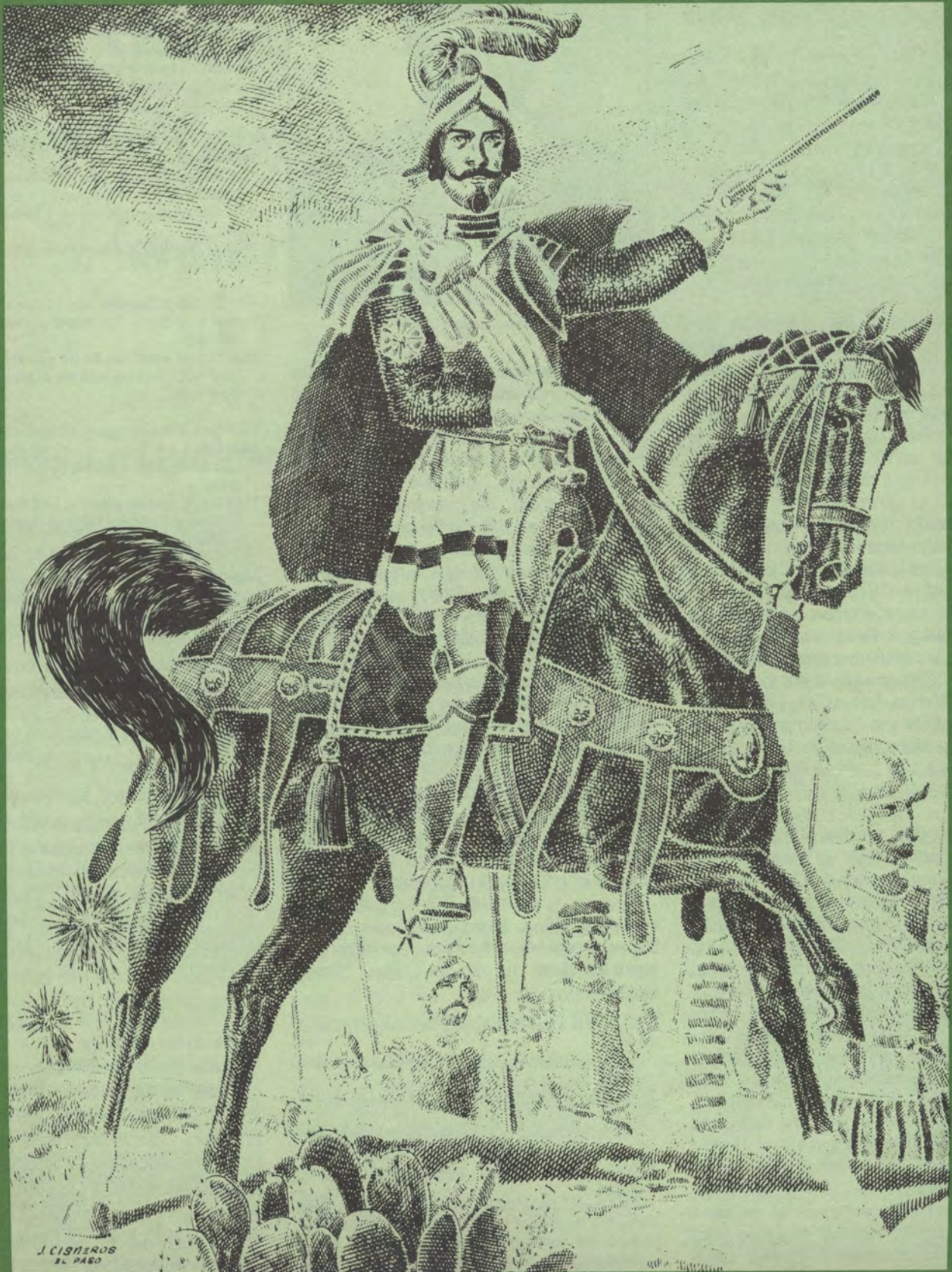
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NOVA

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF TEXAS
AT EL PASO
MAGAZINE



The View From the Hill...

Sonoma State University in northern California dedicated the Ruben Salazar Library on March 3 past and it was a very fine and auspicious occasion, honoring one of the great journalists of the Southwest, and a son of the El Paso-Juarez border. He would have been 50 years old on the day the Library was dedicated in his adopted state.

Salazar, a 1954 graduate in journalism from Texas Western College, worked for the El Paso *Herald-Post* before moving to northern California to report for the Santa Rosa *Press Democrat*, then the San Francisco *News* and, in 1959, the Los Angeles *Times*. It was while with the *Times* that he served as foreign correspondent in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic (where his coverage of the U.S. Marine intervention in 1965 received high national acclaim), and in Mexico City.

In 1968, Salazar presented a report titled "Stranger in One's Land" before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The purpose of the report was to focus attention on the pressing needs of the Chicano community of Los Angeles. He dealt factually but devastatingly with poverty, education, unemployment and discrimination and his report served to clearly illustrate the types of institutional problems confronting Chicanos everywhere.

He was elected chairman of the Chicano Media Council in 1970 and in April that year became news director of KMEX, a Spanish-language television station in Los Angeles, while continuing writing his weekly column on Chicano affairs for the *Times*.

He was killed on August 29, 1970, while covering the Chicano Moratorium, an anti-Vietnam war demonstration in East Los Angeles.

* * * *

Ask and ye shall receive. We mentioned having a partial text of the "Mining Engineer's Song" in our NOVA file and wondered if somebody had some information on it and its composer/author. **W.T. "Bill" Bartlett** (Mines, '32) sent us the information that the song was adapted from "I'm a ramblin' wreck from Georgia Tech..." and Dr. **Jesse Gavaldon** (Mines, '47) sent us his copy of "The Miner's Digest," the 1946-47 College of Mines student handbook, which contains the full text of the song. At the end of the text is the notation "Compiled by Dean Bevens, '29, Reprinted by the Scientific Club." Then we received a nice letter from none other than **H.D. "Bevo" Bevens** (Mines, '29) himself, sending a copy of the song and this information: "The verses were put together from several sources of songs or rhymes about



Ruben Salazar, 1969

engineers. Several hundred copies of the 'song' were mimeographed and sold by the upperclassmen of the years 1928-29 at ten cents per copy. The entire proceeds was given to the loan fund that Cap Kidd had for needy students. I still have two copies of the song from the original batch of copies....It seems like only yesterday that members of the famous 'purity squad' were checking the activities of the many parked automobiles in the nearby sandpits or gullies. Many of us worked with pick, shovel and hammer helping Cap Kidd build the road around the old Chemistry building and down to the Powerhouse. Our pay was 25 or 30¢ per hour. There are a lot of good memories of teachers and friends that keep returning, especially after reading a copy of NOVA.

"I hope that this letter has been of some help to you in finding the author of the 'Mining Engineer'. And if it is of interest to you, my two daughters graduated from UTEP instead of going up to Aggieland."

And so, a salute to Bill Bartlett, Jesse Gavaldon, Bevo Bevens, and every loyal Miner everywhere. Here's the complete and accurate text to Bevo's "The Mining Engineer":

Here stands a mining engineer with rough and ready crew,

There's not a thing upon this earth that he's afraid to do.

If you want a bridge to Jupiter, or a ten-foot shaft to Hell,

Just ask a mining engineer and he will do it well.

He's a mining, mining, mining, mining, mining engineer,

Like every honest fellow, he likes his whiskey clear. He dearly loves his whiskey, he dearly loves his beer, He's a shooting, fighting, dynamiting, mining engineer.

Here we have a mining man, in either hand a gun, He's not afraid of anything, and never known to run,

And with his belly empty, the damn fool knows no fear;

He's a shooting, fighting, dynamiting, mining engineer.

With dandruff in his whiskers, and dirt behind his ears,

With biscuits in his duffle bag that ain't been touched in years,

So with his belly empty, the damn fool knows no fear, He's a shooting, fighting, dynamiting, mining engineer.

Oh, I'm a mining, mining, mining, mining, mining engineer,

A helluva, helluva, helluva, helluva, helluva engineer,

And like every honest fellow, I take my whiskey clear,

I'm a shooting, fighting, dynamiting, mining engineer.

Oh, if I had a daughter, sir, I'd dress her up in green, And send her to the Aggies to coach their football team.

But if I had a son, sir, I'll tell you what he'd do, He'd yell, "To Hell with the Aggies!" like his daddy used to do.

He'd be a mining, mining, mining, mining, mining engineer,

Like every honest fellow, he'd drink his whiskey clear,

He'd dearly love his whiskey, he'd dearly love his beer, He'd be a shooting, fighting, dynamiting, mining engineer.

—Editor

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Cover: "Coronado" by Jose Cisneros.

Back cover: Gary Massingill, UT El Paso's first doctoral degree recipient (in Geological Sciences) received his hood at Commencement exercises May 12. From left, President Templeton, Bishop Patrick Flores (seated), Dr. Massingill, and Dr. W.N. McAnulty.

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Dr. Frank Williams & the Nag Hammadi Papers

by Nancy Hamilton

In Irving Wallace's novel, *The Word*, the publication of a long-lost biography of Jesus written by his brother, James, brings about a worldwide renewal of Christianity and inspires preachers to new heights of oratory. Translations of "The Gospel According to James" are released simultaneously in several languages, with news of their publication announced on international television by representatives of major Christian church groups.

The idea for the book, says Dr. Francis (Frank) Williams of the UT El Paso Religion faculty, is entertaining, but Bible scholarship just doesn't work that way in real life.

What does happen, he found as a member of a team working on ancient manuscripts, is that scholars labor for years on translating and interpreting the documents. When their work is finally published, they and other scholars discuss it in their specialized journals. Then they spend more years applying historical perspective to their results.

Dr. Williams was one of the translators of a collection of papyrus documents dating from the third century A.D. which were discovered in Egypt in 1945. Coincidentally, the document which Dr. Williams translated, "The Apocryphon of James," is attributed to the same brother of Jesus as the fictional gospel in Irving Wallace's novel. The translation of the documents was published in 1977 by Harper & Row as

The Nag Hammadi Library in English. While Wallace's novel was about a single manuscript, the Nag Hammadi papers—so-called for the location in the Nile Valley where they were found—number 52 tracts or short writings. They were in Coptic, the Egyptian language written in Greek characters. Several of them, including "The Apocryphon of James," "The Gospel of Thomas," "The Dialogue of the Savior" and others, contain accounts of Jesus speaking to his disciples. Some are sayings similar to those found in the four New Testament gospels, but in general the writings represent the Gnostic point of view.

Gnosticism as a Christian movement, says Dr. Williams, dates from the first or second century A.D. Traditionalists among the Christians regarded many Gnostic ideas as heresy and, until the discovery of various manuscripts in the 20th century, much of what was known about the Gnostics came from the early critics of the movement.

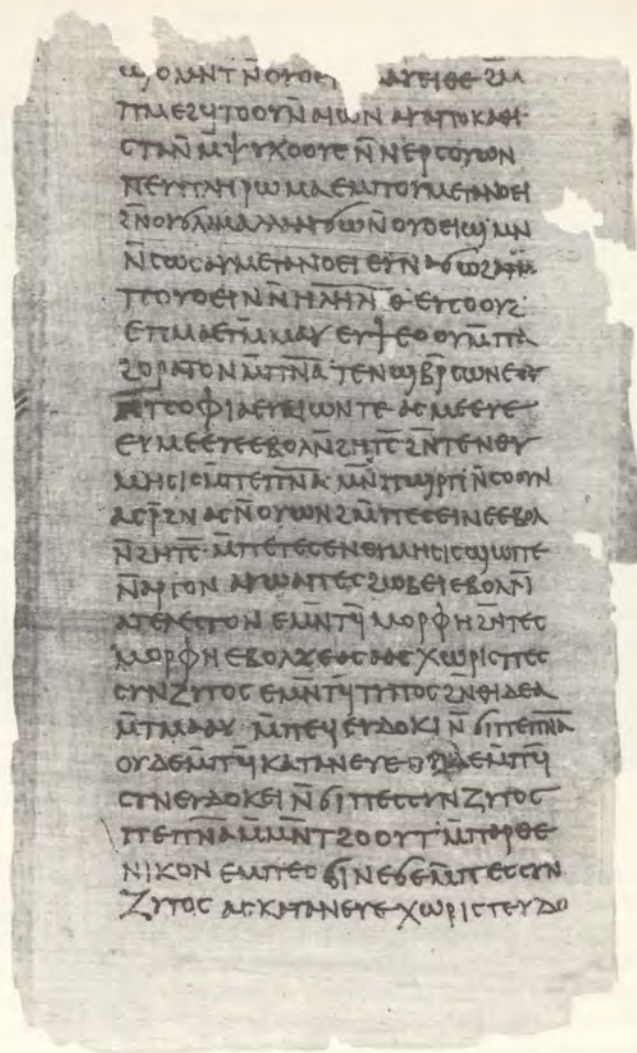
"The idea of Gnosticism," explains Dr. Williams, "is that man is a spark of the divine who got stuck in the dirty matter down below on earth and can rescue himself by finding out who he is. That's what he knows, the term coming from *gnosis*, Greek for knowledge. Then he can return to the higher place from which he came. Since all the sparks came from the same divine place, when they go back all become

one. Its appeal is that it both satisfies a universal craving for unity and offers a beautiful answer for death in that the person returns to the place he came from."

