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1970

Enrollment  (11,500)

Budget  (\$9.5 million)

Facilities  (\$29.2 million)

Alumni Fund  (\$45,600)

Library  (292,627 vols.)

1979

Enrollment  (15,700)

Budget  (\$24.3 million)

Facilities  (\$87.4 million)

Alumni Fund  (\$190,000)

Library  (615,834 vols.)

Patterns Patterns Patterns Pattern

The View from the Hill

There is a landmark event coming up in the not too distant future—sooner than not too distant if Jim Peak has his way—and that is the arrival of the Excellence Fund at a single-year total gifts of \$1 million.

In his 1979 report, Peak, who has been Director of Development at UT El Paso since January 1977, announced that last year, 4,217 donors gave a total of \$877,191.42 to the University. This is the all-time high with the exception of 1970 when the Josephine Clardy Fox windfall, her \$3 million estate, was turned over to us as provided in her will.

Included in the \$877,191.42 total Excellence Fund (which compares to \$741,905.81 in 1978) are the following:

*Alumni Fund for Excellence (chaired by Lloyd V. Stevens, Jr.), \$189,938.23, compared to the \$121,379.36 of 1978.

*Corporate and Business Campaign (Arthur L. Gonzales and Wayne Windle, co-chairmen), \$209,072.50, compared to \$199,387.23 in 1978.

*President's Associates (donors of \$500 or more; chaired by Robert F. Haynsworth), \$111,955, compared to \$53,500 in 1978.

*The Matrix Society (donors of \$100 or more; chaired by Sanford C. Cox, Jr.), \$129,025, compared to \$69,137 in 1978.

Among the interesting aspects of this record year is the fact that the Alumni Fund goal was but \$125,000, a cautious increase from the 1978 figure; and the corporate gifts, for the first time in the history of the Excellence Fund, topped the \$200,000 mark—and this is made up principally of gifts from local companies or the local offices of national companies.

What made the record year possible, Peak says, is the participation of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation in a "challenge" grant. The University's alumni had only to contribute \$10,000 in new or increased gifts in 1979 and the Gannett Foundation would match the \$10,000.

Alumni met the challenge in early May, reported Lloyd Stevens, chairman of the Alumni Fund, and actually went beyond it. \$5,059 in new gifts and increased gifts of \$6,213 were received.

Jim Peak came to El Paso in 1954 from Canton, Illinois, on a public relations scholarship he won in high school

in a national speaking contest. He got his B.A. in radio-TV in 1958, entered the life insurance business with Penn Mutual in 1965 and compiled a terrific 12-year record, all the time working actively and loyally behind the scenes in alumni and developmental affairs of the University. Probably no alumnus knows as many alumni as Peak, and when he came to work as development director, he stepped into a job he knew about, if as an outsider. Inside, he has done amazing things. He attributes his success to his volunteers, and that is the way it should be. This University has an alumni group with a loyalty factor that should be the envy of any institution of similar size. A countless number of people work hard for us with no pay and too often too little recognition. But somebody has to get the volunteers together, inspire them and lead them, and Peak does this better than anybody we know.

The 1980 Templeton Tribute Year, sponsored by the Hervey Foundation of El Paso, is a new step toward one of Jim Peak's goals: that \$1 million Excellence Fund Mark.

Miners of the 1931-35 era will remember George A. Krutilek. He came here from Ennis, Texas (though he was born in Alice), in the fall of '31 on a football scholarship. He hoped to study electrical engineering at Mines because it was the closest to his great love—radio. But Coach Mack Saxon said the long hours in engineering labs might interfere with football practice, so George wound up majoring in history. He was a fine scholar in addition to being a fine athlete, and was never missing from the Dean's List in his four years at Mines. He also played varsity basketball in 1932-33, belonged to Alpha Phi Omega and the M Association. He was called "the Dutchman," became football captain in '34 and was voted Best Athlete by the Flowsheet. He coached and taught at Cadwallader School after leaving Mines, then worked as an accountant with Lone Star Motor Co. In 1937 he married Marjorie Williams. They had two children—Scott Burgess and Margaret (Peggy). George was associated briefly with Valley Motors, then as an accountant in business for himself and also a

manufacturer's representative in tools and automotive parts.

All members of George's family attended UT El Paso.

He died in April, 1962 of a massive coronary at the young age of 49.

The George A. Krutilek Fellowship in graduate studies, established this year by the Samuel Goldwyn Foundation of Los Angeles, is a memorial to this outstanding Mines alumnus, remembered by many and now, forgotten by none.

—Editor

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Cover: In Kathy Rogers' rendition of UT El Paso's decade of growth, the 1970s is shown to have been an unparalleled period for the University. The enrollment figures are for fall semesters; the budget figures are the educational and general budget, made up principally of state-appropriated funds; "facilities" can be interpreted as the value of the University's physical plant; and "volumes" library volumes includes book volumes, bound periodicals and documents. Any way you slice it, the decade of the 70s has been a historic period of growth for our University.

Back Cover: Excavation and construction work is underway for a \$4 million, 50,000 square-foot expansion of the campus Union Building, extending the building 80 feet eastward and providing space for such facilities as the bookstore, student publications, food service, post office and meeting space.

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NOVA Interviews
Anthony Kruszewski:

Never Call it "Russia"

Q: Has the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan sounded the death knell for detente and signaled a return to cold war relations with the USSR?

A: Our problem is realizing that we have a different reading of the word detente than the Soviets. A much more appropriate phrase would be "competitive coexistence." The average American tends to think of detente as synonymous with peace and cooperation. The great difficulty in returning to the cold war is that we no longer have the nuclear weapons monopoly we had during much of the original "cold war." In the present "balance of terror" a cold war could lead to World War III if both sides do not exercise the greatest caution. I do not suggest for a minute that we shouldn't stand up for our principles if we believe their actions are impinging on the vital interest of the United States, but I do suggest that both our country and the Soviet Union could *slide* from cold war to world war much more easily with the present balance of terror.

Q: "Balance of terror"?

A: It means that the nuclear weaponry on both sides creates a terror—it would be terrifying for either side to use them and the result could be a war with no victors. There are at present, targeted or stored in both the U.S. and Soviet Union, many nuclear weapons designated for each city of over 100,000 population in our respective countries. This "terror" factor creates a restraint in the decision-making of both our country and the Soviet Union to use such weapons.

Q: Critics of detente say the Soviets have exploited it by continually

meddling in the affairs of other nations—Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Cuba, and now Afghanistan, among recent examples...

A: Perhaps the only aspect of detente we and the Soviet Union can agree on is the prevention of World War III. Otherwise, detente has a much different meaning to the Soviets. They are, for example, committed ideologically to support so-called "liberation" movements all over the world. They can ill afford not to exploit such movements and not support them, so in a sense they are trapped by their own ideology. The Soviets might step back from a confrontation with us, but they will avail themselves of every opportunity offered by us or by our lack of attention to our vital interests—to expand their own sphere of influence.

Q: You mentioned Korea as an example of this?

A: Yes, a classic example. We lost 50,000 men in Korea and the war there was caused by our lack of attention. Our Secretary of State, in listing the countries in our sphere of interest in Asia, omitted South Korea. Within months, the country was invaded. The Soviet Union was very surprised when we reversed ourselves and sent troops to defend South Korea. The important lesson is that unless we communicate *precisely* with the Soviets, we can lose in many vital areas. I am sure that the "hotline" between Washington and Moscow is now communicating on such matters as Iran, Afghanistan, and Yugoslavia—where President Tito's health has created instability—to let the Soviets

know these are areas of vital interest to our foreign policy.

Q: Do you think we have communicated precisely on our commitments to Pakistan and our concern over the Soviets' "next step" after Afghanistan?

A: Yes, I think we have. And the commitment we have with Pakistan is complicated further by the recent elections in India. That government, for a variety of reasons, is going to lean more toward the Soviet Union. This is a case in which you always support the *enemy* of your neighbor rather than your neighbor. India views China as its enemy, so it supports the Soviet Union. Mrs. Gandhi has hedged somewhat recently in not being willing to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but we will not have In-

Z. ANTHONY KRUSZEWSKI, *chairman of the Department of Political Science at UT El Paso since 1974, joined the University faculty in 1968. A Polish-born American citizen, Dr. Kruszewski received his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1967 and earned previous degrees at Cawthorne, England and at the London School of Political and Social Sciences. He has traveled and lectured extensively in the Soviet Union—making seven such trips in the past 20 years, the most recent in 1977-78 when he was invited to lecture and hold seminars at the Polish Academy of Sciences and at the Universities of Warsaw, Cracow, Wroclaw and Poznan.*

—Editor

dia's support unless its own vital interests are at stake.

Q: One fear in the Afghan crisis is that the Soviets will next move to Pakistan or Iran toward a warm water seaport, and that this could precipitate a military confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Is that a well-grounded fear?



"In 1962 we gave away the location of our troops and preparations for the invasion of Cuba..."

A: Yes, it is well-grounded because we cannot afford not to support Pakistan. Likewise, I would not be surprised at all that we would support Iran, perhaps even before the hostage question is resolved. What is at stake after all is two-thirds of the world's oil production. We cannot afford, obviously, to have the Soviet army approach the Strait of Hormuz—and they are now, as the crow flies, 300 miles from it. But the terrain of Afghanistan is ungodly—"the Roof of the World," with the Pamir and Hindu Kush ranges. The Soviets may only be propping up the government there to prevent the victory of the guerillas. I doubt seriously that they have any illusions about the immediate total control of the country.

Q: There has been some suggestions that if the Soviets expect to flush the rebels from the Hindu Kush they may be in for a Vietnam-type protracted, costly, and unsatisfactory operation.

A: It is a possibility, but it depends on the unity among the rebels—which is not in evidence now—and on their staying power, how long the religious zeal of the Islamic revival can sustain them. We should not forget that our tragedy in Vietnam was largely predesigned by the fact that the Vietnamese were fighting under unified command, knew what they wanted and were ready to fight 30 years, as Ho Chi Minh said, to get it.

Q: What effect do you think our responses to the Afghan invasion will have—the Olympic boycott, the grain embargo and that on high technologi-

cal items, delay of the Salt II treaty, and so on?

