

6-1981

NOVA: The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine

The News Service, University of Texas at El Paso

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/nova>

Recommended Citation

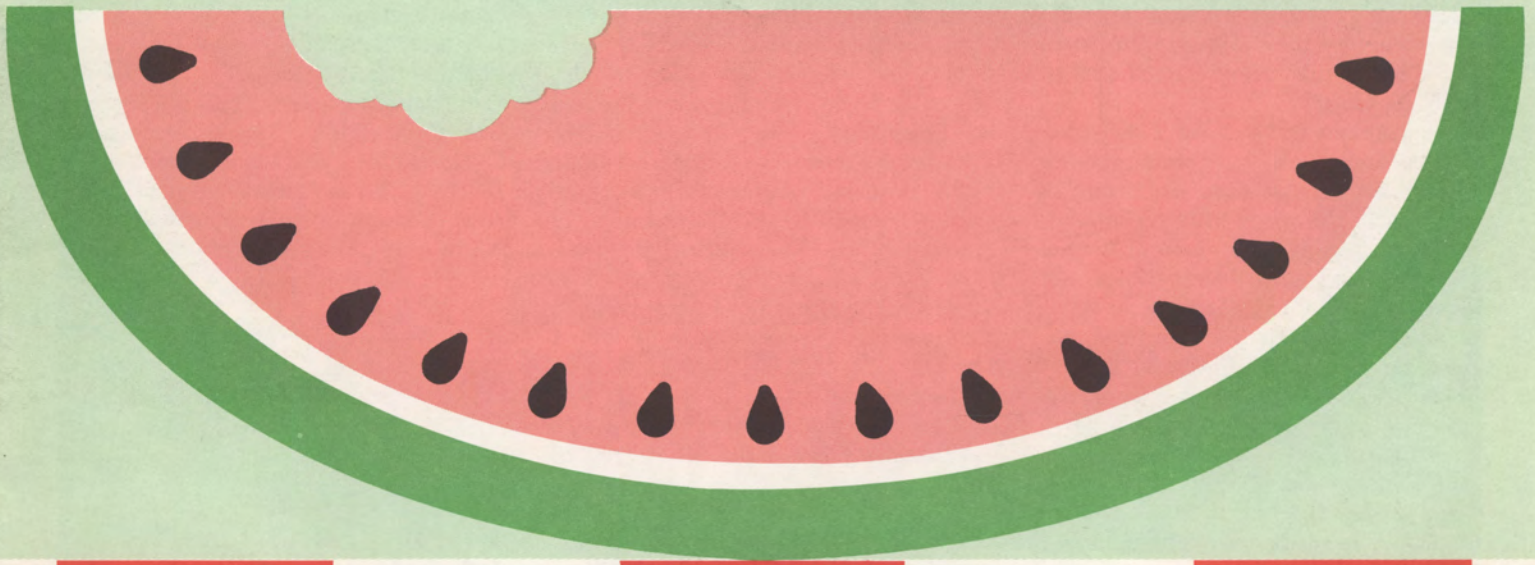
The News Service, University of Texas at El Paso, "NOVA: The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine" (1981). *NOVA*. 39.
<http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/nova/39>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the UTEP History Resources at DigitalCommons@UTEP. It has been accepted for inclusion in NOVA by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UTEP. For more information, please contact lweber@utep.edu.

NOVA

The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine

Summer Treats



June 5-July 3
Underground
Russian Art
Fine Arts Gallery

All Summer
Union Movies
("Zorba," "Attack of the
Killer Tomatoes," "Willie
Wonka," lots of others,
Wednesday, 2 p.m.
and sunset

June 30-July 5
"Rimers of Eldritch"
University Playhouse

All Summer
Centennial Museum
open 10-3 Tuesday
through Thursday

July
Opening of new Union
expansion—watch for
the date

The View from the Hill

My father, he was a mountaineer,
His fist was a knotty hammer;
He was quick on his feet as a running deer,
And he spoke with a Yankee stammer.

In 1959, when I showed up on the Texas Western campus for the first time, I knew nothing about the place or about El Paso. I had come down from Kodiak, Alaska, where I spent the last 10 months of my navy enlistment, to visit my father, then finishing up his army career at Fort Bliss. "Why go back to Decatur?" he said sensibly. "You can't afford to enroll at Millikin anyway. There's a nice little college right here. Get your GI Bill money started and go to school here."

He was right and so I did. I had a few credits and took a sophomore-level English course that summer, sitting in the back of the room with my sidewall haircut, regulation low-cut, spit-polished black shoes, new civvies and nervous demeanor. The instructor was a pleasant lady with an infectious enthusiasm for her work and a no-nonsense approach to classroom decorum. I began learning things I never knew before, but I didn't have a genuine appreciation of this teacher until the morning she began to read to us Stephen Vincent Benet's "The Ballad of William Sycamore."

The cabin logs, with the bark still rough,
And my mother who laughed at trifles,
And the tall, lank visitors, brown as snuff,
With their long, straight squirrel-rifles.

She read wonderfully well but when she got to the quatrain which told of Sycamore's sons, "right, tight boys, never sulky or slow," dying at the Alamo and with Custer, her voice broke a little, and when she got to the part where they fenced the old man's land and broke his heart, a tear rolled down her cheek.

Now I lie in the heart of the fat, black soil,
Like the seed of a prairie-thistle;
It has washed my bones with honey and oil
And picked them clean as a whistle.

She got to the end valiantly and I remember looking around without moving my head to see if I was the only one so touched by this reading. I was far from alone.

Go play with the towns you have built of blocks
The towns where you would have bound me!
I sleep in my earth like a tired fox,
And my buffalo have found me.

The poem done, she put aside her book, cleaned her glasses and dabbed at her eyes, then began asking some penetrating questions about the poem.

By working extra hard, I pulled a "B" in her class that summer and although I tried, I could never match a schedule with her thereafter. But she had done quite enough for me anyway: My introduction to Texas Western College could not have been more satisfying.

Seven years or so later, when I returned to the campus to work, I had an opportunity to write a NOVA story about her in the first issue of this magazine under my editorship. She had just published *The Tongue of the Tirilones*, a marvelous linguistic study of the criminal argot of the El Paso border issued by the University of Alabama Press. She had her doctorate from UT Austin by then and, although I am sure she didn't remember me from that summer English class in '59, I reminded her of that wonderful reading of "William Sycamore."

A few years ago, at her insistence, I began calling her "Lurline" instead of "Dr. Coltharp," and I told her on one occasion when we met out on the campus that one day I would write up my experience with her and "William Sycamore."

Last month, she retired after 27 years teaching in English and Linguistics here and was named professor emerita.

Lurline, I love you but don't say I didn't warn you!

"I think he has what it takes to reach the top," Fred Renk (B.A., '56) said of his son, David, in the September, 1980, NOVA. David wanted to become a full-fledged matador and, at 15, had been the first American accepted for membership in the Mexican union of matadors. On Easter Sunday, April 19th past, he realized his desire and, at 18, became the seventh U.S. citizen to take the *alternativa*, in a performance that granted him full status as a *matador de toros*. The event took place in the Plaza

Passages from "The Ballad of William Sycamore" reprinted with permission from *The Collected Works of Stephen Vincent Benet*, copyright 1922, 1950, and published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Monumental of Juarez, the city where David first learned to love bullfighting from Fred, who also had aspired to such a career until he was injured by a bull. The family now lives in Houston.

On May 16 in the Special Events Center was held the largest Commencement exercise in the history of the institution. There were over 800 graduates alone, and the faculty and staff participation was quite large too, but it was the *audience* that surprised everyone. I don't know the exact number in the Center that Saturday night, but surely it was about 8,000. The ceremony was lovely and Texas Commissioner of Higher Education Kenneth H. Ashworth was Commencement speaker. All in all, it was a beautiful occasion.

— Editor



June 1981 NOVA
Vol. 16, No. 3
Whole Number 63

Editor: Dale L. Walker

Assistant Editor: Nancy Hamilton

Photography: Russell Banks

Graphic Design: Kathleen Rogers

Alumnotes: Sue Wimberly

Cover: "Summer Treats," design by Kathleen Rogers

Back Cover: Commencement, May 16, 1981, Special Events Center.

Contents © by UT El Paso

Second class postage paid at El Paso. NOVA (UPS 398-820) is published quarterly by the News Service, The University of Texas at El Paso (El Paso, TX 79968). It is sent without charge or obligation to alumni and friends of the University. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to NOVA, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968. This University is an Equal Opportunity Institution.

Schellenger Research Laboratories

Steps Toward Space

by Nancy Hamilton



The professors and students all had top secret clearance from the government. Some of the projects were so secret they still can't be discussed after 25 years. They involved such high level matters at times that President Dwight Eisenhower was known to ask, "How is the work coming at the Schellenger Research Laboratories?"

The SRL team at Texas Western College would eventually involve more than 100 professors and students, conducting research from Alaska to the Antarctic under government contracts totaling many millions of dollars. But when it started in 1953, there were only Thomas G. Barnes, director, who also taught math and physics, and a handful of student helpers.

Two of those student helpers, who became distinguished scientists, acknowledged that their careers were greatly influenced by their experiences at the SRL. They are Donald McCarty of Manhattan Beach, California, who

helped develop the world's first domestic communication satellite, and George Q. Clark, a leader in many phases of the space program for NASA, including the communications, TV and telemetry systems for the Space Shuttle Columbia. He recently retired in El Paso.

Both Clark and McCarty say their careers really date from a windy day in 1956 when they drove Professor Barnes' station wagon uprange at White Sands Missile Range to test the first SRL device built under a government contract.

"We launched a 30-foot plastic balloon filled with helium to the altitude [still secret] it was supposed to reach," recalls Clark, "and turned on our recorder to receive data from instru-

ments in the balloon. The recorder moved at a high speed, printing on 100-foot rolls of paper. The wind started to blow and, before we knew it, there was paper all over the desert. I'll never forget the sight of Don sitting in the back of the station wagon, hidden by yards and yards of loose paper that he was trying to roll up to bring back to Bob Schumaker to interpret. The wind kept getting worse and he was having a tough time, but we were so excited about the success of our experiment, we didn't mind the wind."

McCarty, who has been involved in innovative work on laser beams and other scientific development, says, "I still get a thrill out of my work, but one of my most cherished moments is that day I sat in the back of Dr. Barnes' station wagon and ran those recorders at White Sands. That exposure to the real world of applied science really got into my blood and the excitement was and still is exhilarating."



Clark

The Schellenger Laboratories installed an anechoic chamber on campus for some of its research work (right). At far right, a research team in the Antarctic conducted atmospheric studies.



His immediate decision at that time was to change his major from business administration to physics.

"After the initial test to get an important signal," says Dr. Barnes, "we—two professors and a bunch of undergraduate students—went into immediate production of the instrument." By that time Robert L. Schumaker, a fellow physics teacher, had joined the team. "We had an emergency production line. When the instruments were completed, they were flown around the world by the military. You can have no concept of how unusual this was."

The success of that project led to a series of contracts and grants with the U.S. Army Ordnance Department, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, U.S. Army Signal Corps and others. By 1962 the funding added up to \$2.5 million since the SRL had started.

While there would be a later government contract for nearly a million dollars, an important early one, recalls Dr. Barnes, "was the \$12,000 contract for SOTIM." That was the acronym for Sonic Observation of Trajectories and Impacts of Missiles. The assignment was to help White Sands Missile Range locate missiles whose paths were lost by radar when they came too near earth to be tracked. "They needed to recover the instru-



Barnes

mentation after the missiles impacted," says Professor Schumaker, "and it sometimes took them days of looking through the desert to find the missiles."

SOTIM involved a system of sensitive microphones, placed strategically throughout the general impact area of the range. Clark describes it as a technique of hearing where the sonic boom hit the earth from a missile in trajectory—"just basic physics, using the location and speed of sound to trace where it impacted."

Since the system was new and unproven, the SRL staff had to do some convincing of the skeptics at White Sands.

"One day we were able to locate a missile and, instead of telling the Range people where it was, we left a sign on it that read 'SOTIM was here' and the date."

It took the recovery crew a week or more to locate the missile by the old method, based on the last radar reading before the radar lost track of it. "When they found the Aerobee and saw the sign," adds Clark, "SOTIM became a standard technique."

While SOTIM was an improvement on the old system, it was not very sophisticated in today's terms. The SRL, which a few years later would bring the first computer to the campus, relied then on plug-in calculators and the wits of the physicists. The sounds picked up by the microphones were recorded on paper tapes.

Clark (B.S., 1957) stayed on after graduation to work with SRL. He and

McCarty, who graduated in 1958, were involved in the first stages of experiments that involved launching balloons loaded with instruments. "We could have identified a lot of flying saucers that were reported during that time," observes Dr. Barnes, "but we didn't because our work was secret."

