

Winter 1989

# Nova Quarterly: The Magazine of the University of Texas at El Paso

The News and Publications Office, The University of Texas at El Paso

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W I N T E R · 1 9 8 9

# NOVA

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO



QUARTERLY





“Editing this magazine — and working with all those talented writers, photographers and graphics artists — has been a great privilege and the best job, bar none, on campus.”

— Dale L. Walker

After the March 1989 “Archie” issue appeared, a caller said: “I don’t like it. I don’t think UTEP, with all its problems, all the money-raising that’s going on out there, ought to be doing undignified things like this. That Jughead character even has his tongue sticking out! I don’t think it’s funny and I don’t like it.”

“Well,” I said, “I appreciate your point of view. We won’t be doing any more Archie covers for a while and I’ll watch Jughead’s tongue from here on out.”

The September issue caller said: “In case you don’t know, it’s B-e-r-t-e, with two e’s — Haigh, and Tellez’s name is spelled R-o-d-o-l-f-o not R-u-d-o-l-f-o like the rednosed reindeer, and it is Mary Vance *Guinn*, with a G, not Quinn with a Q. How do you explain this kind of sloppiness *on the cover* of the magazine anyway?”

“Stupidity?” I offered tentatively, adding, “By the way, how did you like the *other* 96 issues?”

The caller got a chuckle out of this and said, “Not bad, but I graduated in ’70 so I haven’t got the whole collection!”

A great part of the fun of editing this magazine, the 100th issue of which you now hold in your hands, is hearing the feedback (by letter, by phone) and chatting with our readers — alumni who care enough to sound off now and then.

In a magazine that has run over 600 articles (see sidebar statistics) in its history, there is ample opportunity for somebody to take exception to something — heatedly, even. Actually, though, there has been very little of that.

The most heat ever generated by a *Nova* story was Ray Past’s wonderfully funny, sad, true reminiscence of journalism chairman John J. Middagh (“Salute to an Absent Friend”) in the June, 1973, issue. Past (now retired, a UTEP professor emeritus of linguistics) told several anecdotes about the salty-tongued journalism chief, among them one about Middagh trying to collect money for the Red Cross in old Kelly Hall. The old veteran of the Battle of the Bulge,

proud wearer of the Combat Infantryman’s Badge, hated the chore of collecting money for anything, but it was his turn to do the Red Cross solicitation. Past described Middagh’s confrontation with an English instructor who said he hesitated to give anything because, in the war, the Red Cross charged GIs for this and that. Middagh exploded and, as Past wrote it, “With a cold voice that easily penetrated the thick walls of old Kelly and probably was audible in Kidd Field, John Judy cut him off. ‘If you don’t want to give anything, say so! But don’t hand me a lot of cheap chicken ----!’”

Well, I edited that story and I knew John Judy well. He didn’t speak in dashes, I reasoned, and the *Nova* audience was adult. Steele Jones, then director of Development, agreed and said “Let it ride.” We rode with the ---- at the end of “chicken” spelled out, just as Ray Past had written it and John Middagh had uttered it, and as a result we got some mail.

The “case” against *Nova* on this issue even made its way into the letters columns of the El Paso newspapers but died out when UTEP alumnus Tony Bengert, a Catholic priest, wrote a devastating letter defending *Nova*, Ray Past, John Middagh and the truth.

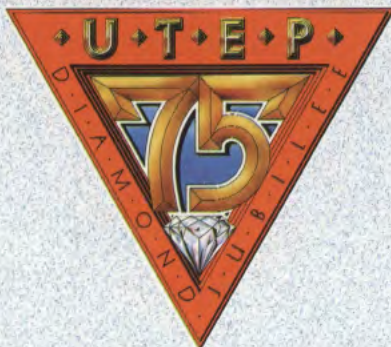
By and large the comments received on *Nova* over these nearly 25 years have been favorable and every year there are more alumni receiving it, so the potential for feedback is growing, too: there were 5,500 magazines printed when *Nova* debuted in the fall, 1965; the number is now about 32,000 per issue.

Among the things that got very little comment from anybody:

- \* Running our first four-color cover, a magnificent painting by Tom Lea (Fall, 1968).

- \* Reducing the size of the magazine from 9 x 12” to this more standard magazine size. We did this in December, 1979, and introduced with that issue our more common use of color covers.

(continued on page 21)



UTEP 75, NOVA 100



# NOVA



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*This 100th issue of NOVA is a special production in observance of UTEP's 75th Anniversary.*

## High-Tech Research Brings Big Rewards to UTEP

by Diane Grassi

2

## Shine On!

by Diana Natalicio

6

## Historical Milestones in UTEP History

compiled by Nancy Hamilton

11

## College of Business Administration: Accreditation

by Dale L. Walker

12

## The 2001 Commission "Challenges the Future"

by S. Gail Miller

13

## Diamond Jubilee Events

17

## John William "Cap" Kidd, Dean 1923-1927

by James M. Day

23

## A Look into the Future of UTEP

by Diana Natalicio

27



CONTENTS



## High-Tech Research Brings Big Rewards to UTEP

by Diane Grassi

Pan Am Flight 453 to Hawaii started out as another routine trip to Paradise. Midway across the Pacific four passengers fell to their death when a crack in the fuselage suddenly ripped open.

Civil Engineering Professor Roberto Osegueda recalls every detail of that accident. He uses it to illustrate the importance of the \$172,000 grant he was awarded by the Army Research Office to develop a way to test hidden structural damage in planes and helicopters.

Grants such as the one given to Osegueda used to be a rare occurrence at UTEP. During the past two years, a change in attitude has brought in \$25 million in funding and moved UTEP to the forefront of high-tech research.

"Research is now a priority at UTEP," says Julie Sanford, director of the Sponsored Projects Office. "In fact, we're writing grants like crazy."

That commitment has already begun to pay off. Currently UTEP is administering over 160 major research projects, from designing drug therapy for Alzheimer's patients to discovering a way to make computers reason. While every college is involved in research, most grants are for pure research in the sciences and engineering.