A: These are measured responses to a very difficult situation which is perceived by us to be the most drastic expansionist move by the Soviets since Korea. We have to move by measured steps. I have no illusion that the Soviets will respond to an ultimatum. No super

power—neither England in the hey-day of Pax Britannica, or the U.S. in the day of Pax Americana, nor Hitler in invading Poland in 1939 and causing World War II—will respond to an ultimatum. On the other hand, the measured steps we are taking now communicate our perception of the gravity of the situation. We have to be credible and communicate our national will.

Q: Such as in the Cuban missile crisis?

A: Yes. It is not generally known in our country but in that crisis in 1962 we gave away the location of our troops and our preparations for the invasion of Cuba. In all the written history of mankind it has been a cardinal rule that you were hanged as a spy if you gave away your military secrets, but in the era of the balance of terror, with the condensation of time, there is tremendous pressure on decision-making, perhaps a matter of minutes or hours to communicate and to be credible. This is precisely why we should not do what some are suggesting—remove all our personnel from Moscow and recall our ambassador. We should be communicating and that is why Ambassador Watson has returned to Moscow. Coming back to the question, I don't expect the Soviets to respond to the ultimatum, but they will discover we are credible and have certain means at our disposal, that we are willing to use these means, and that certain moves on their part will be interpreted here as a direct infringement on our sphere of interest. They will not respond in a lock-step kind of way but they might reshuffle the deck of cards and soften their approach.

Q: Credibility is the key....?

A: The crux of the matter is that our credibility was jeopardized by the feeling of the country after Vietnam, and its divisiveness. The Soviets are clever in their assessment of our credibility. It is being said that the difference between



us in such matters is that they are chess players and we are poker players. In chess you have long-haul strategy, in poker you do not—you bluff.

Q: President Carter's statement in an interview on New Year's Eve that the action of the Soviets in Afghanistan had "made a more dramatic change" in his opinion of their ultimate goals than anything in his experience—this was regarded by some as terribly naive, by others as a reflection of the naivete of the majority of Americans. What do you think?

A: I don't think the President *can* be naive. After all he has the same advisors he had when he was "Jimmy Who?" and these men—such as Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance—are not naive. Sometimes it might be politic to present a certain image of naivete. We Americans like our Presidents to be moral and to give the benefit of the doubt to others.

Q: Is there morality in politics?

A: I am a student of Hans Morgenthau, under whom I studied at the University of Chicago. He is a proponent of *Realpolitik*. The United States is a nation built on the idea of separation of church and state but we are probably the only nation in the world which believes, somewhat naively, that politics and religion have some commonalities. Neither Professor Morgenthau nor I believe, unfortunate as it may be, that there is really any conjunction between the two. That doesn't mean that I advocate *immorality* in politics but that in reality people in politics are doing whatever is best in the perceived interest of their country. Coming back to your question about President Carter, he or any American president would perhaps appear to be in step with the moral perception we have about political conduct. Things are done by nations, our own included, and justified in moral terms, but they are not necessarily moral.

Q: Returning to Afghanistan, and setting aside the Iranian question for the moment, is this the most potentially dangerous international situation we have confronted since, say, Korea?

A: Yes, indeed. The Soviets may have miscalculated and misread us, but on the other hand they are testing us, challenging us by extending their sphere of interest to the Persian Gulf. It may come as a surprise to some, but there is no comparison between the Afghan invasion and that of Czechoslovakia or Hungary. Whether we like it or not, we divided the world between the Soviet Union and the U.S. at Yalta in 1945.

Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary were in the sphere of interest of the Soviets. Afghanistan is an *extension* of that sphere of interest. This, coupled with the sophisticated weaponry both sides can employ, and the threat of war that can come from direct confrontation makes this very serious indeed. Only once since World War II have we had such a confrontation and that was at Checkpoint Charlie when American and Soviet tanks were looking at one another. And both powers pulled back their tanks.

Q: Afghanistan's location is particularly strategic?

A: Yes, when you look at a map and see its proximity to the oil fields, its becoming an outpost of Soviet power could result in the collapse of some of the Arab countries and a drastic shifting of power in the whole region.

Q: But there is really nothing new about the Soviet interest in Afghanistan. The Russians con-

doesn't have eternal friends." But the fact remains that until now they have not been able to extend into this vital area.

Q: The motives now are even stronger?

A: What is characteristic of the 20th century is the growing dependence on oil. The Russian expansion toward Afghanistan a century ago was a challenge only to British imperial interests in India. The Soviet expansion now is like someone grabbing you by the throat—because of the total dependence of countries like Japan on Middle East oil. We are only 50% dependent on it. Some experts say the Soviets will be in trouble by the end of the century in energy resources and they may be making preemptive moves now toward solving a problem their 300 million people will be having by the year 2000.

Q: You mentioned another consideration....?



"The biggest problem the Soviets will have in the 21st century is the resurgence of nationalism..."

fronted the British there a hundred years ago and it has always stood in their path from Central Asia southward to a warm water seaport.

A: Yes, but we were surprised because we Americans are not interested enough in history. The obvious reason the Russians wanted to extend their power into Afghanistan is that they wanted to reach a favorable position *vis-a-vis* "warm seas." As it ended up, under the Czarist empire until 1917 and the Soviet Union since 1917, they have been prevented from this. But the Soviets have been trying to establish themselves in South Yemen, Ethiopia and Somalia, the latter now our ally but three years ago a Soviet ally. I have to forewarn you that such alliances as these are often temporary and we shouldn't read too much into them. A Prime Minister of England, toward the end of the 19th century, told Queen Victoria, "England doesn't have eternal enemies, England

A: Yes, what we are witnessing in Iran is a revival of the Islamic religion. We must remember that one-fifth of the population of the Soviet Union—between 40 and 50 million people—is Islamic. Five republics in Central Asia are totally Islamic. The Soviets have killed their *mullahs* and driven Islam underground, but in the homes of these people, they are Islamic and their law is the Koran. It could well be that the revolution in Iran resulted in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan—to "nip in the bud" the Islamic revolution and its spillover into the Soviet Union. The language of Afghanistan is Farsi—the same language as Iran. A large percentage of Afghans are illiterate but with the invention of the transistor, they do not need to read to get the messages of the Ayatollah Khomeini. They turn on their radios, just as their Islamic brothers do in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan,

(to page 17)

The Triple S Project

C.P. Sims is a corporate executive under stress, both on the job and at home. He has high blood pressure and is a likely candidate for a heart attack.

When he has the heart attack, it will occur under the watchful eyes of students at the University of Texas at El Paso College of Nursing. They will monitor his blood pressure, heartbeat, breathing rate and other vital signs. If he goes into cardiac arrest, they will take steps to restore heart activity. They will apply their best nursing skills to meet the emergency challenge.

What if Mr. Sims dies?

Very likely he'll have another heart attack. The instructor can reprogram him for that or for some other stress problem, depending on the students' assignment.

Mr. Sims is a highly sophisticated manikin.

He has an electronic monitoring system that shows heart tracings, blood pressure readings, body temperatures, electroencephalography readings, and blood volume.

Designed and being built in the College of Nursing electronics laboratory, Mr. Sims (for simulator) is one of six special teaching simulators being developed under a \$96,218 Federal grant.

The simulators are one-third of a total program which the director, Mrs. Marie S. Stenrose, calls the Triple "S" Project, less of a tongue twister than the official name: Safeguarding Patients via

Tri-Simulation in Nursing.

The idea behind simulation is that students may practice such nursing skills as taking a pulse or giving a shot, on artificial devices that resemble the real thing, before trying them on actual patients. And they need to do this in surroundings that are as close to the real hospital setting as possible.

The first "S" of the Triple "S" Project, then, stands for simulators like Mr. Sims. A second type of teaching device is the simulaid, which may involve a model of part of the human body or may simply use film or an electronic board with information for the students. Third is nursing simulation, the providing of laboratories where students may work in rooms that resemble those of a hospital, using regular hospital equipment.

Mr. Sims is one of six simulators being developed by Horace Austin, electronics specialist for the College of Nursing. A former aircraft engineer from India, he has a knack for applying electronics technology in building teaching tools. Patents are pending on some of his past inventions for the College, among them an obstetrical simulator, a pulse simulator, and one dubbed "Audi" because its manikin head has ears into which three-dimensional slides may be inserted so that students may practice examining ear canals.

The new series will have another manikin head designed for audiometric

screening. The ears will be electronically programmed to work in conjunction with the audiometer to indicate various stages of deafness in order to give students practice with many types of hearing problems.

A third simulator will be a chest shell programmed for various respiratory conditions. When students check its indicators for breathing patterns, they will be able to detect either normal breathing or a number of breathing difficulties that go with various pathological conditions.

A crisis generator, fourth of the simulators, will allow students to practice handling situations involving shock. It provides for temperature sensing, electroencephalography, and vascular accidents.

The fifth simulator does something a lot of science teachers have longed for. It projects the image under a microscope onto a screen so that a whole class can see what the professor is talking about, instead of having to look in the microscope one at a time. Austin invented the method for attaching a lens to the microscope to make the projection possible.

The last of the simulator group is a manikin head programmed to show brain electrical activity and changes in the pupils of the eyes. "The eye," points out Mrs. Stenrose, "is an important informant as to whether a patient is improving, stabilizing, or deteriorating. The pupils of the eyes in the simulator will be able to simulate epileptic seizures, heat stroke, and tumors."

Under the second major phase of the project, the College is adding to its already impressive collection of simulaids. These teaching devices vary greatly in their degrees of sophistication. Some have electronic parts. Others are as simple as a percussing board. This device has several small plastic margarine bowls with lids, filled with different substances which simulate various tones heard when percussing the chest and back. A student taps the lid of a bowl and listens for pitch, intensity, duration and resonance.

The simulaid and others at the College will be described in a manual being prepared under the grant, *Compendium of Simulaids for Nursing Practice*.

"We have been asked by dozens of



Electronics technician Gil Tal works on a manikin head simulator for auditory functions.



Horace Austin with C.P. Sims on the table. Austin works with Sims' respiratory system and in the detail at right adjusts tubing which will enable students to feel a pedal "pulse."

visitors for the specifics for building our simulaids," explains Mrs. Stenrose. "From their requests, we got the idea for putting together the manual."