They dispatched balloons from many different locations. Each carried a package of highly classified instruments and was marked with postal franking and the Schellenger Laboratories mailing address. A label said, "Send this back. Not radioactive." While the package attached to a tall balloon was awesome in itself, it also contained a device that beeped.

Clark remembers hearing from a consul in Mexico who had been contacted by the *alcalde* of a farming village. The *alcalde* had captured a balloon device by throwing a blanket over it while he kept his friends at a safe distance. He felt he deserved a reward of some sort, and the SRL staff agreed. They took up a collection, forwarded it to the consul, and recovered their instrument package.

Dr. Barnes looks back with pleasure on the early days of the laboratories. Dysart Holcomb, then president of Texas Western, shared his office staff with Barnes. Francis Fugate, who taught English, became the writer of proposals that brought millions of research dollars to the institution. A.A. Smith, the business manager, handled the top-secret financial negotiations with aplomb.

Dr. Barnes feels that the inventiveness of McCarty and Clark that he sensed when they were students, has characterized their careers.

McCarty joined Hughes Aircraft in 1958 as a Howard Hughes Master's Fellow and in 1961 completed his M.S. in applied physics at the University of California at Los Angeles. He entered the new Laser Department where "a fellow named Maiman successfully operated the first laser at Hughes in the spring of 1961, so I participated in the early application effort for laser technology." McCarty was involved in pioneering laser work including the design of a multiple pulse hair-trigger laser excitation system which made it possible to produce high energy in lasers for practical use in industry and medical treatment.

He then moved to the Antenna Department where he was involved in perfecting advanced antenna designs for airborne radar and in the synthesis of shaped beams which make it possible to get more detail in radar mapping from aircraft. After teaching himself Fortran, he programmed the first reflector antenna computer program at Hughes in 1967.

McCarty's other achievements include serving on the Intelsat IV team that designed the global coverage horn antennas for that communications satellite; working with Dr. Harold Rosen, co-inventor of the synchronous orbit satellite concept, in reducing the size of Intelsat to a model that became the world's first domestic communication satellite, ANIK; serving as responsible engineering authority for WESTAR, the first U.S. domestic communications satellite for Western Union; managing a project to upgrade Intelsat IV, using shaped beams for coverage of major land masses and also doubling the communications capacity by reusing the available frequency spectrum for the east and west beams; and working on designs for advanced antenna systems for future communications applications.

He recently was promoted to senior scientist, Space Antenna Systems Department, Technology Division of the Hughes Space and Communication Group, which designs and produces communications hardware, mechanisms and ancillary power supplies for



McCarty

satellites.

While their paths almost crossed several times, he and Clark have not had occasion to work together since their SRL days. Not long after leaving the SRL, Clark became chief of the Rocket Instrumentation Branch at White Sands Missile Range and in 1962 was awarded the Army's highest technical achievement award. He then was assigned to supervise the Army's sounding rocket payload development and to participate in the atomic test program at Johnston Island in the Pacific. Afterward he was asked to manage all sounding rocket activity for the Department of Defense, an assignment that brought him a commendation from the Defense Atomic Support Agency.

In 1964 Clark left government service to join Space Data Corporation in Phoenix where he developed a miniaturized and economical meteorological rocket payload that would allow mass firings and provide large-scale measurements of upper atmospheric parameters. His instrumentation became standard for the Air Force and is displayed in the National Air and Space Museum in Washington. He describes it as "a descendant of the Pulsonde, an instrument which we developed at SRL."

Clark returned to government work in 1965 as senior member of the technical staff of NASA's Manned Flight Support Office, involve in implementing the communication and tracking network for manned lunar missions. Their TV success on the moon netted a special Emmy award.

Next came satellites, a field McCarty was already involved in. As manager of the Tracking and Data Satellite System project, Clark directed studies to show the cost effectiveness of replacing worldwide ground stations with a few sophisticated satellites in geosynchronous orbit, relaying information to a single earth station. Then, not because he came from the area but for scientific reasons, he had to convince the government that the NASA location near Las Cruces was the best place for that single station. After that, he directed the development, fabrication and test of the communications and navigational radio equipment for the Space Shuttle, an effort involving more than \$200 million. With that program essentially complete, he retired from government service in December 1979. Now living in El Paso, he is experimenting with solar energy projects.

Dr. Barnes is "retiring" this year—from UT El Paso, anyway—as professor emeritus of physics. He has been with the University since 1938 except for two years of government research at Duke during World War II. Now he plans to become dean of the new Graduate School of the Institution for Creation Research in San Diego.

Professor Schumaker, who joined the faculty in 1946, has been in administrative work in recent years and now is assistant director of admissions and records.



Schumaker

In discussing his career with his former professors, Clark recalled his efforts to convince top government officials that Las Cruces was the best location for the NASA data collection station.

"The most important thing we as students got out of the Schellenger Lab," he told them, "was not necessarily the practical experience—although it put us a good ten years ahead of anyone entering our field with just a college degree—but the lessons in integrity and honesty we got from the example of you two men. We got a sense that if you're right and know you are scientifically right, stick to your guns and, in the end, justice will prevail. That was certainly true when I was working on the NASA station."

McCarty echoes his sentiments. "The memories of those times in Schellenger are still very vivid. That institute was a jewel. The college and we students were very fortunate to have the opportunities it afforded and Dr. Barnes and his colleagues to provide it with a sense of direction." □

Invitation

Friends and former employees of the Schellenger Research Laboratory are invited to attend the dedication of the Meteorological Rocket Network Archives at the University on February 2, 1982.

The event will include a scientific session at 2 p.m., dinner at 6 p.m. and the dedication program at 8 p.m.

Information is available from Dr. Willis L. Webb, Schellenger Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968.

Dean Natalicio & Liberal Arts

On a bookcase shelf in her office is a caricature of Diana Natalicio, smiling pleasantly, brown hair pulled neatly back in a bun, her face turned slightly away from a desk stacked high with books and papers.

"A good many people have the impression that I'm always bogged down in paperwork," she says of her role as dean of the College of Liberal Arts. "Actually, most of my time is spent in meetings or in one-on-one settings. That's what I like best about this job—working with people."

Dean Natalicio is ideally situated for people work since hers is the largest and most diverse College of the University's academic structure with 15 departments, two interdisciplinary programs, and more than one-third of the total enrollment.

When she joined the faculty in 1971, she reflected this diversity somewhat; she taught in two departments, Modern Languages and Linguistics. Her administrative talent was tapped in 1973 when she became chairman of the Modern Languages Department, and three years later she was named associate dean.

When her boss, Ray Small, stepped down as dean after a campus longevity record of 16 years, she served as acting dean until a faculty advisory committee recommended she remain on the job officially. President A.B. Templeton named her dean on March 6, 1980.

As associate dean she had become aware of the diversity that makes the College of Liberal Arts so challenging. The variety includes specialties from Chinese philosophy to archeological digs, from English as a second language for foreign students to moot court sessions in Criminal Justice, from psychological research involving chimpanzees to rappelling off the side of a building in Military Science.

"I find that it is not the size of the College—more than 5,000 students—that is important as much as its diversity," she observes. "And even

though our faculty members represent such a broad span of specialties, they are able to work together very effectively on matters affecting the College as a whole or on programs that involve several departments."

Another important aspect of the College, she finds, is its relationship to the community. Through the fine arts departments, activities such as art exhibits, plays, operas, ballets, and musical programs draw thousands of visitors to the campus every year. Clients with special needs come to the Speech, Hearing and Language Center, operated by the Drama and Speech Department, and the new Child Behavior Clinic of the Psychology Department. Writers from far and near attend the annual Summer Writers Workshop offered by the English Department.

KTEP, the oldest FM radio station in El Paso, is a professional operation under the Mass Communication Department. It broadcasts National Public Radio programming via satellite.

Other areas of community outreach include the Inter-American Science and Humanities Program, which provides course work in the Spanish language for entering students who are still developing their skills in English; the Oral History Institute which conducts and preserves interviews on a wide variety of subjects related to area history; and the archeological laboratory and field site of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Internships are available to students in such professionally oriented programs as criminal justice, mass communication and social work, providing yet another link between the College and the community.

Beyond the existing programs, Dean Natalicio is enthusiastically promoting new developments in the College of Liberal Arts.

"We hope to have an honors program well under way in the fall," she says. "This is designed to allow undergraduate students at all levels, who are

capable of meeting the challenges, to take courses put together especially for them. The program is being coordinated by Kathleen Staudt with an advisory board, and many people are working very hard to put it together."

Among other advances she finds promising:

Strengthening of the Freshman English Program and involving of faculty members from all colleges in emphasis on written English;

A new program in border history as an option under the Master's degree in history, approved by the Graduate Council and awaiting approval by the proper state boards;

A new program in training translators in the Modern Languages Department. She visited Washington in April to observe Georgetown University's program, one of the best in the field;

New emphasis on industrial psychology with a new faculty member recruited for that topic, and with potential for involvement with the Colleges of Business Administration and Engineering.

In the fine arts, a Russian-born composer-in-residence will be on campus in 1981-82, and the Art Department will be offering new work in photography. Expanded involvement in Spanish-language theater is anticipated for the Drama and Speech Department. During the past year, for the first time, a symposium was held on campus in conjunction with the international Siglo de Oro drama festival of the Chamizal National Memorial.

The Social Work Program, which went through a period of problems, is being strengthened. Teaching positions, for the first time, are now tenure-track which "will provide a continuity we have not had before. Work is being pursued toward accreditation for that program with a faculty that has an investment in the future."

In all, her departments include Art, Criminal Justice, Drama and Speech, English, History, Linguistics, Mass



Communication, Military Science, Modern Languages, Music, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Religion, and Sociology and Anthropology, plus the programs of Chicano Studies and Social Work.

Although Dean Natalicio takes a lot of paperwork home every night, she makes a point of reserving some time for recreational reading. A non-watcher of TV, she prefers light fiction such as *Confederacy of Dunces* by John Kennedy Toole. "I was recommending it to friends long before it won the Pulitzer Prize," she says. She also finds gardening a "wonderful activity, physically demanding, completely absorbing my thoughts." Her office reflects that interest, with attractive plants displayed on the file cabinet, bookcases and desk.

"Cooking is another thing I like to do very much," she admits. "I like to experiment and enjoy reading cookbooks, especially those that can make me

almost taste the food they are describing." On her Washington visit she encountered for the first time the food of Thailand and was intrigued by the delicate spices and thin peppers.

She is looking forward to a June trip to Santo Domingo where her husband, Luiz Natalicio, professor of educational psychology, will take office as president of the Interamerican Society of Psychology for 1981-83. He has held high offices in the society since 1967 and is former editor of the *Interamerican Journal of Psychology*.

"I am very proud of his professional recognition," said Dean Natalicio, "as this organization involves psychologists from throughout the Western Hemisphere. It is quite an honor for him to be named president."

As a sideline during the trip, she expects to take in some baseball games. "Some of the best players in the States are from Santo Domingo," she explains.

An ardent baseball fan, she remains loyal to her home town team, the St. Louis Cardinals.

She was graduated *summa cum laude* from St. Louis University in 1961 and the next year had a Fulbright fellowship to the Pontificia Universidade Catolica, Rio de Janeiro. In 1964 she completed her M.A. in Portuguese language and literature and Brazilian area studies at UT Austin, then spent a year on fellowship at the University of Lisbon in Portugal. She went to Brazil in 1966 as a training specialist for a Peace Corps program. Her Ph.D. in linguistics was earned at UT Austin, where she remained as a senior staff research associate in the Center for Communication Research and assistant professor of curriculum and instruction until 1971.

Along with her administrative duties, Dean Natalicio teaches one class each long semester. "I feel that this does a couple of things for me," she explains. "It keeps me in touch with the classroom—and I enjoy teaching very much and do not want to lose sight of it—and it keeps me abreast of my field because I must keep reading what I can in areas related to what I'm teaching. It is very easy to allow that reading a low priority when I am away from teaching duties." Recently she has been teaching contrasting Spanish-English linguistics, "an aspect of applied linguistics which has always interested me."

During 1980-81, she has been a member of Leadership El Paso, a program started by the Chamber of Commerce in 1978 as a means of developing a corps of informed community leaders. Those chosen for the program spend one day each month for nine months attending sessions where they learn about such aspects of El Paso as economic development, health services, education, and the arts.

"This has been a splendid experience, and I'll be sorry to be through with it in May," she observes. "I have learned a great deal about the city and the people who live here, and was especially proud of several of the presentations that involved University people."

