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NOVA: The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine

The News Service, University of Texas at El Paso

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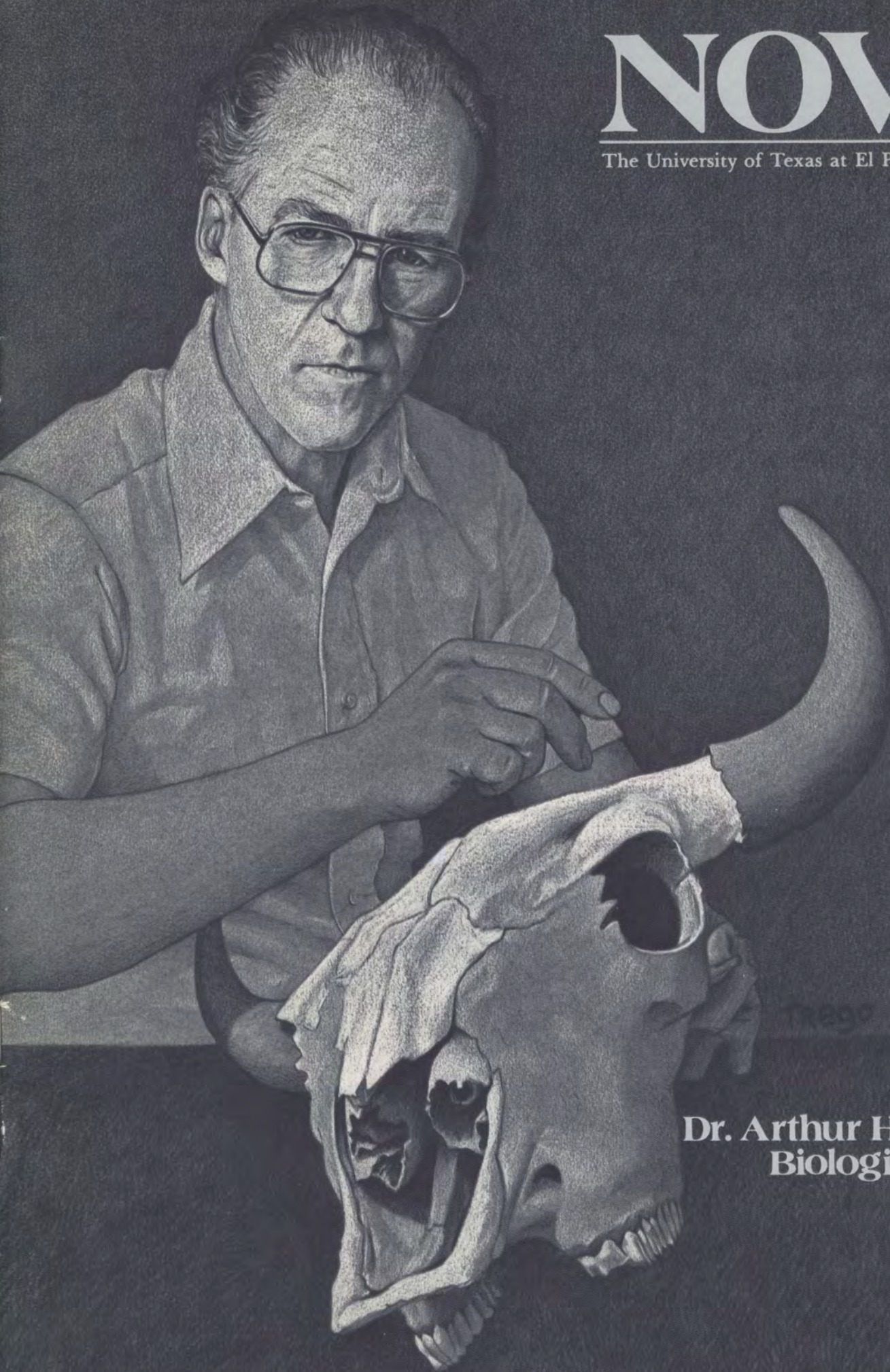
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NOVA

The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine



**Dr. Arthur H. Harris,
Biologist**

The View from the Hill

I wish I could have been there.

Last September 28, in Rensselaer County, Town of Hoosick, Village of Hoosick Falls, New York, a parade wound through the streets, followed by a band concert (William Gaillard, director) in the VanSurdam Memorial Bandstand, a featured selection in which was the "VanSurdam March." After that, there was a reception at the Hoosick Falls Health Center, a birthday cake and refreshments, speeches and congratulatory statements and the reading of a poem titled "Let's Be Friendly":

*We pass this way but once 'tis said,
So while we earn our daily bread,
Let's watch our feet that they may tread
The path that's kind and friendly.*

*We meet with travelers on the way,
Some old and bent, some young and gay;
To all, Good Luck! God Speed! we say,
To show that we are friendly.*

*A nod, a smile, you'd scarce believe
How much the burden 'twill relieve,
Of some poor soul constrained to grieve,
Thinking the world unfriendly.*

*A gracious word, a kindly deed,
Does more to help the human need
Than any doctrine, form or creed.
So let's be friendly.*

The Town of Hoosick, Village of Hoosick Falls, New York, was celebrating "Harry Van Day"—the 100th birthday of Henderson E. "Harry" VanSurdam, football player, coach, composer and musician, newspaper columnist, member of the Na-

tional Football Hall of Fame, World War I balloonist, and one of the founders—if not the chief founder—of The University of Texas at El Paso.

Harry VanSurdam came to El Paso in 1909 after a successful football coaching career in Marietta, Ohio, where, among other accomplishments, he is credited with developing the forward pass. He came here to be director of athletics at the El Paso Military Institute which had opened only the year before and which had a short life-span—closing in 1912. When EPMI began losing students, Harry was approached by a group of El Paso businessmen (he remembers J.J. Mundy, Charles Newman, Felix Martinez and Horace B. Stevens in particular) and ended up in charge of an effort to get the State of Texas to take over EPMI, its 22 acres of land and two buildings, with the goal of making a State-supported school out of it.

"We got a lawyer to introduce a bill," Harry told us at the NOVA office in 1978, last time we saw him, "and it went through, despite the fact that the governor wouldn't sign it. We had to raise \$50,000 to pay for the land and buildings we had promised to give to the state, so we went out and raised that sum. Then the Texas State School of Mines became a reality in 1913."

On October 28, 1978 (see photo), on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of UTEP, Harry VanSurdam was present

at a dedication ceremony at Fort Bliss. The UTEP Department of Metallurgical Engineering had cast a bronze plaque which marked the site of the old School of Mines, "a reminder," said then President Arleigh Templeton, "that the University had its first roots here on the mesa as a neighbor of Fort Bliss . . . a memorial to the cooperative efforts of the Texas Legislature, to the people of El Paso who brought the University into being, and to the work Harry VanSurdam undertook in 1912 to pave the way for us."

Harry VanSurdam, that charming man who figures so significantly in our University history, told us in our NOVA offices: "Now I am 96, and I consider this University my monument to education, which pleases me more than anything else that has happened in my life. I am leaving something worthwhile; no money, I don't have it, but I can't ask for anything greater than this one thing."

Now, Harry VanSurdam is 100 and the village of Hoosick Falls, N.Y., where he was born, has celebrated his centennial with a parade, speeches, reception, and the reading of a poem his father wrote and which has been Harry's "motto" all his life—"Let's Be Friendly."

Anyone wishing to send a birthday card or note to Harry can do so by addressing it to:

Mr. H.E. VanSurdam
c/o Hoosick Falls Health Center
Hoosick Falls, NY 12090

— DLW



Harry VanSurdam during the October 1978 dedication ceremony at Ft. Bliss.

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Back Cover: The College of Business Administration complex under construction.

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UTEP's Landlocked

Ark

by
Jeanette
Kirby

Where can you go to see a sample of *Scrophulariaceae* in its prime? Are you interested in the color variations of *Myotis lucifugus*?

The UTEP Resource Collections of the Laboratory for Environmental Biology collects and houses thousands of specimens of mammals, snakes, fossils, herbs, snails, birds and more, on the second floor of the Biology Building. (Included are the "scrophs," which are seed plants, and the fuzzy brown bats of the species *myotis lucifugus*.)

Started many years ago as the Museum of Arid Land Biology, the Resource Collections took its present name in 1965. Since the materials are used in laboratory work rather than displayed in museum fashion, the change was considered appropriate.

The five groupings that make up the Collections are used extensively in teaching, lab co-director Arthur Harris says. He is in charge of the Collections and also curator of the Vertebrate Paleontology materials. The other divisions and their curators are: the Herbarium, Richard D. Worthington; Invertebrates, Artie L. Metcalf; Herpetology, Robert G. Webb; and Birds and Mammals, Richard A. Smartt. All are members of the Biological Sciences faculty.

The Collections are relatively small—in comparison with longer established ones, at least. For example, in the present Herbarium Collection, there are more than 16,000 specimens catalogued by computer, with more awaiting processing. According to the other laboratory co-director, William

Reid, Sul Ross State University numbers about 30,000 plant specimens (not catalogued on computer), New Mexico State has 60,000 specimens, and UT Austin almost one million.

Reid says the Herbarium is "in size, not large, but we have one of the best Chihuahuan Desert collections."

This is also true in the other areas: the Herpetology Collection has many specimens of Chihuahuan Desert snakes with more being added on a steady basis.

Most specimens are added to the Collection by faculty members, but students also contribute and even some laymen bring in animals and birds found dead in the community.

Preparation of the specimens varies according to their division. In the Herbarium, plants are "built" along with such pertinent data as where they were found, at what altitude and time of year. Experts in the field may be asked to help identify certain rare herbs or types of lichen.

The herbs (defined by botanists as small, soft plants that do not have woody stems) are pressed and dried,

mounted on stiff paper and stacked in cabinets according to their relationships. For example, Angiospermae denotes seed plants; Dicotyledoneae indicates two seed leaves, as in peas and cottonwoods; and Verbenaceae is a family name which points to a group of plants with similar flowers.