One of the secrets of the College's success along these lines has been the ability to build practical teaching aids at minimal expense. For the new project, surplus electronic equipment was purchased from nearby military installations, allowing the College to stretch its research dollars.

A questionnaire was compiled several months ago by Dr. Marion Lawrence, nurse scientist for the project. She sent it to all National League for Nursing-accredited baccalaureate schools of nursing and a random sample of associate degree schools of nursing. As a result, 168 schools were selected to participate in the project. They will share directions for building their simulaids and also plans for their teaching laboratories.

Besides the manual on simulaids, a second book will be produced, *Guidelines for Simulator Laboratories*. Both architectural guidelines and tips on management will be included.

Nursing simulation laboratories of the quality found at UT El Paso are rare, says Nursing Dean Eileen Jacobi, assistant director of the grant project. "One of our greatest concerns in this work," she continues, "is to address the paucity of scientifically designed nursing laboratories." These are known in various locations as nursing skills labs, nursing college labs, nursing resource labs, pre-clinical labs, and so on. Their common goal is to provide a setting

where nursing skills may be developed.

When possible, she emphasizes, a nursing laboratory should include real equipment—hospital beds, lighting and monitoring equipment, for example. Thus the visitor to the second floor of the College of Nursing is struck by its resemblance to a regular hospital floor. There is an intensive care unit (ICU) which includes space for infant-child care, and the coronary care unit (CCU) has a defibrillator that is student-safe, giving a reading but no electrical discharge.

Down the hall from the simulation laboratories is a recent addition to the research project, a micro-computer which is presently being programmed with student lessons. What makes it different is color; charts and illustrations for the computerized lessons are in bright red, greens, blues and yellows. Kathleen Kadner, nurse programmer, presides over the Intercolor 3600 for which Dr. Lillian Mayberry, project physiologist, developed a program on cell physiology. A textbook author, Nancy Corbett, planned to visit the College in February to see how her work was being adapted for computer-assisted instruction.

"Almost daily the students ask me when they can start using the computer," says Mrs. Stenrose. "We expect to add two more micro-computers under the grant. We will have input from all the big medical centers and they can use programs we develop here. Students will learn to program as well as to use the computers for instruction."

The micro-computer research lab is

involved not only with computer-assisted instruction, but also houses the electronic equipment that allows C.P. Sims to have heart attacks, strokes, and other ailments.

Plans call for requesting funds over another two years to complete the Triple "S" Project. If the additional funds are granted, the total would reach \$293,471 for the three-year period extending into 1982.

Dean Jacobi and Mrs. Stenrose point out that in the past 15 years there have been more advances in methods of diagnosing and treating physical illnesses than were made in the preceding 1,500 years. That means there is that much more for nursing students to learn about during their four years of work toward a Bachelor's degree.

"The public has greater expectations for nursing care than ever before," says Dean Jacobi, "and this puts more pressure on nursing schools to have the highest quality of training available for their students. During the decade of the 1980s, laboratories for the teaching of nurses will be in greater demand.

"Today's health nurse," she adds, "can expect to spend another 40 years in the health care system. Thus we are not looking at preparing nurses just for the immediate future, but also for adapting to changes that will come within their profession over many years. Only by anticipating these future needs, and utilizing the best teachers and equipment available, can the College of Nursing provide these new nurses with the background and training they need." □



Uribarri and THE SPACE SHUTTLE

or refurbish satellites in space; and to operate space laboratories in orbit. During its operational life, expected to extend into the next decade, Space Shuttle is expected to provide laboratory capability for research, something in conjunction with the operation of satellites that can be placed and recovered in space.

Uribarri has been in aerospace work for 17 years, part of that time while earning his second degree at UT El Paso. Originally from Mexico, he graduated from Cathedral High School in El Paso and completed a degree in physics in 1962. He spent five years at White Sands Missile Range with Douglas Aircraft, then moved to the West Coast.

"A physicist spends more time in the lab in research and development, while an engineer implements the technology and brings the system together," he says. "I wanted to apply scientific development to practice, so I returned to UTEP to study electrical engineering." He completed that degree in 1969 after taking classes part-time and working for a contractor at White Sands.

He heartily recommends aerospace work for a career. During a brief visit to the campus, he presented two large photographs of the Space Shuttle to President A.B. Templeton. Joining him in the gift to the University was another former Texan, Fernando Esparza from San Antonio, who is now supervisory mathematician in the Information System's Computer Services Division. "We hope that these pictures will encourage graduates to get involved in space programs," he explained.

Just to make sure, he left application forms with Placement Director John Evans for new graduates interested in working at Kennedy Space Center.

Uribarri was in town for the 50th wedding anniversary celebration of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Uribarri. His wife, Lydia, and their twins, Luis Alfonso II and Lydia Yvette, also made the trip.

Whether he is pursuing his hobby of target shooting, visiting friends and relatives, or relaxing at home, Uribarri finds his thoughts are never very far from Space Shuttle. He believes the concern of Americans for the future of the world and their initiative in new development are vital to the success of the "new era in space."

"You know, many helpful developments have come as spinoffs from space research," he points out. "Now lasers are used for eye surgery. We have immediate communication throughout the world. We can use this research for energy conservation. There are fantastic projects in the mill, such as using the energy of the sun reflected to earth to provide electrical power. Ways are being developed to help humanity to manage the resources of the earth.

"Along with our eagerness to look for new ventures and to explore space, we have other concerns. We want what we do to bring improvements not just for Americans, but for the betterment of all humanity." □

As Americans follow the countdown for the Space Shuttle a few months from now, they will be witnessing the birth of what the National Aeronautics and Space Administration calls "a new era in space."

The Orbiter, a vehicle about the size of a DC-9, will begin circling the earth on its first mission, one which NASA believes will open the door to economical and routine use of space. The vehicle has the capability of performing a variety of services helpful to science, commerce and defense.

Taking a front-row seat at Kennedy Space Center when the historic lift-off occurs will be a UT El Paso graduate who served as lead engineer for the Orbiter's communications system. Luis A. Uribarri is employed by Rockwell International, prime contractor for the Space Shuttle program.

Uribarri explained during a visit to the campus in December: "We will be able to be in voice communication with the astronauts. If any problems develop that require our help, those of us who have been involved in preparing the Orbiter for the mission will work on straightening them out."

The communications system with which he works includes instrumentation for sending data regarding the functioning of Orbiter as well as direct communication with astronauts. Television cameras will show both the men inside the craft and their view of space.

"The pre-flight testing and flight readiness testing have been going on for two years at Kennedy," says Uribarri. He finds nothing dull in his work and is caught up in the excitement of exploring new frontiers.

Orbiter's capabilities are diverse, some unique to the space program: to retrieve payloads from orbit for reuse; to service

VD: A Border Battle

A plague as old as mankind, one ironically named for a love goddess, venereal disease continues to leave its ugly mark everywhere, but University of Texas at El Paso students are going international in their battle against it.

Students in the UT El Paso College of Education have expanded their presentation of VD prevention programs to include not only schools in El Paso but also some in neighboring Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.



Harris

"This is the first time an international program in this subject area has been undertaken by university students," says William H. Harris, professor of health and physical education.

Dr. Harris originated the program for local schools several years ago as a cooperative effort of the University, the El Paso City-County Health Unit, the Texas Department of Health, which provides the materials, and the American Red Cross whose local chapter handles the scheduling.

"Venereal disease has made dramatic increases among teenagers throughout the nation in recent years," says Dr. Harris.

El Paso's free VD clinic, an arm of the City-County Health Unit, treats 500 teenagers a year with diagnosed cases of gonorrhea, the nation's No. 1 communicable disease, according to Joe Dayoub, program director for VD control. They represent nearly 25 per cent of the annual total of 2,100 cases reported in the county.

Syphilis, a more serious disease because of lasting debilitating effects on its victims, has fewer reported cases but is also a potential menace to teenagers and persons in their early twenties, says Dayoub. El Paso County's 1979 figures for that disease show 114 cases of infectious syphilis, 84 of early latent syphilis and 92 of latent syphilis.

"These diseases are easy to treat when we catch them," he advises. "The problem is in getting people to come in for treatment."

Teenagers have special reasons for hesitancy in seeking help. Some can't afford to pay a physician for an examination. Some are afraid to see the family doctor because their parents might find out. Others may not realize they have a problem. And, Dayoub says, females may have no apparent symptoms of venereal disease.

"This is why the University students are so helpful," he affirms. "They are able to inform these teenagers that free, confidential help is available at our clinic, and to impress upon them the importance of getting a checkup if they have any reason to believe they have been exposed to a venereal disease."

Each time the program is given in a school, the clinic records an upsurge in inquiries from teenagers. Schools request the service through the Red Cross.

The possibility of expanding the program to Juarez was first discussed by Dr. Harris and Dayoub about two years ago. They serve on the El Paso-Juarez VD Control Committee, a cooperative effort of health officials from both cities.

"I have been working with the people from Mexico for the past 20 years," says Dayoub, "and our health departments have very close ties." Thus he helped arrange for

the first appearance by UT El Paso students in a Juarez school last November. Cooperating in the plan were Dr. Fernando Herrera Negrete, director for VD control for the Centro de Salud, and Dr. Arnaldo Aldana, city health officer.

"We were breaking a barrier," recalls Maria Gutierrez Quevedo, one of three UTEP students who gave the program at Francisco Villa School. "I grew up in Guadalajara and recall hearing of venereal disease in school only very briefly in a biology course. There are strong social taboos against discussing such matters, even between parents and their children."

Dr. Negrete and members of his staff helped field questions from the 150 teenagers and teachers in the Villa

School audience. The same film that is given in El Paso schools, "Half a Million Teenagers Plus," was shown. The Texas Department of Health has provided soundtracks for it in both Spanish and English.

"I found it gratifying to be able to tell them that there is confidential help available to them at their Juarez clinic," says Oscar Gomez, who sandwiched time for the presentation between his fulltime job and University classes. "It is vital for us to get this message across to teenagers on both sides of the border because of the cultural taboo against talking about these diseases. I also found that it was good experience for a teaching career and made me work on improving my Spanish because I don't practice it that much."