Her pride in the University came to the fore again during the first-ever Honors Convocation held in early May. "That is a fine example of a new effort being made to acknowledge excellence and to shape a more honest image of ourselves," she says.

"We at UT El Paso are proud of our people who are successful, and it is important that they be made aware that we appreciate their efforts." □

By Elroy Bode

Clouds

I'm different from most people I know because in the summertime I like to be out underneath the sky, where the fields are, and the trees, with the sun coming down. I like to walk down roads at the edge of town and see things there. I like the heat and the greenery and the mountains in the distance and the sense of my body moving along.

Yesterday I was driving on the west side of El Paso—going nowhere in particular, just driving in the two o'clock heat—when I noticed that the sky in my window was as stunning as any painting: a painting created by July heat and light. The clouds were so brilliant they made me stop. (That's what I mean about being different: most people

don't stop their cars because of clouds.) There were dozens of them, more or less in a row, and they hung in the air like clouds seen in a stereoscope. They were intense-white against intense-blue. And since they were uncommonly low—it seemed as if I could throw a rock and hit them—they were as much a part of the countryside as the roads, the sand dunes, the fields. We were all there together in the brotherhood of the hot afternoon.

There was more. As I stood outside the car I turned away from the blazing-bright western half of the sky and, my God, the eastern part, above the mountains, was another painting entirely. It was as though I were in Singapore.

The sky was blanketed with clouds, streaked with colors—seashell pinks, deep blues and grays. It was a tropical sea filled with long, multicolored cloud-islands—as if the desert air had been invaded by South Seas flotillas.

I wanted to find a telephone and call people I knew—tell them to go outside and look up at the sky. I would have done that, of course, if I had seen flying saucers of thousands of drifting parachutes. But call my friends about summer clouds? Of course not.

So I locked the car and walked down the road—content to be me among alfalfa fields, with the sound of tractors nearby, under my privately exotic sky. □

On a Hillside

I am among oaks and cedars and grape vines on the south side of Kerrville. I am in a sun-lit summer oven full of hot-earth smells, and I walk about in it gladly.

There are other lives around me—weed lives, wasp lives: hidden, buried, microscopic—and I stand among them like Gulliver in Lilliput. A universe is at work beneath my feet and I can only

guess at its dimensions. (I think of termites I once read about—how they bang their heads on the floor in the dark in order to talk to one another.)

But the hillside and its intricate mysteries are doomed. Green high-voltage boxes are already in place; telephone poles stretch through a wide, cleared path; Sold signs are tacked here and there to trees. The developer's office sits beside a newly paved road.

I look west across the fields, the river, the edge of town, and I see other green hills, gashed now with new roads and expensive new homes.

Homeowners are coming to the hillsides. Within a year \$80,000 houses will replace the post oaks and agarita bushes.

Quail, deer, thistles, wild persimmon—all will be gone, as they are gone across the valley.

Because the land has no rights.

I think about this: that people can Own parts of the land and then Sell those parts to other people who Buy them. It is an old and accepted human

practice. But the land itself has no say. Slavery has been abolished but not earth-selling....

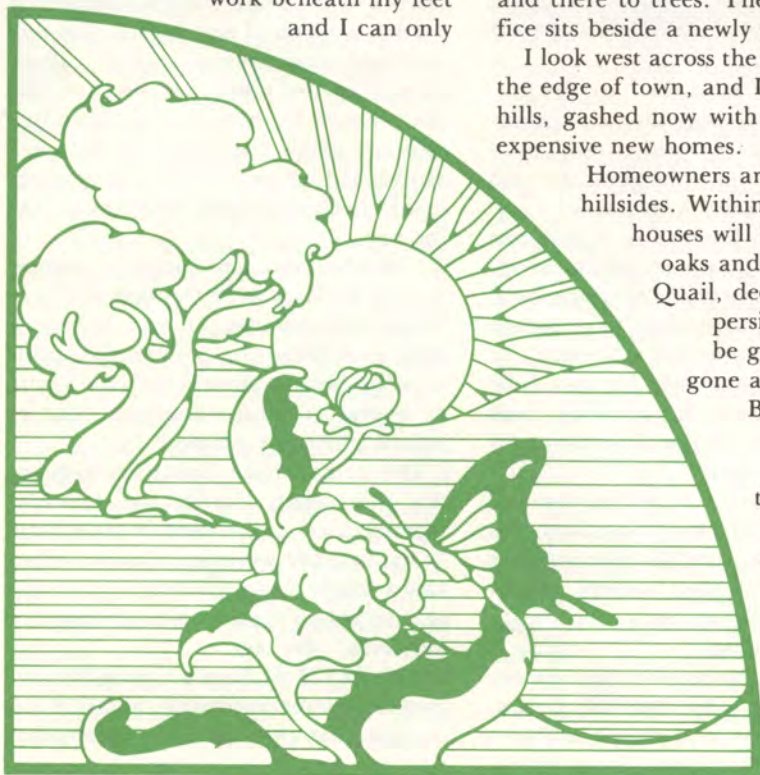
I walk across the hillside. Above me clouds are performing their serene balancing acts in a fiercely blue sky. Locusts are everywhere in the trees, their shrill chorus rising and falling like the whine of miniature electric motors.

My watch says 2:15, but minutes and hours are irrelevant here. It is earth-time that I am on: leaf-time, yucca-time, caliche-rock time.

A white grasshopper—who does not know or care about Pete Rose or Walter Mondale or the SALT agreement—sits on a patch of needle grass and idly rubs his body with a thin red leg. Behind him, in a patch of leaves, a small gray snake is carrying a centipede toward a crack in a lichenized rock.

A breeze springs up, blows against my sweat, cools me. I stop walking and stand in the shade as the fragile leaves of a Spanish oak begin to shake. All about me is the hot-cedar smell, the strong, midday earth-incense.

Yes, I can look down and see the pink plastic ribbon tied to a stake—I am standing on Lot #4—but it doesn't matter too much. Not yet. Today—despite the developer's flags and the telephone poles—we are here peaceably together: this hillside, its universe and I. I can still bathe in the immediacy of trees, ground, sun, sky. □



"I could have run four more hours,"

was Pedro Paseno's only quoted remark when he completed the finest two-day run of this century. He had raced 231 miles across northern Mexico in 44 hours and 57 minutes, from the city of Chihuahua to Ciudad Juarez, on the border across from El Paso. He had led a field of nine runners the whole way. Only the great pedestrian Charles Rowell had covered more ground in a similar period. Rowell's 48-hour record of 258 miles, 220 yards, set in 1882, still stands today. More recently Don Choi of San Francisco ran 204 miles in 48 hours on May 24-25, 1980 at the David Copperfield 48-Hour Track Ultramarathon.

Paseno's feat, forgotten for 30 years, was accomplished in a flurry of publicity for the 1948 Sun Carnival held in El Paso. C.D. Belding and Bob Reid, publicist for the Sun Carnival, had conceived the idea of the race one afternoon when the conversation had turned to the running exploits of the Tarahumara Indians. As they envisioned it, two teams of Tarahumaras would run from Chihuahua to El Paso, and the winner would carry a flaming torch across the border to ignite a huge urn which would burn throughout the Sun Festival.

The homeland of the Tarahumaras lies in the Sierra Madre of northern Mexico about 200 miles south of El Paso, and Tarahumaras were often seen near the market in Ciudad Juarez, where the Tarahumara men sold their hand-whittled violins to tourists and bags of herbs, gathered on their treks, to the herb stalls in the market.

Perhaps only the highlands of Ethiopia and East Africa are there cultures which exact as commonplace, feats of running which the rest of the world finds extraordinary. Youngsters grow up running, and running far, and as adults they continue to run. Running is a practical economy, and running is a social gesture, a game. So also, the Tarahumara boys and girls, men and women run and delight in running.

Belding and Reid knew the Tarahumaras were great runners, but what they didn't know was how to get in touch with a group of Tarahumara runners. In those days, the Tarahumara villages were four days by pack mule beyond the last ranch road leading from Chihuahua. They made fruitless approaches to various offices in the Mexican government, but it was finally the great Southwestern scholar, C.L. Sonnichsen, who led them to the contact



The Forgotten Race

by Howard McCord

man. Dr. Robert Zingg, an anthropologist, had spent a year with the Tarahumaras in the early 1930s, and learned their language. With a hundred dollars for expenses, he left El Paso early in December to recruit some runners with instructions to get them to the starting line in Chihuahua by December 26. No one was sure how long it would take to run 231 miles, and the promoters wanted the runners to arrive in El Paso by the 29th or 30th, in time to carry the torch and begin the Sun Carnival. They did not imagine that one of the runners would come very close to setting a world's record.

There was no word from Zingg until two days before Christmas. He called from Chihuahua and said the runners would start on the 26th. Zingg had persuaded nine Tarahumaras to make the run, including Pedro Paseno, a 35-year-old farmer from the tiny village of Bo-

coyna. In 1941 he had won the 10,000 meter race at the Mexican National Games, and was regarded by his people as one of their best runners.

The race began at 2:30 p.m. on December 26, 1947. The rules were simple. A runner had to have his feet on the ground. He could stop and rest, but if he sat down, he was eliminated. The Tarahumaras did give up their traditional breechclouts for red sweat suits, but when offered spiked track shoes to run in, wisely decided to stick with their own leather sandals. Much later in the race, the sandal thongs rubbed painful blisters between Paseno's toes, and he

(to page 17)

Howard McCord ('57) teaches creative writing at Bowling Green State University in Ohio. He described his own experience as a marathon runner in the March 1980 NOVA.

Books/South by Southwest

FORTY YEARS AS A COLLEGE PRESIDENT

Memoirs of Wilson Elkins
Edited by George H. Callcott
University of Maryland, \$11.95

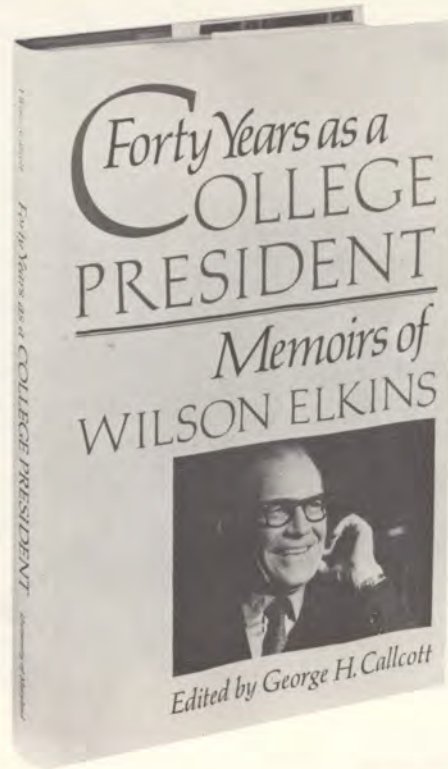
Reviewed by Joseph M. Ray

When NOVA editor Dale Walker picked me to review Wilson Elkins' new book, he could not have found a person better acquainted with the terrain involved. Elkins and I were fellow students at the University of Texas at Austin and shared an apartment in 1933 or 1934 with five other students. (Of the seven students four or five were Phi Beta Kappas and only one or two were undergraduates. Some of my richest recollections involve that apartment, but this is not the time and place for this.) My career led to Maryland, where I served for six years as department head and dean from 1946 to 1952. I was on leave from the University of Maryland when Elkins went there in 1954. I never went back. I came to El Paso in 1960. His 40 years as president were spent at San Angelo Junior College, Texas Western College, and Maryland, where he retired in 1978; so, you might say, this reviewer knows the ground.

Another thing Dale did was to relieve me of the 450-word limit he holds me to in El Paso *Times* reviews—no limit in this one and, as much as I care to, permission to indulge in personal recollections. So, be patient, gentle NOVA reader, I'll get to the Elkins book eventually—all in good time. It isn't every day that a gabby old fud like me is given *carte blanche* to gab.

With meager treatment of his origins, his athletic career, his schooling, his Rhodes scholarship and doctorate at Oxford, his eleven years at San Angelo and his five at El Paso, Elkins devotes the thrust of the book to the 24-year presidency at Maryland. He restricts his recollections of El Paso to the name change to Texas Western, which satisfied few, and the growth in enrollments. We UT El Pasoans would prefer more on our share of him, but it is Maryland where he made his mature career, and after all, the book and its publication are a University of Maryland project.

The best way to reduce an autobiography (if that is what this is) to bare



bones is to limit it to short, terse answers to tailored questions, with only favorable comments on the personalities of others; if I were as spare in my comments in this review as Elkins is in his book, I would be through by now; but I am just getting started.

The only person of whom Elkins breathes a single ill word is "Curley" Byrd, his predecessor as president at Maryland, and I plan to supplement his reserved treatment here.