Snakes, as well as other reptiles and amphibians (totaling close to 10,000 specimens) are usually "wet-preserved" in alcohol. Eggs and young are also preserved, and often re-examined by new students periodically. The Herpetology Lab also houses several live specimens of area snakes—the rattlers, in particular. At present, only one example of the six rattlers that can be found in the El Paso vicinity is missing from the group, all living in apparent harmony in one large glass box.

Bird and mammal specimens require the lengthiest preparation. To obtain the skin specimen of the "little brown bat," for example, the animal is collected and killed, then skinned in one piece. The viscera are removed and usually discarded. The body is then subjected to dermestid beetles which completely clean the skull and skeleton. The skin is finally stuffed with cotton, with wire supports for the tail and limbs.

After drying, the specimen is stored with other examples of the same species in a specific case. (The cases are "hopefully airtight and bugproof," Harris says, but the lab lacks the means to ensure stable temperatures or humidity levels.) Each specimen is given a unique number, identifying it as an exclusive part of UT El Paso's Collections.

Over 6,000 specimens of birds and mammals have been catalogued on computer, but there is always a backlog of several hundred awaiting attention in two large deep freezers. Carl Leib, assistant curator of the Collections, handles the cataloguing and maintenance of these specimens, as well as those of several other divisions. Although the bulk of his work involves caring for the specimens, he also oversees student assistants who handle some of the computer cataloguing and skinning of the animals.

The Vertebrate Paleontology Collection is the location of 16,000 catalogued (and several thousand uncatalogued) small bones and ancient fossil specimens, the largest group in the Resource Collections.

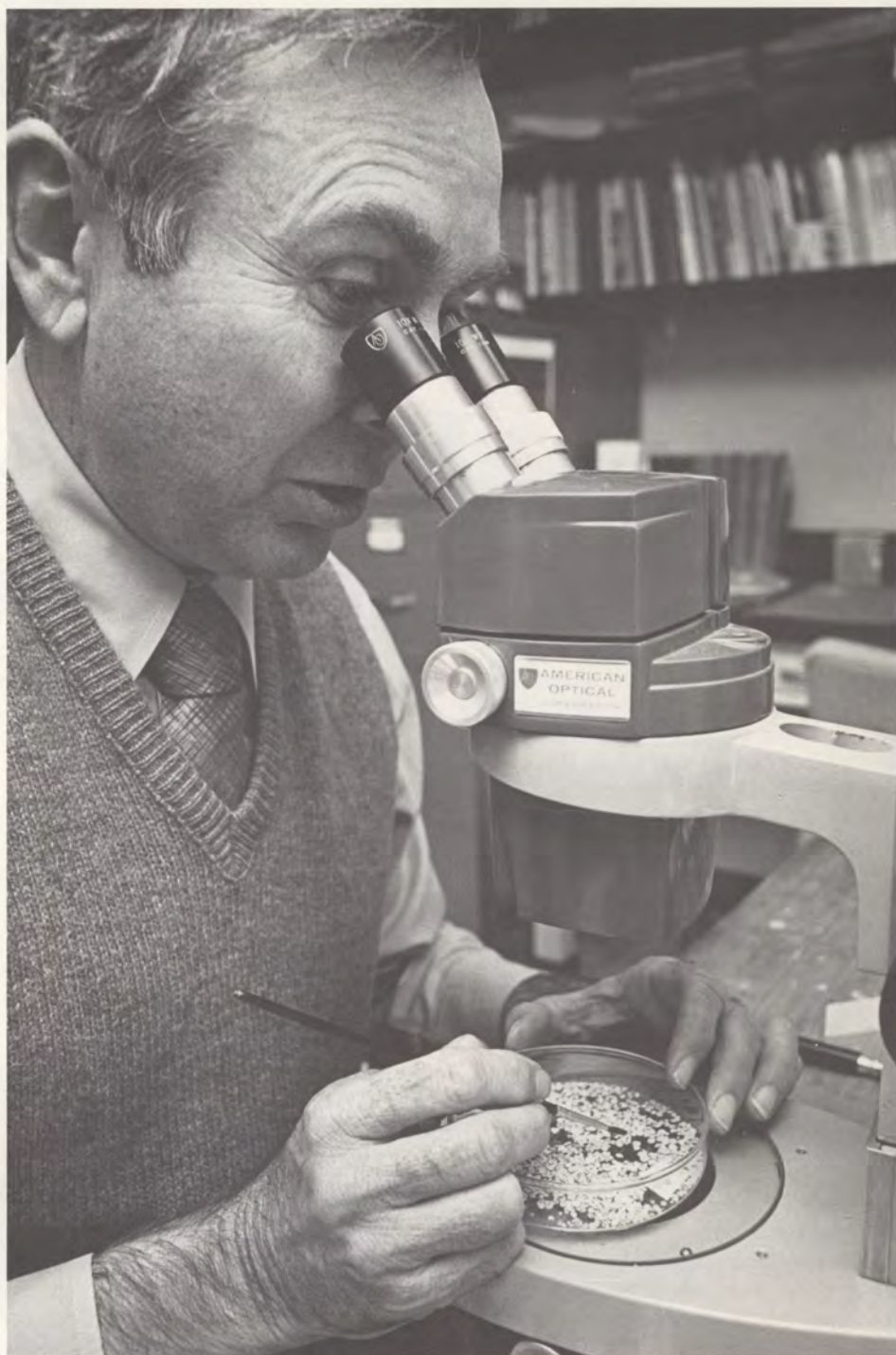
The Paleontology Collection also includes bones from archeological sites and identification of such bones can greatly aid archeologists in their research. From the identifications, paleontologists often can determine the climate and vegetation at the site of the specimen being examined, as well as what animals were present there.

Harris, who has done extensive research on the extinct horses of the Pleistocene epoch, generally considered to have ended some 10,000 years ago, is greatly involved in reconstructing the Pleistocene environments in the Southwest from fossil animal remains.

The oldest fossils in the UTEP Collections are from the Cretaceous period—over 100 million years ago.



Skull of a bat (*Myotis yumanensis*).



Dr. Artie Metcalf sorts by species fossil shells from an archeological dig in Oklahoma.

The Invertebrate Collection houses about 8,500 specimen lots of snails and clams, most in plastic bags and small boxes. Artie Metcalf, whose area of interest is malacology—the study of mollusks—says most of the specimens come from the El Paso area, although he has catalogued many from neighboring states.

The collections are called a “resource” for a reason: most specimens are used for research by students and faculty. Undergraduates may see them in various introductory biology courses. Graduate students use the specimens the

most, Harris says, especially when working on theses.

“Some students don’t realize what the whole thing is about, but most are enthusiastic about being able to see and use this material,” Harris says.

Additionally, the collections are used on a loan basis by other accredited universities and institutions. By making use of the loan system, researchers at an institution can borrow specimens to complete their work. Likewise, UTEP students and faculty benefit by borrowing freely from other collections, Harris said.



Prairie rattler (*Crotalus viridis*), and Mohave rattler (*Crotalus scutatus*), these found at Orogrande, N.M., and near Hueco Tanks, east of El Paso.



Herbarium specimen: a type of maple, *Acer glabrum* Torr., the specimen gathered in the Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona, at altitude 8,290 feet, on a "hillside, well drained, by road."

The University, largely on the basis of these collections, has become a member of the Association of Systematics Collections, which includes 80 other North American institutions and societies, by meeting the professional criteria for such collections. In addition, although most professional societies do not have certification at this time, Harris says,

UT El Paso's Collections are also certified by the American Society of Mammalogists. Membership in organizations such as the Association is a "necessity for systematic collections," he adds.

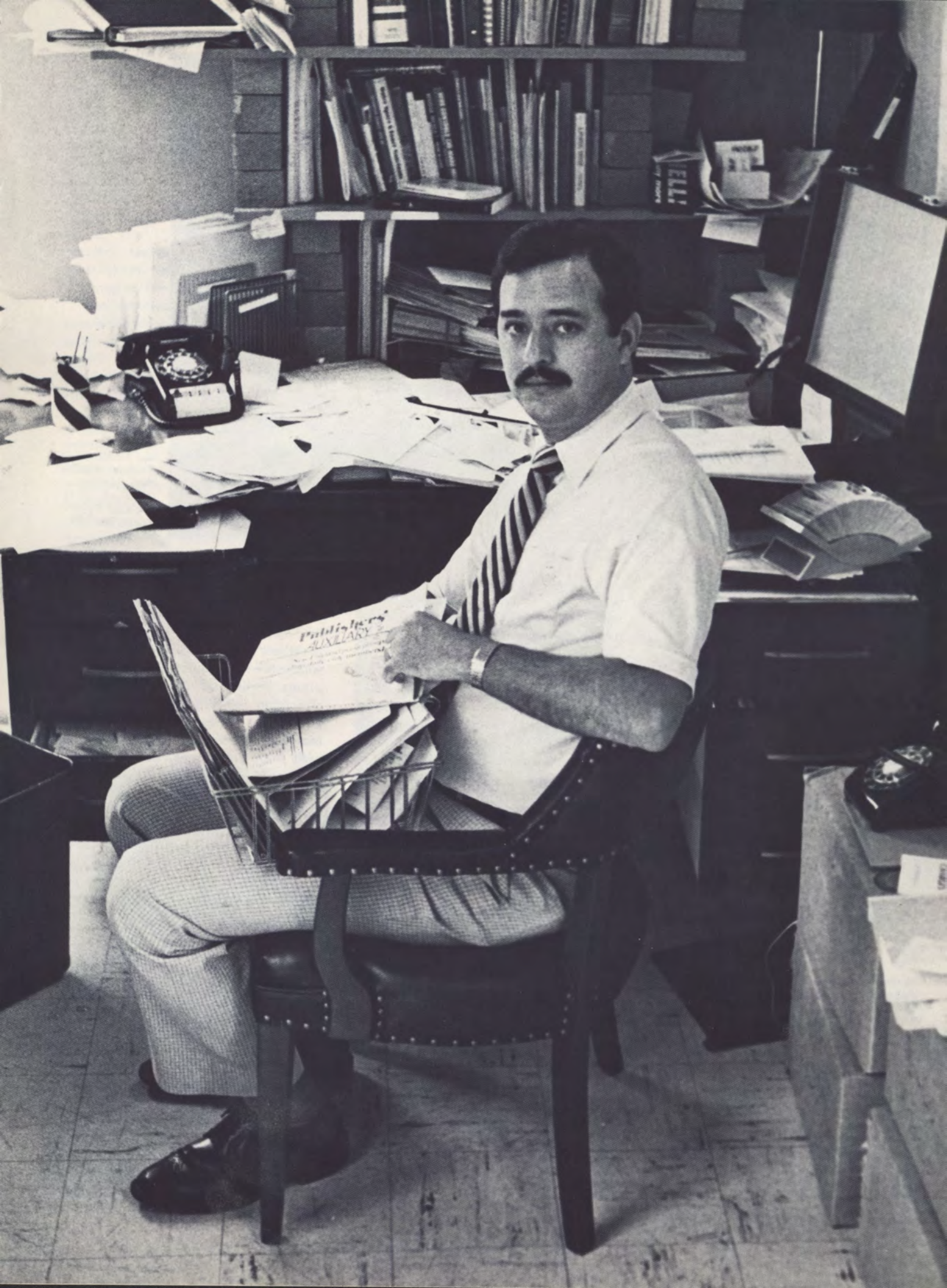
Faculty and students also contribute to, and make frequent use of a small library considered part of the total collection. Faculty and many students publish in such professional journals as the *Southwestern Naturalist*, *Herpetologica*, *Copeia*, and *The Condor* each