UTEP President Diana Natalicio says that the University is in an ideal position for continued research funding.

"Our unusual demographics are a real plus," explains Dr. Natalicio. "UTEP is one of only four universities in the United States with a majority Hispanic enrollment; that makes us ideal for projects involving minority students, such as our National Science Foundation grants to increase minority participation in science and engineering.

"Our border location helps us attract binational research projects: right now our Institute for Manufacturing and Materials Management is working with Mexico to improve technology in the maquila industry.

"And our third strength is that we have outstanding faculty who can write competitive grants."

Each research grant has a ripple effect, bringing to the University more resources which in turn help to recruit faculty nationally recognized in their fields.

"We have attracted some excellent people because of the opportunity they have to do high quality research at UTEP," says Dr. Osegueda. "The administration is changing our image; people don't see us in the same way anymore."

What the rest of the country does see is an aggressive university that successfully competes against larger, more prestigious schools — and frequently walks away with the prize.

"All projects are bid on a competitive basis," says Dr. Rey Elizondo, Dean of the College of Science. "The

contractor chooses the institution that's best qualified to carry out their mission."

More and more, that institution is UTEP. Two years ago the total amount of grants awarded to the College was \$500,000. This year Elizondo and his colleagues have brought in \$10.1 million.

One of the first major grants awarded to the University was the five-year, \$5 million grant from the National Science Foundation to create the Minority Research Center of Excellence in Materials Science. One of only six Centers of Excellence in the United States, UTEP is helping to meet a critical national need for high-tech training in chemistry, metallurgy, physics and geology. Hispanic high school and college students are recruited for hands-on research projects in electronics, aerospace engineering and biotechnology.

MRCE outreach projects such as the Summer Science and Engineering Institutes introduce low-income junior and senior high students to career opportunities in those fields. The



Dr. Arturo Bronson with freshman student Maria Puentes and graduate student Charles Odegard, at the scanning electron microscope.

# HIGH-TECH AT UTEP



Summer Institute for Teachers helps math and science teachers create innovative teaching strategies.

The NSF grant has enabled UTEP to build a world-class research facility that includes such equipment as the electron microprobe, one of only seven in existence.

"Because we had the MRCE, we've recently been awarded a second NSF grant of \$3.4 million to create a Comprehensive Regional Center for Mathematics and Science for Hispanics. The CRC complements our existing programs because now we're able to offer outreach programs for students in grades K-12. We'll be working with the public schools, and El Paso Community College to improve math and science training. This will have a major impact on the number of minority students who go on to college," explains Dean Elizondo.

A third grant of slightly less than a million will be used for the Research Careers for Minority Scientists program. This NSF-funded project will recruit students for careers in geology and physical science.

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"The administration is changing our image; people don't see us in the same way anymore."

—Dr. Roberto Osegueda

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UTEP is the only university in the country to have all three grants.

"Even though these grants had very specific target populations we still had to compete against over 30 universities," says Dean Elizondo.

"Programs like these are very important to communities like El Paso. Today 25% of Hispanics live in poverty. Thirty percent of all Hispanics now in high school have parents whose formal education ended with junior high. UTEP is helping to break that cycle by providing role models mentors and opportunities to participate directly in research. In the case of the MRCE, eligible high school and college students are receiving stipends for their work."

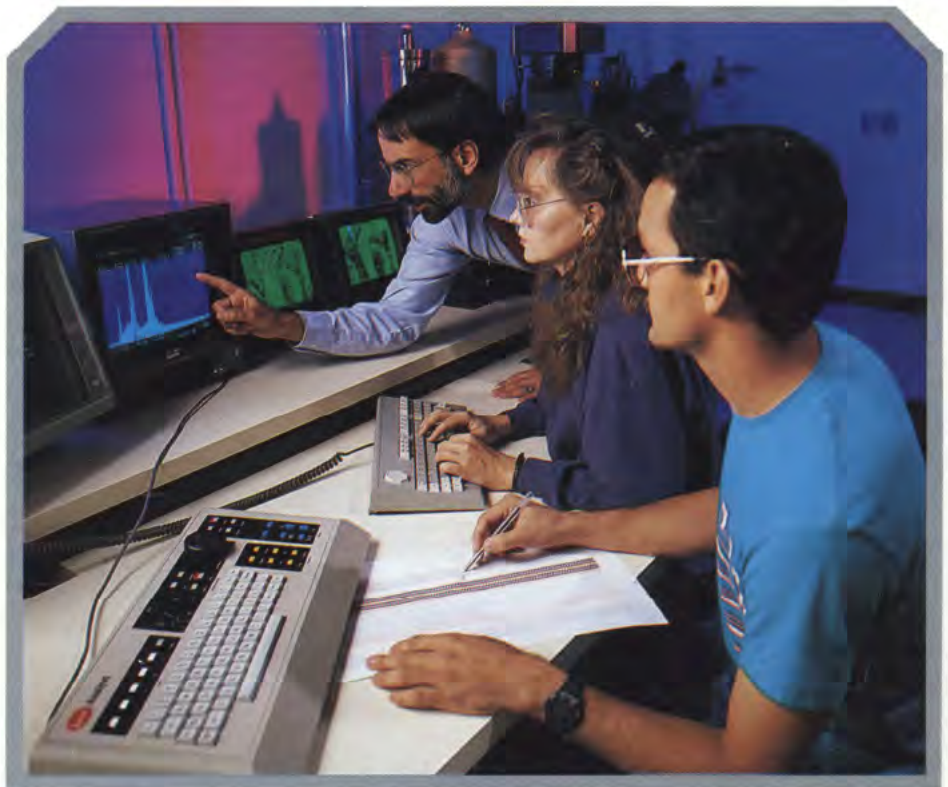
A half-million-dollar grant awarded to Dr. Jean Robillard proves that

UTEP can compete in other arenas beside minority education. The physics professor has a contract with the National Bank of Belgium to develop materials that will prevent currency counterfeiting and the illegal duplication of documents.