The third member of the team, Mary Helen Villalobos, says she did not realize the importance of the VD education program when she first entered it. "Now I find that kids do need that information because so many of them know nothing about it. I have found it very fulfilling to conduct these programs on both sides of the border as a service to the kids."

Because of the enthusiasm of the first Juarez audience, a return engagement was requested for another school. Also, during the year-end holidays, the Juarez health officials borrowed the film for showing on a local television station.

Now in the works is the possibility of enlisting teams of Juarez university students to prepare programs along the lines of those being given by the UTEP group.

Dr. Harris teaches two classes in the fall and one or two each spring whose students become involved in the VD education project. The students discover quickly that the activity affords them excellent opportunities to develop lesson plans and present them to typical classes.



Negrete



Dayoub

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Artificial Ear Drum

Having trouble with your eyes? Try some of these glasses here. Looks like clear glass, don't it? But it makes the print seem bigger. Say you can't hear too good? Here's a little gizmo might help. Called a hearing aid. Goes on your ear like this.

In the early days of their manufacture, back in the '20s, hearing aids were novelties akin to store-bought spectacles. A salesman didn't need to know a thing about how the ear functions or what effect the device might have. His main skill was that of getting an unwilling customer to part with a buck.

This background, says Harold N. Williams, caused professionals in the field of hearing problems to look askance at hearing aid dealers until very recent years, and the controversy about their respectability is not over yet. At The University of Texas at El Paso, Dr. Williams has pioneered in offering courses to prepare hearing aid dealers for state licensing requirements and to be more knowledgeable about their work. He even came up with a new name for their profession—audioprosthology—and his graduate course in that subject is the first by that name to be listed in a university catalog.

"Developing this program was not easy," asserts Dr. Williams, professor of audiology at UT El Paso. "Many of my colleagues were bitterly opposed to involving our profession in the dispensing of hearing aids." The colleagues he speaks of are audiologists, who have special training in measuring and assessing hearing loss. (He is certificated by the American Speech and Hearing Association in the fields of both audiology and speech pathology.)

The need to regulate the fitting of hearing aids was brought to the attention of various state legislatures about 30 years ago. Then working as a speech therapist in Oregon, Dr. Williams was, he says, "dragged into the controversy when Oregon became one of the first states to license hearing aid dealers in 1952." He had then completed his M.S. degree at Bradley University (where he would receive his doctorate in 1957) and was certificated by two states for work in speech correction. No sooner had he left Oregon than he became involved in the discussion of licensing procedures in Tennessee, where he directed the program of the Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing. His next move was to Georgia as director of the Augusta Speech and Hearing Center and associate clinical professor at the Medical College of Georgia. There, too, licensing was a hot issue.

Soon after joining the UT El Paso faculty in 1969, Dr. Williams was asked to testify before the State Legislature about its pending licensure bill. Upon its passage, with provisions for standards of experience and training, he was appointed by Gov. Preston Smith to represent the field of audiology on the new Texas Board of Examiners for the Fitting and Dispensing of Hearing Aids and served nine years.

During his period of involvement in licensing procedures of various states, Dr. Williams became convinced that special training had to be developed for the people who fit and sell hearing aids. He was a speaker at a number of their meetings and studied existing programs, notably those in Europe where the manufacture and training in fitting of hearing aids had flourished in Germany and Scandinavia. "In 1971 I was the first American audiologist allowed to visit East Germany where I observed their professional trade school program," he recalls. "I also spoke in Scandinavia where there is a long history of involvement in services for the hearing handicapped."

He notes that some of the greatest advances in hearing aid manufacture have been made in those countries. "In fact, the U.S. is currently enjoying a strange phenomenon—the European manufacturers are establishing factories in this country because of cheaper labor," he says. "One of the largest and oldest, Oticon of Denmark, recently opened a new facility in New Jersey."

As the controversy over licensing of dealers had developed, the people in that line of work had shifted from the ti-

Audioprosthology...

Audio What?

by Nancy Hamilton

tle of "dealer" or "salesman" in favor of "hearing consultant" or "hearing aid audiologist," but the latter drew flak from the professional audiologists. A new term was needed, Dr. Williams felt, and he searched for one while developing his new curriculum.

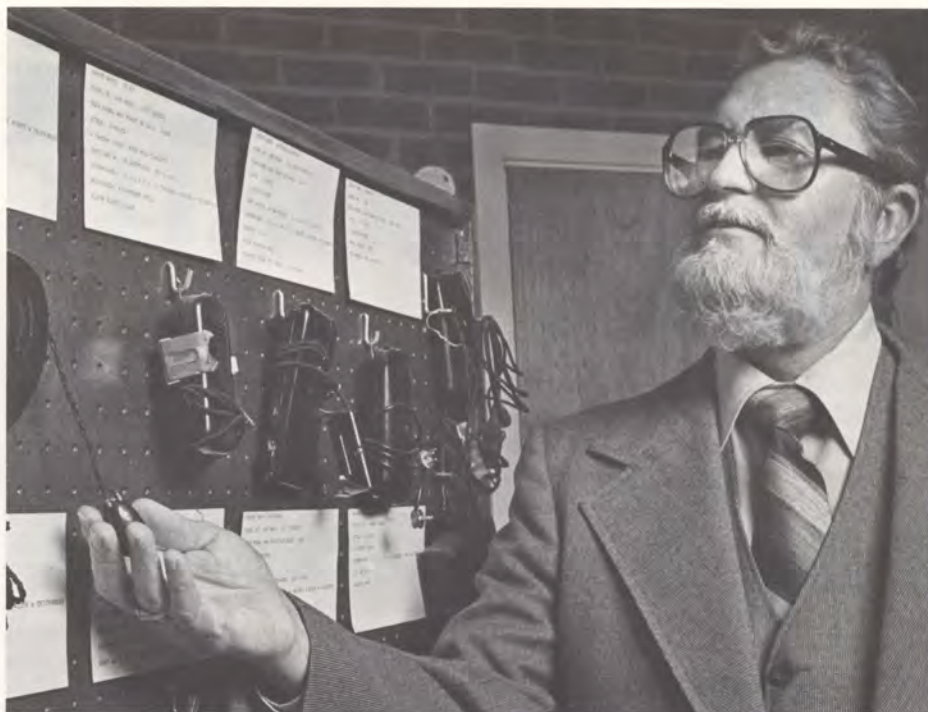
Several years ago," he recalls, "my friend Robert Briskey, of Beltone Electronics in Chicago, came to El Paso and we discussed the program I was working on. We talked about appropriate terms for the profession and settled on audio, for hearing, and prosthology, for prosthetic device. Now we define audioprosthology as 'the science of the design, evaluation and fitting of prosthetic devices for the hard of hearing.'"

The curriculum was completed in 1976 and the first course was offered through the University's Center for Continuing Education. The students spent one weekend a month on the campus over a period of two years. Their studies included Professional Communication, Anatomy and Physiology of the Hearing Mechanism, Psycho-acoustics, Medical and Legal Implications, Management, Electrical Measurements, Pure Tones as a Signal, Speech as a Signal, Aural Rehabilitation, Amplification, The Ear as a Coupler, and a practicum of 100 hours of supervised training. Dr. Williams was assisted in teaching by Briskey and other experts from Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Texas. The 28 members of the class represented thirteen Texas cities. Only one was from El Paso, and when it came time for commencement on February 4, 1978, the ceremony was held in Austin because most of the students lived in that area.

The members of that class established the American Conference of Audioprosthology, a new professional organization for a newly-named profession. It now has about 150 members from throughout the United States.

"The professional needs of those who work with the amplification devices so necessary for the rehabilitation of the hearing handicapped are not confined to the United States," Dr. Williams points out. "According to the September issue of *Hearing Aid Journal*, the first National Congress of Audioprosthesis was scheduled in November at Madrid, Spain. It was sponsored by the Association of National Audioprosthesis, a new hearing aid dealers' association in Europe."

The University of Alabama now has become the second major university to offer a sequence of courses in audioprosthology, under a program in-



Dr. H.N. Williams with a group of historic hearing aid devices he has collected.

itiated last fall. Dr. Williams says other universities have shown keen interest in similar developments and have been in close contact with the UT El Paso program. Among those with continuing education programs are the University of Idaho and others in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and California. The University of Colorado, he adds, has established a curriculum under which the dispensing of hearing aids is included in the program. "I see a tendency for universities to become involved in the total rehabilitation process," he says, "not only involving hearing aids but other devices for the communicatively handicapped. This has been true in Europe for some time and people who dispense prosthetic devices work closely with physicians and hospitals."

The UT El Paso course sequence, he says, has two unique qualities. First, it is a continuum of courses, not a shotgun seminar, and the student must complete the entire series in order to become accredited. Second, students who complete the Continuing Education course successfully and meet requirements for entrance to the University's Graduate School, may enter the graduate program in audiology.

"Two members of our first continuing education class completed their Master's degrees in 1979. One of them, Chuck Beatty of Longview, wrote a thesis that is to be published on tinnitus, a phenomenon of head noises associated

with hearing loss. So far we have had six hearing aid dealers go through the Master's degree program, and also two physicians."

Over the past 30 years of his involvement in audiology and related fields, Dr. Williams has seen some interesting changes. Technology has reduced the size of hearing aids—he wears one himself, having suffered a hearing loss as a youth—and new circuits make it possible to fit more people who have severe high frequency loss of hearing.

"The trend now, however, is to increase the size somewhat in order to improve the fidelity," he reports. "The emphasis on hiding a hearing aid is passing. People are less self-conscious about appearance; they'd rather have good hearing."

The acceptance of audioprosthology as a professional term has been gratifying to Dr. Williams. Early this year an entire issue of *Hearing Instruments* magazine was devoted to the concept of professional training in audioprosthology and Dr. Williams was asked to provide the lead article. He will teach a new class in the continuing education program later this year and will offer the graduate course in audioprosthology in the fall.

UT El Paso, through Dr. Williams and his associates, has been a major influence in the transition from novelty peddlers to professionally trained specialists in the dispensing of hearing aids. □

DeVore in D.C.