year. Also included on the shelves are the theses of graduate students.

By dedicating their time and interest in the collection's growth, faculty members are providing their students with more than rooms filled with bones, plants, shells, and rows of glass jars. An education can be found in the youthful collection. Or as William Reid summarizes: "There's no way to catch up with huge collections, but we can expand and be the best for the region." □



Biologist Rick Smartt, foreground, and junior biology major Mike Fuller, at rear, in the Higher Vertebrates and Paleobiology Collections lab.



Sam Simon: Consumer Advocate

Text & photos by Joe Lewels

Sam Simon first realized he was a consumer advocate when he lived in El Paso years ago.

One day he went downtown to the City-County Building and sat down at the back of a crowded room where the city council was meeting. As the meeting drew to a close, the mayor asked, "Is there any new business?" Then Sam went into action. He walked to the front of the room, distributed a mimeographed handout to the audience and proceeded to give a speech on the unconstitutionality of the 10:00 p.m. curfew which was then being imposed on youngsters under the age of 16.

Soon, reporters were asking questions, TV lights were turned his way and microphones were thrust in his direction. When he finished, he tucked his notes under one arm and marched out of the courthouse—content that he had done what he felt compelled to do.

He was 14 years old at the time.

Later, at UT El Paso, his civic-mindedness had ample opportunity to flourish. By the time he graduated he had served as president of the student senate and had been named to several honorary societies, including Men of Mines, Who's Who in American Col-

leges and Universities, Orange Key and the Dean's List.

"I guess I've always favored the underdog," says Simon, who is now one of Ralph Nader's closest associates. "I took a 50 percent cut in pay to take my present job, but I wouldn't do anything else. I love what I do."

What Simon does is head one of Nader's consumer organizations in Washington, D.C., a job which requires him to testify regularly before Congressional committees, often on the constitutionality of federal laws. For the past three years Simon has been executive director of the National Citizens' Committee for Broadcasting (NCCB), a consumer-advocacy group that Nader took over in October 1978.

But the relationship to Nader goes back to 1970 when Simon was graduated with honors from the University of Texas School of Law. "Before I graduated, a friend of mine returned from Washington where he worked as one of Nader's 'Raiders,'" explains Simon. "This was only the second summer of the 'Raiders' existence and about the time that Nader's book, *Unsafe at Any Speed*, came out. We called Ralph in Washington and I interviewed by phone three or four times before I was hired," he said.

Nader remembers Simon as a young

law school graduate, one of the first full-time lawyers he ever hired: "He came to us right out of law school and helped organize our first Public Interest Research Groups (PIRG) here in Washington. He performed very well," says Nader.

But a year later, Simon was called to active duty and spent the next four years with the Judge Advocate General Corps. After the Army, he worked for the Washington law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman. (The Shriver was Sargent Shriver, brother-in-law to the Kennedys.) Still, Simon and Nader kept in touch and in 1976 Nader helped him get a job as the legislative assistant to Senator John Durkin of New Hampshire.

"While I was there I first became interested in communications issues," says Simon. "AT&T was sponsoring a bill known as the Consumer Communications Act, but we called it the 'AT&T Relief Bill.' I began looking for public interest groups who were working on the issue, but there were none. So I called Ralph and said, 'Hey, we should do this.' My idea was to form a group called the Telecommunications Policy and Action Center to deal with the issue," says Simon.

Funding for the project never appeared, so in 1977, Simon went to work

Joe Lewels is associate professor in Mass Communication at UTEP.



Sam Simon, left, 1967
UTEP graduate and associate of Ralph Nader in the National Citizens' Committee for Broadcasting.

for the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection, heading its energy program. "Then one day," Simon remembers, "Ralph called and said, 'Have I got a deal for you.' He was planning to take over the NCCB from former Federal Communications Commissioner, Nicholas Johnson."

Nader served as chairman of the board, Simon as executive director, of the media reform group.

"I liked the idea because it was an opportunity to revive my idea of a policy and action center, so we spent that summer planning the takeover," Simon recalls. On October 1, 1978, Simon assumed his duties as executive director, resuming his long-delayed career as a consumer advocate. One of his first tasks was to testify before Congress in opposition to a bill that would rewrite the Federal Communications Act of 1934. Under the law, broadcasters are required to serve "public interest, convenience and necessity." Failure to do so can result in the station's license being revoked. The law is based on the concept that the airwaves, over which television and radio signals are transmitted, belong to everyone.

But the new law would grant broadcasters their licenses in perpetuity and remove all public interest requirements. This, Nader claims, "is equivalent to licensing the Mississippi River to General Electric, which then decides who can use it and when."

So NCCB rallied its 10,000 members, organized a coalition of consumer groups and lobbied against the bill in Congress. Eventually the bill died in committee, before reaching the House floor.

After three years as executive direc-

tor, Simon has fought many similar battles and today he is the central force behind the organization. Although Nader's office is immediately adjacent to his own, Simon makes most of the daily decisions. "I only go to Ralph on major issues," he says. "Ralph didn't want to be heavily involved in another project. He felt he was already stretched too thin. So I make most of the decisions and confer with him only on important matters."

Simon conducts his operation from an impressive, even majestic, building in what was once a fashionable neighborhood in northwest Washington. The Carnegie Institution, with its awesome limestone facade and its six gigantic columns, could easily be mistaken for the Supreme Court building or some other equally noble federal institution. Instead, the building that bears the once-eminent steelmaker's name, today houses, in part, the NCCB and the Center for the Study of Responsive Law, another Nader operation.

Each day Simon goes around to the side entrance, enters a marble-floored hall, climbs a gracefully-curved staircase and unlocks the door to the NCCB offices.

Inside, the decor is anything but regal. Old government surplus furniture is pressed into every corner, stacks of old newspapers and piles of boxes clutter the floor, old newspaper clippings and posters adorn the walls and young jeans-clad college interns give the place the definite appearance of a Nader operation. Nader's and Simon's offices are at the rear, past an obstacle course of boxes, old furniture and tattered partitions that divide the room into cubicles for the staff.

Although his current budget is about \$180,000, the NCCB is typically running in the red. "We haven't gotten the big grants we were hoping for," says Simon, "so we're in debt for now. But we hope to become self-sufficient in the next few years."

For most of its 14-year history, the NCCB has sustained itself on sporadic grants from private foundations and from membership fees from the public. Members pay a subscription to receive two periodicals: a newsletter called *Media Watch* and *access*, which is the only journal on media reform issues in the country. Recently a third source of revenue has played an important role in keeping the organization afloat. "We made \$30,000 on the sale of our book, *Reverse the Charges*, and we have other books coming out soon," Simon says. *Reverse the Charges* is a consumer handbook for dealing with the telephone company.

In addition to publishing books and periodicals, lobbying Congress and petitioning government agencies, Simon's staff pursues other special projects. For example, the organization is working on creating an Audience Network, which would give audience members control over some broadcast programming. The idea is to get Congress to pass a law that requires all broadcasters to give up one hour per night of prime time for an independently operated network run by the public.

Broadcasters, by law, would have no control over the content of the programs. Members would pay three to five dollars per year to belong to the non-profit organization which would use the money to purchase equipment, hire per-

(Continued on page 17)

Immersion in Culver City

A New Look at Language

Irma Noriega Wright is far from the typical among California kindergarten teachers. She:

- prefers more than 30 in her class,
- combines kindergarten and first grade pupils,
- speaks only Spanish in the classroom, although her pupils begin the year with no understanding of that language,
- meets often with her pupils' parents and has the classroom open to them at all times.

Ten years ago, this 1964 graduate of UT El Paso became the first teacher in the United States to try a system of language teaching that was finding popularity in Canada. Known as immersion education (IE), it has as a main objective the development of bilinguals who are thoroughly competent in both their home language and the second language learned at school.

Last August Wright met with modern language teachers of the El Paso Independent School District (for whom she used to teach) to describe her experiences in IE. She spoke at the suggestion of Richard Teschner, assistant professor of modern languages at UTEP, who had discovered her quite by chance when he visited Culver City to observe the immersion program.

"To my surprise," he recalls, "I found that not only was the first IE teacher in Culver City from El Paso, but she was a graduate of UTEP." When he was invited to speak on immersion for the El Paso teachers, Dr. Teschner asked that Wright share her expertise, and she did so.