UTEP is also playing a role in nuclear disarmament. On October 1 the College of Science received a million-dollar grant from the Nuclear Defense Agency to create a substance to tag nuclear warheads that can be easily detected. The project is part of the strategic defense agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Another grant is enabling the research team of Dr. Michael Gelfond and Halina Przymusinska to work out a theory for representing knowledge in a computer.

"We're looking for a formal system for being able to reason," says Dr. Bernat. "People can retract certain beliefs when they're given new information, but computers can't go backwards. For example, if we tell a computer that birds fly and Tweetie was a bird, it will forever count Tweetie as a flying bird. If we add that Tweetie was an ostrich, we can retract our earlier judgment but the computer can't."



Dr. Nicholas Pingitore with technicians Clara Podpora and Federico Moreno, working with the electron microprobe.

Can computers walk and chew gum at the same time? According to Dr. Andy Bernat, interim chair of Computer Sciences, this is a simplified version of a software engineering project that's being funded by a \$60,000 grant from the Institute for Manufacturing and Materials Science.

"We're working on a way for computers to perform concurrent processes," explains Dr. Bernat. "We want them to be able to perform more than one function at a time. Right now they walk, then chew gum. If we could get them to do two things at once, we could speed up calculations and problem solving."

"This research has practical applications. We could keep data bases consistent because the computer could constantly update information and revise its answers."

A \$200,000 grant from the Air Force and the Navy is being used by Dr. Dan Cook to find a way to prove that a particular software program will actually work.

"We've all seen NASA scrub a shuttle launch because of computer errors," says Dr. Bernat. "Very simply, the programming didn't work. Today the only way we can detect such



problems is by running the program over and over. On the average a program can run many thousands of times before an error turns up."

Dr. Bernat is enthusiastic about the scope of research activities at UTEP, especially in his department.

"Everyone in Computer Sciences is funded by a grant," he says. "Students and faculty have incredible opportunities here: we have more research and publications than most universities."

Some of the most advanced research to unlock the mysteries of Alzheimer's disease is also being done at UTEP.

The Alzheimer's Disease Research Project is targeted at three areas: early diagnosis, treatment of symptoms and prevention.

Dr. Donald Moss of the Psychology Department has been involved in the project since 1981. A lifelong fascination with how the brain codes memory led to his research on a disease which slowly erases all memories.

"Alzheimer's is cruel and it's fatal," says Dr. Moss. "An early symptom is

occasional memory loss that worsens over time. At the end the patient is brain dead.

"Although the disease primarily affects the elderly, the earliest known Alzheimer's patient was 29. It can start as early as the mid-40s and early 50s; patients live an average of seven or eight years once symptoms appear."

There's a sense of urgency about his research, adds Dr. Moss, because the longer you live the greater the odds that you'll fall victim to Alzheimer's.

"Five percent of all people over 65 have Alzheimer's. That figure jumps to 20% for people in their mid-70s and 33% for the mid-80s. As the national life expectancy increases, so does your likelihood for Alzheimer's."

Despite these sobering statistics, Dr. Moss is surprisingly optimistic about halting the disease.

"I believe that in five years we'll find a way to stop the progress of the disease; in another ten we should be able to prevent it," says Dr. Moss.

Moss's colleagues, Drs. Randolph Whitworth and Stephen Sands, have

made some important breakthroughs in early diagnosis which will be critical once a treatment is found.

"Dr. Sands developed a world-class computer mapping program to measure changes in the brain activity of Alzheimer's patients," says Dr. Moss. And Dr. Whitworth has done outstanding work in neuropsychiatric testing, measuring the kinds of memory loss that are characteristic of this disease."



"The maquila industry has evolved into a high-tech industry with tremendous potential."

— Dr. Donald Michie

Dr. Moss has exciting news of his own: he is ready to apply for FDA approval to test an experimental drug that treats memory loss on human subjects. While it's not a cure, it may help keep patients at home and on the job longer.

He is also looking for what causes Alzheimer's. He and his student assistants are studying the presence of blood enzymes that may be linked to ammaloid, the protein complex found in large amounts in Alzheimer's patients

The Alzheimer's Research Project now serves as a consultant for other research programs and institutions including Harvard.

UTEP's Institute for Manufacturing and Materials Management focuses on another research goal: economic development. A \$4 million grant awarded to the Institute this October will be used to build a new facility with five high-tech laboratories.



Prof. Don Moss, Stephen Sands and Randolph Whitworth, Alzheimer's researchers.



Institute director Dr. Donald Michie says that El Paso's future depends on our ability to attract high-tech industries. Leaning back in his chair, he ticks off a list of impressive statistics.

"The maquila industry has evolved into a high-tech industry with tremendous potential. Today it's worth \$40 billion in materials, processing and manufacturing. Much of that is already in our own backyard, since 40% of the entire industry is in Chihuahua, El Paso and southern New Mexico."

Thanks to a \$3 million grant for technology transfer, the institute is further expanding that industrial base by developing commercial applications for new technologies.

One project involves "machine vision," software programs to improve quality control in manufacturing. With machine vision it will be possible to computer-scan a printed circuit board to see if it's been properly assembled.

Michie is aware that if technology is transforming the local economy, it's also threatening to leave behind part of the labor force. Unskilled assembly line workers are being passed over for employees with high-tech skills.

"The institute will offer employee training to help workers keep pace with these new industries," explains Dr. Michie. "It's all part of remaining competitive."

As the border grows in economic importance, the institute is continuing to garner its share of grants and contracts. Along with Pan American and Laredo State universities, the institute was awarded a little over a million dollars to create a border data base.

The institute also assisted Congress in distributing \$130 million for capital improvements in 27 border cities, including El Paso.

When Ford Motor Company had a problem it couldn't solve, it turned to UTEP's Manufacturing Engineering Consortium. So did Honeywell, GTE Communications and dozens of other companies in need of high-tech research.

Through the consortium, faculty and students from Mechanical and Industrial Engineering are contracted to solve engineering problems in business and industry.

UTEP teams have designed computer programs to improve assembly

line scheduling for GTE. They've developed a packaging system for Indiana General Motor Products Company. For the Ohio Medical Products Corporation they lowered the cost of manufacturing fittings for hospital rooms.