The most revealing comment I can make about Byrd is to tell a story. As dean, I toured Europe with him, inspecting our European evening school program for military personnel, with a side trip to Rome. On leaving our audience with Pope Pius XI, who had blessed us "and the holy articles" we had with us, Dr. Byrd stopped our party at a sidewalk shop and bought about 50 more rosaries. When I respectfully admonished him that these rosaries would not have been blessed by the Pope, he remarked, "The people I give them to won't know that." This is my first chance to make public to the Maryland Catholics who received the rosaries from old Curley that they stood only one chance in ten of getting the honest-to-God Pope-blessed articles. Byrd was the main reason I left Maryland.

I rejoiced when I learned that Elkins had been summoned to the Maryland presidency. I knew him intimately as a sound and scholarly academic man, and at that juncture the only way for Maryland to go was up. The Phi Beta Kappa application tells the story.

Some years before Elkins came, Dr. Byrd decided to make Maryland's second application for a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the first application having been rejected by the Society in the early 40s. He appointed every faculty member who was a member of Phi Beta Kappa to serve on the application committee and chose me from that number as chairman. I worked like a dog on the application for six weeks. I never worked as hard on anything except on successful solo effort to gain a reading knowledge of German as a requirement for my doctor's degree. Dean of Education Harold Benjamin and English Department Head Guy Cardwell both told me the application would never be approved so long as Byrd was president. (Incidentally, the old Brown University professor who chaired the Phi Beta Kappa inspection team learned on campus that I had been offered a deanship under Byrd; he confidentially and earnestly advised me to turn the job down. I lived to regret ignoring his advice.) Our application for a chapter failed.

After some years of attention to fundamentals, Elkins applied a third time, and Maryland got its chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

That's the story of this book: careful sustained attention to matters relating to academic quality, recognition that the organized faculty runs the curriculum and must be deferred to, establishing of faculty salaries at levels nationally competitive, and implicitly following decisions of the Board of Regents.

I find little to disagree with in Elkins' answers to the questions he posed for himself to answer. After all, Elkins and I were shaped in the same crucible in Garrison Hall at Austin and neither has departed from his academic raising.

If I were called on, as Horace Greeley once was ("Go West, Young Man"), to advise a young man careerward toward *Forty Years as a College President*, I would advise him to fill two minor college presidencies just to shape up, and

then seek out a major state university that has been headed by an egocentric former football player and run downhill, in a state with no record of politically activist Board of Regents members (such as Frank Erwin in Texas or Joe Coors in Colorado, who liked to eat tender young college presidents for lunch), and pay discerning and intelligent attention to detail to last out the 40 years. It would help if he had an academic backgrounding such as Elkins had, was as smart (a neat trick in itself), had as equable a temperament as Elkins, and was as good a judge of men as Elkins was in picking out such associates as Lee Hornbake and Albin

Kuhn early on and holding on to them over the years. And I would hope the young man ambitious for 40 years of college presidenting would be lucky enough to help defeat his predecessor's strong thrust toward the governorship (Republican Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin over Democrat Harry Clifton "Curley" Byrd; I voted for McKeldin, too, against my former boss.) The Maryland governorship has since been held by two proven crooks: Governor Spiro Agnew, who was forced out of the United States Vice Presidency, and Governor Marvin Mandell, still in jail.

The last time I saw Wilson and Vivian Elkins was in Thad and Maxine

Steele's living room in El Paso; he was unhappy with the drubbing his *alma mater* had just given his home team in the Sun Bowl. He was grouching about swearing off going to bowl games. I hope he has changed his mind (he loves football, but not at the expense of academic quality).

It's a shame he had to retire. The world needs more like him. □

Joseph M. Ray, president emeritus of UTEP, served as president of Texas Western-UT El Paso from 1960 to 1968; Wilson Homer Elkins, about whom Dr. Ray writes, served as Texas Western College president, 1949-54.

New Southwestern Studies Monographs

Texas Western Press has added four new titles to the Southwestern Studies series in recent months.

Dr. John R. Jameson, former El Pasoan and now coordinator of the Washington State University Graduate Program in Public History, is the author of *Big Bend National Park, the Formative Years*. The monograph, No. 60 in the series, describes the steps leading to the creation of Texas' largest state park of 225,000 acres in 1933. State Rep. E.E. Townsend, who had been instrumental in achieving that step, continued to push for national park status and, with Eugene Thompson, worked on state acquisition of additional land for a total of 708,000 acres. In 1943 Gov. Coke Stevenson presented the land deeds to the Park Service and on June 12, 1944, Big Bend gained full national park status. Dr. Jameson describes the characteristics that make this park unique and some of the people important to its history.

The author of two earlier Southwestern Studies, Dr. Floyd Fierman continues his research on Jewish pioneers in the Southwest with *The Schwartz Family of El Paso*. He formerly taught philosophy at UT El Paso and since 1949 has been spiritual leader of Temple Mt. Sinai. The Schwartz family, while not the first Jewish settlers in El Paso, became "prominent in the general community and dominant in the Jewish community," he says. Adolph Schwartz came to the United States from central Europe in 1883 at the age of 16. He moved to the border area some time before 1900, joining the colony of German-speaking immigrants in Juarez and becoming a partner in a successful store. He then moved to El Paso where he opened his own business and, in 1902, established the Popular Dry

Goods Co. That firm is still a major El Paso institution with three locations. Adolph's grand nephews, Herbert M. Schwartz and Albert J. Schwartz, are now president and vice president/general manager of the firm, and his grandson, Edward F. Schwartz, is vice president and general merchandise manager.

In 1980 Jeanne Bozzell McCarty's *The Struggle for Sobriety* won the Outstanding Thesis Award at the University. After completing her Master's degree, she stayed on as assistant instructor in the Department of History. This thesis, subtitled "Protestants and Prohibition in Texas: 1919-1935," was published as No. 62 in the Southwestern Studies series. Texas' first law restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages was passed in 1854 and the 1876 Constitution enjoined the Legislature to provide for local option. Prohibition forces, spurred by Protestant leaders, gained strength by the time the 18th Amendment to the federal Constitution was approved by Texas in 1918. Two months before passage of the Volstead Act by Congress, Texas adopted its own similar measure, the Dean Law, making it illegal to manufacture and market intoxicating liquors. Mrs. McCarty traces efforts to continue prohibition in the state after repeal of the 18th Amendment and effects of the controversy on Texas politics. The 1935 revision of the Dean Law allowed four choices to Texas counties, ranging from comprehensive prohibition to legalization of sale of alcoholic beverages, although liquor by the drink was not to become legal for more than 30 years. "Yet prohibitionists, particularly prohibitionist clergymen, had much they could look back upon with pride and satisfaction at the end of 1935 and afterward," the

author concludes. "They could still be certain that alcoholism is among society's most grievous problems, that it is a pressing challenge, and that urgent remedial efforts are a need of high priority."

Former UT El Paso professor of political science Edward A. Leonard completed *Rails at the Pass of the North* in time for the May observance of the 100th anniversary of the entry of railroads into El Paso. No. 63 in the Southwestern Studies series is a greatly expanded version of an article which earned Dr. Leonard the 1979 Eugene O. Porter Award of the El Paso County Historical Society when it appeared in the quarterly journal *Password*. By May 1884, he says, "the City of the Pass had become one of North America's major rail centers." The Santa Fe led northward to Albuquerque and Kansas City; the Southern Pacific led westward to Los Angeles and San Francisco, and its subsidiary, the GH&SA, went east to San Antonio, Houston and New Orleans; the T&P also went east to Fort Worth, Dallas and Louisiana; and the Mexican Central followed the Camino Real southward to Chihuahua and Mexico City. Freight traffic has continued to be increasingly important to El Paso over the years, he shows, and looks as if it will continue to grow. The number of El Paso-based employees of the various railroads has declined since the 1950s, except for the Santa Fe, but the industry still represents one of the city's largest payrolls, he adds.

Southwestern Studies are available from Texas Western Press at \$3 each (plus 5% sales tax for Texas residents) or by subscription at \$8 for four issues. The address is Texas Western Press, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968. □

NOVA Interviews Malcolm McConnell on

TERRORISM



Q: Your most recent novel has a terrorism plot—the kidnapping of a wealthy Italian industrialist and his American mistress by a group of remorseless Red Brigades types. What is the significance of the title, “Just Causes”?

A: It's intentionally ironic, referring to the truism that anybody engaging in terrorism must believe his cause is just, much in the same way a policeman believes he is consistently upholding the cause of justice.

Q: In the period 1963-69, you were in the U.S. foreign service in Morocco, the Congo, Rwanda, among other places. Did you have any personal brushes with terrorists?

A: Yes, but mostly brushes with rebels, as opposed to political urban terrorists. In the Congo, during the Simba revolution of 1964-67, I had a number of direct encounters with terrorists and in Rwanda in 1967, with a Watusi band of irredentists. But these people all had some clearly recognizable military-political cause. I've never had personal involvement with groups like the Baader-Meinhof Gang or the Red Brigades.

Q: On a related matter, do you think the kind of hostage situation we had in Iran will become more commonplace?

A: I do. The entire Third World is going to go through a series of accelerating convulsions. The embassies of foreign nations, especially wealthy Western nations, are going to be targets of opportunity.

Q: From the Iranian viewpoint, did the hostage crisis “work” for them—creating some kind of awareness that the U.S. is vulnerable to this kind of act?

A: It was a unique situation, but in the Iranian political dynamic of that time, it did, indeed, work. The hostage crisis took the place of a civil war. In other

words, the *fedayeen* on the left and the Revolutionary Guards on the right had a common, clearly tangible enemy present in the hostages and in the threat of intervention from outside the country. So, they didn't have to fight among themselves. Then, when the hostages became old news, the border war with Iraq heated up. The Ayatollah Khomeini was not a truly flexible and dynamic revolutionary leader—he spawned the revolution and then let it drift on its own momentum. Given the social and political centrifuge of Iran, the militants should have felt themselves lucky to have the American hostage situation.

Q: The Iranian revolutionaries, like most terrorist groups, see themselves as freedom-fighters, but aside from nationalistic motives, what are the common roots of such groups as the Khmer Rouge, the Baader-Meinhof Gang, the PLO, FLN, the Irish Provos and so on?

A: I think there is a common psychological makeup, for one thing. Nihilism tinged with an obsession for martyrdom. Nihilism, almost by definition, incorporates violence. Let's take a hypothetical individual terrorist, whether he be Khmer Rouge, IRA Provo, or Basque ETA or whatever: Once he “steps over” into terrorism, he has abandoned forever the normal, non-violent political process. Now there is a subtle difference with guerrillas during wars of national liberation such as the Viet Cong, African nationalists in Zimbabwe and South Africa, or the Chinese communists of the 1940s. Mao's lessons were well-learned by Ho Chi Minh, for example, and the North Vietnamese motto was “Fight, talk, fight, talk.” You don't hear that approach among purely terrorist groups. The IRA fights—it doesn't negotiate. Bobby Sands will probably be dead by the time this inter-

view is printed—he doesn't talk much, nor negotiate; he is fighting in his own way.

Q: It has been said that most terrorists of the kind we are talking about are above average intelligence. If they launch themselves into this outlawry and if they are smart, don't they expect to get caught and punished?

A: Most do, I think, expect to be caught and punished, but they subjugate their own personal identity to that of their cause, whatever it might be.

Q: There is not much room for individualism in organized terrorism?

A: In fact, negation of the individual choice and personality is the hallmark: As a “revolutionary soldier,” you do not have to think much about contemporary social complexities. If you are the cutting edge of a revolutionary generation, the complex problems of the new society you are trying to bring about never present themselves. You simply have to die or be arrested to politicize the masses, as it were, and the complicated business of forming the new society is left to somebody else—conveniently unnamed and unknown.

Q: True Believers often do not need to be bothered with such complexities.

A: Much in the same way as the Hare Krishna followers you meet at an air terminal. They want to bring down all of Western culture and replace it with a Hindu theocracy which they themselves badly understand. They have abandoned the trappings of the West, they don't *know* who is going to construct this new society of Krishna Consciousness; all they know is that they have to go out to the airport, rattle their tin cans at you, give you their paper flowers and sell you their books. They have subjugated themselves in much the same way a “soldier” of the Red Brigades has.

Q: Is there a parallel here with what

Novelist Malcolm McConnell, visiting distinguished writer in the Creative Writing Program at UTEP, is a native of Illinois and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He served in the U.S. diplomatic corps 1963-69 as press attache and political officer in Africa, the Far and Middle East, until resigning the foreign service to devote his time to writing. His first novel, *Matata*, was set in the Congo in the mid-60s; his second, *Clinton Is Assigned*, had Morocco (where McConnell served as a U.S. Consul) as the backdrop. His most recent book, *Just Causes*, was published by Viking Press earlier this year.

happened at Jonestown, Guyana, and the followers of Jim Jones?