In the days when the Gnostics flourished, he continues, the earth was believed to be the center of the universe. The Gnostics taught that there were spheres or heavens piled one above the other, with much interest in the populations dwelling at the various levels. The heavens became more rarified as they reached upward, ultimately reaching an unknown ineffable god. "This was a common conception of divinity in early centuries—Plato and the Neo-Platonists, among others, shared it—and there was endless theology about the various steps between God and the world."

The Gnostic writings about Jesus often picture him in the role of offering secret teachings which help his listeners understand their true divine origin and destiny and encourage them to strive to rise above the corruption of life in a physical body.

Dr. Williams, a member of the UT El Paso faculty since 1976, became involved



△
ABOVE: A manuscript page written in Coptic, the Egyptian language in Greek characters, with no divisions between words and all in capital letters. (Photo by Basile Psiroukis, courtesy Institute for Antiquity and Christianity, Claremont, California)



Dr. Frank Williams

in the translation team quite by accident.

"About a dozen years ago," he recalls, "I gave a paper at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature in Berkeley. Dr. James Robinson of the Claremont Graduate School, who leads the Nag Hammadi Research Project there, gave a progress report on the translating of the documents into English. I realized that this could be very important for Biblical scholarship and wanted to get involved. So I went home and learned Coptic—it's not hard if you've done a few languages—and offered my services to Robinson as a novice Coptologist."

While Dr. Williams speaks modestly of his own achievements, he is a Harvard graduate (summa cum laude), completed two theological degrees at Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary in Wisconsin; a Bachelor of Hebrew Letters at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; and his doctorate in theology at Oxford University where he was a Fulbright Fellow. In his black clerical garb, he looks more like the friendly rector of the neighborhood Episcopal church than a Biblical scholar and teacher.

At the time he joined the translation team he was headmaster of St. Michael's School in Tucson. When Dr. Robinson called to invite him to a meeting at Claremont, California, he eagerly accepted. His first assignment was writing footnotes, where his skills in Greek were valuable in translating passages from the writings of the early church fathers.

Then he was given some Coptic documents to work on. The 1977 English translation includes his version of "The Apocryphon of James," which was the second translation of that work into English, and his introductions to both that work and "The Concept of Our Great Power." Cur-

rently he is completing an annotated version of the "Apocryphon" which will appear as part of a series of books providing not only the English translations but extensive notes and the texts of the original Coptic documents.

The "Apocryphon" (Greek for "secret book") purports to be sayings of the resurrected Christ to James and Peter. It may have been written in Egypt in the third century A.D., or possibly earlier. Its relationship to the Gnostic philosophy is not as clear as that of some other tractates in the Nag Hammadi library. And while most of them are Gnostic, at least two represent the orthodox Christian point of view and one is a portion of Plato's *Republic*. "The translation from Greek to Coptic is so poor, the team of scholars did not recognize Plato's work at first," says Dr. Williams.

Titles of the Nag Hammadi tractates suggest sources from Biblical, Jewish, Egyptian and other lore. The writers, says Dr. Williams, liked to use obscure terms, mysterious language that implied that they had secret knowledge. The annotated translations now being prepared will clear up some of this confusion for readers, he adds.

As an Episcopal clergyman as well as a Bible scholar and teacher, Dr. Williams has examined with great interest the portions of the Nag Hammadi documents that refer to Jesus. "What I have seen," he observes, "expresses itself to me as Gnostic editing of what is already in the New Testament. If

there is any fresh information about Jesus or his teachings in Gnostic literature, it is not on the surface."

There are others, he hastens to add, who disagree, especially those who feel "The Gospel of Thomas" may represent an independent tradition of Jesus' sayings. He believes that some of the documents about Jesus, such as the one he translated, grew up through an oral tradition in Gnostic circles, which later attributed the words to Jesus.

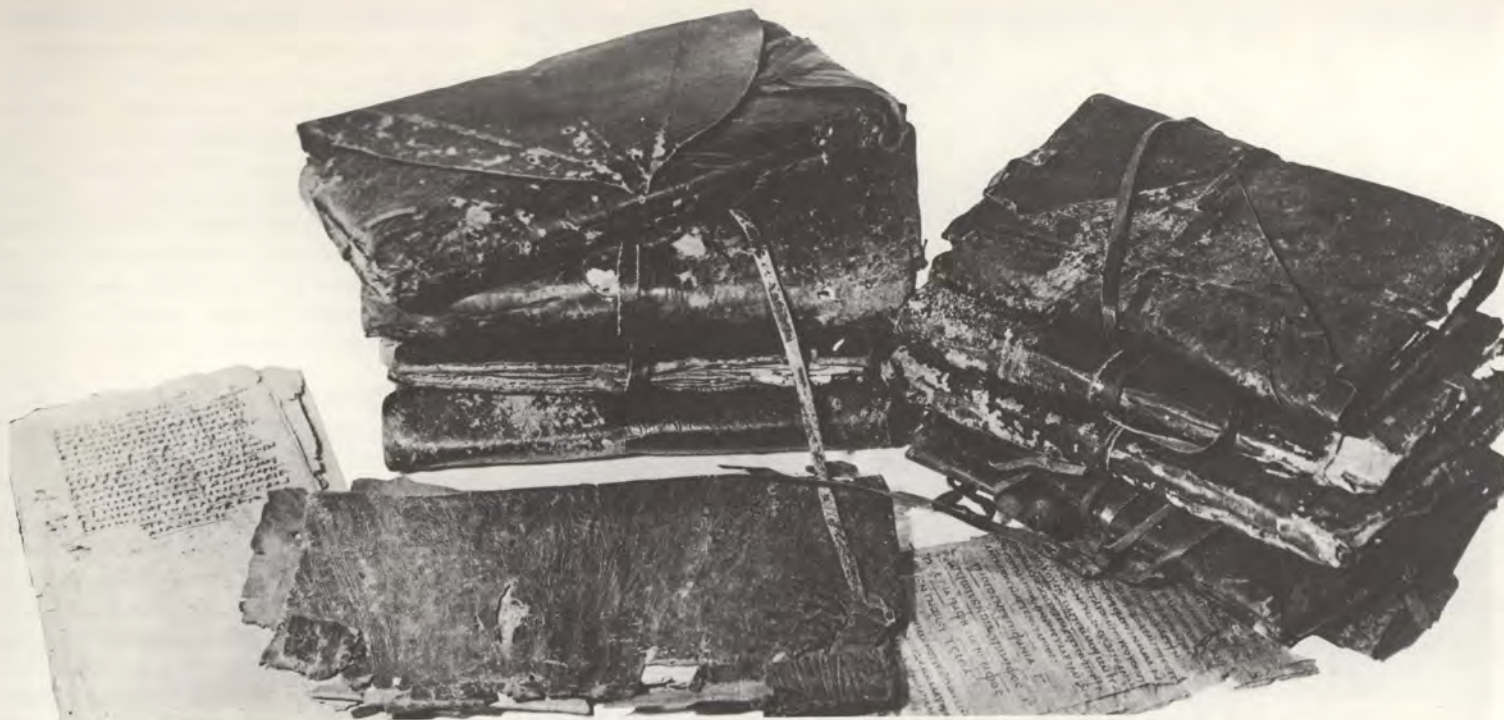
The Nag Hammadi books were in the library of a group of monks who lived at Chenoboskeion on the right bank of the Nile in a monastery founded by Pachimius, a great organizer of religious communities in Egypt during that period. They appear to have had a good deal of use by the monks. Gnosticism represented a departure from the conventional Christianity of the monks, and some New Testament epistles and other works of the time were highly critical of the Gnostics. The 30-member scholars' team wondered why orthodox monks would collect and use books that were considered heretical by their church.

"Several suggestions have been made by my colleagues," says Dr. Williams. "For one thing, these writings take a very ascetic view of life, which monks would find acceptable. Also, the monks may not have been well enough educated to recognize these books as heretical."

Athanasius, a champion of orthodoxy and patriarch of Alexandria, about the middle of the fourth century decreed that all



Egyptian papyrus



The complete Nag Hammadi Library of papyrus manuscripts in original leather bindings, found in Egypt in 1945. (Photo by Jean Doresse, courtesy Institute for Antiquity and Christianity, Claremont, California)

heretical literature must be destroyed. Apparently the monks at Chenoboskeion were too fond of these particular documents to burn them, which was the accepted way of disposing of books that contained divine names. Instead, they respectfully sealed the collection in a large jar and hid it in a cave, where it was preserved in Egypt's dry climate. Two Egyptian villagers found the jar concealed behind a boulder in 1945. Probably 13 books were in the original find, but some of the pages were lost. The surviving 12 leather-bound papyrus books went through many hands in several countries before being reunited in the Coptic Museum of Old Cairo where they are now kept.

"We haven't fared as well as the Dead Sea Scrolls researchers in one sense," observes Dr. Williams. "They were able to locate the cave where the original scrolls were found in jars by shepherds in 1947, and additional manuscripts were discovered in other caves in that area. In the case of the Nag Hammadi documents, we don't know exactly where they were hidden—and one boulder looks pretty much like another along the Nile Valley cliffs."

Translations from the Coptic began appearing in 1956. One of the best known in English is "The Gospel of Thomas," published separately in 1959 and also found in the 1977 collection. In the early 1960's officials of UNESCO and the Egyptian government worked out arrangements for international cooperation in the translation and publication of the documents.

Now that the Nag Hammadi documents are available in translation, scholars are examining them for possible answers to various technical questions, including one about the influence of Gnosticism on the doctrine of the divinity of Christ. "This has

been kicking around in New Testament scholarship since about 1900," says Dr. Williams. "Although the Nag Hammadi manuscripts were found only in 1945 and another significant group of Gnostic works in 1930, other sources of information about the Gnostics have been available for a long time. In recent years, a school of thought has developed which suggests that the idea of the divinity of Christ could have originated with an Iranian myth about the first man. After comparing some of the terms which figure in that argument with the use of the same terms in the Nag Hammadi documents, I do not find any new support for the myth theory."

Do the manuscripts reveal anything new about the epistles of the New Testament that are critical of the Gnostics? Do they tell of a Son of Man (a popular Gnostic phrase) or other pre-Christian redeemer figure? Do they offer anything significant about Jesus and his teachings? These questions and many others are keeping researchers busy.

As a result of his work on the Nag Hammadi materials, Dr. Williams has developed a deep interest in Gnosticism which has led him into another project, the first translation into English of a fourth century work on heresy written by Epiphanius. Archbishop of Cyprus about 364-402, Epiphanius wrote much about the Gnostics in "The Medicine Chest," a history of heresy and how Christians should reply to heretics. The Institute for Antiquity in Christianity, which is bringing out the series of annotated Nag Hammadi studies, also will publish some other Gnostic-related works including Dr. Williams' translation of Epiphanius.

Serving on the Religion faculty involves not only teaching courses but some

counseling of students and working with them in activities related to the religion program. Dr. Williams and others in the group serve without academic rank and are paid by their religious affiliates; the program operates at no cost to the University. They are nominated by their religious bodies and approval of the University is given through academic channels as for all other faculty members.