"The consortium," says one engineering student, "is industry's vote of confidence in our abilities."

Another UTEP research project that continues to attract attention is the El Paso Solar Pond. Funded through a grant from the U.S. Department of Reclamation, the pond has racked up an impressive list of firsts.

It was the first solar pond in the world to supply industrial process heat and produce pure drinking water from salt water through a desalting unit powered by the pond's own thermal energy.

The solar pond has also been used in alternative energy research. UTEP faculty were the first in the United States to generate grid-connected electricity in a solar pond.

A description of every science and engineering research project at UTEP would spill over into the next *NOVA*. And it wouldn't even take into account the research going on in other departments.

That activity, says Dr. Natalicio, has given UTEP national visibility. No longer content to be Harvard on the border, the school is playing in the big leagues now.

"Each successful grant proposal builds confidence in future grantors," Dr. Natalicio says. "They see that we have the infrastructure to administer multimillion-dollar grants and the commitment to providing whatever it takes to be a national research center."

"What we're accomplishing at UTEP has some very direct benefits for El Paso," she continues. "Our growing reputation helps attract business and industry. Most major companies are interested in opportunities for professional development; they're looking for a city that can offer a university like UTEP."

*(continued on page 11)*



M&I Engineering's Andrew Swift on the Solar Pond.





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“The theme of this year’s convocation, “Shine On,” reflects both the shining success that we have achieved for the past 75 years and, perhaps even more importantly, our determination to shine on as we pursue our institutional dreams for the future.”

—Dr. Diana Natalicio

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Seventy-five years ago this month, the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy opened its doors for the first time to an entering freshman class of 27 students. The establishment of the School was authorized by the Texas State Legislature in April 1913, and the University of Texas Board of Regents created the School by its action one year later in April 1914.

The ties between the School and the region it served were as clear then as they are today. In 1914, the School was established to respond to the rapidly growing mining and processing industries in southern New Mexico and northern Mexico. The smelter at El Paso was already ranked as the second largest in the world, treating copper, lead, gold, silver, and other minerals, many of them from Mexico. Even the original name of the smelter, “The Mexican Ore Company,” attested to the importance of the northern Mexican mining industry at the time of its founding in 1883.

The first students to enter the School included one from Mexico. He was one of the most important in the group, since he was also the tutor in Spanish. It’s interesting to note that the school offered no courses in English, but Spanish was a required subject because most of the professional opportunities for graduating mining engineers were in Mexico and other Latin American countries.

Of the first six full-time faculty members, two had spent considerable time working at mines in Mexico: The Dean, S.H. Worrell, had been manager of mines in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, and F.H. Seamon, the chemistry professor, had worked at mines in Sonora and Durango. Buildings on our present campus bear the names of both these pioneers.

Let’s consider for a moment the fascinating historical context in which our University was founded. The community of El Paso was growing rapidly. In early 1914, the population was described as including 50,000 stable residents and another 10,000 drifters.

There was a revolution under way in Mexico which dominated the news-

paper headlines and contributed significantly to the growth of El Paso. After every important battle in northern Mexico, trainloads of people headed north. When Villa captured Ojinaga in January 1914, defeated Mexican federal troops were sent to Fort Bliss where compounds were hastily built for them. That refugee camp had over 5,000 men, women and children by April. Other refugees lived by the hundreds on the streets of El Paso, their numbers increasing daily during the course of the revolution. Population growth was accompanied by an enormous outpouring of civic pride and community aspirations. Despite the ravages of war just across the border, there was a dynamic undercurrent of progressive thinking in El Paso. People continued to demand improvements in education and to build institutions for their future. In 1914, the year the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy opened its doors, several other major projects were under way:

- \* In January 1914, voters approved \$360,000 in bonds for a new County Courthouse and auditorium (the same one that is today being demolished.)
- \* Another bond election in 1914 approved the building that is still home to El Paso High School. Both it and the courthouse were designed by the renowned architectural firm of Trost and Trost.
- \* Still another school, Lydia Patterson Institute, was established to train Methodists for Spanish-speaking missions on both sides of the Rio Grande.
- \* A new city-county hospital, known today as Thomason General, was constructed.
- \* St. Patrick’s Church at Mesa and Arizona was built, and it became the cathedral for the newly organized Diocese of El Paso which was authorized by the pope in early 1914.
- \* At Fort Bliss, the new commander was a man who was to become one of America’s foremost military leaders, John J. Pershing.

SHINE ON!



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“The community of El Paso was growing rapidly. In early 1914, the population was described as including 50,000 stable residents and another 10,000 drifters.”

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stepped forward with their resources to purchase the land and construct the facilities that became the first Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy.

As we consider the events of the past 75 years, we could point to many milestones which have charted the institution's course through rapidly changing times. Most interesting, at least to me, are the consistent themes that have shaped this institution through the years of its enormous growth and development.

Particularly salient are the close ties between this University and Mex-

the largest Hispanic-majority University in the continental United States. We decided to hold this convocation ceremony on the first day of Hispanic Heritage Week to recognize the growing national visibility that U.T. El Paso has achieved for successfully preparing large numbers of Hispanics who have contributed significantly to this region and in other major national and international arenas.

Throughout its history, the University has also maintained very close ties with the El Paso community. The early generosity of members of this community who provided the land and the buildings for our first



El Paso bankers spent the early part of 1914 trying to convince government officials to locate one of the new federal reserve banks here, and farmers were looking forward to completion of the Elephant Butte Dam.

Those who had the vision and who expended the effort to see that a dam was built to aid in the development of agriculture were the same individuals who sought support for bond issues to meet public needs and the same ones who insisted that El Paso should have a mining school.

When the state government agreed that it would provide operating funds if El Paso would produce the land and buildings, these individuals

ico. Through the years, Mexican students have always enrolled at U.T. El Paso in large numbers; in fact, we have consistently had the largest enrollment of Mexican students at any university in the United States. Recent approval by the Texas Legislature of a special tuition status for Mexican students at U.T. El Paso attests to the importance of this aspect of our mission to the entire state. This year, nearly 650 Mexican students are enrolled at U.T. El Paso, and their numbers continue to grow steadily.