Her involvement in IE came about in 1971 when two professors from the University of California at Los Angeles approached the Culver City Unified School District about trying immersion. It appeared to be working in Canada, and they wondered whether it might not be more effective than the existing language-teaching programs in California schools. Immersion had started in 1965 in St. Lambert, Quebec, near Montreal, in an area where the language of

government, industry and education is French. The goal was to develop bilingual proficiency in both English and French.

Wright, who grew up speaking English and Spanish in El Paso, asked to be assigned to the experiment and is still with the program. Parents ask to have their children assigned to it, and the school district maintains a waiting list. Some families have moved to Culver City, she says, in order to be able to get their children into IE.

Wright developed her own teaching

techniques, referring to the St. Lambert program for some tips. She had, after all, grown up speaking Spanish at home and English at school, and was well aware of how it feels to be in a classroom where the teacher gives directions in a different language.

During her childhood, Texas was still under a law that mandated the speaking of English on public school campuses except in classes where another language was being studied. The teaching style used then, Dr. Teschner says, is

(Continued on page 17)



Irma Wright teaches kindergarten children in Spanish.



Robert Massey, above, reunites fragments of the Centennial Museum mural on a new surface. At right Leslie White, his assistant in the restoration, fills in part of the giant "jigsaw puzzle."





The JIGSAW MURAL

Restoring the Lopez Conquistadors

UTEP's biggest jigsaw puzzle has been glued back together, but Art Professor Robert Massey isn't sure how long it will take to complete the picture.

In July he began the restoration of the mural that was originally painted in the entrance hall of the El Paso Centennial Museum in 1945. Salvador Lopez, the muralist, died a few months after completing his 69-by-118-inch oil painting of conquistadors in the Southwestern desert.

Massey says he was told that blasting for construction work some time in the

past loosened the mural from the wall and it was covered with cloth to hold it in place. Gradually the plaster on which the mural was painted crept away from the wall. When the restoration began, only three small areas of the painting were still clinging to the wall.

Massey, assisted by art student Leslie White, removed the mural fragments and reassembled them on a board cut to fit the arched niche where the mural is displayed. Then they mounted the board on the wall. During this procedure, hundreds of fragments of painted plaster were lying on tables in the hallway. Museum employees walking that way were often tempted to stop and try to fit the broken pieces into the big picture.

After the fragments were assembled and adhered to the board, the mural had numerous cracks that had to be filled in. Then Massey had to match paint colors to retouch the filled-in portions and return the painting to its original appearance, as nearly as possible.

This is not his first mural, although he speculates it may be the last one he tries to restore. Several years ago he and former El Pasoan Dorothy Hay painted an oil-on-canvas mural of animals and birds for the children's wing of Thomason General Hospital. His most ambitious work along these lines, though, was a mosaic mural for the former State National Bank drive-in facility on Oregon Street, which was at the time—and possibly still is—the largest Italian mosaic executed by an American artist in the United States. (Previously, Italian artists were brought in to prepare this type of mosaic.)

Earlier this year, another project in which Massey had a hand was completed. That was the restoration of the Magoffin Home, state historic site operated by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, for which he was a consultant on paints that would replicate as nearly as possible the originals used in the home, built in 1875. □

Neil Pennington & the Baroque Guitar

by Nancy Hamilton

It is a tonic for tranquility, for throwing off your cares and worries, a pastime for sad people, a consolation for those who are alone; it makes happy those who are melancholy and relaxes the high-strung; it restores sanity to crazy people and makes sane people crazy; it is a slave of time; it does not have any of the problems that afflict the delicate lute. . . .

Luis de Briceño, 1626

This wonderful panacea was—as the mention of the lute might suggest—a musical instrument, the Spanish guitar. Its defender was among musicians who objected to criticism that the guitar was “a detriment to music.” Within a few years, his words would take on more meaning: During the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715), the guitar became the favorite instrument of the French court and was accepted by the aristocracy elsewhere in Europe much as the lute had been during the Renaissance.

“It was during this period that the guitar was cultivated as an instrument on which music of high quality could be played,” says Neil D. Pennington, assistant professor of music at UT El Paso. He directs the Music Department’s guitar program, one of the largest in the country with 40 undergraduate majors.

In his newly-published two-volume study, *The Spanish Baroque Guitar* (UMI Research Press), Dr. Pennington traces the development of the baroque guitar from its origins as a folk instrument about 1600, to 1800 when it had been adopted by the finest musicians, composers and patrons. The work includes his transcription of the *Passacalles y obras* of Santiago de Murcia, a Spanish composer whose work has been almost unknown for the past 200 years.

“I became interested in early guitar music while studying in Spain with Emilio Pujol of Barcelona, an important musicologist as well as a teacher of classical guitar,” says Dr. Pennington. “He taught me a great deal about the music written for the vihuela, the Spanish counterpart of the lute, and the early

forms of musical notation. I began to dabble with the vihuela, the lute and the viola da gamba, but my main interest continued to center on performance proficiency on the classical guitar.”

While studying toward his Ph.D. at the University of Maryland, Pennington realized that there was a wide gap in information available about the guitar repertory. “Much had been written about the Spanish vihuela,” he observes, “and there had been considerable study of the early 19th century Spanish guitarists, but there was nothing in between.”

He soon found out why. His quest for information took him back to Spain where, in several trips, he devoted months to looking through dusty manuscripts in libraries and in church and royal archives.

“You may enter many libraries and archives in Spain,” he says, “and find that the music is not catalogued, or at most the archivist has a few notes about it on cards. Without any guidelines, you have to sit down with stacks and stacks of music and books, start at the top of the pile and go to the bottom and see what you can find.”

Dr. Pennington became a scholarly detective as he explored the centuries-old manuscripts.

“The trick is,” he explains, “to recognize when you have something significant. There may be only two lines of music on a torn page in the midst of a book of poetry. You must be able to evaluate the notation, the style of the calligraphy and the style of the music to be able to place it chronologically. If it has a text or title, you have to know how to relate the musical forms to be able to

place an isolated piece of music in the correct time period and style.”

As he researched the baroque guitar music, he faced another problem. Like the art and architecture of the period, the music was heavily ornamented. Extra notes, however, might or might not show up in the composer’s manuscript.

“In these 17th century manuscripts,” relates Dr. Pennington, “the ornamentation was either not written at all, or was indicated in a kind of shorthand notation with symbols. One mark might mean a trill in one manuscript and something entirely different in another, varying from one composer to another.” In transcribing the guitar works for modern use, he had to decide what the accurate rendition would be, since ornamentation was such an important feature of the style.

“Unless the ornamentation is properly performed, you can’t approximate the sound of the period,” he says. “That is one reason the baroque guitar repertory has been neglected.”

Also intimidating to musical historians is the tendency for composers to use several variations of the tablature system, the manner of writing the notes that are to be played. Different combinations of lines, letters, numbers and other symbols were in use at the time, although a specific composer usually was consistent within his own work. Errors were possible in published work when an engraver failed to copy the composer’s notation exactly. Pennington had to take this into account in his editing.

Besides studying music manuscripts, the professor sought commentaries on music theory. “Some scholars have said

Laberinto En la guitarra q̃ enseña un son por 12 partes Con quantas diferencias quisiere

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12												
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2 M	2 M	2 N	2 N	2 &	2 &	3 P	3 G	3 K	3 H	3 M	3 M	3 N	3 N	3 &	3 &	4 P	4 G	4 K	4 H	4 M	4 M	4 N	4 N
4 &	4 &	5 P	5 G	5 K	5 H	5 M	5 M	5 N	5 N	5 &	5 &	6 P	6 G	6 K	6 H	6 M	6 M	6 N	6 N	6 &	6 &	7 P	7 G
7 K	7 H	7 M	7 M	7 N	7 N	7 &	7 &	8 P	8 G	8 K	8 H	8 M	8 M	8 N	8 N	8 &	8 &	9 P	9 G	9 K	9 H	9 M	9 M

Dedicado al Ser.^{mo} Señor Don Juan de Austria.
 Compuesto por el Lic.^{do} Gaspar Sanz, natural de la Villa de Calanda, en Caragoça
 Año 1674

Abecedario Italiano.

✠ A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	M	N	N	O	P	✠ &	✠ &
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Demostración desta obra en dos Passacalles

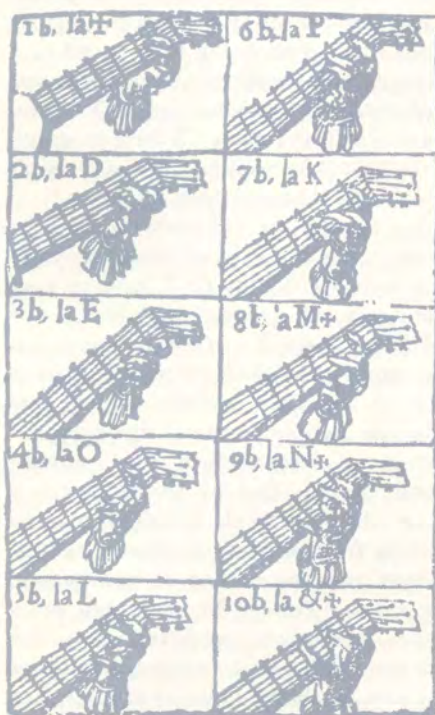
3 C	A	I	C	F	M	G	H	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	M	N
3 E	O	I	E	K	M	G	K	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	M	N

Inuencio sulpit Pagina Prima tomo 1

that Spain was musicologically backward during the baroque era," he comments. "In my research I found that Spain was really ahead of Europe in certain theoretical areas, but much of this material had not received the public attention that was given to the commentaries of France, Germany and Italy."