A: I think there *is* a parallel. If we go back to that nihilistic view of violent catharsis, closely linked to the subjugation of the individual personality into a kind of martyr collective, we see that these conditions existed at Jonestown. Jim Jones had an apocalyptic vision which forced him and his followers to leave this country—those who had tried to reform the “sick society” of America had to leave for the rain forests of Guyana where they were to start a New Jerusalem. As with many charismatic leaders—including those leading certain terrorist groups, like Andreas Baader—Jones had extended his personality collectively to his followers. But there wasn't a *convenient* martyrdom available to them. Jones was predicting all along that the beautiful Christian communist society he had created at Jonestown was so perfect that the Satanic powers of Capitalism would not let it exist. Now it turned out they were pretty much left alone—the problems they had were mostly internal—*until* some members escaped and alerted their families back in California and Congressman Ryan decided to visit Jonestown.

Q: And that was the catalyst for the mass suicides of Jones and his followers?

A: Yes, it was a catalyst. But even if the Ryan visit and his murder at the airstrip had not taken place, Jones and his followers were already prepared, psychologically, to commit suicide. They had rehearsed it, after all.

Q: There is, then, a correlation between suicide and terrorism?

A: A psychological correlation. Suicide is a simplification process: Life is complex, death is absolutely simple. Life has confusion, death is the great cipher,



the great leveller, the final answer. The terrorist, in sacrificing individual identity to group identity, is retreating from confusing choices. The suicide, in sacrificing complexities and confusion to the simplicity of death, is also retreating from confusing choices.

Q: The leaders of the Baader-Meinhof Gang in West Germany committed suicide in prison.

A: Yes, they began by seeing a society around them that was unjust and imperfect; they tried unsuccessfully to reform that society through the political process. They tried to destroy the society through violent nihilistic acts and that did not work either. Having exhausted every recourse that was available to them—political and social reform, violent anarchistic nihilism—they were still confused, and they sought the ultimate answer which was self-

destruction.

Q: In “Just Causes,” were you suggesting that there is a sort of international terrorist network in which members of various terroristic organizations work for each other when the occasion calls for it?

A: I was not only suggesting it; in a fictional context I was trying to document it. The cooperation among international terrorist organizations has already been documented pretty clearly in the news media, but the actual, personal, psychological give-and-take between terrorists has never been talked about very much.

Q: But you are not implying there is a sort of “central casting office” for terrorism?

A: No, I am not. But it's pretty clear that certain members of terrorist groups—through coordinating spon-

sors, such as the Libyans under Colonel Qadhafi and the Czech intelligence service under the tutelage of the KGB—bring together terrorists at certain training and financing centers where they do meet and cooperate. It was no accident, for example, that three members of the Japanese Red Army ended up at Lod airport in Israel and began shooting people. That was a “joint operation” planned and executed by the PFLP, a branch of the PLO.

Q: What are the American forms of terrorism?

A: They are related, of course, to the American form of society. Contemporary European society is much more politically aware than is America; politics is a much more common form of expression, in other words, in Europe than in America. Idealistic but discontented young people in Europe and in other industrialized nations, turn toward the political system. In America this is rarely the case; the last great instances of this were the anti-war and civil rights protestors of the 1960s. And they were successful to a large degree. The anti-Vietnam War protest did, at least in their eyes, bring about the end of the draft and ultimately the end of the war in Indochina. The process worked for them and they did not have to take that “step over the line” into violent nihilism.

Q: Some did, though.

A: Yes, the Weathermen and Symphonese Liberation Army—but this was rare. I don't mean to imply, however, that the United States as a culture is free of the pressures that spawn the kind of terrorism found elsewhere in the world.

Q: In fact, if rapid technological development has anything to do with the instances of terrorism, you'd think it would be more pronounced here than in many European nations...

A: The kind of technological “Future Shock” we have talked about is important in the rise of terrorism, but it is also obvious that the most violent terrorist groups arise from the most rigid societies—Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan, the four main fascist powers of World War Two. In the U.S., the political evolution was different. Idealistic young people tried social-political reform and had a reasonable success with it.

Q: If Americans have a relatively naïve political awareness, how is terrorism more commonly expressed here?

A: Random violent street violence, the so-called “senseless crime,” is one manifestation of it. This has certainly

served to terrorize whole cities in our country. And also, it is well known that the suicide rate among adolescent Americans has skyrocketed in recent years. What causes the anger and the psychological dislocation which leads a young person to violent crime and self-destruction? I don't pretend to have the answers, but I think the causes are related to those which propel a young person into a career of violent, politically-oriented terrorism.

Q: And some of those causes are?

A: I think the causes are as basic as the loss of an emotionally comforting identity within a reasonably stable family group, loss of self-identity in society as a whole, the technological level of complexity of life today: A bewildering life to a young person worried about his or her place in it. In many cases, of course, this process is exacerbated by drug use.

Q: Jane Kramer, in her “New Yorker” article about the Baader-Meinhof principals, made this powerful statement: “The West Germans, since Hitler, have an understandable problem in distinguishing between what is aberrant from what is symptomatic,” and that the West Germans have a difficulty, therefore, in coming to grips with terrorism in their country. Most Americans, I think, feel terrorism in any form is aberrant, something the “crazies” are involved in. Does this mean we have a problem, like the West Germans, in distinguishing between what is aberrant and what is symptomatic? And symptomatic of what?

A: Well, yes, I do think we have a real problem in dealing with behavior that is symptomatic of an underlying social condition and what is aberrant—or even diabolical. We as a society do not want to believe that there are forces within our nation which cause young people to launch themselves into violent nihilism, whether it be street crime, suicide, suicide-through-drugs, or politically motivated acts of terrorism. We'd rather believe, for psychological comfort, as the West Germans do, that all this is an aberration. A clear example of this is President Reagan's recent address in which he went out of his way to say that America is not a “sick society,” that a nation which could produce the Space Shuttle, and all the people who sent him condolences, is not sick. He may have protested too much. I think a society that annually produces several thousand handgun murders and three thousand suicides among often academically talented young people,

and a staggering drug addiction rate... Well, I don't like to use the term “sick society” either, but there is something in our country contributing to these events.

Q: There must be an extremely thin line separating some of the horrible examples of street violence and sheer insanity.

A: The “psychotic break” is one term for it. When a young, idealistic person, say in Italy, takes the oath of the Red Brigades—that's one thing. When he is turned out on the street and is told to shoot the kneecaps off a journalist, and does what he is told, one can say he has just experienced the “psychotic break”—has stepped over the line.

Q: If the technological “Future Shock” we have talked about is one of these forces contributing to this state of affairs, we might be in big trouble. There is certainly no sign of technological advances abating, is there? We are not returning to the forest primeval?

A: Nor do we know what the next incarnation of our society is going to be...we do not know where we are being taken nor when the ride will end. □

GLOSSARY

Baader—Meinhof Gang: The violent urban guerrilla movement begun in West Germany by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof. It has now become the self-proclaimed Red Army Faction.

ETA: Basque nationalist guerrillas (Spain). Initials stand for Basque Land and Liberty.

FLN: Front de la Liberation Nationale (Quebec). Quebecois irredentist guerrilla group.

IRA: Irish Republican Army, the traditional nationalist anti-British opposition in Ireland, north and south.

Irredentists: Nationalists trying to regain a historical homeland or home region now under “foreign” rule: The Basque ETA, the Irish IRA, the Armenian and Serbian violent nationalists, etc.

KGB: Soviet intelligence service—Bureau of State Security.

Khmer Rouge: Nationalist guerrillas of Cambodia during Indochina War; group espoused total destruction of western culture in Cambodia.

PFLP: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Marxist-oriented splinter group of PLO, more inclined toward violent terrorism than political methods.

PLO: Palestine Liberation Organization. Irredentist terrorist group under leadership of Yasser Arafat.

Provos: Provisional (Marxist) wing of Irish Republican Army, mainly active in Ulster.

Red Brigades: Italian urban guerrilla band begun in early 1970s by Renato Curcio and his followers. One of most active and successful European terrorist groups.

Symbionese Liberation Army: American terrorist band of early 1970s, membership never more than 20.

Weathermen: American urban guerrilla group of early 1970s.

Emeritus Professors, 1981

Ten professors with a total of 233 years' service were granted emeritus status this spring.

The announcement was made by President Haskell Monroe during the University's First Honors Convocation on May 3 in Magoffin Auditorium. At that time recognition was also given to faculty members who were recipients of special awards, to students who earned special honors during the year, and to area high school students who attained high scholastic honors.



Ball



Barnes



Collingwood

The emeritus honor was granted posthumously to Robert J. Coltharp, who died suddenly in March. A practicing engineer since 1927, he had operated an aerial survey firm in Austin, served from 1942-46 as an Air Force officer, and returned to engineering interests in postwar years. He joined the faculty in 1961. A fellow and life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he was named El Paso's Engineer of the Year in 1977.

His widow, Lurline Hughes Coltharp, also was chosen for the honor. A faculty member since 1954, she is a professor in two departments—English and Linguistics. Active in many professional organizations including the Modern Language Association and Texas Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, she is a past president of the American Name Society.

Myrtle E. Ball, who was interviewed in the last issue of NOVA, was awarded emeritus status. She and her late husband, W.H. Ball, who taught chemistry, served on the faculty from 1929 to 1958. She laid the groundwork in the English Department for what was to become the Department of Drama and Speech.

An expert on desert vegetation, John Simeon Williams taught in the Department of Biological Science for 13 years before his retirement in 1974. During his career, he alternated teaching at institutions including the University of Houston with research for government agencies. He taught the first educational TV course in the U.S. in soil and plant science. After retiring from teaching, he spent some time in



Coltharp



Coltharp



Fugate

Guadalajara and now lives in Houston.

Jack H. Meadows, faculty member from 1954 until retirement in 1973, obtained teacher certification after his first year of college. He taught and was a school superintendent in several Texas towns while earning degrees through the doctorate, served in the Navy during the war, and became a school principal in El Paso. At the University he coordinated Teacher Education, became assistant dean of the School of Education, and realized a dream when the building committee on which he served saw the Education Building through to completion. He and his wife, a retired public school teacher, live in El Paso.

Paul David Zook will retire in August from the Department of Economics and Finance where his specialties include transportation economics and international economics. He joined the faculty in 1970 after teaching at Southern Methodist and other universities and two years as an advisor to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He is former department chairman, and belongs to several professional groups.

The longest service record in the group belongs to Thomas G. Barnes, professor of physics, who first joined the College of Mines faculty in 1938. He taught continuously except for two wartime years spent in research at Duke University, for a total of 41 years. He has served on scientific committees advising the governors of Texas and New Mexico and his textbook, *Foundations of Electricity and Magnetism*, has been used at many universities.

Mary Lillian Collingwood retired in 1980, after teaching English at the University for 33 years, many of them as head



Meadows



Williams



Zook

of the Freshman English Program. A 1942 graduate of the College of Mines, she taught at the University of Washington before returning to El Paso. In retirement she enjoys travel and writing book reviews.

Also from the English Department is Francis Fugate, who was the entire creative writing faculty for several of his 29 years of service. His history of the institution, *Frontier College*, came out in 1964. Although he retired from teaching in 1978, he has not given up writing; he and his wife, Roberta, published a successful book about Erle Stanley Gardner and have more coming up.

William Garth Henderson of the Department of Civil Engineering retired early in 1976 for medical reasons and now lives in Hawaii on the island of Maui. During his 11 years on the faculty he specialized in soil mechanics. He was a research fellow at the NASA Apollo Testing Center, White Sands Missile Range, and had served as an advisor to the government of Sudan. □

1920-1949

Harve P. Nelson (B.S. '30), who was an instructor of mining at UT El Paso in 1947-1948, has retired as a mining engineer and lives in Reno, Nevada.

Joseph F. Friedkin (B.S. '32; Outstanding Ex, 1962), U.S. Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, was presented the Pan American Engineering Award of the Pan American Union of Associations of Engineers at their biannual convention in Mexico City. The award was presented by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Leon A. Rosenfield (B.A. '33), who is living in Los Angeles, wrote us to say he was intrigued by our feature on Berte Haigh (NOVA, December 1980), whom he knew well. He says, "I read NOVA religiously 'kiver to kiver' each time it comes. The articles and pictures are outstanding and I believe you're doing a great job!" He retired in 1979 as a California state hearing officer for the Department of Social Services and has been appointed part-time director of adult/senior adult programs for the Hollywood-Los Feliz Jewish Community Center.