U.T. El Paso has also traditionally served a large number of Hispanic residents on this side of the international boundary indeed, we are today

South El Paso Street, early 1900s.  
(From the Aultman Collection, El Paso Public Library)

campus continues today as we build a resource base for scholarships, for endowed professorships and chairs, and for other operating endowments and funds that enable us to achieve excellence in all that we do. We can be very proud that The University of Texas at El Paso is second only to U.T. Austin among academic components in the University of Texas System in the size of its scholarship, professorship, and chair endowments.

The theme of this year's convocation, "Shine On," reflects both the shining success that we have achieved for the past 75 years and, perhaps even more importantly, our determi-



nation to shine on as we pursue our institutional dreams for the future. The past year represents a shining example of our capacity to achieve those aspirations. Let's first recall the big news items the goals whose achievement has already attracted considerable attention.

The first occurred in April of this year, when, after nearly five years of careful planning and preparation, undergraduate and graduate programs in business and accounting received full AACSB accreditation. Dean Ron Hasty, Associate Dean Elba Brown-Collier, the faculty, staff and students in the College of Business Administration all deserve our congratulations for achieving this important institutional goal. Not only has the quality of our programs in the College of Business Administration been validated within a national context, but the curriculum developments, the

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"A university has no purpose, no reason to exist, save for the students whose hopes and aspirations we work to stimulate and develop."

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faculty recruitment, the computer laboratories, the enhanced library holdings, improved student advising, and the development of a stronger financial resource base, all of which contributed to our successful accreditation quest, will also serve as the foundation for additional program expansion, diversification and excellence in the years ahead.

A second major achievement during the past year was approval in July by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board of U.T. El Paso's proposed doctoral program in electrical engineering. This program had been in the planning stages for a number of years, and all the necessary preparation had long since been accomplished. Strong faculty, a good research base, large student demand, and fine facilities were all in readiness for this program. The final step was to convince the coordinating board that U.T. El Paso was indeed an institution ready to offer more than a single doctoral program. With the help

of a number of individuals in the El Paso Community, notably Hal Daugherty, who is chairman of the Coordinating Board, we were successful in gaining approval of this doctoral degree, which we anticipate will admit its first students in January 1990.

Like accreditation in the College of Business, this program authorization not only validates the quality of the electrical engineering and computer science programs, it also creates enormous new opportunities to pursue research funding and sets the stage for additional doctoral programs in

University of Texas at El Paso received over \$19.7 million in new research awards from federal agencies, state agencies, corporations, and foundations.

To the faculty and staff members who have dedicated their time, expertise, and energy in the preparation of proposals, we offer our appreciation for their efforts and our congratulations on their success. To Julie Sanford, director of the Office of Sponsored Projects, and Florence Dick and Mary Altizer who work with her, we offer our special thanks for the extraordinary support you



areas that are critical to the future human and economic development of this region. Dr. Steve Riter and the faculty, staff, and students in electrical engineering and computer science are to be congratulated.

The third area that has gained some attention over the past year has been the remarkable growth in the University's extramural funding. Just one year ago, we were proud to have been able to bring to the University \$5 million in extramural funding support. It was my hope, and indeed, I stated as a goal, that we would like to double that amount in 1988-89.

I am delighted to report to you today that my \$10 million goal was far too modest. In 1988-89, The

have provided, despite an ever-increasing volume of activity.

At a recent U.T. System Board of Regents meeting, Chancellor Hans Mark commented on the extraordinary growth in U.T. El Paso's budget for 1989-90, 20% over 1988-89, and twice the growth rate of any other academic component in the system, largely attributable to the substantial increase in extramural funding.

All of our grant awards are special because they bring to us new resources, both financial and human, that enable us to go far beyond the constraints of state-appropriated funding. Although time will not permit me to tell you about all of the



awards we have received this year, let me mention just a few that might serve to give you a flavor of both the magnitude and the diversity of the projects in which we are presently engaged:

- \* U.T. El Paso was designated by the National Science Foundation last fall as a Minority Research Center of Excellence, one of only six such research centers to be funded nationally. U.T. El Paso will receive nearly \$5 million to support the center during the year funding period.
- \* Through the good efforts of Congressman Ronald Coleman, the Institute for Manufacturing and Materials Management was awarded \$3 million to begin its work in the area of technology transfer. In addition, the Institute received special line-item funding from the state to provide leadership to a consortium including Laredo State University and U.T. Pan American in a project entitled "Texas Centers for Border Economic and Enterprise Development." Ably directed by Dr. Don Michie, the Institute is rapidly becoming a highly visible interface between U.T. El Paso and the region that it serves.
- \* The National Science Foundation has funded two new programs, "Comprehensive Regional Centers for Minorities and Research Career Opportunities in the Physical Sciences for Minority Scholars," attesting to U.T. El Paso's growing importance as an institution capable of and committed to addressing the serious under representation of Hispanics in science and engineering careers. These two programs will bring over \$4.5 million to U.T. El Paso over the next five years.
- \* The solar pond project, directed by Dr. Andy Swift in engineering, received over \$500,000 from the energy research applications program of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to continue energy-related research.
- \* The University has once again been funded by the U.S. Department of Education in the amount of \$450,000 to conduct an Upward Bound program on our campus. This program, which will be directed by Mike Salazar,

will help U.T. El Paso address the unacceptably high attrition rate, especially among Hispanics, in area schools.

- \* The National Institutes of Health continues to support U.T. El Paso's faculty through the Minority Biomedical Research Sciences Program which fosters research opportunities for students planning careers in biomedical fields.
- \* Both the Air Force Office of Research and the Army Research Office have funded several proposals in the Colleges of Science and Engineering for a total of over \$1.3 million.
- \* The Languages and Linguistics Department, under Jon Amastae's able leadership, secured a grant from the National Science Foundation to support undergraduate student involvement in faculty-directed research in linguistics.