De Murcia, the composer whose work he transcribed, is considered by Pennington to be the most cosmopolitan of the early 18th century Spanish musicians. The reason is largely political. When the grandson of Louis XIV became Felipe V of Spain in 1700, he probably took guitarists from the French court to Madrid. His wife, an Italian, brought musicians from her country. As guitar tutor to the queen, de Murcia wrote compositions that reflect this international influence on Spanish tradition.

Two fairly large works of de Murcia's survive. One of them is preserved at the British Museum in London, which gave Pennington permission to transcribe for the first time the 350-page manuscript that comprises the second volume of his new study. Previously the only published work of this composer was limited



to several selections that were transcribed by Pennington's teacher, Pujol, about 50 years ago.

Dr. Pennington became the first to revive this body of de Murcia's work in

Neil Pennington found that baroque composers for guitar in Spain used notation systems such as the one above, with letters, numbers, dots and lines, and the one at left with diagrams of fingering positions.

performance. He and several of his students have performed selections in concert at UTEP that had not been heard in over 200 years. His transcriptions take into account the changes in the instrument since baroque times, from 10 strings to six and from the delicate, refined tone appropriate for a salon to the fuller sound of the concert hall.

The research for his book opened the doors for possibly a dozen more research studies. Some, he thinks, would be suitable projects for graduate students, should the University win approval for its proposed graduate program in music.

Meanwhile, Pennington plans to continue to focus his own research interests on areas that benefit both scholarship and the work of the performing musician, especially the master of that "tonic for tranquility" that "makes happy those who are melancholy," the guitar. □

GOODBYE, MISS GRIMP

Freshman English Tries Harder

by
Alan
Ehmann

My first class in college was freshman English. Fresh out of the army and tired of regimentation and reveille, I looked forward to becoming a ten o'clock scholar, but I discovered that all freshmen took composition, whether they needed it or not, and, since registration was as frustrating then as now, the only open section met at 8 a.m. Like most of my classmates I expected a no-nonsense, let's-make-up-for-lost-time education, and freshman composition represented just another grim obstacle between me and law school. However, I had made pretty good grades in high school English, so I was not especially apprehensive about the course—not until an emaciated, fossil-faced creature too old to be a student (in those days) commandeered the front of the room.

Miss Grimp, or whatever her name was, personified a type of respected lady who was 62 years old at birth and who had been growing older rather than better for some time. She glared at us, convinced that we were a gang of intellectual 4-F's, even lower than fraternity pledges, and spent the entire period telling us exactly how many millimeters wide our margins would be and briefing us on the land mines and comma splices that stood between us and the lowest passing grade. By 9:15 I had dropped the course and transferred into another, thanks to the kindness or gullibility of a dean who perhaps imagined that, as a veteran, I bore hideous scars under my shirt and a metal plate above my left eye.

I made it through composition with a stern but reasonable lady who was equally suspicious of our intelligence

but a lot more charming than Miss Grimp. Although the course concentrated on—was actually mired in—grammatical terminology, I learned to look attentive during the interminable explanations of fragments and dangling modifiers, dutifully cranked out weekly themes on topics well worn by the time Hoover became president, and consoled myself with the myth that the course had at least been good mental discipline.

With a few variations, my experience parallels that of many students of my generation from all parts of the country. And the memories linger. Now, after many years on the other side of the lectern, I still have rarely met a colleague in the UTEP English Department who, upon being introduced to a stranger and revealing his vocation, was not invariably greeted by: "Oh. You teach English? I guess I'll have to watch what I say." Something of Miss Grimp's reputation seems to sully all of us.

No wonder an unknown but consistently large number of freshmen each year still ask: "Why do I have to take composition?"—even though they know the answer as well as their advisors. Today more than ever communication is vital to life. Our complex society permits few people to avoid the daily exchange of information. We are constantly bombarded by words, not just from the electronic media, but in writing from sources as diverse as billboards and the author of our income tax forms. Ten or 15 years ago some media specialists predicted that the written word would become a thing of the past, perhaps a quaint artifact, but time has not supported their assertions. Television and the tape recorder have been matched by the Xerox machine, microfiche, and inexpensive printing processes, and most of us use our ballpoint pens more often than a dictating

machine. To members of the English Department faculty the real question is not *why* freshmen should study composition but rather *what kind* of composition they should study.

Freshman composition today is a three-course sequence. The first semester, like the one in which Miss Grimp terrorized so many of us, concerns grammar and usage, sentence structure, and the writing of short themes, usually about a paragraph long. The focus of the course, however, is not on memorizing grammatical terms but on writing intelligible sentences capable of expressing mature thoughts. The second course is specifically concerned with writing, with organizing and supporting ideas in prose interesting enough to hold a reader's attention. The third course concentrates on research methods and reports.

The department encourages students who write well to test out of the first, second, and even the third course and awards course credit to those who do. Approximately half of the entering freshmen succeed in having the first semester waived. Many of those who register for the beginning course are provisional students who realize that, in spite of their desire and intelligence, they have deficiencies in their college preparation, and few complain about their placement. Many, in fact, also enroll in a relatively new elective course, English 3001, which was devised to help these students improve their reading comprehension and speed and to improve their study habits.

It is fashionable and easy to blame the high schools or television for this lack of preparation. Easy but pointless. The scope of learning the high school is supposed to provide is staggering, and television provides treasure as well as trash. But it is reasonable to note that the typical freshmen entering UTEP today have probably spent fewer of their adolescent hours reading than their predecessors did, and the facility with language essential to academic success still has to be developed. The content of freshman English courses is determined by what students need, not by what the faculty would elect to teach.



Ehmann

been a member of the English faculty since 1950, is a published poet and actor in local theatre.

But determining what students need and appraising the ability of a course to provide it is not something to be discovered simply by exchanging opinions. Carlene Walker, a veteran composition teacher who has always been disquietingly curious about UTEP's success in teaching writing, began work about a year ago on a statistical project to measure how much better students write after completing the freshman sequence. Because her tentative conclusions are encouraging rather than dazzling (teachers are rarely satisfied with the performance of their students), the seven lecturers who work exclusively with composition students have undertaken as part of their workload a study, primarily bibliographical, of the problems encountered and the solutions attempted in composition courses at other universities. Since many of the impediments to literacy are universal, successful methods may be borrowed. As Lawrence Johnson, chairman of the department, puts it: "We are not interested in reinventing the wheel." Robert Esch, co-author of *The Art of Styling Sentences*, is currently conducting an experiment to determine which of the techniques employed in teaching composition are most successful. The department's attitude toward innovation is empirical, encouraging measurement, experiment, and research.

Technology in the form of computer-assisted learning has also contributed a significant aid to the teaching of composition. In January students with specific writing problems will have available a computer program designed at UT Austin to supplement classroom explanation and drill. The program not only helps students to diagnose their errors but also provides models for them to emulate in their own words. The computer is not only tireless and eternally patient but also impersonal; only the students see their mistakes! Even more promising is a computer package being developed at the University of Southern California that will show students how to revise and edit their work, to eliminate superfluous words and improve their writing style. Perhaps it will even help guest writers for *NOVA*.

Because nearly 3,500 students are currently enrolled in freshman composition—more students than many colleges have overall—the entire department is

concerned with their education. The department, of course, is large, consisting of eight full, 10 associate, and 20 assistant professors, two visiting professors, seven full-time lecturers, 33 part-time lecturers, and 21 teaching assistants who have limited teaching assignments and are closely supported by "master teachers." The part-time lecturers are fully qualified teachers with master's degrees who prefer to work part-time. No member of the department, however, regardless of rank of service or arcane literary specialty, is ex-

"No member of the department . . . regardless of rank of service or arcane literary specialty, is exempt from participating in the freshman program."

empt from participating in the freshman program. The department's senior professor, Joseph Leach, and the University's vice president for academic affairs, Joseph Olander, both teach beginning composition.

This policy has persuaded some professors to polish and improve skills rarely employed since they completed their professional apprenticeship. Fortunately, the department has for some time been attracting specialists in rhetoric, assembling a cadre of teachers whose training has been specifically directed toward composition. David Schwalm, who directs the professional writing program, and Maureen Potts, the director of freshman composition, are two of these, and they not only play a major role in renovating the beginning classes but also in organizing intra-departmental training sessions consisting of workshops, colloquia, and occasional meetings with specialists brought in from other universities.

Preparing freshmen for the writing demands of college is only part of the department's academic responsibility. Many students come to UTEP to prepare for vocations in literature and in professional writing. The literature program is basically traditional, although the number and variety of courses have been increased in recent years and the general academic requirements have been raised to ensure that the students are prepared for careers in teaching, for example, or for graduate study. The professional writing program has grown rapidly as both business and government have created a demand for profes-

sional writers capable of gathering and organizing facts and presenting them clearly and persuasively.

At present professional writing and rhetoric is a graduate study option combining language and discourse theory with practical writing experience, but an inter-disciplinary writing program for undergraduates is planned for the near future. This program will enable students to distribute their energies in job-related courses in the humanities, sciences, and social sciences to develop writing proficiency through both advanced composition courses and an internship program in cooperation with local business and industry.

The department also makes a significant contribution to the professional education of non-English majors. As Lawrence Johnson pointed out in his article in *Course, Components and Exercises in Technical Communication* (1981), "Contrary to popular belief, most professionals spend as much time and effort writing to lay audiences as they do in formal communication with their colleagues. This is especially true outside of academia, where modern organizational structures demand extensive reporting both up and down managerial ladders." Johnson undertook the renovation of the technical writing program nearly a decade ago. What has emerged is a pragmatic course required of majors in the sciences, criminal justice, and metallurgical engineering and also attracting students with a wide range of professional aims.

Technical writing requires students to complete, for a hypothetical corporation, seven writing projects that simulate the assignments they will receive in their professions. Students who have clearly defined occupational targets may elect to complete their seven exercises in support of a research project directed by a professor in their major field.

The English Department is also engaged in developing and encouraging the literary artists of the future. The creative writing program has doubled in size in recent years, and the staff has been expanded by appointing successful writers as visiting professors. Some of these, fortunately, have accepted permanent positions here. The program now includes play writing (including

film and television scripts), biography, and poetry as well as fiction and nonfiction writing.