Liberal Arts Dean Ray Small, under whose college the Religion program operates, says the University is "very fortunate to have people of very high professional caliber as members of the religion faculty."

Among courses Dr. Williams teaches is New Testament Greek. While teaching ranks near the top of his favorite activities, he admits with a wry smile that he could easily spend 12 hours a day in research.

"There's no money in it, of course, but just look at the opportunities ahead! We're just at the beginning of interpreting what the Nag Hammadi documents mean. We have a great deal to learn about where they fit into the history of the church. For example, it has been said for years that the actual making of the New Testament may have been a response to spurious New Testament documents gathered by a second century Gnostic. There have been claims that the Apostle's Creed is full of anti-Gnostic language, since the Gnostics found it difficult to accept the death of Jesus or even the reality of his body, and the Creed could be an insistence on the reality of his human nature. We have much to explore here that throws light on the development of Christianity in Egypt, as well. Yes, I could spend 12 hours a day in research and just scratch the surface of all I'd like to do!" □

El Ind.
Emiliano Zapata.

The long-awaited day came on October 26, 1914.

Gen. Emiliano Zapata, who at first had refused to take part in the National Revolutionary Convention, finally sent his delegates to join in the deliberations at Aguascalientes.

The Zapatistas looked like a troop of soldiers tiptoeing across a dangerous defile, remarked the convention's recording secretary, Vito Alessio Robles. Once the business began, they applauded by stamping their rifle butts on the floor; when speeches touched off their emotions, the men fired pistol shots at the ceiling. One of the Zapata delegates was described by a dignitary as being "dressed like the driver of a pulque wagon."

"Land and justice!"

"Land and liberty!"

"Viva Zapata! Viva Villa!"

Their shouts punctuated the arguments of the conference for four days. Finally, on October 30, the convention voted to retire Gen. Francisco Villa, military leader in the north, and Venustiano Carranza, chief of government, in favor of a new provisional president who might bring peace.

Minutes of this historic conference of Mexico's revolutionary period, signed by the secretary, Vito Alessio Robles, are among documents in the Gen. Carlos Reyes Avilez Papers which were given to The University of Texas at El Paso Library on March 15. The presentation was made by the general's son, Salvador Reyes, who has been engaged in an international research project at UT El Paso while completing his degree work in Ciudad Juarez. Gen. Reyes Avilez served as a close associate of Zapata and as a historian of the revolution.

"I am very pleased to see these papers, which are of international interest, in an institution such as this University," young Reyes told the audience at the presentation ceremony. "They can be preserved here for the historians of the Americas. The names of my father, now deceased, and my mother, still living, are honored through this Collection, which will be cared for as a gesture of friendship and mutual regard for the importance of history as a means of building understanding between friends and neighbors."

His mother resides in Ensenada, Baja California.

Cesar Caballero, head of Special Collections and Archives at the Library, describes the papers as "small in number but great in importance." The Library is preserving them on microfilm, with copies to be made available to other universities in Mexico, the United States and elsewhere. "Other documents," Caballero adds, "have become available for research in Mexico which supplement these papers in giving a better understanding of the Zapata movement."

Located next door to Pancho Villa's area of influence, the University has acquired numerous books and papers about his role in the revolution in northern Mexico. Materials are not so locally plentiful, however, about Zapata, who operated in the south. An Indian tenant farmer from Morelos, he was in his late twenties when he took up the cause of land reform. He recruited an army of peasants in 1910 in support of Francisco I. Madero's move to unseat Porfirio Diaz. After Madero's election to the presidency in 1911, Zapata withdrew his support of the new administration when it appeared that the agrarian reform he sought would not be accomplished. In November of that year he and his followers drew up the *Plan de Ayala* which provided that one-third of the land of large proprietors would be distributed to the people, with specific punishments for failure to comply. Gen. Pascual Orozco was favored as leader for a new revolution.

By the time of the 1914 convention at Aguascalientes, Venustiano Carranza had become the head of government, but he had lost the confidence of the revolutionary groups, who hoped to build a new government and bring peace through the conference. Zapata at first turned down the invitation to be represented at the meeting, but after conferring with Villa agreed to send a delegation. He was insistent that the *Plan de Ayala* be considered by the conference, since his ongoing purpose as a revolutionary was to accomplish the reforms he considered the peasants' greatest needs. The convention chose as a compromise head of government Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, dubbed by the Zapatistas

"the accidental president." Carranza refused to accept this decision and removed his Constitutionalist provisional government to Puebla. Villa also refused to retire, as suggested by the delegates, responding that they should have both him and Carranza shot if they wanted to remove them.

Although the convention had begun with the hope that peace might be effected through a new government, the fighting was to continue nearly three years longer, until the adoption of the 1917 constitution.

Salvador Reyes, who with his mother gave the papers to the University Library, was named after an uncle who was personal secretary to Zapata. His father was co-author and author of a number of books about the revolution. His *History of Mexico* was published in English in 1962.

It was his uncle who reported Zapata's assassination after narrowly escaping with his own life on April 10, 1919. Pablo Gonzales was leader of a force opposing Zapata. One of his officers, Col. Jesus Guajardo, contacted the peasant leader, in



Zapata

dicating that he wanted to desert the Federalists and join the Army of the South. At their first meeting, the colonel gave Zapata a fine horse as a gesture of friendship. A second meeting was arranged. As Zapata and the ten men he took with him entered a courtyard, Guajardo's troops opened fire and felled the popular revolutionary leader and two of his men. Salvador Reyes Avilez conveyed the news to Gen. Gillardo Magana, who had been left in charge of the headquarters of the Zapata forces.

Gonzales had the bullet-riddled body publicly displayed through Zapata's home region of Morelos, but many of his devoted followers refused to believe that he could die. Legends persisted for many years that Zapata still rode the trails of southern Mexico.

Among papers in the Reyes collection are:

Three documents signed by Zapata—a telegram; a letter to Jose I. Robles, secretary of the army and navy, dated December 29, 1914; and a memo to the army paymaster dated January 27, 1916.

A decree by Antonio J. Villarreal, governor and military commander of the state of Nuevo Leon, about the role of cultivable land in the revolutionary movement, dated June 25, 1914.

Carranza's statement of October 24, 1914, refuting Villa's manifesto.

Minutes of the Aguascalientes convention dated October 28, 1914, when delegates discussed the *Plan de Ayala* with various revisions; also minutes for October 29 and November 2.

A copy of a letter from U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing dated August 11, 1915. Joined by ambassadors from Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, Lansing urged Zapata to arbitrate for peace.

Handwritten memoirs of Gen. Reyes Avilez.

A copy of a speech given by the general on April 10, 1944, at a ceremony honoring Zapata.

Of particular importance, according to Richard Estrada, a UT El Paso graduate currently pursuing a history doctorate at the University of Chicago, is a letter written by Zapata to Villa in late autumn of 1913. Not only is it extraordinary to find correspondence between the two most important populist leaders of the revolution, says Estrada, but the letter refers to something historians are only now beginning to learn much about: the extent of agrarian reform in Villa's plans for the north. "Zapata's reference to Villa's projected land reform is extremely important in drawing conclusions about the nature of Villa's movement," he says. "Historians are finding more evidence lately of strong agrarian tendencies in the northern movement as well as the southern; previously they thought the movement was centered in the south."



Lolling in the Presidential Chair is Villa, to his left, Zapata.

Estrada says public interest in serious studies of the Mexican revolution is mushrooming. "It takes a generation or two for the emotions of the people to cool off enough that students of the period can take a dispassionate look at the events as they occurred. Currently there is considerable interest in this period by historians on both sides of the border."

The collection has a number of other papers of value to historians. Processing of the documents was still under way after the microfilming was completed in April.

Zapata, says Dr. W. H. Timmons, UT El Paso professor emeritus of history, is seen by historians as "the truest and purest personality of the revolution in his dedication to principles. He was not out for personal gain."

While Gen. Carlos Reyes Avilez was an important figure in Mexico's history, his son is already winning acclaim on his own. Last November he was among 25 university students from throughout the nation who went to Mexico City to be presented scholarship awards of recognition from President Jose Lopez Portillo. On December 11 he graduated from the Escuela Superior de Agricultura "Hermanos Escobar" in Ciudad Juarez where his grade average was 97 of a possible 100. He majored in plant science, with a research goal of working on commercial cultivation of the *jojoba* plant. It produces an oil, he says, that is virtually indistinguishable from sperm whale oil.

Currently he is teaching at the Agricultura and has applied for a grant for *jojoba* research. "It will take me about two to four years to complete that work," he estimates, "and after that I'd like to work toward a Master's degree at the University of Arizona at Tucson on desert shrub genetics."

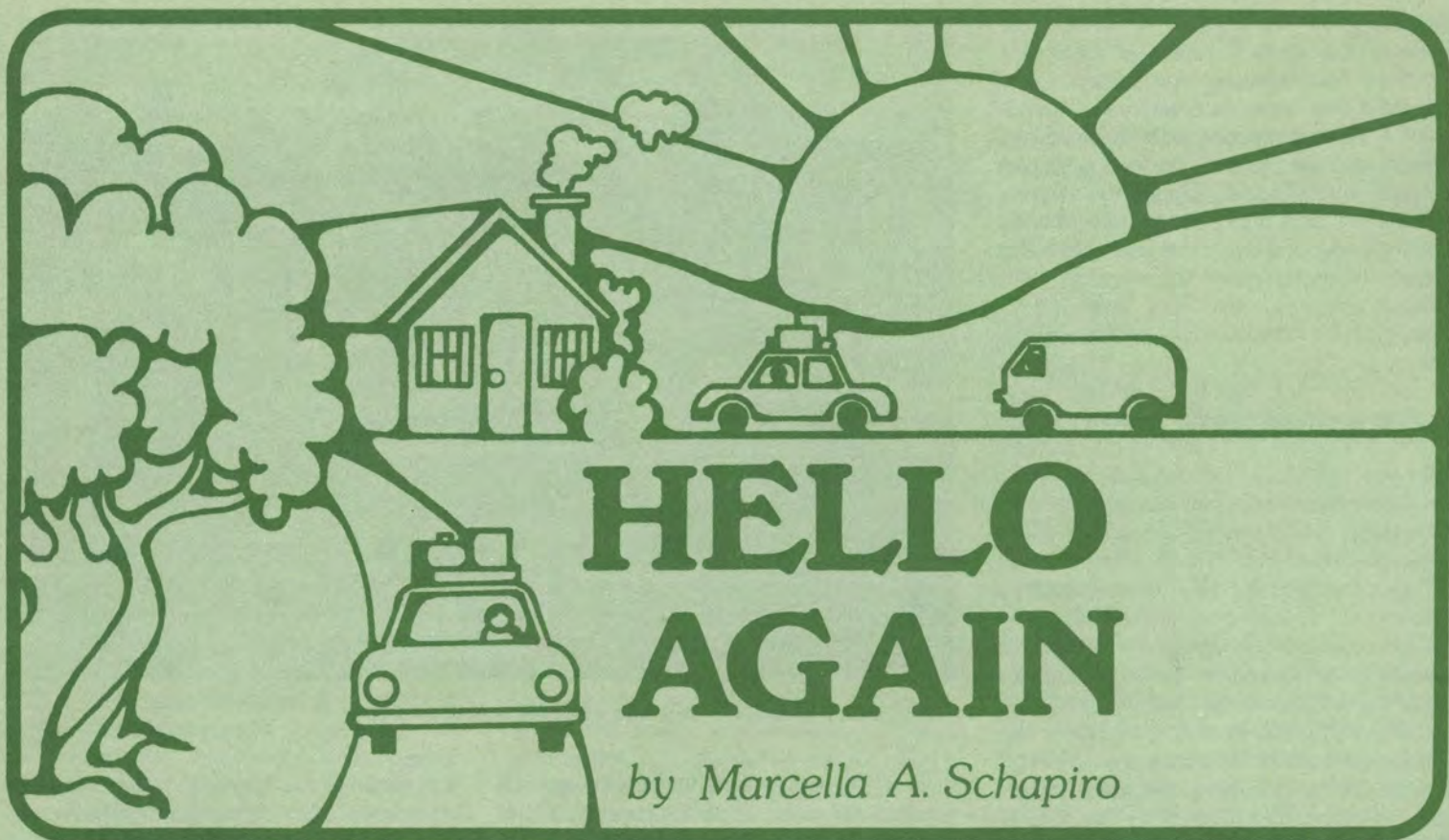
He wants to help develop a frost resis-

tant strain of the *jojoba*, a desert plant that environmentalists hope can be grown commercially in order to reduce the killing of sperm whales. "The supply now is very limited and the *jojoba* is still a wild plant," Reyes explains. "By improving the genetic stocks, it is expected that *jojoba* could be cultivated in the deserts of this area."