\* IBM has entered into a partnership with U.T. El Paso, providing a computer and work stations as well as software development expertise to support our efforts to provide high quality remedial instruction within the framework of the Texas Academic Skills Program.

\* The University's nationally acclaimed Mother-Daughter Program has received a major grant from the Meadows Foundation to continue its outreach effort with sixth-grade girls and their mothers.

As you can readily see, U.T. El Paso faculty and staff are aggressively — and successfully — seeking support for a wide variety of initiatives which further our institutional goals and contribute to our growing national visibility, thereby creating additional opportunities for us all.

In addition to the nearly \$20 million in outside funding generated

## INSTITUTIONAL HEADS, 1914-1989

### Steven Howard Worrell

Dean of the College  
September 1, 1914,  
to September 30, 1923

### John William Kidd

Acting Dean of the College  
December 1, 1922,  
to June 1, 1923

### Dean of the College

October 1, 1923,  
to August 31, 1927

### Charles Alexander Puckett

Dean of the College  
September 1, 1927,  
to August 31, 1931

### Acting President

May 16, 1934,  
to August 31, 1935

### John Gerald Barry

President  
September 1, 1931,  
to May 15, 1934

### Dossie Marion Wiggins

President  
September 1, 1935,  
to August 31, 1948

### Eugene McRae Thomas

Ad Interim President  
September 1 to December 31,  
1948

### Wilson Homer Elkins

President  
January 1, 1949,  
to August 31, 1954

### Alvin Arlton Smith

Acting President  
September 1, 1954,  
to June 14, 1955

### Dysart Edgar Holcomb

President  
June 15, 1955,  
to August 31, 1958

### Joseph Royall Smiley

President  
September 1, 1958,  
to July 31, 1960

June 12, 1969,  
to December 22, 1972

### Anton Helmer Berkman

Acting President  
August 1 to 14, 1960

### Joseph Malchus Ray

President  
August 15, 1960,  
to September 1, 1968

### R. Milton Leech

Acting President  
September 1, 1968,  
to June 11, 1969

### Arleigh B. Templeton

December 23, 1972,  
to July 13, 1980

### Haskell M. Monroe, Jr.

July 14, 1980,  
to June 30, 1987

### Diana Natalicio

Interim President  
July 1, 1987,  
to February 10, 1988

President  
February 11, 1988-



through proposals by faculty and staff, our fund-raising efforts this year have been enormously successful, due in no small measure to the dedication of our alumni and friends in this community who give countless hours and many dollars in an expression of confidence in this University and its future aspirations.

A new endowed professorship in English, the Dorrance D. Roderick Foundation Professorship in English, was accepted by the U.T. System Board of Regents, as was the Dr. Anton H. Berkman Endowed Fund for Biological Sciences. Through the generosity and hard work of our alumni and other friends in the community, we have also received over \$300,000 this year from the Texas Sesquicentennial Endowment for the UTEP Museum, the Julie Dittmer Hart Fund for Music, and the Estate of Miss Frederick Louise Etter, which will be designated a memorial Library fund.

Finally, and most importantly, let's spend just a moment talking about the achievements of those for whom all of the aforementioned activity is undertaken: UTEP's students. A university has no purpose, no reason to exist, save for the students whose hopes and aspirations we work to stimulate and develop. Accreditation, doctoral programs, and research and development funds are important only as they relate to creating additional opportunities for our students to participate in a quality educational experience.

U.T. El Paso's enrollment has increased significantly again this year, with 15,800 students enrolled, representing an increase of 5% over one year ago. This increase is due not only to the splendid job that Beto Lopez, Diana Guerrero, Richard Aranda, Manny Pacillas and many other staff and faculty members have done in spreading the word among potential students that U.T. El Paso offers a wide variety of quality academic programs, but also to the success of student support efforts designed to foster the retention of students who choose to attend this University. Orientation programs for new students get them off to a good start; the Advising Center, the Study Skills and Tutorial Services Program, the Scholarship Office, Financial Aid, Placement Services, and other units

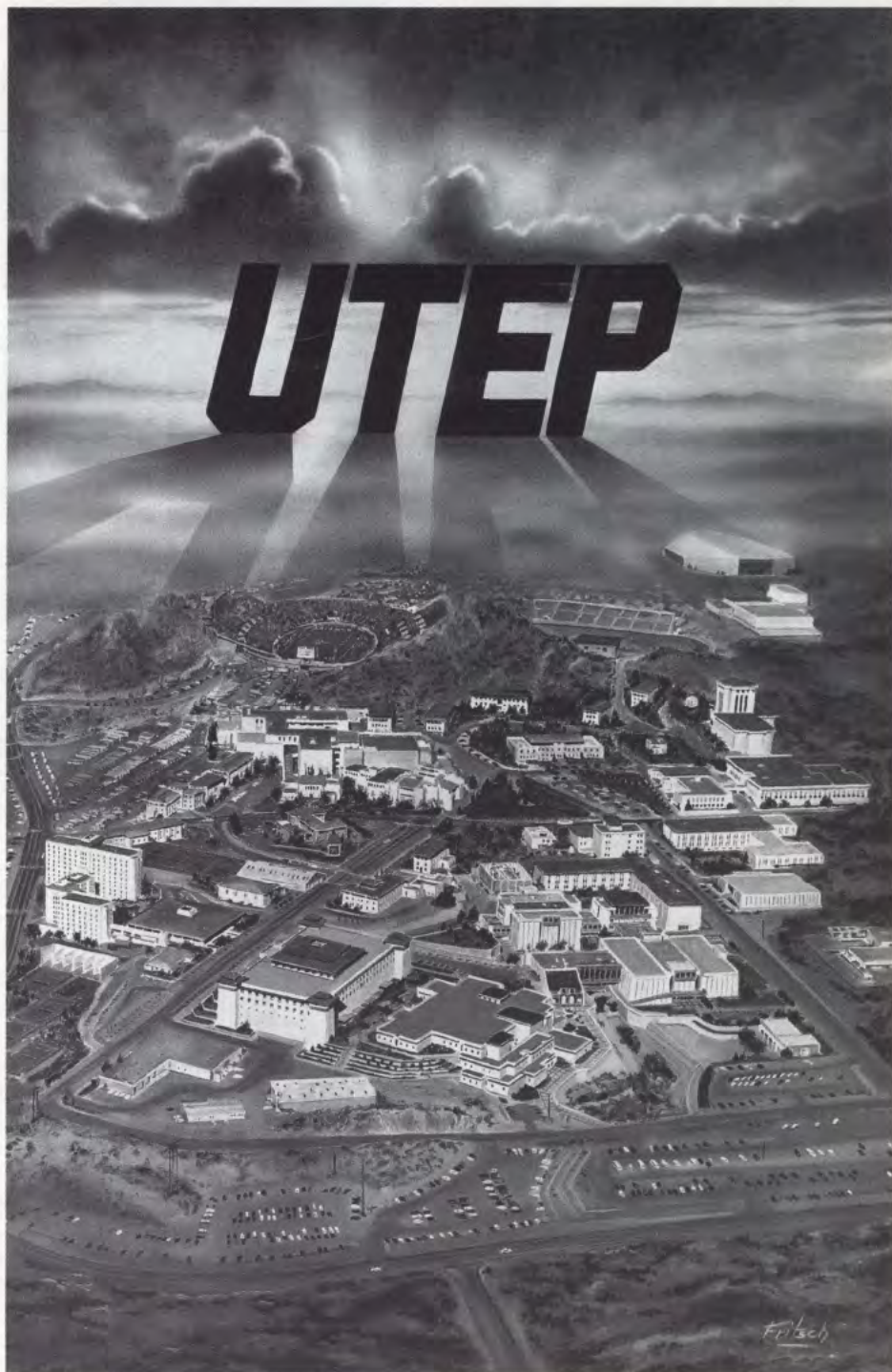
in student affairs all work to ensure that highly motivated and talented students will progress toward their desired educational and career goals.