One frustration that composition teachers have to learn to live with is the inclination of many students to regress in writing excellence once they complete their composition courses and no longer labor under the fear that mediocre or poor writing will automatically earn a poor grade. Some students, of course, write in response to a high inner standard, but those who are careless need to discover that their ideas lose luster when they are not well expressed and that their professors will not perform the role of literary collaborator when assigned work that is imprecisely and vaguely written. The importance of clear and precise writing must be emphasized throughout the campus, and the administration has supported this premise by reminding all departments of the University that the ability to communicate knowledge is a common concern. This universal interest in composition, sometimes called

"writing across the curriculum," has strengthened the link between departments, revealing the kinds of writing assignments, such as case histories, that were largely ignored in composition courses of yesterday. It has also led to the scheduling of experimental "paired" courses in which students register for specific sections in history, science, or philosophy, for example, in conjunction with freshman composition. The precise nature of this link is determined by the instructors, but usually the students do their research in, say, history, with the writing process being directed by the English instructor and the final substantive evaluation being made by the cooperating instructor.

Informal variants are possible with the English instructor possibly acting as a consultant in the paired course. Maureen Potts and John Dick of the English Department, Irving Brown of the Sociology/Anthropology Department, and Donna Reardon of Ysleta High School attended a summer institute this year to study ways in which this concept can be implemented. An initial contact with interested departments was made at a university-wide conference held on October 19 and 20.

A university, however, is expected to serve the entire community, not just its own students. Efforts in this area begin with involvement in teacher training.

The department, with the assistance of public school teachers and supervisors, prepares recommendations for the certification of teachers of English. The department's curriculum committee met regularly last spring to review certification requirements and recently submitted proposals to strengthen the English requirements for teachers of English and to establish a curriculum to prepare teachers for teaching English as a second language. The committee included as regular members representatives from both the El Paso and Ysleta Independent School Districts and invited consultants from the UTEP College of Education and Department of Linguistics before formalizing the proposals. In support of these requirements the department also offers courses in the teaching of composition and of literature, and last summer Maureen Potts taught a course in teaching grammar in

"...the real question is not why freshmen should study composition but rather what kind of composition they should study."

order to acquaint students with structural and transformational grammars as well as the conventional language of Miss Grimp.

Associations with teachers from local school systems are established through the activities of Paso Del Norte Chapter of the National Council of Teachers of English, recently organized to regularize meetings between teachers of English on all levels. Moreover, Tommy Boley, the department's specialist in English education, has offered two-week workshops in the Ysleta school system as well as day-long workshops in area schools as remote as Van Horn and Alpine. David Schwalm, Maureen Potts, and Billie Etheridge have all conducted in-service meetings on composition in the public schools, and the English Department has also offered graduate courses on off-campus sites in the area.

A program of greater proportions is being planned for next summer. The English and Linguistics departments, with the cooperation of local school districts, are planning a Border writing project in affiliation with the National Writing Project. It will have two closely related components, a five-week summer institute at UTEP and a year-long in-service program in the public schools. Essentially the program will bring together successful teachers of composition on all levels from the

elementary school to the University and enable them to identify and explain successful practices, review professional publications, and experience themselves the kinds of assignments they set their students. Then they will return to their own schools to share their findings with their colleagues. A second but related program is being planned for teachers of English as a second language. At present Texas has no provisions for certification in this specialty but the Institute will enable teachers in this area to acquire training and institutional support otherwise unavailable for their work.

Finally, the department actively supports public school language teachers by reinforcing their attempts to convince young students of the advantages of literacy. UTEP last year began hosting University Interscholastic League activities after many years of non-involvement. Billie Etheridge is the director of UIL Academic and Literary Activities. Some 3,500 public school students participate in the five

competitions held during the spring. These contests are developmental as well as competitive, offering a variety of events in writing and oral interpretation to allow students of both junior and senior high schools to practice their articulation skills outside their regular classrooms. About 85% of the members of the English department serve as section chairmen or judges for these events and the conferences that precede them. The time demands of these events are substantial, but the program benefits not only the students but also the University by attracting good students to the campus.

It would be pretty trite to conclude by pointing out that the University and the English Department have changed profoundly in the three decades I have spent here. We all know that, just as we know the community they serve has changed. What hasn't changed is our obligation to provide the students with the best education we can and to make sure that their education will serve them after graduation. I'm not sure how UTEP appears to a freshman nor how I would feel if I were a freshman here today. I doubt that I would have to work any harder than I did then in composition, but I am sure that that I would have a clearer notion of what and why I was studying. And I wouldn't have to avoid a Miss Grimp. □

Alumnotes

by Sue Wimberly

Clyde E. Jeffcoat (B.B.A. '65), the first civilian to hold the position of principal deputy commander of the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, received the presidential rank of Distinguished Executive from President Reagan at the White House on October 14. Among four award recipients, he was one of only two Army senior executive service members selected for the honor. The award recognizes the Army's senior civilian accountant for multi-billion dollar improvements in the fields for foreign military sales, audit, and finance and accounting. In addition to the presidential rank of Distinguished Executive, the award carries a bonus of up to \$20,000. Prior to his assignment with the Army Finance and Accounting Center, he was director of the Security Assistance Accounting Center.



Jeffcoat

1920-1949

Charles W. Davis, Sr., (B.S. '31) is a consultant in mining and industrial engineering in El Paso. He retired as city engineer for the City of El Paso in 1970, a position which he held for 12 years. From 1933 to 1946 he was associated with the mining industry in Mexico and a design engineer for ASARCO, Mexican Mining Division, El Paso Smelter. From 1950 to 1955 he was industrial consultant and manager for Frigorificos Nacional de Mexico in Ciudad Juarez, where he designed and built the Frigorificos plant. He and his wife, Amalia Davis, are parents of two sons, **Al F. Davis** (B.A. '65; M.Ed. '69) and **Charles W. Davis, Jr.**, (B.A. '66; M.S. '69) and a daughter, **Yolanda Davis Bencomo** (B.A. '58; M.A. '72). A granddaughter, **Rebecca Davis Bencomo** (B.A. '81) is now a student of art at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Gaylord B. Castor (B.A. '37), a retired biologist, lives in El Paso.

Charlie Steen (B.S. '43; Outstanding Ex 1958) was the subject of a television program, "True Life Stories," aired in September, depicting Steen's rise as a uranium millionaire. Steen makes his home in Utah.

Thirty-seven years after the Battle of the Bulge, the U.S. Army has honored two UT El Paso alumni—**Samuel Jenkins** (1945 etc.) and **Dr. Carlos Hernandez** (B.S. '47), who, with 16 other soldiers, heroically held off a battalion of invading Germans for 18 hours before being overrun and captured near the Belgian town of Lazerath in the Ardennes offensive. The small American unit was an intelligence platoon of the 394th Infantry Regiment, 99th Infantry Division. Jenkins was awarded the Bronze Star; Hernandez shared the honor of the Presidential Unit Citation. The awards resulted from special legislation by Congress in 1979.

Charles R. Schulte (B.A. '49), who served as 41st District Court judge since 1966, has been appointed by Texas Governor Clements to the Civil Court of Appeals, the state's second highest court.

Garrett D. Sindorf (B.A. '49) is a real estate broker in El Paso.

1950-1959

A memorial to **Dale M. Hall** (B.S. '50), who died on September 23, 1978, has been dedicated at the Geological Information Library of Dallas. The Dale Hall Memorial Room was donated to his memory by Lee Fikes on February 29, 1980. Hall was exploration manager for Lee Fikes Exploration Company at the time of his death.

Tom D. Porter (B.B.A. '51) and his wife, **Gerry Porter** (B.B.A. '51), live in Sacramento where Tom is senior vice president for California Liquid Gas Corporation and president of the Western Liquid Gas Association. Gerry was recognized this year as outstanding volunteer by the Sacramento Assistance League.

A. Frank Linville (B.S. '53) has joined Mobil Research and Development Corporation at their field research laboratory in Dallas as senior research geophysicist.

Honored by the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) for their contributions to the community were **Hector Holguin** (B.S. '56), El Paso businessman, and **Abraham Chavez**, UT El Paso professor of music and director of the El Paso Symphony Orchestra.

Ronald F. Jensen (B.S. '57) has been named to the new position of manager of mineral exploration with Armco, Material Resources Division, of Middleton, Ohio. He will be responsible for managing mineral exploration programs (other than coal) and will oversee branch offices in South Africa, Vancouver, B.C., and El Paso. He joined Armco in 1957 and has held a variety of production assignments in Kansas City and Houston.

Jose Gonzalez (B.S. '57), analyst in regulatory affairs with Southern California Gas Company, was honored as Jefferson High School's 1981 outstanding ex-student.

C. Allen Born (B.S. '58) has been appointed director, president, and chief executive officer of Placer Development Limited, Vancouver, B.C. He began his career in the mining industry with El Paso Natural Gas as an exploration geologist, served with Vanadium Corporation of America, Pima Mining Company, and MolyCorp, and as president of Amax of Canada Limited and Climax

Molybdenum Corporation of British Columbia, Limited.

Neil E. Weinbrenner (B.B.A. '58) is chairman of the Board of Directors of Memorial General Hospital in Las Cruces.

Bryan Woolley (B.A. '58), Dallas *Times-Herald* book editor and winner of the Stanley Walker Award for excellence in journalism, is the author of *November 22*, published by Seaview Books, his fourth novel.

Alfredo P. Escalante, LTC/USAF, ret., (B.A. '59; M.Ed. '71) has retired as a teacher, reading coordinator and psychometrist/counselor. In his years in the education field, he was associated with the El Paso, Ysleta and Socorro Independent School Districts. He served in the armed services for 32 years.

Anne F. Holder (B.S. '59; M.A. '69; M.A. '79) is working toward her doctorate in sociology at University of California/Berkeley.