Reyes' relationship with UT El Paso, which ultimately led him to present his father's papers to the Library, is also research oriented. As a student at the Agricultura, he was involved in the cooperative study by that institution, UT El Paso and two other Juarez schools, of pollution problems of the El Paso-Ciudad Juarez area. Other participants are the Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Ciudad Juarez and the Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juarez (NOVA, September 1973, March 1976) He was a member of the team examining tissues from persons undergoing surgery in Juarez hospitals, seeking information on contamination due to pesticides. The studies revealed some of the highest rates of pesticides in human tissues in the world. Later steps in the research call for determining the sources of contamination and establishing precautions in order to avoid future contamination.

The tissue research was conducted in laboratories of the UT El Paso Department of Civil Engineering, where Dr. Howard Applegate heads the UT El Paso component in the cooperative program. Although Reyes this spring had a rigorous teaching schedule, Dr. Applegate said he continued to visit the laboratories regularly in order to keep in touch with the progress of the work.

"Besides being a very fine scholar, Salvador has an amazing capacity for hard work," observed Dr. Applegate. "It wouldn't surprise me to see him become president of Mexico some day." □



HELLO AGAIN

by Marcella A. Schapiro

*Your children are not your children....
You are the bow from which your children
as loving arrows are sent forth.*

I'm reading Kahlil Gibran and thinking to myself: What does he know? Arrows. What arrows? My arrows, all three, turned into boomerangs. The Prophet speaks from such wisdom? If your children are not your children, so whose children are they? Who wants them besides their own flesh and blood? To tell the truth, there is a slight doubt in that area from time to time. It depends on just how we are feeling about their activities in life—which reminds me of how their father and I used to pass ownership of them back and forth during their college years. That was the time between the late sixties and early seventies when each phone call and every letter came accompanied by a new shock wave. The communication about our kids went something like this:

"He's your son—no son of mine makes granola crepes and carries a purse."

"She's getting married in a meadow? So what's new? She's got your genes."

"That son of yours, a chip off the old block: he's changed from dental school to photography. What does he know from a dollar?"

It has turned out that for the past ten years I have been preparing farewell dinners on a regular basis. My arrows are sent forth. They discover America, not to mention Europe, Asia and Africa, and come home to their old bedrooms. This does not necessarily mean our children are failures. God forbid! It could be worse, like the Oedipal complex I read about. There is a

simpler answer. They come home to save money.

Just in case you haven't heard there are plenty of people suffering from a sickness—The Empty Nest Syndrome. Our children, God bless them, have kept us from enduring this terrible depression. It only happens to parents whose children make it out there and stay out there. Once in awhile some come home to recoup. Some, they should live and be well, marry and have children and relieve their parents' loneliness by dropping off the little ones for an undetermined time. This has not been our lot in life.

Like our parents before us, my husband and I figured when our children went off to college that was the final flight. It has turned out that for the last few years the dog starts to wag her tail and grin no matter who walks through the front door. She was a regular watchdog who turned into a pussycat. Well, that's life, or as they say, we're hanging loose. One thing is for sure—we're hanging. We have relieved our depression slightly by taking a good look at the neighbor's children. At least we have family unity. Boy, do we have unity.

When the kids began to show up in their worn-out cars, a cat with different colored eyes and brand new philosophies, we decided there was only one answer: Coming back home is the life-style of the seventies. In the fifties the kids went to college and got married when they graduated or else took an apartment with a friend at least of the same sex. In the sixties (it would be better to forget the sixties—such rebellion), we had the flower children. So what became of them? Today they're con-

verting us from shredded wheat to wheat germ, from *Time* to *Rolling Stone* and from club soda to Perrier. We're from the old school, my husband and I, and maybe we're smart enough to understand and enjoy them, but to be honest, identification doesn't come easy.

Why do we let them in? Is it because we love to have them all under one roof? Is it that we had those two wonderful years between 1976 and 1978 alone together and we got sick and tired of the togetherness? Could it be that we needed them to descend on us to add pleasure and new vision to our sunset years? Don't believe it! Reading *Newsweek*, *Fortune* and *Bazaar* wasn't enough. We needed to learn from them about change. I'll tell you what we are learning.

You are what you eat. I wish I was what I used to eat. I am aching for a hamburger and fries. I get heartburn nightmares from my dream wishes of hot corned beef and dill pickles. Today I offer steamed wok-cooked meals that get raves from everyone but my husband—the provider. Saturday Night Live. Side by side, my husband and I viewed the Bijou Theater every Saturday night for years from our king-sized bed. Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young, John Barrymore and his older brother, Fay Wray and Tyrone Power. Today, the complete family unit, all five of us on the same roomy bed, laugh our heads off at the antics of Gilda Radner and John Beluchi.

It's also not unusual when we are included in their friends' parties but lately I get a little nervous. At a recent get-together a complete stranger offered me a

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Books / south by west

EARLY TRAIL DRIVES IN THE BIG BEND

by W.D. Smithers

El Paso: Texas Western Press, \$4
(Southwestern Studies Monograph
No. 55)

Wilfred Dudley Smithers, 83, lives in El Paso—not far from the University campus, in fact—and is a pioneer in a number of ways, not the least of which is as photographer and historian of the Big Bend and U.S.-Mexico border country. He began his photography work in the 1915-1920 era when he served as a mule packer with the U.S. Army in the Marfa-Lajitas area above the Big Bend, and his monograph is a record of some of the trail drives he witnessed and photographed. The book contains 24 of Smithers' splendid photos, including the record of J.A. Stroud's 1916 cattle drive; John R. Blocker's in 1914, the Gage Ranch drive of 1935 and others. Among unforgettable pictures in the book are two of Will Rogers which Smithers' made on October 20, 1926, at the Old Trail Drivers' Reunion in San Antonio. In one of the photos, Rogers is seated at a table, surrounded by four grim women, one of which is clearly berating him. Smithers says the fierce lady in the fur-collared coat leaning pugnaciously toward Rogers is Mrs.



R.R. Russell who got mad at a Rogers' joke. Will had said: "When these drives started, their herds were small, but the further along the trail, the herd became larger. By the time they got out of Oklahoma, there wasn't any Indian there that had any cattle left." Mrs. Russell didn't see the humor in it and informed Rogers that "My husband

was no cattle thief. Don't insinuate that he was." Smithers says it was the "only known time that any person got mad at Will Rogers."

This is an enjoyable and valuable addition to the Southwestern Studies Series of TWPRESS.

—Hugh T. Coltrane

NEW MEXICO COURTHOUSES

by Donald W. Whisenhunt

El Paso: Texas Western Press, \$3
(Southwestern Studies Monograph
No. 57)

Dr. Whisenhunt, professor of history and vice president at Texas Eastern University in Tyler, may have struck upon a uniquely effective method for studying county history: study the county courthouses. Here he examines the 32 New Mexico counties—ranging in size from Los Alamos (108 square miles) to Catron (6,897 square miles) and in population density from Bernalillo (270.1 persons per square mile) to Catron again (.03). The author says, in providing a mini-history of each county (and a photograph of each county courthouse) that "The courthouses of the individual counties reflect the history of the local area in many instances. The histories of the courthouses and their architectural style are as diverse as the population, culture, and history of the state."

The book is loaded with New Mexico lore: Roswell, county seat of Chaves County, was named for Roswell Smith of Omaha, Neb., who was the father of Van C. Smith, one of the founders of Roswell.

Colfax County is the only county in New Mexico named for a Vice President of the U.S.—Schuyler Colfax. Gallup, seat of McKinley County, was named for David Gallup, paymaster for the A&P, later the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, line. Quay County (where Tucumcari is the seat) was named for an eastern politician who was neither president nor vice-president: Matthew Quay, a U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania who was always favorable to the interests of New Mexico. Sandoval County has Bernalillo as its seat and this creates confusion since Bernalillo County is directly to the south with Albuquerque as the county seat.

This is a thoroughly fascinating study and copies should be made available in every county courthouse in New Mexico as well as any place where Southwestern history books are sold.

New Mexico County Courthouses is the 57th monograph in the distinguished line published by Texas Western Press. The Southwestern Studies Series, founded by Dr. S.D. Myres and launched in April, 1963, with *The Municipalities of Northern Mexico* by Leonard Cardenas, has received recognition for being unique in the field of regional history.

—Hugh T. Coltrane

MIMBRES MYTHOLOGY

by Pat Carr

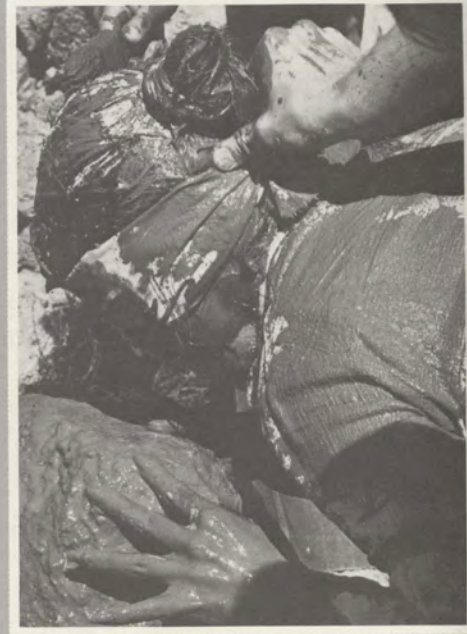
El Paso: Texas Western Press, \$3
(Southwestern Studies Monograph
No. 53)

Pat Carr, who has won several awards for fiction, applies a literary eye to the distinctive pottery of the Mimbres people who lived in the valley near Silver City, N.M., from about 1050 to 1200 A.D. The black-and-white drawings, she believes, depict many myths that survived among

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Kiss the Blarney Stone!



Who says the Irish have a lock on St. Patrick's Day? Who says green corned beef and cabbage washed down with green beer, and people dancing in the streets in leprechaun costumes, is what you do on the sainted March 17?

If you aspire to be an engineer at Mines (to Peedoggies, UTEP), you are blindfolded and you permit your entire body to be coated with molasses, corn meal, garlic extract, raw eggs and a few other unnamable ingredients. You chant the "Mining Engineer's Song" (see "View from the Hill") until you are hoarse. You hike up to the place where your betters have coated the Blarney Stone with a slime of green paint and you press your set of lips to the stone while somebody gently mashes your face to it. Then your pilgrimage is over, you get a handshake, a welcome to the College of Engineering and a can of cold beer.

Now *that's* a St. Patrick's Day. □





Photos and design
by Russell Banks





Liberal Arts & Dean Ray Small

by Jan Beard

Editor's Note: As the following profile by Jan Beard was in production, Dean Ray Small announced that he will retire from the deanship of Liberal Arts as of September 1, 1979, and will serve as professor in the Department of English at UT El Paso. The record of accomplishment of this distinguished educator-administrator is all the more pertinent with his decision, after 16 years as dean, to step down.

A visit to the office of Ray Small, dean of UT El Paso's College of Liberal Arts, might be likened to a field trip to an ant farm. Each member of the staff is efficiently carrying out duties. There is a constant flow of activity and exchange of information. Students bustle in with questions about classes or degree plans. Department chairmen call with queries ranging from the academic to the budgetary.

Dean Small, however, in no way resembles the monarch of the ant kingdom. He does not sit back and let his "soldiers" handle the responsibilities. Instead, his door is open and he is actively involved on all levels—calling upon his 18 years of experience at UT El Paso to help him answer questions, solve student problems when

necessary, advise faculty members, administer the budget, and coordinate the largest College within the University.