After eight years in Washington, he is still bothered by the thin veneer of hail-fellow conviviality so many Capitol people wear to disguise their hard, calculating, and relentless ambition.

He is amused by the obsession the Washington press corps has with national politics but comforted somewhat by the fact that the obsession is localized.

He is part of the throng that curses Washington weather: "I like brown and beige better than white and green," he says. "I'm a desert creature."

He has not lost his ability to be awestruck and says it is difficult not to be impressed when George Will comes by to look at the clipping books, or when you can have lunch with courtly Richard Strout, financial reporter for the *Christian Science Monitor*, better known as the columnist "TRB" of the *New Republic*.



Bentsen

He likes and admires his boss and loves his work but he continually looks Southwestward.

At four o'clock on a June morning in 1972, the day after he was conferred a B.A. degree (in history) at Commencement exercises in the Sun Bowl, Jack DeVore and his wife Aida kissed their kids a temporary goodbye and headed their Chevy Malibu out I-10 East. He had interviewed for it a month before and now had the job: press secretary for Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.

A familiar news figure around El Paso for a decade, DeVore had been Conrey Bryson's replacement anchoring the 10 p.m. news at KTSM-TV*, and later had been Channel 9's News Director. In all, he had 14 years of broadcast experience, a good part of it in news. He was a natural for the job.

Jack Roger DeVore is a native of Alexandria, Louisiana, the son of a Baptist minister (and native El Pasoan) now retired in Phoenix. "Baptist preachers are wont to move around a lot," DeVore says. "Sometimes whether they want to or not." The family lived in Pinckneyville, Rockford, Granite City and Johnston City, Illinois; Ellisville, Mississippi, and Las Cruces, New Mexico, among other places. Jack graduated from Las Cruces Union High in 1955 and then for a time attended the Southwest Baptist College in Bolivar (named for Simon Bolivar, but pronounced to rhyme with Tolliver), Missouri.

It was at the Baptist school, he says, that he developed a talent that still comes in handy during the long trip from his home in Virginia to his office in Washington: He learned to sleep sitting up.

*Bryson ('54) left El Paso in 1965, also headed for Washington: He had become press aide to Congressman Richard C. White of El Paso. Bryson, now retired and living in El Paso, was replaced by another UT El Paso alumnus, Hawley Richeson ('51).

by Dale L. Walker

He returned to Las Cruces and worked briefly for the city as a trouble-shooter on water and gas meters, then, in the summer of 1958 enlisted in the army. After basic at Ft. Bliss he spent a year in Korea "eating Seoul food" and working as a disc jockey for American Forces Korean Network. Despite complaints by at least one high-ranking officer that AFKN ought to be playing such bracing patriotic works as "Mademoiselle from Armentieres" and "Comin' in on a Wing and a Prayer," Jack played Top 40 and in his spare time taught conversational English at a Presbyterian girls' school.

Winging home and praying for work, he got a job at KAVE Radio-TV in Carlsbad where his responsibilities quickly multiplied: jock, program director for radio, kiddie show host ("Uncle Elmer R.—for Rufus—Prattle"), and newscaster. Then, after a

(to page 17)



DeVore



1980: ABT Tribute Year

Following a smashing 1979, which broke all gift records except for the 1970 windfall when the Josephine Clardy Fox estate came to UT El Paso, the University Development Office has embarked on a new theme for '80: "The Templeton Tribute Year."

Development director James M. Peak said the ABT tribute will be sponsored by the Hervey Foundation of El Paso which will match all new gifts in 1980, and all increases in gifts, from alumni and non-alumni alike. The funds that accrue from the tribute to Dr. Templeton's eight-year presidency will be used as seed funds to establish an endowed A.B. Templeton Professorship.

In another significant Development development for 1980, the Samuel Goldwyn Foundation of Los Angeles has established a fellowship in graduate studies at the University in the name of George A. Krutilek (1912-1962), a 1935 graduate, renowned sports figure and scholar. The Krutilek Memorial Fellowship, first of its kind at UT El Paso, will provide \$4,500 a year to a graduate student selected by the University Graduate Research Committee from a pool of applicants. The first recipient of the fellowship will be announced during Commencement ceremonies in May.

Mrs. Samuel Goldwyn, Jr., the former Margaret (Peggy) Krutilek of El Paso, was instrumental in establishing the memorial fellowship in memory of her father, working with Jim Peak and Dean Rudolph Gomez of the UT El Paso Graduate School.

In late January, Don Henderson, chairman of the Wade Hartrick Fund

for the UT El Paso College of Business Administration, reported to President Templeton that the Fund had exceeded the \$10,000 minimum figure necessary to be considered a permanent endowment. Henderson reported that 55 donors to the Fund contributed a total of \$12,104.23. "These loyal alumni, non-alumni, and corporate donors sincerely hope that this new permanent endowment will assist and aid the College of Business Administration to expand and improve its programs," Henderson said.

Income from the Hartrick endowment will be used for cash awards to teaching members of the College of Business faculty selected by students as best teachers, for undergraduate

scholarships, equipment, supplies, books and other materials.

And, in yet another important 1980 Development matter Jim Peak announced in January that Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis will participate in a matching-gifts program at UT El Paso. Employees of Eli Lilly who contribute to the University's Excellence Fund in 1980 gifts of \$25 to \$2,000 will have their gifts matched, dollar-for-dollar by the Lilly company.

Eli Lilly is one of over 700 major corporations now participating in such matching-gift programs.

For a view of the 1979 Excellence Fund and what it has accrued, see "The View from the Hill." □



Krutilek



Hartrick

Take a 46-year-old
novice runner...
1,620 miles of
training...
A home-made UTEP
tank top...
And he's ready for

THE MARATHON, MAN

by Howard McCord



When I began circling the track in the men's gym on New Year's Day, 1979, I kept to an amiable trot and checked my pulse every few laps. I hadn't the slightest idea that in 289 days I would be running the Detroit Marathon attired in a home-made UTEP tank top. At nearly 15 laps to the mile I soon began to feel like a buzzard wheeling over the basketball court and wondered if my leg would be permanently affected by the sharply banked turns. A three-mile run seemed more than adequate that day, and I pulled in at 45 laps. It had taken me 25 minutes, but it felt good, and I knew I would be back.

Every other day through January and February, I came back. In March I moved outside and found I was running

five times a week, and going five miles each time. I could only hope this would be a positive addiction.

In early April came the first local race of the season, and I lined up with about a hundred other souls on a crisp and frigid morning waiting for the gun. It was the first time I had run a race in 30 years, and I had certainly never chased anybody five miles in my whole life. Runners in a race reveal a strict meritocracy in which sustained speed is the social determinant of success. Fast talk or fancy shoes won't do it. I was happy to keep up with the middle of the pack and finish the five miles in 37 minutes. I was 46 years old and did not expect to win. Since then, after being passed by hundreds of other runners in other races — slim, fast women, tireless twelve-year-olds, and pesky, white-haired old codgers even older than I am — I have discovered that all runners win.

By mid-May and two more races I increased my daily runs to ten miles and soon realized two things: when I ran ten miles a day I could eat *anything* and still lose weight; and I wanted to run a marathon. I wanted to run the full 26.2 miles. Deep study in the sacred books of the runners had convinced me that if I ran a thousand miles between mid-June and mid-October, I could be ready for the Detroit Marathon on October 14th.

I applied myself with diligence and even a little obsessiveness, because each mile had become a joy, even when it hurt. Neither rain nor broiling sun nor tornado warnings could keep me from my daily round. My wife and children put up with my obsession with more grace than was warranted, and my mother humored my long-distance request for a UTEP tank top by making me one, as she did not find one at the campus bookstore. If it was not an *official* shirt, no matter. I was hardly an official runner.

Summer boiled the moist Ohio air. I worked out a pleasant ten-mile route, and ran. June: 241 miles. July: 284 miles. August: 274 miles. September: 203 miles. By October first, I had my thousand-mile summer, and I was ready for a marathon. I had lost nearly 20 pounds since January, my resting pulse stayed in the low fifties, and at an eight minutes per mile pace, my heartbeat stayed below 120. I could run ten miles in 73 minutes. If the formulas were right, I should be able to finish a marathon between 3:30 and 3:40, and I wanted to.

We had a cold snap in the second

week of October, and when I awoke at five a.m. on the 14th, it was just above freezing. I slipped on my running briefs and the UTEP top, and then pulled on a pair of very old pants and a sweater with the elbows out. I would discard the pants and sweater a few moments before the start, but they would keep me from chilling as I awaited the gun along with 4,000 others. I taped the two toes that take a constant battering, and laced up my racing flats. A cup of coffee, a small bowl of cereal, and I was ready for the 80-mile drive.

Detroit is a beautiful city, especially at dawn with the sun breaking out of Canada and glistening off the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. The marathon would end on Belle Isle, and I followed a line of cars over the bridge to the casino, where buses would take us to the start in Windsor, Canada. I parked a mile from the finish, and an hour later found myself in a crowd of runners by the "8 min" placard, old clothes discarded, ready for the cannon to fire.

When 4,000 people are jammed into two blocks, only the very first ranks can leap like startled antelopes at the gun. The rest of us had to mill and jostle like a subway crowd and only gradually found space to run. The first mile took over nine minutes. By three miles I had settled to my pace, smoothed my stride, and relaxed. Soon we headed down into the tunnel under the Detroit River which links Windsor with the Motor City. Coming up from the depths provided the only hill on the course. As we ran through Greek Town I noticed that four of us were matching pace, and with the usual high sociability of runners we began a conversation which was to last for 20 miles, though it totaled less than a hundred words.

Carol Star, a graduate student at Eastern Michigan, was clearly the strongest runner among us, and pushed the pace. David and Neil were both running first marathons. David had attended Texas Western some years ago, when he had been stationed at Fort Bliss. We did five miles in 37 minutes, ten in 78. The crowds along the way were a constant encouragement, and I was happy to raise my hand in a salute when I heard cries of "Go, El Paso, Go, Texas!" The four of us would occasionally become separated, but come together in a mile or so and speak again. Fifteen miles in one hour 57 minutes, two minutes better than my time in the Ann Arbor 15-mile run in June. I felt great. The tape on one toe had pulled loose, but did not seem to be blistering.