Vernon F. McDonald (B.S. '59), former vice president of El Paso National Bank, has accepted the position of vice president with Texas Commerce Bank in Brownsville, Texas.

1960-1965

Jerry Ignacio Porras, Ph.D., (B.S. '60) is associate professor of organizational behavior at Stanford University. He earned an M.B.A. from Cornell University in 1968 and his doctorate in business administration at UCLA in 1974.

Henry Zuniga (B.A. '60), a graduate of the University of New Mexico Law School, has been appointed deputy special assistant to President Reagan for public liaison. He will oversee the White House outreach efforts involving education and Hispanic organizations.

Donald B. Sullivan (B.A. '61) was one of 16 National Bureau of Standards employees recognized for "outstanding achievement in service to the public" by the Denver Federal Executive Board for participation in the Career Awareness and Resource Education Program (CARE).

Edward F. Sherman (M.A. '62) has been named Angus Wynne Professor of Law at the University of Texas School of Law, Austin.

New Address?

New Address

Old Address

Name _____

Number & Street _____ Apt. Number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Year Graduated, attended _____

Mail to: Development Office, UT El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968

Ronald B. Martin (B.S. '62) has been promoted to general manager, Mid-Continent Division, Union Texas Petroleum, in Oklahoma City, with responsibility for exploration and production activities in a 12-state area.

Gil Myers (1962 etc.) is a broker associate with the Holder Company in El Paso.

Leonard O. Genson (B.S. '62) is a component engineer on the space shuttle, Space Division of Rockwell International, in Tustin, California.

1966-1969

John J. Fiol (B.A. '66; M.Ed. '80) is presently at Texas A&I in Kingsville working on a doctorate in bilingual education. He was a sixth grade teacher with the Ysleta Independent School District from 1978 to 1981.

Gloria Sanchez Lang (B.S. '66) is supervisor of the Univac Operating System Group at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California.

Marie Ann Caldwell Harris (B.S. '66) is librarian at Thomas Manor Elementary School, El Paso.

Jose Antonio Marquez, D.D.S., (B.S. '67) was named Ysleta High School's 1981 honored ex-student for 1981. He earned his degree from UTEP in metallurgical engineering and a Master's in chemical metallurgy from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1968, completing his dental surgery degree at UT Houston Science Center in 1974.

Cecilia E. Cosca (B.S. '67) is associated with the law firm of Prezant & Forster, San Francisco.

Gus E. Hickerson (B.A. '68) is president of A & A Flooring, Inc., in El Paso.

James L. Kurtz-Phelan (B.B.A. '68) is legal advisor to Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado, a position he has held since July 1979. He served for four years in the Attorney General's office in Colorado and taught at the University of Denver College of Law for three years.

Lowell T. Ederhoff (B.S. '68; M.S. '71) is a biologist with the U.S. Forest Service in Spearfish, South Dakota.

Jackey L. Unger (M.Ed. '68), who was a counselor with the El Paso Independent School District for seven years, is now a counselor with the El Paso Allergy Clinic.

Michael P. Tuchman (B.B.A. '69) is chief auditor, Office of Internal Audit, American Red Cross National Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

June graduates at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio included several UT El Paso alumni. Earning degrees as doctors of medicine were: **Aaron C. Bornstein** (B.S. '69), **Natalie Tolbert Bornstein** (B.S. '75), **Martha Alicia Medrano** (B.S. '77), **Jorge R. Rojero N** (B.S. '74), **Joseph H. Segapeli** (B.S. '77), and **Wayne Wong Yee** (B.S. '77), and doctor of dentistry to **Arturo J. Bejarano** (B.S. '76).

1970-1975

Marie A. Emerson (B.S. '70; M.Ed. '72) is a counselor at the YWCA in El Paso.

David Wehrly, M.D., (B.S. '71), who completed his Master's degree in public health at Harvard in June, is senior resident in aerospace medicine at the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio.

Marlene Stewart (M.A. '71) heads her own business, Horizons Unlimited Financial Planning Corporation, in Portland, Oregon.

George J. Eber, Jr., (B.B.A. '71) is vice president commercial loans with Northwest National Bank in Chicago.

Harold E. Alexander, Jr., (B.S. '71), who completed his residency in psychiatry at the University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio, is now assistant professor of psychiatry at the medical school.

Josefina Franco (B.S. '71; M.Ed. '74) is with personnel management development, Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation in Austin.

Terry Snyder (B.A. '71) and his wife, **Patty Phillips Snyder** (B.S. '72), live in Pearland, Texas, and are parents of two children. Terry is co-owner of Texas Plumbing Supply in Houston.

Margaret Endlich Martin (B.S. '71) is an instructor in the bilingual secretarial program at El Paso Community College.

Steve DeGroat (B.B.A. '72; M.B.A. '75) and **Rafael St. John** (B.B.A. '73), both vice presidents of First International Bank in El Paso, received graduate degrees in banking. DeGroat completed a three-year commercial lending program at SMU and St. John a three-year program at Rutgers.

Martha Garibay (B.A. '72) is principal of St. Patrick's Elementary School, El Paso.

Jesus R. Serna (B.S. '72) is a mechanical maintenance engineer with Arabian American Oil Company in Dhahran.

Mary Rose Harrell (M.Ed. '72), who is a candidate for her doctorate at the University of Southern California, is employed as coordinator of community interest programs, New Mexico State University in Carlsbad. Her husband, **Roger Harrell**, is superintendent of schools.

Harvey Greenberg (B.A. '72) is charge nurse in the neuropsychiatric unit of Sun Valley Hospital, El Paso.

Arthur A. Deckert (B.S. '73) is manager of the naval missile propulsion maintenance school at Indian Head, Maryland.

Robert V. Clement (B.S. '73), has been promoted to chairman of the Nylon Staple Business Committee of the DuPont Corporation with offices in Wilmington, Delaware. His wife, the

former **Sue Ballard** (B.S. '71), formerly taught at Jefferson High School in El Paso. They have lived in Camden, South Carolina, for the past eight years where he was associated with DuPont's May Plant, and are parents of two children, Chris and Erin.

Thomas C. Ferguson (B.S. '74) is senior project engineer for CTL/Thompson, Inc., a geotechnical consulting firm in Denver.

Howard L. Penley, Jr., (B.B.A. '74) is a pilot for Tiger Charter Corporation, Midland, Texas.

Marian Zork Given (M.Ed. '74) has been named executive director of the El Paso Guidance Center.

Janice Boatman Matthews (B.S. '74), who lives in Phoenix, is treasurer for the board of directors, Civic East Opportunity Day Care, Inc., and administrative assistant for the Arizona and New Mexico Annual Conference, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wesley P. Clarkson (B.A. '74), pastor of the Mesilla Park Baptist Church, and his wife, the former **Pamela Emery** (B.S. '74), have been named missionaries by the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board and will work in Spain.

Charles Edgren (B.A. '74), a copy editor with the El Paso *Herald-Post*, was winner of first place in the Scripps-Howard Headline Writer of the Year contest. He joined the *Herald-Post* last November.

Kathy Volking B.S. '75) is librarian at Glen Cove Elementary School, El Paso.

Paul Baray (B.A. '75) is personnel officer for Harris County, Houston.

Rosemary Montes (B.S. '75) is supervisor of the Texas Tourist Bureau in Amarillo.

Mary Lou Parker (B.A. '75) of Chicago, is writer and editor of *Printing Views*, a trade magazine for Midwest printers.

1976-1981

Helen Avila (B.N. '76) has been appointed director of nursing, Maternal-Child Division, Thomason General Hospital, El Paso.

Deaths

Grace Miller Maple (1938 etc.), July 16. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Fred Green Evans, M.D., (1965 etc.), July 21. Survivors include his wife, **Gwen Evans**, a daughter and three sons.

Marie A. Biediger (B.A. 1940), a former public school teacher, July 21. Survivors are two sons and a daughter.

Alfred A. Nowad (B.A. 1950), El Paso businessman, July 31. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Edward W. Rheinheimer, M.D., who was instrumental in establishing the William L. Staley Grant in life sciences and research at UT El Paso, on August 30, at age 91. A life-long resident of El Paso, Dr. Rheinheimer graduated from Syracuse University School of Medicine in 1916, served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in World War I and practiced medicine in El Paso for 64 years, retiring in January, 1981. Survivors include his daughter and son-in-law, **Mary Rheinheimer Schumaker** (1941 etc.) and **Robert L. Schumaker** (B.S. 1943), assistant director of admissions and records.

Fred E. Chew (B.S. 1949; M.S. 1961), a 30-year employee of the Vought Corporation,

Dallas, September 19. Survivors are his wife, **Sybil M. Chew**, and two sons.

John E. Lafayette, associate director of personnel and a member of the University staff since 1968, September 23. He retired as a lieutenant colonel at Ft. Bliss in 1968 where he served with the office of chief of Budget and Management. He is survived by his wife, **Catherine Lafayette**, two sons and a daughter.

Thomas Earl Morris, professor and chairman of Business Administration from 1939 to 1944, September 24, while on a trip to Sun Valley. He is survived by his wife of Portland, Oregon.

William A. Engler (B.B.A. 1950), October 8. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

John David Scott (B.B.A. 1951), October 9. His wife, **Paula Miles Scott**, a son and five daughters survive him.

Cheryl A. Anguiano, a member of the staff in the University Development Office, October 20. She is survived by her husband, **Carlos E. Anguiano**, a son and a daughter.

James Otto Snively, University Physical Plant maintenance engineer, October 20. Survivors are his wife, **Evelyn Snively**, three sons and a daughter.

Carlos A. Loweree, Jr., (B.B.A. '77) is territory sales representative for the Paper Division of Procter and Gamble Distributing Company, El Paso.

J. Raul Armendariz (B.A. '77), who had been with California State University in Fullerton since 1975, has been named director of personnel at Texas Christian University.

Michael H. Bray (B.B.A. '77), who lives in Woodlands, Texas, is a marketing representative for Xerox Computer Services in Houston. He was recently promoted to first lieutenant in the Texas Army National Guard.