He makes his "home away from home" in a large, bright office in the Liberal Arts Building. The bookcase near his desk contains "what I use most often." Since he is currently teaching a Romantic Literature course, he keeps volumes of Keats, Blake, Shelly, Wordsworth and Yeats nearby. "Yeats is my favorite," the silver-haired dean admits. "He was very much a Romantic in his early period." In fact, Dean Small's doctoral dissertation at UT Austin concerned Yeats' use of Irish mythology.

When he "inherited" his present suite of offices, the dean had one of the hallways enclosed and added more bookshelves where he keeps other reference material as well as a collection of the master's theses he has directed.

"I caught seagull fever when *Jonathan Livingston Seagull* came out," Dean Small says, and the evidence is obvious throughout the office in the forms of posters, plaques, and small statues. "I guess there's a little bit of old Jonathan in all of us. He shows us that a person can aspire to higher things and exceed what he thinks are his limits if he is willing to work at it."

A native Texan, Dean Small was born on a farm near Winters, in Runnels County. (If you draw a straight line east from El Paso about 460 miles, that is Runnels County, and Winters, at last count, had a population of about 3,000.) He received his undergraduate degree in English from West Texas State College and earned his M.A. degree in 1941 at the University of Texas at Austin. He served with the U.S. Air Force as an aircraft mechanics instructor, 1942-43 and on active duty in the Navy, 1943-46.

He devoted five years of service to the Texas public schools working both in the classroom and as principal at Wayside High and in the Quail Consolidated Schools and later teaching at Horace Mann School before accepting a position in the English Department at Amarillo College.

There, Dr. Small worked his way up from English instructor to full professor while serving as director of publicity and handling the school's student newspaper. In addition to his load in the English Department, he taught an introductory journalism course and a news gathering and reporting class. At one time, he also served as dean of men.

"I took a year's leave of absence," Dr. Small recalls, "and when I came back, they had hired two people to do the job I had

been doing.'

He completed his Ph.D. in English at UT Austin in 1958.

It was at Amarillo College that he met Joseph M. Ray, and soon after Dr. Ray took over as president of Texas Western College he invited Dr. Small to come "look over the situation." The following June, Dr. Small, his wife Dollee, and the eldest daughter Andra, moved to El Paso where he assumed the duties of assistant to the president as well as professor of English.

"They didn't have a vice president at that time," he explains, "so I did all that. I acted in Dr. Ray's absence. I even held a legislative budget hearing my first year."

He worked with President Ray during what he terms "those pioneer days" when the student enrollment was burgeoning and the academic programs required expansion. Enrollment was 4,771 in the fall of his first year on campus, and gained 500 or more per year through the sixties.

President Ray was succeeded by Acting President Milton Leech until Dr. Joseph Smiley took office. Dr. Arleigh B. Templeton assumed the presidency in 1972. Dr. Small has worked closely with each of these presidents.

"All of them have made very distinctive contributions to the University," he comments.

In 1963, Dr. Small became dean of the School of Arts and Sciences; then, in 1967, when it was divided into four colleges, he assumed command of the College of Liberal Arts. His tenure as dean now totals 16 years.

He smiles as he admits that his years of service probably constitute a record of some kind and then adds, "but not one anyone should emulate."

He explains that the primary key to the success of the College of Liberal Arts throughout the years has been the people.

"That first year, I counted the Ph.D.'s every night to see whether we had gained or lost any," he muses. "We were actively recruiting.

"We still have some of the faculty from then, and they are fine people. We've added a great many faculty members with good qualifications. Some are nationally known. The College has grown, and the faculty is stronger now than it's ever been." (There are now three times as many students enrolled in the College as there were in 1963; Dean Small coordinates the efforts of 17 department chairmen and program directors.)

"The only way to stay sane," he explains, "is to let the chairmen have a great deal of autonomy and make them accept responsibility. They do their jobs well."

The College of Liberal Arts growth is such that he must let his department chairmen and program directors know of meetings a week in advance so that all schedules can be arranged accordingly. "It's

difficult to get around to all of them and give them all the time they need," he says. "There are so many departments and they are so diverse in their natures that it is difficult for me to know all I want to about each one."

There are also budgets to worry about. Department chairmen compile budgets for their areas of study and submit them to the dean. "We try to talk them over individually," he says. Then, it's up to him to combine them and present them for approval. This process takes place not only for the long terms, but again in preparation for summer sessions.

"I have very capable help. That is what saves my life," he explains.

He speaks of Associate Dean Diana Natalicio, who deals mainly with faculty matters; and Assistant Dean Randolph H. Whitworth, who works more closely with the students, as "mainstays of the College." Dean Small also relies on his Administrative Assistant Janice Waltman, Secretary Gigi Wolf, and Receptionist Corrine Rios to keep things running smoothly.

The value of a liberal arts education is a subject dear to the dean's heart.

"We strive for education of the whole person," he explains. He does admit, however, that in some cases it is more difficult for a liberal arts major to find a job than for those in the more vocationally-oriented areas of study. "But if a person in any occupation has a liberal arts background, he is the one able to advance faster than the

psychology, and sociology. "We didn't even have undergraduate studies in some of these when I joined the faculty," the dean recalls.

In addition, he cites such new undergraduate programs as Social Work, Criminal Justice, and Speech, Hearing, and Language Disorders as impressive steps forward during his tenure.

"But it's the faculty and students who have made these strides possible," and he says new strides and changes are always in the wind.

"The departments have seen and are continuing to see that they cannot stay with the same course and programs. Times change and education must change. In general, we must keep adjusting ourselves to the times. If we don't upgrade and change, we're dead."

The diminutive dean sets aside some time each Sunday morning for a workout on the track at Kidd Field where he jogs his weekly five miles. On August 2 for the past three years, Dean Small has celebrated his birthday by running 10 miles. "I'm really rather proud of that," he smiles. "Each year, I've added a lap. So this year I'll be running 44."

Dean Small has also been a member of the Board of Editors of Texas Western Press since his arrival at UT El Paso in 1961. "The role of the editors has changed quite a bit over the years," he says. "We used to do quite a bit of editing on the manuscripts, but today we do very little of that. Now, I occasionally have the oppor-

"That first year, I counted the Ph.D's every night to see whether we had gained or lost any."

one who is without this background." He also credits liberal arts study as the best preparation for an advanced degree.

Dean Small is quick to point out that liberal arts majors are by no means unemployable. "The Speech, Hearing, and Language Disorders Program places 100 per cent of its graduates, and there are many programs within the College with fine placement records but there are really no accurate figures to tell us the percentages."

The addition of several Master's programs within the College he views as a major accomplishment.

"In 1961, we only had Master's level programs available in education, English, history, and Spanish. Now that number has doubled," he says.

Today, advanced degrees are available in areas ranging from speech, drama, and speech pathology to political science,

tunity to read manuscripts and make recommendations. I get a great deal of satisfaction from that. It means a lot to know what is being published and to be proud of the products."

A family man at heart, he and his wife are the parents of two daughters—Mrs. Andra Wilmet Jr. of Enid, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Marilyn Sherrill of El Paso. They also have four grandchildren and one great-grandchild. □

Jan Beard is a 1968 journalism graduate of UT El Paso. She worked as a reporter for the El Paso Times two years before beginning her teaching career at Andrews, Texas. Since 1970 she has taught at Riverside High School in El Paso, for the past six years teaching journalism and serving as sponsor of publications.

Sailing the GOLDEN HINDE

by Dale L. Walker

In the last month of 1577, a Devonshire yeoman's son named Francis Drake set out from England with five vessels to raid Spanish settlements on the Pacific coast of the New World. He abandoned two of his ships in the Rio de la Plata region of eastern South America and with the remaining three navigated the Strait of Magellan—the first Englishmen to make that terrible passage. A storm drove Drake southward, one of his ships and its crew perished in a storm, another became separated from the expedition's flagship, the *Golden Hinde*, and returned to England.

Drake continued on in the *Hinde* up the coast of South America. He plundered Valparaiso and several smaller settlements; he cut

loose Spanish shipping riding at anchor at Callao; he captured a fabulous Spanish treasure vessel and armed himself with its charts as he ventured north along the South American coast, seeking now a possible passage into the Atlantic.

He sailed as far north along the North American continent as the present state of Washington, then decided to cross the vast Pacific. He sailed the *Hinde* to the Moluccas, the Celebes and to Java; he crossed the Indian Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived back in Plymouth on September 26, 1580, bearing Spanish treasure for his sovereign, Elizabeth. She knighted him aboard his flagship for his great service to the crown and for his circumnavigation of the world.

In the words of Samuel Eliot Morison, Sir Francis Drake "never ceased to work for further humiliation of Spain." He contributed mightily to the defeat of the Armada in 1588, then, in 1595, on an expedition to the West Indies, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea off Nombre de Dios, Panama.

All very interesting, of course, but what has it got to do with UT El Paso?

Enter Jeffrey F. Berry.

Jeff Berry, a 1966 graduate, is the University's only sailing ship sailor. His career in several vessels in virtually every port o'call in



Jeff Berry



Sir Francis Drake



The Golden Hinde Enters the South Sea ~ 6 Sept. 1578

Drawing by Capt. Adrian Small

the Seven Seas we have chronicled in NOVA over the past 12 years. A new chapter came to our attention in early April with a brief letter from Jeff, postmarked San Francisco.

"After a year of survey work in Tampa," Jeff wrote, "I am off once again to sea, this time aboard the *Golden Hinde* as Chief Mate, under Captain Adrian Small. We will be sailing to Japan (non-stop) on April 28 where, in the general vicinity of Nagoya (village of Owesa), we will be engaged to film the 'made for television' production of James Clavell's *Shogun*. The trip across should take around 60 days. After that the owners are considering taking the vessel to England via the Cape of Good Hope in time to reenact the return home of Sir Francis Drake 400 years ago.

"In any event, I have a six-month film contract from Paramount/NBC. The work should be interesting. The vessel is the same one I sailed on in England in 1973. She is still totally lacking in 20th century amenities: no electric lights at sea, no heads, showers, running water, etc., not to mention refrigeration."

We expect to hear from Jeff again, perhaps before the *Golden Hinde* (an English-built replica of Drake's flagship) departs Japan, perhaps not until it reaches Plymouth, via the Cape, if the present tentative plans to retrace Drake's voyage home are realized.

NOVA began chronicling Jeff Berry's voyages in the Fall, 1967, issue, when he was a Quartermaster 2nd Class, U.S. Navy, on the U.S.S. *Litchfield County* (LST 901) in Western Micronesia. In two installments in NOVA, Jeff wrote of such islands as Fais, Sorol, Ngulu, Palau, and Helen Reef—unknown to most people then as now.

Two years later, in "A Dispatch from the *Monte Cristo*," Jeff wrote of his work as mate-navigator on the beautiful three-masted vessel that had been built to resemble an 1835 merchantman, the *Albatross*, reputedly a slaver.

"Sailing in a square rigger," Jeff wrote then, "is the only job in the

world I know of where one absolutely cannot escape immediate responsibility. You have to go aloft to the t'gallant yard to clear a jammed block at 2 a.m. and stay there until you complete the task—even if rain and sea spray are leaking through your oilskins and down your back. Still, it's a life that appeals to me."

Then, in the May-July, 1971, issue of NOVA, we wrote of the "End of the Voyage of the *Endeavor II*," formerly the *Monte Cristo*, now commanded by Captain Jeff Berry. On February 22, 1971, off the northern coast of New Zealand, after a frantic day of heaving seas, driving squalls, zero visibility and up to 60-knot winds, the *Monte Carlo*, newly christened *Endeavor II* (in honor of Captain James Cook's immortal ship), was abandoned. Twenty-four hours after Jeff and his crew were rescued, the pounding 20-foot breakers and vicious winds broke *Endeavor* to kindling, leaving on a sandspit a bedlam of splintered masts, tangled rigging and rent sailcloth in the forlorn remains of the ship's hull.