U.T. El Paso students are not only more numerous this year, they are also increasingly well prepared. Two-thirds of our newly enrolled freshmen were ranked in the upper half of their high school graduating classes, and nearly 40% in the top quarter. During the past year, seven area high school valedictorians and 16 salutatorians chose to attend U.T. El

Paso, as did six National Merit Scholars and five New Mexico scholars.

The real measure of the quality of this university and its students is the achievement of our graduates, and it is here that U.T. El Paso can be especially proud. Recent graduates of U.T. El Paso are being recruited by the most selective graduate and professional schools — for example, three May 1989 graduates accepted scholarships to Harvard Law School, and

*(continued on page 20)*





## HISTORICAL MILESTONES IN UTEP HISTORY

- 1913:** Senate Bill No. 183, approved by Governor O.B. Colquitt on April 16, authorized the creation of "a state school of miners and metallurgy for the purpose of teaching the scientific knowledge of mining and metallurgy in the state of Texas, to the end that the mineral wealth, oil, etc., may be developed upon the state school lands of this state."
- 1914:** Classes started September 23 for 27 students on the campus that previously had been the El Paso Military Institute. Local business leaders put up the money to buy the site, just east of Fort Bliss, and give it to the state in order to start the mining school. The institutional head was a dean who served under the president of The University of Texas.
- 1915:** First issue of the student publication, *The Prospector*, came out in magazine format early in the year. It became a newspaper in 1919 and is still published twice weekly under that name.
- 1916:** Female students were allowed to enter the school. The first two coeds enrolled in the fall. In late October the Main Building, where most of the classes were held, was heavily damaged by fire. This emergency plus a military build-up at Fort Bliss led to the decision to relocate the School of Mines.
- 1917:** On April 24 the University of Texas Board of Regents, which was in charge of the school, approved a new site (the nucleus of the present one), again donated by local civic leaders. Construction began in June; in early November the first classrooms completed were opened to students. The original buildings were the Mill, no longer standing; the Power House, now part of Geology; Chemistry, now named Quinn Hall; Main, now Old Main; and Burges, the dormitory, now Graham Hall.
- 1918:** Formal opening of new buildings was held in April.
- 1919:** The Texas Legislature made the school a branch of The University of Texas; it became known as the College of Mines and Metallurgy. The Student Association was organized February 4.
- 1920:** A city-sponsored junior college, successor to an earlier operation utilizing Mines facilities, was opened in El Paso High School.
- 1924:** Women's Association of the College was organized.
- 1927:** El Paso Junior College closed and its liberal arts courses and faculty were moved to the College of Mines; enrollment rose from 136 in 1926 to 510 in 1927.
- 1931:** The Board of Regents changed the chief administrative officer from dean to president, with the College directly under that board.
- 1936:** The El Paso Centennial Museum was built on campus as a community project for Texas' 100th anniversary of independence.
- 1937:** Sun Bowl game was moved from El Paso High to Kidd Field, where a sign identified it as the site of the annual Sun Bowl game.
- 1938:** The estate of Frank B. Cotton, a wealthy Boston man who had died in 1907, was conveyed to the College of Mines.
- 1939:** Enrollment reached 1,044 — over a thousand for the first time.
- 1940:** The Master of Arts degree was approved by the Board of Regents as the first graduate degree.
- 1942:** Campus radio station WTCM, predecessor of KTEP, went on the air. The call letters became KVOF in 1947.
- 1947:** Returning servicemen and women brought enrollment over 2,000 for the first time.
- 1949:** On June 1, 1949, the name was changed from College of Mines to Texas Western College of The University of Texas.
- 1950:** KVOF became El Paso's first FM radio station.
- 1952:** Texas Western Press was established as the College's scholarly publishing arm.
- 1953:** The Schellenger Research Laboratories were established under the will of Mrs. Emma L. Schellenger as a memorial to her husband, Newton C. Schellenger, to promote research in electricity.
- 1961:** The first group in the nation to complete President John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps training left TWC to serve in Tanganyika. . . . John W. Kidd Memorial Seismic Observatory was established with alumni gifts.
- 1962:** Enrollment passed 5,000 for the first time . . . The Mission '73 Committee was charged with making recommendations for the future of the College.