The weather was perfect, 40 degrees, no wind, bright sun. Twenty miles in two hours, 36 minutes. If I could keep this pace, I would come close to a 3:20, much faster than either I or the formulas of projected performance ever dreamed.

As I pulled away from the water stop at 20 miles, I noticed a certain sluggishness in my legs, and my three companions began to pull farther and farther away. I only had six miles to go, and it felt as though I had foundered into a riptide of oatmeal flowing over quicksand. I had, of course, Hit The Wall. My glycogen supplies were low and my body was trying hard to metabolize energy from fat cells. But it is a grudging process, and the next two miles took me 20 minutes and considerable determination. I resolved that I would not walk, that I would continue to run, no matter how slowly. Keeping that resolve took my mind off my discomfort, and it was not long before I saw the bridge to Belle Isle in the distance.

In another mile, my distress eased and I picked up my pace. The busy engineers in my body had managed to make connections with a new source of energy, though at a lower level, and I kept running. I even passed a few souls. And I remembered with a smile passing by a Senior Citizens Club back at about 18, with a crowd of older gentlemen standing outside. One of them looked up at me, pointed to my grey hair and beard, and shouted, "Look, they's an old man out there!"

The bridge to Belle Isle seemed miles long, and my watch told me I would not break 3:30 in this race. But I was nearly there, and I pushed harder. Only five more minutes, I told myself. Five more minutes. And that is what it was. Three hours, 35 minutes, and 31 seconds for 26.2 miles. I had run my first marathon. I knew I wanted to run another one in my UTEP shirt.

Of the 3,700 starters, 1,241 were faster for longer than I. And there were 189 males between 40 and 49 who could outrun me this year. It didn't matter. I had finished.

The hardest part of the day came in trying to find my car. I was so tired I forgot where it was for a while. □

Howard McCord ('57), creative writing professor at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, is a widely published poet whose latest book, *The Great Toad Hunt*, includes a short story focusing on his early years in El Paso.

Alumnotes

by Sue Wimberly

Joaquin Bustamante R. (1939 etc.) was recently appointed commissioner on the International Boundary and Water Commission by the Mexican government. The position, which carries the diplomatic rank of Ambassador, involves supervision, maintenance, the solution of international engineering problems, and the distribution of water resources between the United States and Mexico. Commissioner Bustamante has been employed by the Commission since 1944. He received his Bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Stanford University in 1943 and a Master's in Business Administration from the University of Chihuahua in December 1979. His wife is the former Maria Luz Holguin. A son, Joaquin Jr., is a metallurgical engineering student at UT El Paso, and another son, Pablo, is a student of architecture at Texas Tech University.



Bustamante

1920-1949

John Payne Jr. (B.S. '31), a retired mining engineer, lives in New York City.

Frank Feuille III (1933 etc.) is president of Newspaper Printing Corporation in El Paso and president and publisher of The El Paso Times.

Marguerite Flint Martin (B.A. '35) and her husband **James R. Martin** (B.B.A. '41) live in El Paso. She is retired from teaching in the El Paso schools.

Fannilee Zollars Witt (B.A. '39; M.Ed. '57) is a retired teacher and lives in El Paso.

Estelle Bradt Lomax (B.A. '39), a retired medical technologist, and her husband **Everitt**, live in Rockport, Texas.

Lloyd S. Johnson (B.A. '39) and **Luetta Johnson** (B.A. '60) live in El Paso. He is in real estate and she teaches in the Ysleta Independent School District.

Arturo Morales D. (B.S. '39) is a consultant and design engineer in Mexico City. He is interested in organizing an alum group there.

Vera Zlabovsky (B.A. '42; M.A. '51) retired as a consultant with the El Paso public schools.

Marie Leola Freeman Antweiler (B.A. '43) is a tutor and librarian at Sea Pines Academy, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Gerald X. Fitzgerald (1946 etc.) is a retired archeologist and lives in El Paso.

Faye Bartlett Gracey (M. Ed. '49), who is retired from the El Paso public schools, lives in Alvin, Texas, and has been travelling extensively in Europe and the Holy Land.

Guillermo Tovar (B.S. '49) has retired after 26 years with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California where he served as section chief of the electrical water treatment plant.

1950-1955

Salvador Vela (B.B.A. '50) is chairman of the board of directors of Continental National Bank and owner of a construction company in El Paso.

Margaret Hamilton Dickson (M.A. '50) is retired from the El Paso public schools where she was a teacher of modern languages and language consultant.

Gladys Peters Odell (M.Ed. '52) retired from school teaching in 1963 and makes her home in El Paso.

John E. Parks LTC/USA, ret., (B.B.A. '52) is city/county director of civil defense in El Paso. He received his M.A. in sociology from Pacific Lutheran University in 1975.

Dora Ortegon Edmondson (B.S. '52) is a medical technician in El Paso.

Melba Pyle Dyal (B.S. '53; M.Ed. '61) is a teacher in the El Paso Independent School District. She and her husband **John Dyal** (1944 etc.) are parents of two children.

Jess E. Ashley (B.S. '53) is with the Diversey Corporation in Northbrook, Illinois. He received his M.B.A. in 1965 at the University of Chicago.

William R. Fletcher (B.B.A. '53) is manager of Human Resources Development, Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corporation. He and his wife **Cecilia**, who is with the V.A. Medical Administration, live in Cupertino, California.

Peggy Miller Schillinger (B.A. '54) and her husband **William Schillinger** (B.S. '48) live in El Paso.

Mina Jo King (B.A. '55), an accountant and C.P.A., lives in Canutillo.

Edwin Patrick (B.S. '55) and his wife **Myrna Davis Patrick** (B.S. '54) were recent visitors in El Paso from their home in Lafayette, Louisiana. He is an independent petroleum geologist and she is a teacher in the Lafayette schools.

Dan Hovious (B.S. '55) is president of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers in El Paso.

Robert Thompson (B.S. '55) writes that growing jojoba beans is his latest venture. He lives in Ventura, California.

1956-1959

Cedric Hustace (B.B.A. '56) is vice president and general counsel for the Parday Corporation, a mine management and consulting firm in Evansville, Indiana. He received his LL.B. degree from the University of Texas at Austin in 1963.

Alan Kahn (1956 etc.) is president of the Leavell Company in El Paso.

Tom Carrillo (B.B.A. '57) was installed as a district governor of the Lions Club at a recent convention held in Montreal.

Manuel X. Aguilar (B.A. '58) has been named principal of Gadsden High School in Anthony.

Hector Holguin (B.S. '58) is chairman of Holguin & Associates, a firm specializing in computerized design and drafting systems. He and his wife, the former **Rosario Gomez** (1959 etc.) live in El Paso.

Enrique H. Pena (B.B.A. '58), Judge of the 327 District Court, El Paso, was named Ysleta High School's Honored Ex for 1979.

Al Cardenas (B.A. '59; M.Ed. '79) is a high school counselor. He has been with the Socorro Independent School District for the past nine years.

Robert Alan Nagel, LTC/USA, ret., (B.A. '59) recently retired from the service and lives in Albuquerque.

Peggie Davidson Harvie (B.M. '71) and her husband **James C. Harvie** (B.A. '59) make their

home in Houston.

Rollin Russell (B.B.A. '59) is assistant lease manager of Trans Mountain Leasing Corporation in El Paso.

1960-1965

Armando Chapa (B.B.A. '60) has been named vice president of Billy the Kid Inc. in El Paso.

C. Ritchie Spence, M.D. Col./USA, (B.A. '60) has been selected chairman of the urology department at Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio.

Ray Slowinski (B.S. '60) is manager of the Microelectronics Division, Motorola Ltd. in London, England.

Don T. Johnson (B.A. '61) is pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Perry, Oklahoma. His wife, the former **JoAnne Warthan** (B.A. '61), teaches fourth grade. They are parents of two children.

Hugh H. Sharp III (B.S. '62) is ADP coordinator, Huntsville, Alabama, Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineering.

Adele McLure Cloud (B.A. '62) is a teacher and athletic director at the Masonic Home and School in Fort Worth.

Helen Sulier Robertson (B.A. '62; M.A. '68) is a retired teacher and lives in El Paso.

Michael V. Sharp (B.A. '63) has completed his requirements for an M.S. in adult education at Indiana University. His home is in Indianapolis.

Bob Beauford (B.A. '64) has been appointed sales representative in El Paso for Employers Insurance of Texas.

Thomas W. "Bill" Cartwright (B.B.A. '64) is branch manager of sales with Continental Water Conditioning Corporation in El Paso.

Jonn Navarrete Jr., D.D.S., (B.A. '64) practices in El Paso. He and his wife, the former **Leticia Hernandez** (1959 etc.) are parents of three children.

Rosalie Martin (B.A. '65) is a secretarial sciences teacher at El Paso Community College.

Robert C. Wells (B.B.A. '65) has been elected senior vice president and deputy manager of the general banking division of Lakewood Bank and Trust Company, Dallas.

Nolan Richardson (B.A. '65), athletic director and basketball coach at Western Texas Junior College, was named Outstanding Ex by Bowie High School.

Frederick W. Nelan (B.B.A. '65) will serve as secretary of the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants 1980-81. He and his wife **Ernestina Cordero Nelan** (B.A. '65) live in El Paso.

1966-1969

Angelina Gallegos (B.S. '66), a fourth grade teacher at North Loop Elementary, Ysleta Independent School District, has been elected president of District XIX of the Texas State Teachers Association.

Barbara Ann Browder (B.S. '66; M.Ed. '69) is an assistant principal with the El Paso Independent School District.

Lola E. Riley (B.A. '66) is an instructional

technologist, Faculty Development, Fort Bliss.

Wanda Weiman Washam (B.A. '66; M.A. '72) is retired from teaching. She lives in El Paso with her two children.

E. Wesley Dils III (B.B.A. '66) is executive vice president of the Francis Wagner Company in Albuquerque. He has also been named chairman of the Light Equipment Distributors Council, Associated Equipment Distributors, Chicago.