In September, 1973, we noted that Jeff had signed on the *Golden Hinde* in Appledore, North Devon, England. (In between this and the events off New Zealand in 1971, Jeff served as co-editor of *Otaohiti*, a magazine published in Papeete, Tahiti; contemplated a raft expedition across the Pacific; and worked for several publications in New Zealand.)

In 1976 Jeff sailed on the *Unicorn*, originally a two-master schooner converted to a brig in 1971, and joined the Tall Ships parade into New York Harbor during the American Bicentennial festivities.

After the *Unicorn* came the *Osprey* but we didn't hear much about her and the last time Jeff wrote or called with any details was during his year-long stint as a marine surveyor in Tampa, awaiting another sailing ship voyage.

He's got one now and NOVA will follow the latest Jeff Berry adventure and report on it in a future issue. □

Emeritus: Drs. Thor, Garnsey, McAnulty, Barber

When E. A. Thormodsgaard (better known as Dr. Thor) came to Texas Western College in 1949 as Music Department chairman, classes met in available space in the Centennial Museum and the Library basement. He quickly started an opera program and over the years encouraged the development of programs in strings and ballet. The department had its first real home when Magoffin Auditorium opened in 1951.

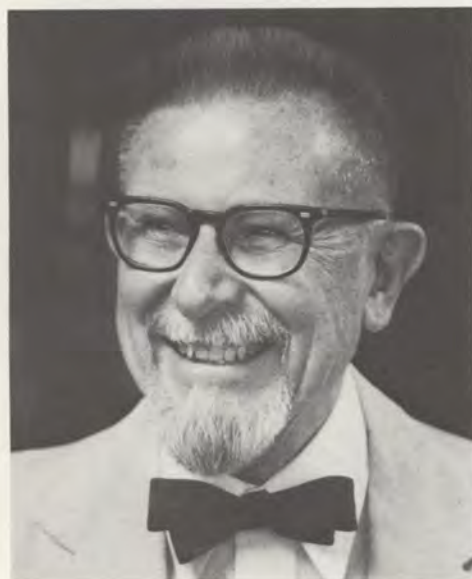
A graduate of Concordia College with M.A. and Ed.D. degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. Thor stepped down from the department chairmanship in 1965 in order to devote more time to his teaching field, voice. He resumed the post from 1972-74, a period of planning for the Fox Fine Arts Center which became the departments' newer and larger home in 1974.

As founder of the El Paso Boys Choir and mentor of dozens of other community and University groups in the arts, Dr. Thor had already established a memorable



Dr. Thormodsgaard

legacy in leadership by the time he retired last August after 29 years on the faculty. He is still involved in community activities and teaches a few voice students. "I didn't intend to be this busy after I retired."



Dr. Garnsey

Clarke Garnsey spent nearly 30 years (including 12 at UT El Paso) as chairman of art departments. Before joining this faculty in 1966, he had served as chairman at Amarillo College from 1949-63 and at Wichita State in Kansas from 1963-66. He shaped the growth of the Art Department in recent years, spurred by the opening of the Fox Fine Arts Center in 1974 with ample classroom and laboratory facilities and exhibition galleries. The Bachelor of Fine Arts degree program was initiated in 1975.

After stepping down as chairman last fall, Dr. Garnsey spent one semester teaching mainly in his specialty of art history. A graduate of Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, he has a variety of creative interests including painting, etching, enameling and ceramics. He was co-founder of the West Texas Art Guild and has always been involved in organizations related to art and architecture. During his years at UT El Paso, he served as president of the local International Designer-Craftsmen. In retirement he is pursuing his interest in preservation of historic buildings.



Dr. McAnulty

Among his many achievements as a professional geologist and teacher, William N. McAnulty can count his role in the successful inauguration of the first doctoral degree program at UT El Paso, whose first student graduated this spring.

He came to the University in 1964 as chairman of the Department of Geological Sciences, continuing in that capacity until 1973 when he moved into full-time teaching. Previously, from 1953-64, he had served as chief geologist for the Dow Chemical Company at Freeport. Earlier he

"The worst sin a school administrator can commit is to take himself too seriously," cautions W. Gerald Barber in his Educational Administration and Supervision Department classes. He developed his own brand of humility in 40 years as an educator by serving many of them as school superintendent in several Texas towns. Whatever the topic in his courses on finance, school law and other specialties, Dr. Barber can turn up an applicable anecdote from his 27 years in public school work.

He is seldom alone in his office; students tend to flock around him with questions, comments, or requests for advice, and he keeps a coffee pot ready for them. A faculty member since 1966, he has chaired the department and has been involved mainly in work with graduate students. His published articles and books cover a wide spectrum of school interests.

In anticipation of his retirement, Dr. Barber and his wife, who celebrated their 41st wedding anniversary in May, opened a book shop on Mesa. The College of Education still has a Dr. Jerry Barber active in the same department; their son, who is with Region XIX Education Service Center, teaches part-time at the University.



Dr. Barber

spent four years as head of the Geology Department at Sul Ross State in Alpine. His professional experience also includes three years as supervisor of production planning and control for Airesearch Manufacturing in Phoenix and four years as supervisor of the Paleontologic-Mineralogic Survey of Texas, sponsored by the state's Bureau of Economic Geology. The author of numerous papers on economic geology, he is interested in research on industrial and metallic mineral deposits. He is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and his Ph.D. is from UT Austin.



Alumnotes by Sue Wimberly

UT El Paso's first overseas alumni chapter was founded in January when Phyllis Clark, director of International Student Services, met with a group of exes in Taiwan.

Daniel Tao, who completed his M.S. in chemistry in 1977, was elected temporary president and Lansing Chen, also a 1977 M.S. recipient in chemistry, was named secretary. Also present was Lihsin Liu (1976 M.S. in electrical engineering).

The alumni told Mrs. Clark that several other exes from Taiwan are pursuing doctoral degrees at institutions including Purdue, Princeton, Iowa State, University of Houston, University of Georgia and University of Virginia.

Mrs. Clarke visited Taiwan at the invitation of the government of the island. She and a group of eight other university representatives from the United States visited the National Taiwan, Tsing Hua, Chiao Tung and Soochow universities, meeting with their presidents, all of whom hold doctorates from the United States. She said that, while UT El Paso does not actively recruit foreign students, she encouraged the university presidents to send their best students to UT El Paso. Usually the students from Taiwan complete baccalaureate degrees at home before seeking higher degrees in the United States, she added.

CLASSES OF 1939-1949:

Ruth Dyer Price Fisher (B.A. '35) and her husband William make their home in Missoula, Montana, and are enjoying their retirement. Ruth has retired after 34 years of teaching, both in El Paso and in Missoula.

William F. Howard (B.B.A. '39) has retired after 38 years with the El Paso Natural Gas Company. He was director, Department of Right-of-Way, and from 1967-68 served as national president of the American Right-of-Way Association.

Mollie Gossett Smith (B.A. '45) received an award in May for 25 years of service with the El Paso Natural Gas Company.

Ann Blaugrund Leeds (B.A. '46) and her husband Louis live in El Paso. They are parents of three daughters and have four grandchildren.

Harold E. "Hink" Moore (1946 etc.), an attorney in Dallas, is a guest lecturer in labor relations at UT Arlington and an arbitrator for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Panel.

Two former UT El Paso students, **Carlos A. Fernandez**, M.D., (B.S. '47) and **Sam Jenkins** (1945 etc.), were honored recently in New York City for their service in World War II. Members of the I and R Platoon, 394th Regiment, 99th Division, they were among 18 men who held a strategic position near Lanzerath, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge. Carlos has practiced medicine since 1952. Sam is the owner of TBL Adjusters. Both live in El Paso.

Herbert K. Brasseur (1947 etc.) and **Evelyn White Brasseur** (B.A. '51) have lived in Anchorage, Alaska, for the past 19 years. Herb is district engineer at the Bureau of Land Management, and until recently both were officers of the court and private detectives. Evelyn writes that their experiences in the Northwest could fill a book.

Louise Walsh Lawson (B.A. '48) has recently moved from Pittsburgh to Bethesda, Maryland. Her husband has been nominated as a commissioner of the Mine Safety and Health Review Commission in Washington, D.C.

Laurance N. Nickey, M.D., (1948 etc.) has been named to the Texas Board of Health.

James F. Elliott (B.A. '48) recently became president of the Sunbelt Agency Inc., an independent insurance agency, in El Paso.

Texas S. Ward (B.S. '49) and **Miladean Shelton Ward** (B.A. '52) make their home in El Paso. Their daughters, Sandra and Deborah, plan to attend UTEP in the fall.

Bill Winter (B.S. '49), who was with Superior Oil Company for 28 years, is now a consulting geologist in Bakersfield, California.

CLASSES OF 1950-1955:

Eliza Mendoza Hill (B.S. '50) has been teaching in El Paso for the past 30 years.

Thelma A. MacWhorter (M.Ed. '50) lives in El Paso and is interested in helping the Alumni Association.

Kenneth L. Chesak, Col./USA, (B.B.A. '51) and his wife Betty make their home in Huntsville, Alabama, where he is assigned to the Missile Research and Development Command, Redstone Arsenal. He has been selected to organize and head the new Systems Management Directorate. They are parents of two sons.

R.K. McMaster, Maj./USA ret., (M.A. '51) is the author of "Adventures of a Junior Military Aviator" which was published in *The Aerospace Historian* last June.

Gloria M. Leon LTC/USA, (B.S. '51), who is stationed at Fort Bliss, writes that she will retire in September after 20 years service and plans to return to UTEP to study.

William B. Williams (B.S. '52) is manager for the Gold Fields Mining Corporation in Shafter, Texas.

Wynnell Dryden (B.A. '52), recently named Business Teacher of the Year for District XIX (NOVA, March 1979), has been further honored as Business Teacher of the Year for the State of Texas.

Jerome W. Campbell (B.S. '53) is a surveyor and civil engineer. He and his wife Bobbie Marie live in Ballinger, Texas.

Daisy Culley Meacham (B.A. '53) is a journalism teacher and newspaper adviser at Eastwood High School in El Paso.

Trinon N. Crouch (B.A. '53) is guidance director at Riverside High School, El Paso.

Dorothy Woelfel Gross (B.A. '54) is a physical education teacher and coach at Valley View Junior High School in El Paso.

Estill F. Allen Jr. (B.S. '54; M.S. '55) retired in June, 1977, after 35 years in the Methodist ministry. He served as minister of education in local churches in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. He and his wife Muriel make their home in May, Texas.

Evelyn R. Donges (B.A. '54) is a resident of Shell Beach, California, and writes that she is enjoying her oceanside home, view and wildlife. She teaches music in the schools.

Gene E. Congdon Sr. (B.S. '55) is president of GENECO Petroleum Corporation Inc. He and his family make their home in Southport, Connecticut.

Pearl Crouch (B.A. '55) is journalism coordinator for the Ysleta Independent School District.

Robert R. Florence (B.B.A. '55) has been appointed vice president for Carter Petroleum Corporation. He and his wife, the former **Nancy Kerr** (B.A. '54), and children Scott and Jennifer live in El Paso.

CLASSES OF 1956-1959:

Jane Tokarz McKenzie (M.Ed. '57) and her husband John have retired to the Blue Ridge mountains in North Carolina and are making their home in Henderson.

L.A. "Skeet" McCulloch Jr. (1959 etc.), a 1965 graduate of the University of Houston College of Law, is associated with the law firm of McCulloch, Grisham and Lawless in Albuquerque. The firm recently opened an office in El Paso.

Al Cardenas (B.A. '59) is a counselor with the Socorro Independent School District, Texas.

CLASSES OF 1960-1965:

Michael Goldman (B.A. '60), associate concertmaster for the El Paso Symphony, recently performed as soloist with the El Paso Youth Symphony. He became a member of the Cleveland Orchestra in 1962, returning to El Paso in 1973 as manager of Industrial Uniforms Inc.

Sandy Rumsey (1960 etc.) and **Larry Rumsey** (1961 etc.) have recently moved from Dallas to Snohomish, Washington, where Larry is employed by Boeing and Sandy is owner of Mijelasa Kennels.

John Cowan (B.B.A. '61) and **Betty Ann Davis Cowan** (B.A. '62) are now living in San Marcos, California, where John is district sales manager for Cutter Laboratories.