Jules B. Billard (1933 etc.) is retired as director of the National Geographic Society's book service division and is living in a log cabin near the Catocin Mountains in Maryland. He earned his B.A. and B.J. degrees at the University of Texas, Austin.

Harold "Jack" St. Clair Sparks Jr., (1933 etc.) is employed by the Fort Worth CPA firm of Phillips, Welch, Dillard & Roberson. He also served as an agent with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and with the tax department of Arthur Young & Company, Fort Worth.

John D. Warne (B.S. '38) is a consulting mining engineer in Carson City, Nevada.

Phillip M. Prieto, M.D., (B.A. '39) was named 1980 outstanding ex-student from Bowie High School. He received his medical degree from UT Galveston.

Robert G. Crump (1939 etc.) and his wife, the former **Pat Nash** (1945 etc.), reside in Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he is senior agent for Allstate Insurance.

Arturo M. Moralez Dominguez (B.S. '39) has been named a Distinguished Member of the Society of Mining Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers (AIME).

Frances Newman Thiel (B.A. '39) recently performed in a benefit piano recital in El Paso at the Woman's Club. She has been piano soloist with the El Paso Symphony, Birmingham Philharmonic, Chattanooga Symphony, and Peninsula and Sun City Symphonies in California, and has played with chamber groups in Texas and California.

David T. Carrasco (B.S. '42), director of El Paso Job Corps Center, was honored as Citizen of the Year for 1981 by the El Paso Chapter Military Order of the World Wars.

Mary Segulia Cooper (B.B.A. '43) is a second grade teacher at Ysleta Elementary School. Her son, **Vance S. Cooper**, received his B.S. from the University in 1979.

James M. Reader, Jr., (B.A. '44) and his wife, **Reba Smith Reader** (B.S. '58) live in Longview, Texas, where he is division metallurgist with Rolling Mill, Lone Star Steel; she teaches first grade at St. Mary's School.

Josefina A. Salas-Porras (B.A. '46) has been elected chairman of the El Paso Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Jorge Vargas (B.S. '49; M.S. '71), who has served as city engineer in El Paso since 1974, announced his retirement this spring. He began his city employment as a field engineer, and has held positions as assistant city engineer and assistant

public works director.

W.E. "Pete" Snelson (B.A. '46; Outstanding Ex, 1973), Texas State senator, was reappointed by the governor to serve on the Southern Regional Education Board which oversees accreditation and other matters affecting higher education institutions in the South. He also was named chairman of the Texas Senate's Education Committee for the legislative session that began in January.

Roberta Walker (B.S. '47; M.A. '54) is an assistant professor of English at UT El Paso.

John H. Gray (B.S. '48), a petroleum geologist in El Dorado, Arkansas, was a member of a delegation which visited the oil fields of China last fall. The tour, which was sponsored by the Petroleum Corporation of China and included 26 geologists, covered over 8,000 miles in interior China.

1950-1959

John R. Chandler (1950 etc.) and his wife, the former **Dana Sue O'Dell** (1954 etc.), are making their home in Leonardville, Kansas. John is the pastor of Olsburg/Walsburg Parish of the Lutheran Church near Manhattan.

Joan Heinkel Hoot (B.A. '50) is studying for a fine arts degree at Pan American University.

Donald A. Malooly, M.D., (B.A. '50), associate clinical professor of medicine at Texas Tech Medical School, has been named chief of medicine at the VA hospital in Amarillo. Both he and his wife, the former **Mary Hill** (B.A. '49; M.A. '51), are listed in Who's Who in the South and Southwest.

Marlin Haines (B.A. '51) has been named director of the investment division of Pullen and Hanks, Inc., El Paso.

Tati Santiasteban (1952 etc.), Texas State senator, has been named chairman of the Senate Natural Resources Committee for the current legislative session. He is also a member of the Finance and Jurisprudence Committees.

Henry Sosa (1952 etc.), who edited *El Burro* in his days as a journalism student at TWC, was a visitor on campus before the Christmas holidays and dropped in on his old friend Ray Past, chairman of the Department of Linguistics. Henry is an artist and lives in Los Angeles.

Jack Parks (B.B.A. '52) is director of the El Paso City County Civil Defense.

Billy H. Morrison (B.S. '52) has been promoted to vice president, exploration and production, with Nortex Gas & Oil Company, Houston. He previously lived in Missouri City, Texas.

Chester McLaughlin (B.A. '53) and his wife **Shirley** (B.A. '77) live in San Antonio where he is federal probation officer. He recently completed his Master's in criminal justice from Fordham University.

Daisy Meacham (B.A. '53), Eastwood High School publication adviser from 1964 to 1974 and from 1977 to the present, was a recipient of the Edith Fox King Award during the Interscholastic League Press Conference March 14 in Austin. The award recognizes advisers who over the years have elevated the level of scholastic journalism, not only in their own schools, but in the state and nation as well. She is a founder of the Southwest Scholastic Press Association, and a member of the Journalism Education Association and the Texas Association of Journalism Directors.

Nancy Wilbanks Sorensen (B.A. '54) is director of Christian education at St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Richard C. Lucas (B.A. '56), senior vice president and controller of the GEICO Corporation, Washington, D.C., has been elected a director of the Resolute Group, Inc., a wholly-owned sub-

siary of GEICO. He and his wife, Carol, and three children live in Bethesda, Maryland.

George Barbee (1956 etc.) has recently been promoted as a specialist, Electronic Store Level Systems, Safeway Corporate Office, and will move from Dallas to Oakland. While in Dallas he worked closely with **Paul Dolezal** (1946 etc) who is manager for the Data Processing Department.

Mario J. Martinez (B.A. '57) and **Richard C. Robins** (B.A. '70, M.Ed. '73) have opened the law firm of Martinez and Robins in El Paso.

Bryan Woolley (B.A. '58) was presented the Stanley Marcus Award for Journalism by the Texas Institute of Letters in April for his column in the Dallas Times-Herald, where he is book page director. His newest novel, *November 22nd*, is due for release in June by Seaview Press.

Daniel M. Williamson (B.S. '59), who recently received his M.S. at California State University/Fullerton, is an engineer in tactical sensor systems at Rockwell International in Anaheim.

Jose McDonald (B.S. '58) has been promoted from manager, welding engineering, to manager of manufacturing engineering with Graver Energy Systems, Inc., in East Chicago, Indiana. From 1961 to 1977 he held a number of welding engineering and field construction posts in South America, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Chicago Bridge and Iron. Before joining Graver he was production supervisor and safety director of Phelps-Dodge, El Paso.

John A. Taylor (B.B.A. '59) has been named executive vice president of Mercantile National Bank in Dallas. He will head the marketing and retail division.

1960-1965

W.A. Gibson (B.S. '60) is manager of mining for Cyprus Mines Corporation in Boise, Idaho.

James Malone (B.A. '60; M.A. '62) has left the Education Department in Washington, D.C., and is now chief of contracting and procurement for the Internal Revenue Service, Midwest Region in Chicago. He lives in Highwood, Illinois.

J.H. Reynolds (B.S. '61) is a representative in the Texas Legislature. He hails from Floresville.

Paul McLeod (B.A. '61; M.S. '68), a physicist in the research department of Standard Oil of California, has been invited to speak at the prestigious Colby-Sawyer College conference in New London, New Hampshire, in July. He and his wife, the former **Marsha Hail** (B.A. '62), make their home in Berkeley, California.

Jack Thompson, Ph.D., (B.S. '61) is associate professor and head of the computer science department at the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga. He and his wife, **LaVerne Hinton Thompson**, Ph.D., (B.A. '60), also an associate professor in the same department, live in Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

LTC/USA W.M. "Mac" Snodgrass (B.A. '61) and his wife, the former **Enedina Garcia** (B.A. '60; M.A. '70) are both teaching at Syracuse University, New York—he with the ROTC and she in the English department.

Betty Ann Magoon Graham (B.A. '61) is in real estate in Atlantic Beach, Florida.

Al Velarde (B.A. '61), director of the U.S. Catholic Conference on Immigration and Refugee Services, has been reappointed to the Texas State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Donald D. Fagelman (B.B.A. '62) and his wife, **Frances R. Fagelman**, M.D., (B.A. '62) live in Dallas. Donald is director of marketing for Southland Paint Company; Frances is a practicing child psychiatrist. Both earned advanced degrees from Wayne State University.

Barney T. Sudderth (1962 etc.) is president of Stick-Horse Music Corporation and also president of Verite Records, Inc., in Nashville.

Jason "Jay" Baron, M.D. (B.A. '63) is a child and adolescent psychiatrist in Houston, specializing in the treatment of drug abuse. He is also medical director of Deer Park Hospital and Alcohol Abuse Program and is completing a book on the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. He and his wife, Sallye, are parents of two sons.

H. Brian Moore (B.A. '64) has been promoted to vice president of the State National Bank, El Paso.

Patricia T. Kuehn (B.A. '64) has been promoted to senior attorney in the Law Department of Washington National Insurance Company, Evanston, Illinois. She is a member of the Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations and the Women's Bar Association of Illinois.

H. Walter Thorne, Ph.D. (B.A. '64), who received his Ed.M. from Boston University in 1970 and Ph.D. from Georgia State University in 1979, is associated with White Sands Missile Range.

John R. Franco (M.A. '65), a candidate for his Ed.D. at East Texas State University, is associate professor of Spanish at Tarrant County Junior College in Hurst, Texas.

Nolan Richardson (B.A. '65), who coached his University of Tulsa team to the National Invitational Tournament (NIT) championship this year, was named Missouri Valley coach of the year.

1966-1969

Rafael A. Garcia (B.A. '66; M.Sc. '70) lives in San German, Puerto Rico.

Grant G. Caldwell (B.A. '67) is vice president and trust officer for the State National Bank in El Paso.

Fernando J. Villalobos (B.B.A. '66) is coordinator for the Texas Farmer Disaster Loans; and his wife, **Bernicia Villalobos (B.A. '64)**, is a teacher in the Austin Public Schools.

Carlos "Charlie" Arciniega (B.A. '66), who received his M.B.A. from Pepperdine University in May, 1978, is financial accounting supervisor for Exxon Minerals in Houston. He served as resident auditor for Exxon's marketing and copper mining activities in Chile for 18 months.

Christina Monge Rosario (B.A. '68) and her husband, Dr. Peter Rosario, live in Roswell, New Mexico. They are parents of three children.

Rueben Flores (B.A. '67) has been named deputy regional administrator of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's North West Region X, headquartered in Seattle.

Paul Logan (B.B.A. '68) and **Carol Dickinson Logan (B.S. '64)** make their home in Alice, Texas, where Paul has been appointed senior vice president with the Bank of South Texas. He

recently received his Master's in banking from the Pacific Coast School of Banking, University of Washington.

Mary Ellen Lujan Miller (B.A. '69) is a teacher in the Newport Beach, California, schools and works in television commercials during the summer vacation.

Jacqueline Fairchild Jackson (B.A. '69) lives in Denton, Texas, where her husband, Dr. Greg Jackson, is a pediatrician. Her sister, **Mary Gay Fairchild Donehoo (B.A. '71)**, of Houston, is assistant to the vice president of McFadden Kendrick, hotel and restaurant owners.

Henry E. Waldrop (B.B.A. '69) is a certified public accountant and resides in Dallas.

Maj./USMC Terrell T. Kelley (B.A. '69) recently served on the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee in the 1981 Presidential Inauguration.

Charles Meachum (B.B.A. '69) has been promoted from vice president to senior vice president, Operations, with the Commonwealth Federal Savings and Loan, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

LTC/USN Charles F. Thompson (B.A. '69) has been deployed to the Western Pacific where he will be participating in training exercises with other Seventh Fleet units.

Sarah Gay Locander (B.A. '69), who is budget supervisor for the City of Houston, is working on her M.A. in public administration at the University of Houston. Her husband, Robert, is professor of political science at North Harris County College.

Maj./USA, ret. Joseph J. Balough (M.Ed. '69), of El Paso, has won awards in England, Norway and the U.S.A. in philatelic literature shows for his book, *Catalog of United States Perfins*.

Charles Cooper (B.B.A. '69) has been promoted to cashier of the First City National Bank, El Paso.

W. Vernon Fields (B.B.A. '69) is a senior agent with Allstate Insurance in Fort Worth.

Tony Sena (B.A. '69) is a sales representative for Rattner Clothing Corporation, residing in Spring, Texas. Also living in Spring is **Greg Flory (B.B.A. '69)**, who is a manufacturer's representative for several metalworking industry firms.

George V. Poe (B.B.A. '69; M.B.A. '78) is a sales representative for a pharmaceutical manufacturer and resides in El Paso.