W. Bruce Nickle (B.S. '67) is a systems analyst at White Sands Missile Range.

Sharon Phifer Patterson (B.A. '67; M.A. '74) and her husband **Dale B. Patterson** (1965 etc.) live in El Paso. She is a speech pathologist with the El Paso Independent School District, and he is with Bankers Life Insurance Company.

Mark Terrell (B.B.A. '67) has been elected to the partnership of Peat, Marwick, Mitchel & Co. in El Paso.

Richard D. Overlay (B.S. '67) and his wife **Carolyn Fisk Overlay** (B.S. '66) live in El Paso. He is chief metallurgist with the U.S. Army materiel test and evaluation at White Sands Missile Range. She is coordinator of volunteers with the YWCA.

Theresa Pearson (B.A. '67; M.A. '69) is 1979 "honored ex" at Bel Air High School. She is a consultant for writing improvement for Region XIX, and helped develop the new English curriculum for the Ysleta Independent School District.

Carlos A. Apodaca (B.A. '68) is an arts supervisor for the Parks and Recreation department, City of El Paso.

Arthur F. Tait (B.A. '68) and his wife **Frieda Tait** live in El Paso. He is retired from teaching.

John Robert Ivens Jr. (M.A. '68) was awarded a Ph.D. from Rutgers University in May.

John Guzman, Ph.D., (M.Ed. '68) has been appointed director of migrant programs for the State of Texas. He formerly taught at Trinity University, San Antonio, and at Washington State University, Pullman.

Leila Safi Hobson (B.S. '69) is an attorney in El Paso.

Susie J. Magusiak (B.A. '69) is an education counselor, Special Services, Fort Bliss.

William K. Aylor Jr. (B.S. '69) is a geophysicist with Amoco International Oil Company in Houston. His wife is the former **Cecile Hermesen** (B.A. '71)

Barbara Krug O'Connor (B.S. '69) is owner and director of a nursery school in South Euclid, Ohio.

Ernest R. Carnes (B.B.A. '69) is manager of administrative operations of Homelite Division, Textron Inc., in Allen, Texas.

Sherri Goode Bonilla (B.S. '69) is a second grade teacher in Riverside Elementary in El Paso.

Robert J. Sims Jr. (B.S. '69; M.S. '70) and his wife **Susan Sims** (B.S. '69) live in Garland, Texas. He and his brother **Ray** are co-founders of Integrated Computer Systems Inc. in Dallas.

Charles E. Thompson, Lt./USN, (B.A. '69) is the electronic warfare officer of Carrier Group Seven deployed to the Western Pacific.

Maria Delgado Campbell (B.S. '69) is an instructor and counselor of history and social science in Sacramento.

1970-1975

Carol Clark Call (B.S. '70) is a first grade teacher and president of the Canutillo Teachers Association.

Tricia Caraway Latham (B.A. '70) and her husband **Bill Latham Jr.** (B.A. '70) live in Wichita Falls and are parents of two sons. Bill is chief of flight operations in the 80th Flight Train-

ing Wing, Sheppard Air Force Base.

Nancy Schindler Brucker (B.A. '70) and her husband **Willis Brucker** were recently visitors in El Paso. Willis has been named administrator of the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital in Northampton, Massachusetts. They are parents of two children.

Jeanne Dawley (B.B.A. '70) has been promoted to credit officer at El Paso National Bank. Before joining the bank in 1974, she was associated with Liberty National Bank and Trust Company in Oklahoma City.

Federico J. Bernal (B.S. '70) was appointed quality control manager of Gillette de Mexico in July 1979.

Mario Manuel Lewis (B.A. '70) has been named general counsel for Legal Services Corporation, Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of the University of Southern California Law School.

Daniel Anchondo (B.S. '70), an El Paso attorney, was honored as Jefferson High School Outstanding Ex 1979.

Lana Wong (B.A. '70) is head of adult services at the Anaheim Public Library, California.

L. Ray Cox (B.A. '70) is director of the Memorial Park Senior Citizens Center, El Paso.

Adam Nieto Jr. (B.A. '71) and his wife **Judith** live in Vega, Texas, where they are farming.

Harvey Greenberg (B.A. '71) is on the nursing staff of Doctors Hospital in El Paso.

Raul Reza Vasquez (B.A. '71) has been elected state director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). He is an attorney in Austin.

Pedro Payan Jr. (B.B.A. '71) is vice president and cashier of the Vista Hills Bank in El Paso.

Jesus Martinez Jr. (B.A. '71; M.Ed. '77) has been made administrator and supervisor of Project BRAVO in El Paso.

Raul L. Hernandez (B.S. '71) teaches physiology and biology at Bel Air High School, El Paso.

Ricardo D. Aguilar (B.A. '71; M.A. '72) was recently named assistant to the Vice President for Academic Affairs at UT El Paso. He received his doctorate from the University of New Mexico in 1976 and is an assistant professor in the Department of Modern Languages.

Bert Salazar (B.A. '71) has been appointed public relations administrator and teacher of journalism for the Canutillo Independent School District.

George Moeck (B.S. '71; M.Ed. '76) is an English teacher at Eastwood High School, El Paso.

Joseph H. Gross (B.S. '72) works as a plant protection and quarantine officer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in El Paso.

Randley A. Smith (B.B.A. '72) and his wife **Mary T. Apodaca Smith** (B.S. '66) live in El Paso where he is vice president and general manager of Epoch Homes Inc. Mary is a fifth grade teacher at Glen Cove Elementary in the Ysleta Independent School District. They are parents of a daughter, Samantha.

James Stephen DeGroat (B.B.A. '72; M.A. '75) is vice president of the First International Bank of El Paso. His wife is the former **Martha Crowson** (B.A. '78).

George L. McLendon (B.S. '73) has been awarded the prestigious Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Grant at the University of Rochester. He earned his Ph.D. at Texas A&M and joined the Rochester faculty in 1976.

Cletus G. Michel (B.S. '73; M.Ed. '75) has been named to the Advisory Council for Technical/Vocational Education in Texas.

Jay D. Oden, Capt./USMC, (B.S. '73) is assigned to the 11th Marine Amphibious Unit, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, based at Camp Pendleton, California.

Louise Acheson (B.S. '73; M.Ed. '74) who resides in San Francisco, writes that her daughter **Cheryl Acheson** (B.S. '75) is living in Zurich, Switzerland. Another daughter, **Linda**, is a student at UT El Paso.

Dann Drewry (B.B.A. '73), president of Whitfield Associated Transport Inc. of El Paso, has been elected a director-at-large of the Texas Motor Transportation Association.

Fred Williams (B.A. '73) is assistant public affairs manager for the El Paso Electric Company.

Clifford Leon Whetten (M.Ed. '73) received his Ph.D. in educational administration at Texas A&M in May.

Ron Acton (B.B.A. '74) was elected commercial loan officer for the First International Bank, El Paso.

Nancy Kohutek (M.A. '74) is an educational and management consultant and president of Burnham & Kohutek Assoc. Inc. in El Paso. In 1978 she was named to Outstanding Young Women of America.

Wesley P. Clarkson (B.A. '74) and his wife **Pamela J. Clarkson** (B.S. '74) live in Las Cruces. He is pastor of the Mesilla Park Baptist Church.

Kathryn Kennedy Matheson (B.S. '74) and her husband **Warren Matheson**, a captain with Continental Airlines, live in Woodland Hills, California, and are parents of two children. She is working toward a Master's degree in public administration at the University of Southern California.

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

Julio Chiu (B.S. '74) has been promoted to assistant vice president and manager of the international department at First City National Bank, El Paso.

Ricardo E. Alvillar (B.S. '74) received his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, in November 1979.

Carlos Morton (B.A. '75) is playwright-in-residence with the San Francisco Mime troupe as well as a part-time lecturer in Chicano Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He received his M.F.A. degree in drama from UC San Diego.

Joseph F. Stair (B.B.A. '75) is president and owner of Industrial & Maintenance Products in El Paso.

Vicky Leibson (B.A. '75) has been named account executive with Edwin Neuger and Associates, a Minneapolis public relations firm.

1976-1979

Susan Thorpe Archer (B.N. '76) writes that she was married to Steven Michael Archer, M.D., September 15. They reside in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Paul Alsop (B.S. '76), former assistant track coach at Andress High School, is now head track coach at Burges High in El Paso.

Richard P. Ramirez (B.B.A. '76) and his wife **Honie Thomas Ramirez** (B.S. '78) now make their home in San Diego, where he is a pilot in the U.S. Navy.

Frank Xavier Jimenez (B.B.A. '76) is a teacher with the Marfa Independent School District in Presidio. He was formerly associated with the First Presidio Bank as bank operations assistant.

Dana Frederick Kwist (B.A. '76) is a graduate of the Ball State/Air Force-sponsored graduate program in Europe. He was awarded an M.A. degree, completing his requirements at the U.S. military base, Rhein Main, Germany.

Bob Barry (B.F.A. '76) and **Jeff Curry** of Chameleon Press in El Paso are the subject of an article to be published in the February/March issue of *Graphics* (original and fine arts prints). They recently exhibited their work at the Professional Picture Framers Association meeting in Atlanta, Georgia.

Ana Alicia Ortiz (B.A. '76) will be seen in the forthcoming TV prime time movie "Condominium". She has also had parts in "Buck Rogers," "The Hardy Boys" and "Battlestar Galactica."

Ricardo Bustillos (B.B.A. '76) will head the new office of P.J. Scanlon Co. Inc. in El Paso. He was formerly employed by Union Carbide in New York and San Francisco.

Margaret Evora (B.B.A. '77), who lives in El Paso, is director of finance with the Trans-Pecos Comprehensive Health Plan.

Timothy J. Hourigan, 1st LT. USA, (B.A. '77) was commissioned to his present rank in June at Fort Bragg. His wife Donna and son live in El Paso.

Janseely Johnston Glick (M.Ed. '77) is teaching remedial reading for the El Paso Independent School District.

Daniel Castro, Jr. (B.B.A. '78) is an accountant with AAA in El Paso.

Hector J. Acosta (B.S. '78) has been named residential living supervisor/duty officer for the El Paso Job Corps Center.

James B. O'Kelley (B.S. '78) is a reading teacher at Henderson Junior High School in El Paso.