Dempsey Deleal "Bud" Gordon, Jr., (B.S. '78), who has been a medical investigator in Dallas County for the past two years, is a student at Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine in Fort Worth.

Lee O. McCravy (B.B.A. '78) is a sales representative with Texaco in Bellaire, Texas.

Stella M. Martinez (B.S. '75; M.Ed. '81) and her husband, **Manuel A. Martinez**, (B.S. '78) live in El Paso where both are teachers—Stella at Burleson Elementary and Manuel at Bel Air High School.

Wade Blacketer (M.B.A. '78) is assistant controller for Cougar Oil Company in Denver. **Paula Blacketer** (B.S. '80) is a second-year student at Texas Tech University School of Medicine.

Daniel Chaparro III (B.S. '78) and **Richard W. Townsley, Jr.**, (B.S. '78) received their Doctor of Dental Surgery degrees from Baylor College of Dentistry in June.

Winning awards in the Carlsbad Museum of

Art Tri-State Exhibition this summer were **Jesus F. Gutierrez** (B.A. '78) and **Emilio Quiroz** (B.A. '76). Gutierrez is a graphic artist for the NATO countries at Ft. Bliss; Quiroz is an art instructor at J.M. Hanks High School, El Paso.

Rosa J. DeLaCruz, Ens./USN, (B.S. '79) has completed the Non-Lawyer Course at the Naval Justice School, Newport, Rhode Island.

Nancy Adam (B.A. '79) has been named director of sales promotion for Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company in Treviso, Pennsylvania.

Six UT El Paso graduates have begun studies at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine. They are: **Juan F. Fitz** (B.S. '80), **Dorothy Ann Leong** (B.S. '81), **David M. Marquez** (B.S. '80), **Edward L. O'Leary** (B.S. '80), **James Salem** (B.S. '80) and **Guillermo J. Tellez** (B.S. '81).

Kay B. Heathershaw (B.B.A. '80) has been promoted to trust administration officer at El Paso National Bank.

Shirley Lambert Simmons (B.S. '81), living in Darmstadt, Germany, where her husband is assigned, is teaching high school completion classes.

Curtis Christopher, 2nd Lt./USA, (M.Ed. '81) is on active duty in Germany.

Thomas J. Frantes (M.S. '81) is a geologist with Exxon in Midland.

Gina G. Gaston (B.A. '81) is a sales promotions specialist with the Western Company of North America, Fort Worth.

Simon...(from page 6)

sonnel and produce the programs to fill the time slot. Simon is looking for someone in Congress to sponsor the legislation, but so far there are no takers.

When Simon isn't stalking the halls of Congress or preparing legal petitions, he is at home in McLean, Virginia, where he lives with his wife, the former Susan Kalmans (TWC '66), and their two children, Marcus, 11, and Rachel, 9. He also stays busy as president of the Rodef Shalom Temple in McLean.

To some, balancing a comfortable and happy life with the rigors of Nader-like dedication would seem difficult. But Simon believes the two are quite compatible. Although his and Nader's life styles differ (Nader is single and spends most of his waking hours dealing with consumer issues), they are both dedicated to the cause of consumerism.

"People think of Ralph as being serious and humorless," Simon says. "But what they don't know is that he has a marvelous sense of humor and that he absolutely loves what he does. For relaxation he might go into his office and knock off a nasty letter to some corporation or a labor union. Sometimes I can hear him laughing alone in his office over something he's doing."

"We have a mutual trust that was built over many years of working together. So, even though I could make twice as much working for a law firm, I'm happy here. My life has a lot more meaning when I'm doing the things I believe in." □

Immersion...(from page 7)

known as "submersion," and it differs from immersion in several respects.

First, says Dr. Teschner, the teacher using the submersion technique was usually a monolingual and could not converse with the child in his home tongue. Under immersion, the teacher must be a fully fluent bilingual. Additionally, a child is free under IE to use his home language, although the teacher may or may not respond in that same language. Finally, the goal of submersion was to teach English, with no attention given to helping the child also learn to read and write the home language. Under immersion, after the child acquires some proficiency in the second language, instruction is given in his home language with the goal of making him fluent in speaking, reading and writing both.

Wright says that the Culver City program she teaches uses only Spanish instruction in the classroom for kindergarten and first grade. Then, in second grade, the children learn a carefully guarded "secret": their teacher can also speak English. Part of the daily instruction is given in English in second and third grades. After the children learn to read in Spanish, they transfer the skills to reading in English.

The Canadians, says Wright, found that children in the first and second grades of IE programs tended to lag be-

hind their peers in regular classrooms. By the third grade, however, they catch up and progress quite normally in their school work. She says this was also true of the Culver City children, and when she counsels parents about the program she cautions them about this aspect. From third grade on, however, the IE children tend to equal or exceed the others in the school district and the state on standard skills tests.

Because it is difficult to introduce a child into the program after kindergarten, Wright welcomes larger-than-usual classes in order to assure the continuation of the program.

Her own enthusiasm, she finds, is not shared by everyone else in Culver City. The program moved from one school to another several years ago because of opposition from teachers in the school where it started. There are still critics, she adds, who take the stand that "it is wrong to do this to helpless children."

The parents involved in the program, however, and the principal of the host school are highly supportive.

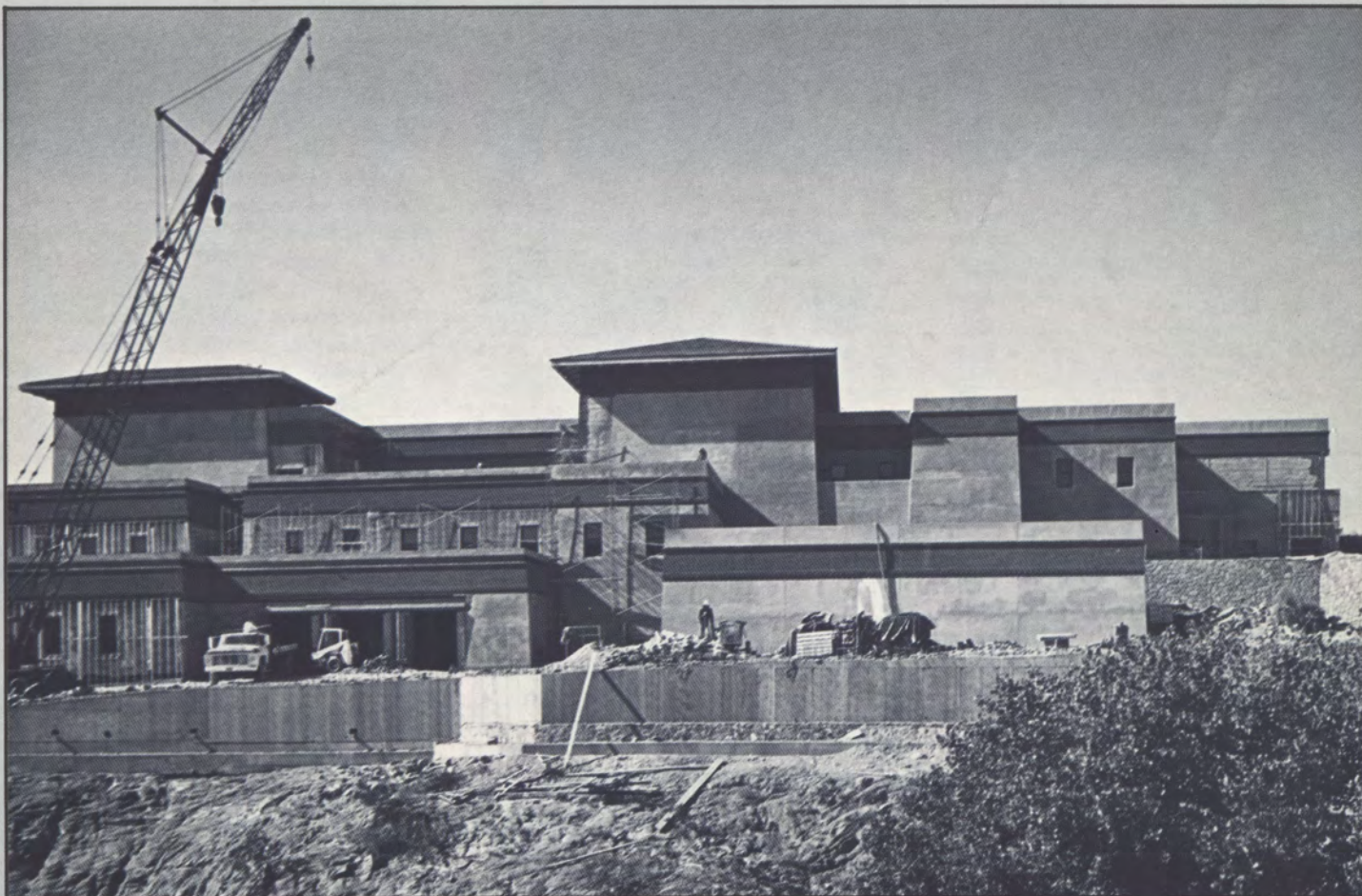
"We listen to the parents," says Wright. "If they want a child at a different level of study, we test the child and try to bring him to that level. When our kids reach high school, they excel in Spanish. Those who move away do very well in language studies in other schools."

Dr. Teschner says studies of immer-

sion programs that start in higher grades indicate they do not produce the same results as programs that begin with kindergarten or first grade, although the students may make impressive progress in language proficiency. The younger the child, research continues to show, the more successful the language learning program is likely to be.

"I feel that in El Paso, the knowledge of two languages is a definite asset," observes Dr. Teschner. "Unfortunately, bilingual education tended to become identified with Lyndon Johnson's poverty program. I regret that because everybody should have a chance at learning more than one language."

Meanwhile, Wright continues to enjoy her work in Culver City's program which attracts visitors from all over the world and the United States. Now and then, one of those visitors turns out to be someone from back home in El Paso. □



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