1970-1975

Robert Ortega Jr. (B.S. '70) was named the Outstanding Young Engineer for 1980 by the El Paso Branch of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers. He is construction manager for the J.T. Construction Company, El Paso.

Douglas B. Boice, M.D., (B.S. '70), a resident of Rockville, Maryland, is practicing with the

Public Health Service. He received his medical degree in 1974 from UT Galveston and completed his internship and residency at Georgetown University. He was certified in internal medicine in 1977.

Ruben L. Kretschmar (B.S. '70) is employed by the State of Oregon as branch manager of the Department of Environmental Quality in Coos Bay. His wife, the former **Sandy Bolling (B.A. '70)** is a studio potter and owner of Mudlark Pottery.

Sherri C. Petersen (B.S. '70) is an environmental geologist at Fishlake National Forest, Richfield, Utah.

Jaime Torres (B.S. '70), president and director of J.T. Construction Company in El Paso, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Associated Builders and Contractors.

Jerrold F. Hair (B.B.A. '70) has been named merchandise manager of western wear for Levi Strauss & Co., New York.

Jesus Cortez, Jr., Ph.D., (B.A. '70; M.Ed. '73) was honored in May by the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education for his dissertation, which was awarded second place. He was recognized in the general session of the 10th International Bilingual-Bicultural Education Conference held in Boston. Dr. Cortez is a member of the education faculty at California State University, Chico.

Richard Wheatley (B.A. '71), business writer for the *Tulsa World*, was honored with a media award by the National Conference of Christian and Jews in Tulsa.

Ens./USN Coleman R. Carpenter Jr. (B.A. '71) has completed the Officer Indoctrination School at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island.

Nate "Tiny" Archibald (B.S. '71) of the Boston Celtics was named Most Valuable Player in the 31st National Basketball Association All-Star (East-West) Game in Richfield, Ohio, in February. Nate began his pro career in 1970 with Cincinnati, moving with that franchise to Kansas City, where in his third pro season, he became the only man to lead the NBA in both scoring and assists.

Arne Carl Schonberger (B.B.A. '71) is in private legal practice in El Paso. His wife, the former **Jan Bombach (B.A. '78)** is an officer with the West Texas Regional Adult Probation Department.

Elsie Breach-Amaro Hayden (B.A. '72) and her husband, **Richard Hayden (B.A. '71)**, both teachers at H.E. Charles Junior High School in El Paso, are freelance artists. She is a writer of travel, folklore and history, and he is a photographer. Both have been published in *Desert Magazine*, *Treasure Search*, and other publications. They are parents of two sons.

Gary L. Walls (B.S. '71), who completed his M.S. in psychology in 1975 at East Texas State University, is now working toward his Ph.D. at ETSU.

Charlie Wedge (B.B.A. '71) has been appointed secretary of El Paso National Corporation. He received his jurisprudence degree from UT Austin.

Gillian C. Lucker (B.S. '72; M.Ed. '76) has been appointed personnel manager for the Marm Plant, Los Angeles, Aeroquip Corporation, a subsidiary of Libbey-Owens-Ford Company.

Michael Trayler, M.D., (B.S. '72) and his wife, **Susan (M.Ed. '80)** live in El Paso. He is completing an internal medicine residency at William Beaumont Army Medical Center and will begin a two-year cardiology fellowship at Letterman Army Medical Center, San Francisco. Susan is an educational diagnostician for the Ysleta Independent School District.

Talbur Wong (B.B.A. '72) is internal auditor for Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Texas, with headquarters in Dallas.

Jim Munoz (B.B.A. '72) is a field representative with Photon Power, Inc., an El Paso based manufacturer of solar panels.

Carl Kaiser (M.A. '73) recently received a Ph.D. in economics at Washington University, St. Louis. He is on the faculty at Washington and Lee University, Virginia.

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

William Correa (B.A. '73) and his wife, the former Linda Ellis (1970 etc.) have recently returned to the Dallas area to live, and are eager to contact other alumni there. They make their home in Richardson.

Elinora T. Hernandez (B.S. '73) is working on her Ph.D. in curriculum and instruction at the University of Washington.

Deborah S. Brown, M.D. (B.S. '73), who completed her residency in anesthesiology at UT Medical Branch, Galveston, in July, is now chief of anesthesiology in open heart surgery at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Jackie L. Jones, D.D.S., (B.S. '73) completed his dental degree in 1976 and is practicing in El Paso. His sister, Dianne M. Jones (B.S. '76; M.Ed. '80) is student activities manager at Irvin High School.

Josie Villamil Tinajero (B.S. '73; M.Ed. '76) received her Ph.D. in bilingual education at Texas A&I. She has been a consultant in bilingual education and English as a second language throughout Texas.

Richard Page (M.S. '73) is a research and field geologist for Teck Explorations Ltd. in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Robert LeRoy Giron (B.A. '73), an English in-

structor at El Paso Community College, is compiling a history of the El Paso-Juarez area during the Four Centuries '81 celebration.

Eileen F. Head (M.S. '74) lives in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Charles C. Walden, Maj./USA, (M.A. '74) was named a distinguished graduate of the Supply Management Officers Course, at Ft. Lee. He is chief, Readiness Branch, Headquarters, V Corps, in Frankfurt, Germany.

Robert Young, Lt./USN, (B.S. '74) and his wife, the former Joanne McGinty (B.A. '75) live in Monterey, California, where Bob is attending the Naval Postgraduate School. In June he will be assigned as computer technology instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Jan Lucia (B.N. '75), a two-time All-American and three-time national diving champion, has been named 1980 Female Diver of the Year by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Masters Program.

Curtiss W. Winterrowd (B.B.A. '75) is budget analyst for El Paso Products Company in Odessa, Texas.

James E. Waters (M.Ed. '75) has been named director of basic education for the El Paso Job Corps in El Paso.

1976-1980

Thomas S. Sterrett, Jr., (B.B.A. '76) is a certified public accountant and comptroller for Bethel Utilities and Northern Power and Engineering serving Cold Bay, Alaska.

Oscar Wright (B.A. '76) has been appointed to the office of Mexican and Latin American Affairs in Austin. He was formerly a supervisor with Southland Corporation in Austin.

MaryJo M. Burton (B.A. '76), a television program director with the division of biomedical communications, UT Medical Branch, Galveston, is the first recipient of the division's Service with Excellence award. She has been associated with UTMB since 1977.

Richard C. Kaslik (B.B.A. '76) and his wife, the former Charlotte A. Krenzer (1967 etc.) live in the Woodlands, Texas. He is employed as a compensation analyst with Mitchell Energy and Development Corporation; she teaches science at Neal Knox Junior High School.

Sister Lorraine Blanchette, R.J.M., (B.S. '76) has been commissioned to teach at the Annunciation School in Kiln, Mississippi. She has been teaching at Villa Augustina School in Goffstown, New Hampshire.

Deaths

John William Denny, Maj./USA, ret., (B.A. 1953; M.A. 1954), October 23, 1980, in El Paso. A veteran of both World Wars, he retired from the U.S. Army with over 30 years of service, and taught in the University History Department from 1961 to 1967. Survivors are his wife, Olivette, and a sister.

Antonio C. Aguilar (B.A. 1965), El Paso attorney, November 11, 1980. He is survived by his wife, Josephine, a son and a daughter.

Marjorie S. Thompson (M.Ed. 1951), an English teacher at El Paso High School for 33 years, in El Paso, November 13, 1980. Survivors are a niece and nephew.

Juanice Tillman Swager (B.A. 1940), former teacher in the El Paso schools, November 15, 1980. She is survived by her husband, Leonard.

Margaret A. Blaugrund, widow of the late J.B. Blaugrund and friend of the University, November 18, 1980. In 1979 the Blaugrund Library Fund was established to be used for the acquisition of Judaic materials for the University library. The late Mr. and Mrs. Blaugrund were founders of the American Furniture Company of El Paso. She is survived by a son, M.H. Don Blaugrund, and a daughter, Ann B. Marks.

Michael J. Crowley (B.S. 1949), November 21, 1980, in El Paso. A vice president of El Paso Gas Transportation Company, he joined El Paso Natural Gas in 1949, serving in various capacities, and was appointed to the company's executive staff in 1972. He is survived by a daughter and six sons.

Lillian May Branum (M.A. 1971), in Ft. Myers, Florida, November 22, 1980. She served for two years as assistant dean of women at New Mexico State University, and taught in the El Paso public schools for over 14 years. Survivors include her parents, a brother and a sister.

Joaquin Boadella, M.D., a member of the University President's Associates, November 24, 1980, in El Paso. He completed his medical and surgical training at the University of Barcelona in 1931, and in 1945 established his medical practice in Ciudad Juarez. Dr. Boadella was instrumental in establishing an emergency student loan fund at the University in memory of his son, Joaquin A. Boadella (B.S. 1969; M.S. 1971), who died in an automobile accident in October, 1979. He is survived by his wife, Felisa, and two daughters.

Jack P. Boyer (B.S. 1954), November 28, 1980, in Dallas. A construction engineer with Atlantic-Richfield in Anchorage, Alaska, until 1976, he

was employed in the home office of his company at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, La Juan, and three daughters of Dallas, and his brother, Bruce A. Boyer (B.S. 1963) of Mansfield, Texas.

Mark Hearne (B.S. 1972), December 1, 1980, in Birmingham, Alabama, where he was a vocational nurse at the University of Alabama Hospital. He is survived by his wife, Sharon, and his mother.

Frank J. Bokoski (B.B.A. 1976), a resident of Canutillo, December 9, 1980. He is survived by his wife and daughter.



McAnulty

William N. McAnulty, who was named professor emeritus of geological sciences on his retirement in 1979, in El Paso, December 14, 1980. Dr. McAnulty joined the faculty in 1964 as professor of geological sciences and served as department chairman from 1964 to 1973. He was chief geologist for the Dow Chemical Company in Freeport, Texas, from 1953 to 1964, and was the first head of the geology department at Sul Ross State in Alpine from 1947 to 1951. His survivors include his wife, Waldene, a son, W. Noel McAnulty Jr., with whom he was associated as a geological consultant, and two daughters, Julia Morphew and Catherine Futch.

Jay Dennis Oden, Capt./USMC, (B.S. 1973), December 19, 1980, in Okinawa where he served as a helicopter pilot. He is survived by his wife, Teresa, and two sons.

Wesley A. Keyson, LTC/USA, ret., (1961 etc.), retired assistant principal of MacArthur School, in El Paso, December 19, 1980. Survivors are his wife, two sons and five daughters.

I.J. Jackson (B.A. 1949; M.Ed. 1952), who was retired from the El Paso public schools, January 1. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Clare W. Murphy (M.A. 1957), January 10. She is survived by three sons.

Gwendlyn L. Toppin (B.A. 1957; M.Ed. 1970), January 16, in El Paso. A teacher in the El Paso Independent School District and a member of the American Association of University Women, she is survived by her husband, Cyril, and three brothers.

John W. Davis Jr., (B.B.A. 1949), life-long resident of El Paso and vice president in charge of engineering at Azar Nut Company, January 19. Survivors include his wife, Pearl, a son and daughter.

Mary E. Smiley, wife of President Emeritus Joseph R. Smiley, January 21, following an illness. Surviving her are Dr. Smiley, a daughter, Mary Anne Smiley, and a son, Stephen R. Smiley.

Laster E. Robinson, CW2/USA, ret., (B.S. 1960; M.Ed. 1963), January 28. He was retired from the El Paso Independent School District. Survivors are his wife and three sons.

Miriam Marston (M.A. 1950), who taught in many of El Paso's schools, after a long illness, January 31. She is survived by two sons, a daughter and numerous grandchildren.

Bertha E. Barrientos (B.S. 1979), February 4. She is survived by her husband, Sergio, and two sons.

Cornelius William Wakefield, a member of the University President's Associates, February 15, in El Paso. A graduate of Vanderbilt University and the United States Military Academy, he was owner of the John D. Williams Insurance Company. Survivors are his wife, Betty Ruth Williams Wakefield, a son and two daughters.

Charles M. Smith, B.S. 1929, January 21, in Houston. He was a resident of Nacogdoches. During World War II he served on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and was one of the most decorated men in the Pacific. Survivors include his wife, Catherine, three sons and six grandchildren.

Homer D. Smith, Jr., B.S. 1971, a retired U.S. Army master sergeant and former teacher with the Arizona Indian School, Tuba City, in El Paso, February 20. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Alexander Dumbrigue, B.A. 1979, in El Paso, February 28. He was manager of military requirements, Southwest Region, Litton Industries. Survivors are his wife, Alice, a son and four daughters.

Annie L. Harper, 1943, etc., native El Pasoan and resident for 90 years, February 28. A teacher at El Paso High School for over 40 years, she is survived by her sister and brother and numerous nieces and nephews.