J.A. Torres II (B.A. '78) is director of public affairs for the American Red Cross in El Paso.

MacArthur DeShazer, Maj./USA, (M.A. '79) has been assigned to a post in Africa.

Charles Anthony Fischer (M.Ed. '79), who received his counselor certification in May 1979, is teaching at Eastwood High School, El Paso.

Nancy Scott Gordy (M.N. '79) teaches at the Nursing College at South Dakota State University, Brookings.

Jack E. Graves (M.S. '79) and his wife **Kathy Graves** (B.F.A. '77) reside at Sacramento Peak Observatory where he is research assistant for the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy.

Mark H. Major (M.S. '79) is with the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Houston.

Agapito Mendoza (M.Ed. '79) has received a bilingual education fellowship to the University of Oklahoma and is working toward his Ph.D. in general administration.

Geoffrey Lee Milner (B.B.A. '79) expects to receive his M.B.A. from Cornell Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in May 1981.

John Dodds (B.A. '79) has opened J.D.'s Bookshop in El Paso, specializing in discount books—new, used and rare—and such innovations as poetry readings, films, and a stock of small press items.

VD—(from page 7)

"There is another important advantage to having university students do this," adds their professor. "They are not very far removed from high school themselves and they have a much better understanding of the feelings of the teenagers in their audience than, for example, I would if I were making the presentations. The teenagers don't hesitate to ask them questions and usually gather around at the end of the program to discuss their personal concerns. This happens in Juarez the same as it does in El Paso."

The VD education program is not limited to schools in El Paso. UT El Paso teams have spoken before Navy reservists, church groups, at El Paso Community College and before similar gatherings of young people.

Before a student is sent out on a program team, he or she must make a videotape that is reviewed by Dr. Harris for factual content and competence in presentation. If necessary, a student may have to make a second or third videotape before meeting the standards set by the professor. Their lesson plans are materials from the Texas Department of Health.

"With a small staff and small budget," says Joe Dayoub of the free VD clinic, "my department is not able to carry out this type of information program on its own. I can't begin to estimate the value of the University students' work to the City-County Health Unit and to the community." □

Deaths

Mary Bills Ford (B.S. 1966), a resident of Fabens, October 28, 1979. She had taught in the Fabens schools and was the first principal of La Isla School. Survivors include her son and daughter and several grandchildren.

Dorothy S. Street (1928 etc.), October 28, 1979. Until her retirement five years ago, she was a teacher and principal in the El Paso public schools. She is survived by her husband and one brother.

Shiela C. Boykin (1930 etc.), in El Paso November 10, 1979. She is survived by her husband, Ben Boykin (B.S. 1933), a son and a daughter.

Charles F. Rennick, M.D., (1945 etc.), November 10, 1979. A 1925 graduate of Rush Medical College in Chicago, he practiced obstetrics and pediatrics in El Paso for many years. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Harry Lee Culligan (1928 etc.), in El Paso, November 17, 1979. He retired in 1970 as principal of Ysleta Elementary School. Survivors include his wife and three daughters.

Richard K. McMaster, Maj./USA, ret., (B.S. 1951), November 20, 1979, in El Paso. A military historian, author and teacher, he was a 1926 West Point graduate and taught at the U.S. Military Academy and New Mexico Military Institute. Upon his retirement in 1942, he taught ROTC at Bowie, Austin and El Paso High Schools, and was the author of three books on Southwest history. Survivors are two daughters and a son.

Gene Kimes Boswell (1957 etc.), November 26,

1979, in Anchorage, Alaska, where he was employed by Sohio Petroleum Company. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Irwin Brand (B.S. 1947), December 5, 1979. The founder of Best Brand Homes in El Paso, he had been active in construction for over 30 years. He had served as president of the El Paso Association of Builders, and as a director of the National Home Builders Association, and was recently presented the Conquistador Award by the City of El Paso. Survivors include his wife Ann, two daughters and a son.

Lester Silberman, former instructor in organ at the University, December 11, 1979. An organizer of the El Paso Youth Symphony, he served as treasurer of the El Paso Music Teachers Association and was on the board of directors of the Texas Music Teachers Association. He is survived by two sisters.

Maxine E. Ekwall (B.S. 1973; M.Ed. 1979), December 29, 1979, in Lexington, Nebraska, in an automobile accident, which also claimed the life of her daughter Cindy. She was a teacher at Lamar School in El Paso. She is survived by her son and her parents.

Martin Alvarez Sr. (B.A. 1955), in El Paso, January 1. Survivors are his wife, three sons and two daughters.

William E. Randal (B.S. 1950), January 14. He was the owner of Randal Engineering Company in El Paso. Survivors are his wife Sharley Carpenter Randal (B.A. '47), a son and two daughters.

Russia—(from page 3)

Kazakhstan and elsewhere.

Q: This resurgence of Islam poses a great problem to the Soviets?

A: The biggest problem the Soviets will have in the 21st century is the resurgence of nationalism. One mistake we continue to make is calling the Soviet Union "Russia." We should *never* call the Soviet Union "Russia." Of the 262-million people of the Soviet Union, only half are Russians. There are 100 other nationalities in the USSR. We are playing directly into their hands if we call them all "Russians"—we are doing for them a task they are trying to do. I have lectured on the subject of minorities in the Soviet Union and they are very touchy on this subject—they know it is their Achilles' Heel. Half of the population of the Soviet Union is non-Russian. My colleagues who have studied the demography of the Soviet Union are convinced that the last census of 1970 was falsified to show the Russians have 51 percent of the population. We play a part in the Soviet propaganda machine to call the Soviets "Rus-

sians." This dawned on me more than ever before while watching the 1968 Olympic Games on a Mexico City TV channel. The not-very bright American correspondent, in interviewing the Soviet team, said "You Russians..." One of the team-members said "I'm not Russian, I'm *Armenian*." Half of the Soviet weightlifting team are Mongols; the fencers are from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia; Olga Korbut is Byelorussian-Polish.

Q: Why don't we realize these things?

A: We don't study history. We could utilize this kind of information. To put this in perspective, in the 21st century, the Soviet Union will be faced with its greatest problem: by that time there will be no more colonies around the world but the Soviets will have 100 nationalities within the confines of their nation-state. Some of them, like the Ukrainians, are more numerous than the French and more powerful industrially than France. The Ukraine accounts for one-third of the industrial output of the USSR. We need to understand this, to study it, and if we do

not—if we continue to call the Soviets "Russians" and the Soviet Union "Russia"—we are playing into their hands.

Q: Are we getting any better at this?

A: Yes we are. Most American universities have Soviet-East European programs. Here at UTEP, we have such a program which I began setting up when I came here in 1968. We are not so ignorant of foreign languages as we were in the 1950s, either. When I was studying at the University of Chicago in the '50s, the United States had perhaps a dozen embassies in Arabic countries with not a single person speaking Arabic. In the Soviet embassies in those same countries, *everybody* spoke Arabic, even the cleaning ladies—*especially* the cleaning ladies since they were high-paid members of intelligence who searched through the wastebaskets. We were hiring from the local market people who could translate, read and write Arabic, so we ended up hiring many Soviet spies. But this situation has changed drastically. We are learning. □

DeVore—(from page 10)

summer stint at KFDD in Amarillo, he began his decade of broadcast news work in El Paso, hiring on as a reporter at KERP radio and shortly thereafter doing some of the first formal newscasts for KERP (now KVIA) TV.

After nearly seven years at KTSM News, DeVore resigned as news director there to complete his degree work at UT El Paso.

He commutes by bus and subway from McLean, Virginia, to the Russell Senate Office Building, working a 10-12 hour day five days a week, with extra time on weekends when Congress is in session.

"I see my work as mirroring the press," he says. "I work to gather information from one basic source—Senator Bentsen—for dissemination through as many media outlets as possible. The reporter, on the other hand, sees Senator Bentsen as one of many sources of information which the reporter can use to disseminate through one medium: a newspaper, magazine, radio or TV station."

DeVore prepares news releases for the Texas press corps in Washington and at home, and for other non-Texan correspondents, such as those covering financial news. (Bentsen is chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Con-

gress.) He also responds to walk-in and telephone queries, arranges the Senator's press conferences, and is intermediary between the media and the Senator, assisting in obtaining statements and interviews.

Lloyd Bentsen of Houston is a UT Austin law graduate, World War II hero (bomber pilot in Europe) who, in 1948, became the youngest man in the House of Representatives at age 27. He served three terms there, returning to Texas in 1954 to re-enter the business world. After 16 years of a highly successful career in financial holding companies in his home state, he re-entered public life, elected to the U.S. Senate in 1970, re-elected in 1975, and now serves as chairman of the JEC, member of the Senate Finance Committee, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, among other responsibilities.

DeVore's favorite story on how his boss conducts himself occurred in the spring of 1975 during Bentsen's brief presidential nomination bid and during the *Mayaguez* incident in which a U.S. cargo ship was fired on by a Cambodian naval vessel, then seized and forced to the port of Kompong Som, its crew of 39 taken prisoner. While diplomatic notes were flying between the U.S., Cambodia and Peking, editors everywhere were lusting for *Mayaguez* sidebars—comments and statements from

anybody in a position to know something. One Capitol Hill correspondent in the radio-TV gallery of the Senate called DeVore and said that if Senator Bentsen had some newsworthy comment on *Mayaguez*, he could practically have the networks to himself. Jack drafted a sharp statement, critical of President Ford's handling of the situation, and took it to Bentsen. The Senator's reaction was to say, "Jack, I can't do that to Jerry Ford. Maybe someday you'll get an easier person to work for."

"He appreciated the fact that I was doing my job," DeVore says. "But he is very sensitive to anything that might be construed as a cheap shot. He has high standards. If I ever had an 'easier person to work for' I'd be very apprehensive."

Jack is married to the former Aida Licon of El Paso. They have four children: Arthur, 19; Wendy, 15; John David, 5; and Christopher Michael, born in August, 1979.

He has developed a knack of ignoring aspects of Washington "life-style" that used to grate on him, enjoying the aspects that are uniquely Washingtonian.

But even lunch with TRB will not keep him from looking wistfully toward the Southwest—and home. □



NOVA

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