Georgia Russell (B.A. '61; M.A. '69) is a counselor at J.M. Hanks High School in El Paso. She is serving on the state executive committee of the Texas State

Teachers Association District XIX, and will be a delegate to the National Education Convention in Detroit this summer.

Ernesto Carrizal Jr. (B.S. '62), who was an electrical engineer with the Apollo and Skylab programs for 10 years, owns his own construction company in El Paso.

Luis M. Diaz (B.A. '63; M.Ed. '75) is a vocational counselor with the El Paso Independent School District.

Ernest L. Fulford, Maj./USA (B.A. '63), who has been an ROTC instructor at Texas A&M, will be moving to Fort Huachuca this summer.

Joy Kroeger Maxwell (B.A. '63), who lives in El Paso, writes NOVA with news of her children. Her daughter, **Catherine Maxwell Hees** (B.S. '68; M.Ed. '76) received her M.D. degree from UT Medical Branch in Galveston in May. She and her husband Harold live in Houston where he is an attorney with Tenneco. Also in Houston is her son **William W. Maxwell Jr.** (B.S. '77), a junior medical student at Baylor College of Medicine.

Michael V. Sharp (B.A. '63) is director of Conferences and Programs, Indiana Credit Union League, and makes his home in Indianapolis. He expects to complete an M.A. in adult education at Indiana University this fall.

Dean H. Whitaker (B.S. '63) is the author of *The Model 70 Winchester 1937-1964*, a book for gun collectors published by Taylor Publishing of Dallas. He lives in Los Alamos, New Mexico.

CLASSES OF 1965-1969:

A song entitled "Hard Time for Lovers" by **Hugh Prestwood** (B.A. '65) was the featured composition in a Judy Collins album released several months ago. His mother, Nadine Prestwood, is an assistant professor in the UT El Paso College of Education.

Keith Miller Watrous (B.A. '65) is a third grade teacher at Glen Cove Elementary in El Paso.

Laura C.E. Bayliss (B.S. '65), retired from public school teaching, is attending UT El Paso under the new Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies program. She writes, "I'm most enthusiastic about this program and do hope it is stoutly supported, both by the University and the public."

Joseph D. Gelsthorpe, Maj./USA, (B.A. '65; M.A. '74) will graduate from the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth in June with assignment to Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Champ Clark Krigbaum Jr. (B.B.A. '65) is a registered representative with Rauscher Pierce Refnes, Inc., in Tucson.

Phil Lakin (B.S. '66) is manager of geophysics for Samson Resources in Tulsa. He and his wife **Jan Lakin** (1947 etc.) are the parents of Phil Jr. and Tracey.

Richard Lovelace (B.A. '66) is an attorney in El Paso. He is a graduate of UT School of Law.

Walter R. Johnsen (B.A. '66) is director of policy for computers and information systems, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Willie V. Martinez (B.S. '66) is the owner of Century 21 Mission Realty in El Paso.

John Boice, Ph.D., (B.S. '67) was named this year's "most honored ex" at Bel Air High School, El Paso. He received his Master's in nuclear engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1968, an M.S. in environmental health science and doctorate in epidemiology from Harvard.

Stephen Friedman (B.B.A. '67) and **Jane Siegel Friedman** (B.A. '67) make their home in Houston.

Neil Bennett (B.B.A. '67) and Susan Mathews Bennett live in Bakersfield, California. Neil is a senior appraiser for the Kern County Tax Assessors Office.

Wilmer J. Crews Jr. (B.B.A. '67) is a real estate agent for DeWitt & Rearick in El Paso. His wife **Susan Rutledge Crews** (B.S. '68; M.Ed. '72) is a counselor at Valley View Junior High School and is serving this year as president of the Trans-Pecos Personnel and Guidance Association. They are parents of a four-year old son, Charles.

Carol Ann Goans Myers (B.A. '67) is teaching second grade at Rusk Elementary School. Her husband Buddy, who was recently discharged from the Navy, is presently attending UT El Paso, with a major

in computer science.

Bufe C. Morrison (B.A. '67) has been a teacher at Hughey Elementary in El Paso for 11 years. He and his wife Mary are parents of three children.

Jeannie Todaro, LCDR/USN, (B.A. '67) is a Navy recruiter for the District of Seattle in Bellevue.

Robert R. Bohannon (B.S. '67) is data processing manager for Haggard Slacks in Dallas.

Albert Travis White (B.S. '67) and his wife **Sharon White** (B.A. '66) make their home in Cupertino, California, where he is director of materials for Zilog.

Jim Bob Jackson (B.S. '67) is a consulting geologist in the Houston area. He makes his home in Baytown.

John R. Palafox (B.S. '67) is a design engineer with Benham-Blair & Associates in Oklahoma City.

Arthur F. Tait, Maj./USA ret., (B.A. '68) and his wife Frieda make their home in El Paso.

Ricardo B. Medina (B.S. '68) is an electronics engineer at White Sands Missile Range.

Jean E. Nance (B.A. '68) is in her 11th year as an English teacher at El Paso High School. She is active at UT El Paso through the Articulation Committee and the STEP program.

William H. Blizzard (B.S. '68) is head counselor at Bel Air High School, El Paso.

Sam Anderson (B.A. '68) and **Kathy Hollek Anderson** (B.S. '64; M.Ed. '72) live in San Antonio where Sam manages a K-Mart. Kathy plans to enroll at Trinity University for postgraduate work in the fall.

Thomas "Mike" Mattingly (B.A. '68) is general manager of radio station KRQD in El Paso.

L. David Williams (B.A. '70) is now assistant women's track coach at UT El Paso. He earned his Ph.D. at East Texas State in 1976, and taught at Bowling Green State University. His wife, the former **Linda Lee** (B.A. '68), received her Master's in Education from Southwestern Oklahoma State University in 1973. They are parents of two children.

Louis A. Belmont (B.A. '68) is personnel staff supervisor for Mountain Bell in Albuquerque.

Steve Vickers (B.B.A. '68) is a special agent with the Criminal Investigation Division, U.S. Treasury Department in Honolulu.

M. Carmen Contreras (B.A. '69; M.Ed. '76) is principal at South Loop Elementary. Her husband Elias is president of ZPCO Corporation in El Paso.

Jerry G. Wolf (B.M. '69) plays trumpet in the United States Continental Army Band at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Georgina Gonzalez (B.S. '69) and her kindergarten class at Cadwallader Elementary School were the subject of a recent feature story in the El Paso Times, citing her creative and innovative teaching.

Alicia Munoz Telles (B.A. '69) is a loan officer with Karren Mortgage Company in El Paso.

David J. Eckbert, M.D., (B.S. '69) has completed his internship at William Beaumont Army Medical Center in El Paso and will begin a residency in obstetrics and gynecology in July.

Carol E.A. Potts (B.S. '69; M.Ed. '76) is a teacher of American history and government at Bel Air High School, El Paso, where she has taught for the past 10 years.

Robert B. Jacobson (B.A. '69) and **Ruth Ellen Jacobson** (B.A. '70) live in El Paso. Robert is president of Vinton Pipe and Steel. They are parents of three children.

Thomas O. Swindle (B.S. '69) is enrolled in postgraduate work at Louisiana Tech University. The Swindles announce the birth of a baby daughter born in October. They make their home in Bossier City.

CLASSES OF 1970-1975:

Larry Lavoie (B.S. '70) is financial manager for Forces Command, Logistics, Atlanta. He has completed a Master's degree in business administration at Syracuse University as an outstanding employee nominee of the U.S. Army.

Paul M. Segall (B.A. '68) and **Nancy Karstendiek Segall** (B.S. '70) live in El Paso. He is assistant manager of American Fence Company, and she is employed by the El Paso Schools. They are parents of Todd and Carrie.

Steve McAndrew (B.A. '70; M.S. '75) is a sanitarian in environmental health services with the Texas Department of Health. He resides in El Paso.

Pablo Hector Perez (B.S. '70; M.Ed. '74) is principal at Socorro Elementary School.

Richard C. Robins (B.A. '70; M.Ed. '73) graduated from Texas Tech University Law School in December, 1977, and is now in private practice in El Paso.

Elaine D. Hupfer (B.S. '70) is a teacher of world geography and sociology at Eastwood High School, El Paso.

Sarah Gay Locander (B.B.A. '70) is budget analyst in the office of the mayor, in Houston. She is working toward a Master's degree in public administration at the University of Houston.

Glenn Marie Cook (1970 etc.), who completed her B.S. in biology at North Texas State and her Master's in physical education from Texas A&M, lives in Bryan, Texas, and teaches in the Navasota Independent School District.

Harold Hughes (B.S. '70), his wife Judy Anne and their two children live in Corpus Christi. Harold earned his Master's in business administration at Corpus Christi State University in December and is employed as fuels engineer for Central Power and Light Company.

Del Brewer (B.A. '70) is chief of the television section at Fort Hood, Texas.

Mark Friedmann (B.A. '70) is administrator of the El Paso Rehabilitation Center. He and his wife Mary, a teacher at Wainwright School, are parents of two sons.

Mary J. Phillips (B.S. '70) has completed her 10th year as a primary teacher in the Ysleta School District. She and her husband William are parents of a four-year-old son.

G.W. Hollingsworth (B.S. '71) writes that he is enjoying life in Colorado. He makes his home in Denver.

Don Barkofsky (B.B.A. '71) is accounting supervisor for the real estate department of Gent Oil Company in Bakersfield, California.

Bruce Yetter (B.B.A. '71) former assistant city attorney, has accepted the position of corporate counsel for Bowen Industries, Inc. His wife **Jackie Guadagnoli Yetter** (B.A. '71; M.A. '77) is administrator of the drug prevention and education program for ALIVIANE, Inc. in El Paso.

Weldon H. Gregg (B.A. '71) and **Bunny Clark Gregg** (B.S. '71) operate a wholesale fashion jewelry distributorship for Classique Creations, Inc., in El Paso.

D. Gene Henderson (B.B.A. '71) is a C.P.A. with McDonald Henderson Company in El Paso. The Hendersons are parents of a daughter Meredith.

Gilbert Mendez (B.S. '71) is a sales representative for Southwest Forest Industries. He and his wife Susan are parents of two children and live in El Paso.

Kyle Vance Washbourne II (B.S. '71) teaches science at Hillcrest Junior High School in El Paso.

Harry W. Stone III (B.S. '71) is a physical science teacher at Riverside High. His wife, the former **Robin Rettgers** (B.S. '66), teaches at Rusk Elementary. They are parents of two sons.

Ruth Glanville Reynolds (B.S. '72) is a registered cytotechnologist with Path Lab in El Paso.

R.C. Shanks (B.S. '72) is a consultant in data processing in El Paso.

Victor Marin (B.S. '72) is an administrative assistant in the Texas Department of Human Resources, El Paso.

Frank A. Merriman (B.A. '73) is public relations representative for Mountain Bell in El Paso.

Charlton L. Brice, Capt./USA, (B.S. '73) is commanding a combat engineer company in West Germany.

Alice Arteaga Molina (B.A. '73) and her sister, **Martha Arteaga de la Rosa** (B.S. '65) both recently received M.S. degrees in educational administration. Martha's husband, **Miguel de la Rosa** (B.S. '66) owns the consulting engineering firm, D & K Engineering. They reside in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Patty Ayon Clark (B.A. '74) teaches English at Eastwood High School.

Richard Jacobs (B.A. '74), formerly with Amerigas in Milwaukee, is now corporate accounting manager with Glover Packing Company in Roswell.

Joe Quintana (B.A. '74) was recently honored with an award by the Texas Headliner Club in Austin for his investigative reporting while on the staff of the El Paso Times. He is now a reporter with the Sacramento Bee.

Ernest Reynolds III (B.A. '72; M.A. '74), an associate attorney with Orgain, Bell and Tucker in Beaumont, is also teaching in the continuing education program at Lamar University.

Debbie Alsup Patyrak (B.S. '74) and her husband, Dr. Robert S. Patyrak, are in Stuttgart, West Germany, where he is serving a three-year tour with the Army.