Patricia Robinson Jacobs (B.S. 1955), March 1, in an automobile accident in Colorado. Survivors include her husband, Dr. Homer Jacobs (B.S. 1955), a son and a daughter.

Ernesto Pineda (B.B.A. '76) has been admitted to the State Bar of Texas. He received his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from the University of Houston, Bates College of Law.

Mary Langford Gaudin (B.A. '77) is currently working in London, England, as a research assistant to a member of Parliament. She was active in the campaign of Senator John Warner of Virginia, worked as social secretary for the Embassy of Korea and personal secretary to the ambassador of Korea, also as director of special projects for the National Federation of Republican Women.

Joe Vallejo (B.S. '77), safety and training coordinator for Sun City Area Transit, El Paso, has been awarded a fellowship in transit management at Northeastern University in Boston.

Refugio S. Terrazas (B.B.A. '77) has been appointed postmaster in Kingsville, Texas.

Harlan Hanson (B.B.A. '77) has been promoted to manager of data processing for W.R. Weaver Company in El Paso.

R.C. Brickey (B.B.A. '78), administrative manager at Dixon Paper Company in El Paso, has been named 1980 Associate of the Year by the Southwest Amiga Chapter of American Business Women's Association.

Erle S. Gooding (B.A. '78) has been appointed an area historical supervisor for the Parks and Recreation Division of the Tennessee Department of Conservation.

Monte J. Hollowell (M.S. '78) and his wife, the former **Jan Bennett** (M.Ed. '78) live in Burkburnett, Texas. He is an industrial engineer

with P.P.G. Industries in Wichita Falls; Jan teaches adult education for Region IX Education Service Center.

Frederick Leeds (B.A. '78) has received his Master's in English from Claremont Graduate School, California.

Frank L. Kelly, 1st Lt./USA, (B.S. '78) is a staff officer with the 307th Medical Battalion (Airborne) in Ft. Bragg.

Armando A. Sanchez (B.S. '78) is a medical student at UT Medical Branch, San Antonio. He is married to the former **Rachel A. Perez** (B.S. '78).

Eric W. Trager (B.B.A. '78) is an economic analyst with Conoco, Inc., in Houston.

Edmundo J. Rueda (B.B.A. '79) has been named director of support services for the El Paso Lighthouse for the Blind.

Steven J. Hanly, 2nd Lt./USMC, (B.S. '79) was graduated from the Navy's Aviation Indocination Course (AIC) at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, in November.

Lisa Knesek Young (B.S. '79) teaches fourth grade at Logan Elementary in El Paso. Her sister, **Margaret R. Knesek** (B.S. '72) lives in Katy, Texas, and teaches math at Taylor High School.

Mary Amanda Crews (B.S. '79) is a rehabilitation teacher for the State Commission for the Blind in El Paso; her husband Don, is employed as a financial analyst with El Paso Natural Gas Company.

Nick G. Gagliano Jr., 2nd Lt./USA, (B.A. '79,) is on assignment in Stuttgart, Germany. His

wife, **Sue Ann** (B.S. '80) received her degree in elementary education.

Sandra Smith Williams (B.S. '79) teaches at Lee Elementary in El Paso.

Forgotten Race...(from page 7)

tried to ease the pain by padding the thongs with absorbant cotton. Each runner carried a staff to lean on during rest stops.

The road from Chihuahua leads north, through the desert. Mesquite and creosote bush dot the landscape, which rises gradually from Chihuahua's 4,600-foot elevation to about 6,000 feet at Gallego, a hundred miles away. Then, imperceptibly, the land slowly falls to 3,800 feet at Ciudad Juarez. There are no real hills, only a few grades where the highway dips and rises as it crosses the desert watercourses. At night, the temperature drops below freezing in December, but the days warm to the 50s and 60s if the wind does not blow.

The Tarahumaras ran through the night, and by mid-morning of the 27th, Paseno and two other runners had gone 71 miles. The six other runners were bunched 20 miles behind. By 112 miles, only Paseno was running strong. The eight other runners continued on to Villa Ahumada, 144 miles from Chihuahua, where, exhausted, they decided to retire. Paseno rested against his staff and had his legs massaged. It was dark, Ciudad Juarez was still 87 miles away, and all his teammates had quit. But he decided to finish the race, and ran on alone into the darkness.

Every two hours or so during the race the runners had drunk *tesguino*, a rich corn beer which is the favorite beverage of the Tarahumaras. They took no other nourishment during the long run. The caloric needs for a run of such magnitude are huge—about 5,000 calories for each hundred kilometers for a runner of Paseno's 144 pounds. Chihuahua to Ciudad Juarez is 372 kilometers. Paseno expended about 19,000 calories. Whether it came mostly from *tesguino* or body fat and glycogen, we'll never know. But he made the last ten miles in under 90 minutes, showing little fatigue.

A few days later he carried the torch to light the ceremonial urn for the Sun Carnival, and with his fellow runners, trucked in from Villa Ahumada, marched in the Sun Parade and received seats for the Sun Bowl football game. No one asked them what they thought of these strange rites, and no one remembers what, if anything, they were paid for their little run. □

Kathleen J. Flood Colbert (B.A. 1964), a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, March 6. She is survived by her husband, Donald W. Colbert, two children, Cynthia and Mark, and three stepchildren, Deborah, Donald and David.



Coltharp

Robert Coltharp, associate professor of civil engineering and faculty member since 1961, March 9, while on duty on the campus. He was a registered professional engineer, registered public surveyor, commercial pilot, fellow and life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and charter member of both the Texas Society of Professional Engineers and Texas Surveyors Association. He is survived by his wife, Lurline Coltharp, professor of linguistics and English, and by two sons and a daughter.

William J. Matejcek (B.B.A. 1980), in El Paso, March 10. Survivors include his wife, Patricia, two sisters and a brother.

James J. Kaster (1947 etc.), retired El Paso postmaster, in Austin, March 12. He is survived by his wife, Louise; two daughters, Dr. Barbara Kaster (B.S. 1957; M.Ed. 1966), and Kimberly Kaster; and a son, James J. Kaster, Jr. (B.B.A. 1957).

Kimbrough S. Brown, Col./USAF, ret., (B.A. 1972), in El Paso, March 19. An author and lecturer on World War I aviation, he served in the Air Force for 21 years in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia, for which he received numerous awards and commendations. Survivors include his wife, Martha, two sons and a daughter.

Warren R. Hovious (B.A. 1952), an artist with the Rockefeller Foundation Archives, Terrytown, New York, March 23. He is survived by his parents and two brothers, of El Paso.

Dorrance D. Roderick, a friend of the University and member of the President's Associates, philanthropist and civic leader, in El Paso, March 28. He was former publisher of the El Paso Times and former president of Newspaper Printing Corporation. Survivors are his wife, Olga Burnett Roderick, and a daughter, Frances Bagwell, his grand and great-grandchildren.

Wallace H. Brucker, Brig. Gen., USA, ret., a librarian at the University from 1966 until 1973,

in El Paso, April 6. His distinguished career in the military included assignments to the Allied Forces Headquarters in Algiers and Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces in London during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Anne B. Brucker, two sons and a brother.

Terrell McKenzie (1927 etc.) in Bakersfield, California, April 7. He is survived by his wife.

William H. Scott, CWO/USA, ret., (B.A. 1978), in El Paso April 15. He is survived by his wife, Josephine, four sons and a daughter.

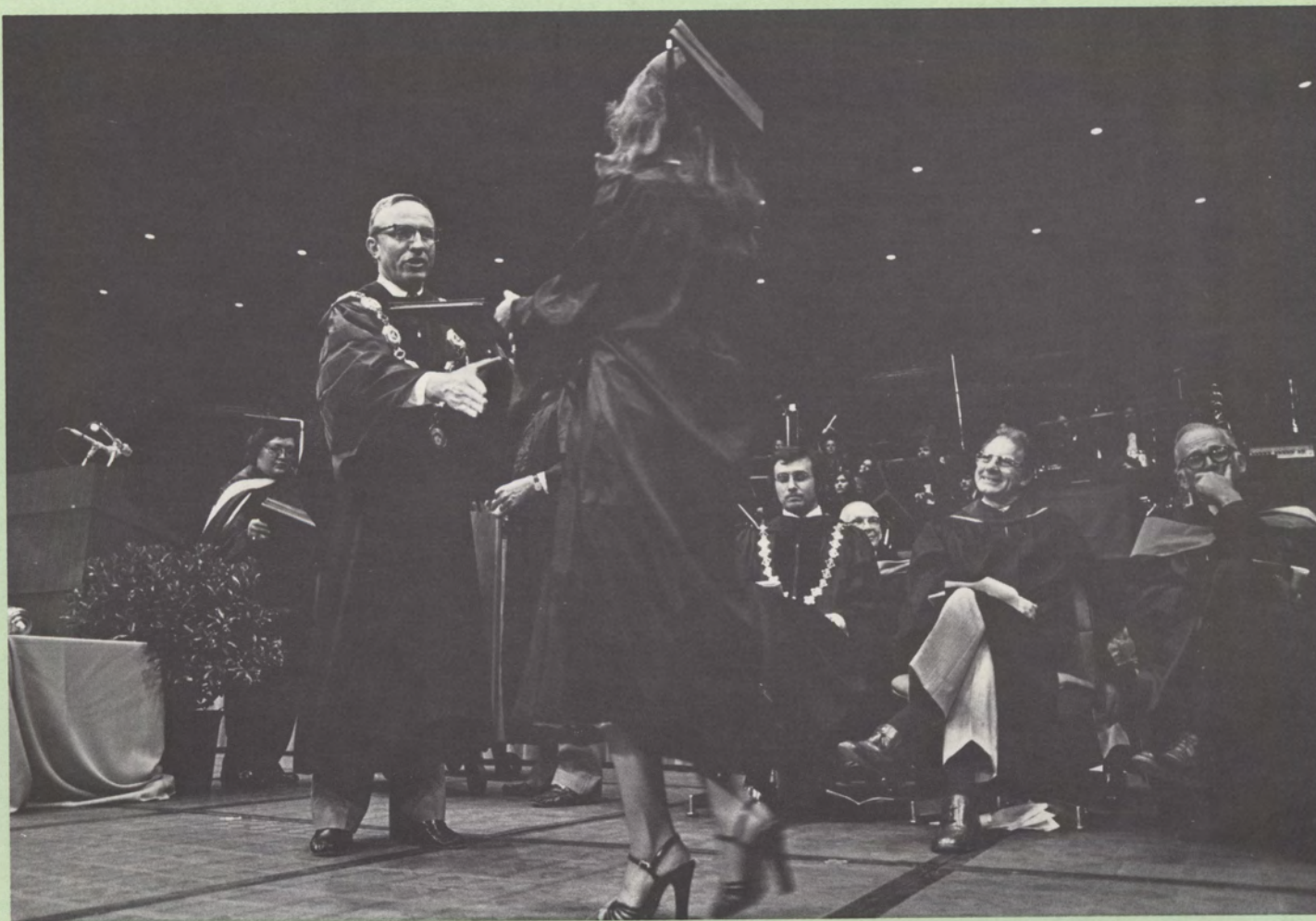
Vulli L. Gupta, professor of civil engineering, May 19, while attending a conference at Mississippi State University. A naturalized U.S. citizen, he was born and educated in India where he received his baccalaureate degrees in engineering. His postgraduate work was completed at the University of West Virginia. Dr. Gupta, who joined the faculty in 1979, specialized in water resources, conservation and management. He is survived by his wife, Raji, a daughter, Kami, and a son, Bobby.

Earl M.P. Lovejoy, professor of geological sciences and a faculty member since 1965, May 21, while conducting a field course near the campus. He was a noted authority in tectonics, structural and engineering geology. Before beginning his academic career, he worked for the Bureau of Land Management, the Atomic Energy Commission, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and New Jersey Zinc Company. He received his B.S. in geology at Rutgers in 1949, M.S. in geological engineering at Colorado School of Mines in 1951, and doctorate at the University of Arizona in 1964. His book, "El Paso's Geologic Past," was published by Texas Western Press last year. Survivors include his wife, Marguerite, and five children.



Lovejoy

Maurice A. Wilson, staff services supervisor, University Business Office, in a traffic accident in El Paso, May 22. A graduate of the Army Finance School, he retired as a master sergeant with 24 years of service, and joined the University staff in August, 1970. He is survived by his wife, Ethel, and five children.



NOVA

The University of Texas at El Paso
News Service
El Paso, Texas 79968

Second Class
Postage
PAID
at
El Paso, Texas

MRS. JAMES K. MORTENSEN
5063 CCCTILLO
EL PASO, TX 79932

June, 1981