Thomas S. Hughes (B.A. '75) and **Sandy Gibson Hughes** (B.A. '76) reside in Amarillo where Tom is assistant district attorney for Potter County. He received his law degree from St. Mary's School of Law last August. Sandy is an executive secretary with the American National Bank of Amarillo.

Martin D. Dutilly, 2Lt./USAF, (B.A. '75) is stationed at Castle AFB, California.

NOVA's office has received the announcement of the graduation of **Glen M. Calabrese** (B.A. '75) on May 18 from North Texas State University Health Sciences Center, College of Osteopathic Medicine. Glen will begin his internship at Fort Worth Osteopathic Hospital in July.

Celso Lamberty (B.S. '75) is a fifth grade teacher in the San Elizario Independent School District and is working on his Master's degree.

CLASSES OF 1976-1978:

Cindy Alvarez (B.A. '76) is attending Rice University in Houston.

Maria Pilar Monzon (B.S. '76) teaches math at Coronado High School, El Paso.

Jacqueline Collett (B.A. '76), choir and guitar teacher at Hillcrest Junior High School, has been named senior choir director of St. Timothy Lutheran Church in El Paso.

J. James Rohack (B.S. '76) has been named in *Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges* 1978-79 at the UT Medical Branch, Galveston.

Norma E. Geller (B.A. '77) paid a visit to the NOVA office. A recent visitor to Bhutan, Norma brought her beautiful pictures of Bhutanese dzongs, prayer wheels and the fabulous Tiger's Nest, a monastery precariously perched on a mountainside. We enjoyed seeing her excellent photographic work and mementos and hearing of her experiences. We hope she will come back to see us soon.

Jo Ann Hill (B.S. '78) has graduated from the Continental Airlines' hostess training school in Los Angeles.

William R. Holler (B.S. '78) lives in Baton Rouge. He expects to return to UT El Paso next year for undergraduate study.

Leslie J. Pyatt (B.S. '78) is an air transportation specialist at Fort Bliss.

Beth Ford (B.A. '78) is an assistant staff writer with the public relations and advertising department of El Paso Natural Gas Company in Houston.

New Address?

New Address

Old Address

Name _____

Number & Street _____ Apt. Number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Year Graduated, attended _____

Mail to: Development Office, U.T. E. Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968

Deaths

Leon Denny Moses, 82, in El Paso, April 28. Prof. Moses, a beloved member of the University English faculty from 1927 to 1962, was born in Pleasant View, Kentucky, on April 19, 1897 and described



his early schooling as "Lincolnized," since he attended only 23 weeks of formal classes between the ages of seven and 14. He attended Cumberland College in Williamsburg, Kentucky, with a two-year interval in which he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War I, and received his A.B. and A.M. degrees at Columbia University, 1923-24. He joined the Texas College of Mines faculty in 1927, teaching English, and except for scattered summers as guest lecturer at UT Austin, Our Lady of the Lake College, Southwest Texas State, Stephen F. Austin and other institutions, was a fixture in the English Department at UT El Paso until his retirement in 1962. Prof. Moses' interests ranged from his beloved Victorian era prose and poetry to the folklore of Appalachia. He contributed to a volume of Kentucky Mountain songs, to the *Kentucky Folklore Magazine*, and took special pride in assisting J. Frank Dobie on "The Rider of Loma Escondida" for Dobie's *Coronado's Children* (1931). Prof. Moses served as president of the El Paso County Pioneers Association and was a member of the El Paso County Historical Society and the Five Points Masonic Lodge.

Virginia Dyer (1935 etc.), in Pacific Beach, California, February 3. She was a past president of Zeta Tau Alpha, a member of the MacDowell Club, and had studied music at Eastman School of Music in Rochester. She is survived by two sons, her sister and mother.

Betty Brand Faust Muller (B.S. 1934), in

Tucson, February 26. She is survived by two daughters, a son and her sister.

Oscar Castruita (B.S. 1976), March 8, in El Paso. A graduate student in biological sciences and tutor for Upward Bound and the High School Equivalency Program, he is survived by his parents and two brothers.

Charles H. Knoblauch (1918 etc.), March 13, in El Paso. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Jennie Berten Templeton, mother of President A.B. Templeton, age 92, on March 14, in Huntsville. A long-time Texas school teacher, she was a graduate of Sam Houston State University and received her Master's degree from the University of Houston. Survivors include Dr. Templeton and his wife, Maxie Groce Templeton, a grandson, Wayne Templeton and three great-grandchildren.

Adoniram J. Thompson (M.Ed. 1957), March 14, in El Paso.

John W. "Sarge" Bates, long-time fixture in the University's athletic program, March 18. Survivors include his wife, Kathryn Bates, business manager for Intercollegiate Athletics.

Elizabeth Barron McCasland Emert (M.A. 1953), age 91, on April 14 in El Paso. Author of *The Philosophy of Thornton Wilder* (1975), she had retired from teaching in 1964. Her thesis for her Master's degree in English, forming the book later published, elicited this response from Thornton Wilder's sister Isabel: "What you have done is wonderful! Yes, the theme of love and family life runs through all his works. That is what his plays and novels and short stories are all about!" She is survived by her husband Amos Emert of El Paso, and a son, James Jackson McCasland of Kingsland, Texas.

Beach Langston (Albert Douglas Beach Langston), who served in the English Department faculty at TCM, 1940-43, died recently in Altadena, California, at age 67. Dr. Langston served on the faculty at the California Institute of Technology after leaving TCM and was retired.

Books—from page 7

the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest as late as the 19th century.

She draws from many sources, including legends of the Hopi, Zuni, Navajo, and the Quiche-Mayan *Popol Vuh* in examining the stories of creation, flood, and such popular figures as the hump-backed flute player, the Spider Woman, the Corn Maidens and the Little War God Twins. The author executed the 29 drawings which illustrate Mimbres bowls under discussion.

Dr. Carr appears to have solved the mystery of a drawing that has puzzled many researchers. It shows a costumed seated figure beside the body from which the head has been removed. The seated man holds the head, still connected to the body by a fine line, in one hand and a knife-like object in the other. She believes this bowl illustrates an Ahaiyute myth in which the old kiva man cuts off the head of a defeated witch with an unusual knife that is also described in another folktale.

Although this book is small, it represents a significant contribution to the understanding of the Mimbrenos whose unusual pottery has intrigued artists, anthropologists, and archeologists for many years.

A professor of English at UT El Paso, Dr. Carr teaches creative writing and literature.

—N.C. Tonham



A design from a Mimbres bowl, circa 1050-1150 A.D.

Hello—from page 6

puff on a cigarette. Silently he passed it to me—not a word, simply a lifted eyebrow. I'll have to admit that it seemed a bit bizarre but I wanted to be polite so I puffed. Well, I passed it on to my husband who was sitting with the stranger and me on a sofa. My husband, a non-smoker, asked me in a loud voice, louder than the Bee Gees who were carrying on via the stereo, what in hell did I want him to do with the cigarette?

Why do we let them stay? Again, it's an economical problem. With the good Lord's help and effective communicative yelling, six months from today all will be changed. One son will parachute with his new bride from a plane somewhere over Nairobi. Our daughter will change her profession from teaching to trucking. The youngest son, our bright hope, will become a nurse.

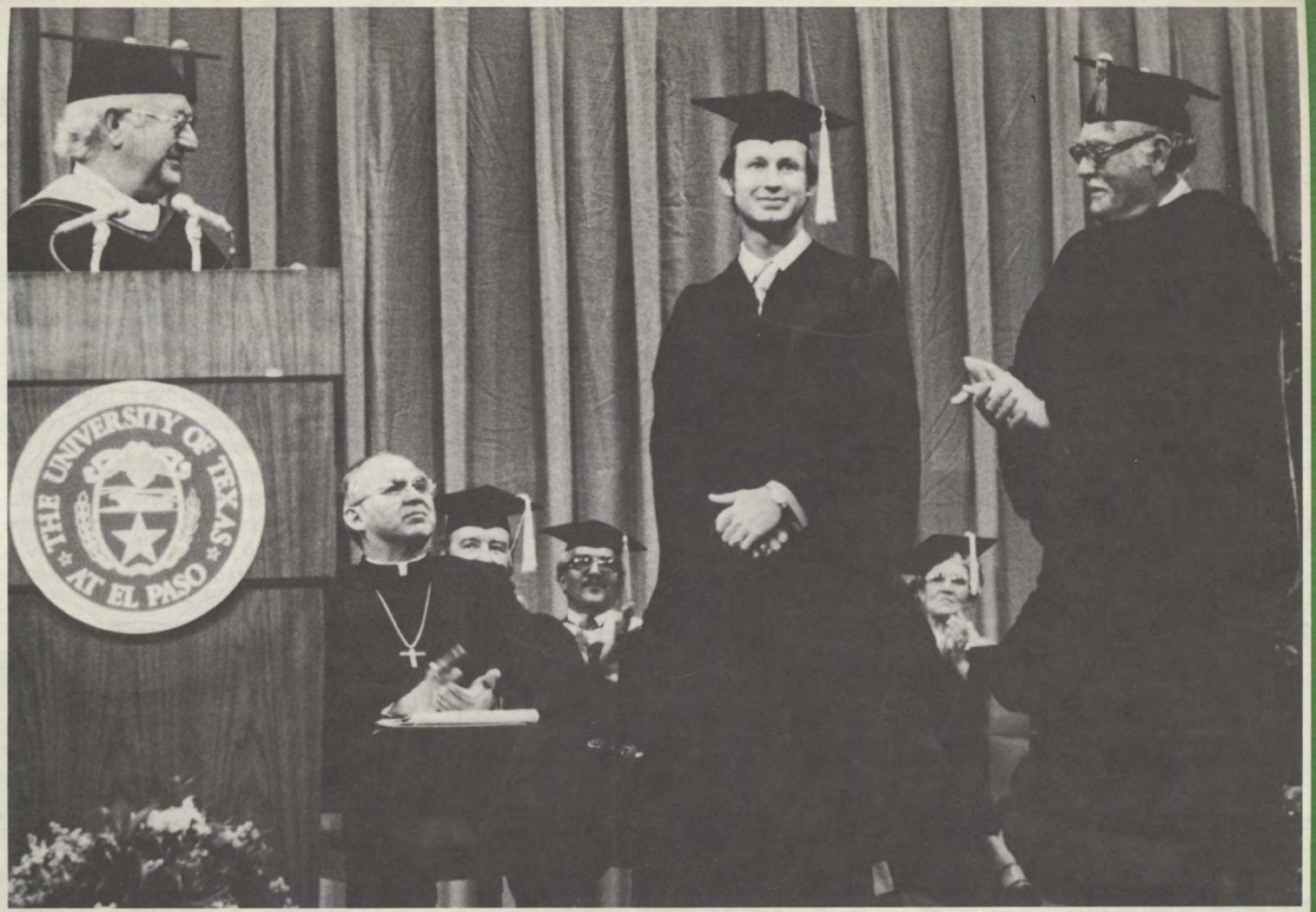
To set things perfectly straight, it's nice to have an extra person around to fight with over a letter at the Scrabble board and I love to watch my husband take off with his daughter in their jogging shoes headed for the track. There is nothing sweeter than a hug of approval, an admiring glance from a grown man—my son.

We ask each other the same question, my husband and I, several times a week. So why don't they stay out there? Would it be asking too much to receive a prepaid phone call when they are out there? Is it too

soon to expect an invitation to visit their pads? Too soon and too unrealistic. What's happening lately I notice is, when my husband refers to retirement, the children pat him fondly on the arm, hand him his hat and briefcase and kiss him goodbye every morning. After all, he has all these mouths to feed. □

Editor's Note: Marcella A. Schapiro, author of "Hello Again," is a native of Omaha, Neb., but is a long-time El Pasoan. She has worked as an advertising copy writer and is enrolled in coursework in the UT El Paso Creative Writing Program. "Hello Again" received first prize for non-fiction in the annual UT El Paso Literary Awards Competition on May 1, 1979. Dr. Les Standiford, who coordinates the Creative Writing Program at the University, says of Mrs. Schapiro: "She is in my advanced fiction writing class. She is in person what she is on the written page: a warm, witty and friendly lady." Mrs. Schapiro and her husband Ray, a vice president with the Zale's Corporation, have three children.





NOVA

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