HI-TECH . . . (from page 5)

"Through our high-tech research programs we're also building partnerships with industry and helping to strengthen our economic base.

"Research grants create jobs for students and members of the community."

UTEP's current list of accomplishments is just one part of a strategy that Dr. Natalicio hopes will grow to include research projects in nursing and allied health, social sciences and Chicano studies. With a predominantly Hispanic enrollment, she believes that UTEP has an obligation to create model programs for minority students.

"We've upped the ante for expectations in creating a competitive environment," says Dr. Natalicio. "That is what we owe our students. Our responsibility is to create the highest standards of quality for each of them. We want the rest of the world to recognize that a UTEP graduate is something special."

(continued on page 20)



## College of Business

### Administration: Accreditation

by Dale L. Walker

There are 1,300 colleges and business schools in the United States.

Only 244 of these have been accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), a non-profit organization recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as the sole accrediting agency for higher education degree programs in business administration and accounting.

Of the 244 accredited colleges and schools of business, only 47 have received AACSB accreditation that includes Bachelor's and Master's programs in both business administration and accounting.

As of April 18, 1989, the UTEP College of Business Administration is one of 47 achieving a distinction that no business college in New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana or Idaho has achieved, one that only six other business colleges in Texas have achieved.

The prestigious AACSB accreditation was the fruition of a six-year, six-goal program inaugurated by Business Dean Ronald W. Hasty: (1) to increase the quality of business faculty research, teaching and service; (2) to expand the business curriculum; (3) to raise academic standards for students; (4) to improve library holdings in business areas; (5) to expand computer facilities; and, (6) to increase external financial support for the College of Business Administration.

Dean Hasty called the accreditation "the recognition and the key enabling us to cultivate a national image."

Far more than a stamp of approval, the accreditation, says Associate Business Dean Elba Brown-Collier, "is a stamp of quality for our programs in faculty, teaching and research."

On the practical level, Deans Hasty and Brown-Collier, and Vice President for Academic Affairs John Bristol say, the accreditation will:

- \* Attract more business recruiters to UTEP and will make it easier for UTEP business graduates to find jobs;

- \* Enable UTEP to recruit and attract high-caliber faculty, and both undergraduate and graduate students;
- \* Attract more outside research funds.

A significant chapter in the six-year program toward attaining accreditation, Dean Hasty says, has been the creation of a College of Business Partnership Fund for Academic Excellence to seek the non-state financial support necessary to keep outstanding faculty and students "to attract and keep good faculty, as well as to endow professorships and chairs" in the College.

The dean reports that "Contributions [through the Partnership Fund] have reached \$2.3 million in the last four years; a change from only about \$2,000 a year. These donations provide the crucial impetus toward the margins of excellence we have achieved, and toward our potential."

Student reaction to the accreditation news has been practical, down-to-earth excitement:

"I'm ecstatic," said Misa Alexander, a junior business major from Houston. "Basically, I think it means my degree is going to be unchallenged anywhere."

Dean Ronald W. Hasty of the College of Business Administration.



**CBA & AACSB**



## The 2001 Commission "Challenges the Future"

by S. Gail Miller

When Dr. Diana Natalicio succeeded Dr. Haskell Monroe as president of The University of Texas at El Paso in the spring of 1988, a variety of plans was already under way to commemorate the University's 75th Diamond Jubilee. Nancy Hamilton's pictorial history is but one memorably elegant example of past images. The present is being celebrated in a variety of ways throughout the year, the most notable activities taking place during Homecoming Week on campus in October. Moving along the continuum from the past through the present, we know that Jubilees must take a look into the future.

All of us have our own methods of forecasting. Skeptics simply dismiss the efficacy of the idea as preposterous; dilettantes smile. A spark might appear in the pragmatist's gaze. The complacent amongst us hope the future will somehow be better than the past. Steering clear of newspaper horoscopes and clairvoyants, as well as the gamut of New Age thinking, many of us believe the future is best left to the mystics after all.

Everyone has asked, at one time or another, "What will I be doing in five, ten fifteen years' time?"

U.T. El Paso is no exception.

As spring turned to summer in 1988, Dr. Diana Natalicio formulated two statements, turned them into questions and began a process which has become known as U.T. El Paso: 2001.

Question number one was:

"What are the community's needs and aspirations for the year 2001?"

Question number two was:

"What is the university's likely role in meeting the challenges presented to it as a partner in the development of this region and its population?"

The community and the university mobilized their resources to "challenge the future" as Robert C. Heasley, the 1988 Outstanding Ex-Student, was named project chairman. Dr. Mimi Gladstein, professor of English,



and executive director of the 75th Anniversary celebration, agreed to coordinate the efforts of the planning group. Representatives of the community and members of the University's Strategic Planning Committee created six units — Economic Development, Community Development, Educational Opportunities, International Relations, Leadership and Image. The 86 committee members are still meeting at least once a month. Fifteen are university faculty; the other 71 comprise a diverse group from the El Paso-Cd. Juárez metropolitan area. The ratio of female to male is 1:4. U.T. El Paso: 2001's final report will be published in spring of 1990.

NOVA recently conducted an interview with Chairman Heasley on the progress of U.T. El Paso: 2001. Heasley's fifth-floor office windows face south; the small, round conference

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"Caution tells me this is not a time to indulge in the false comfort of elitist thinking. But, this *is* a time that requires innovations . . . so that the University can focus its resources on graduating excellent students, regardless of what they looked like when they entered the University."

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— Robert Heasley

**FOCUS: UTEP 2001**



table is covered with books, reports and charts. Family photographs appear at home on the crowded bookshelves lining the west wall from floor to ceiling. As the October evening sun illuminates the El Paso-Cd. Juárez haze, Heasley's tall, lanky frame moves easily in this comfortable space, settling quietly behind the large, plain office desk. Long, expressive fingers hover quickly over several piles of papers, moving one stack to the right, one to the left as the measured voice welcomes its visitor.

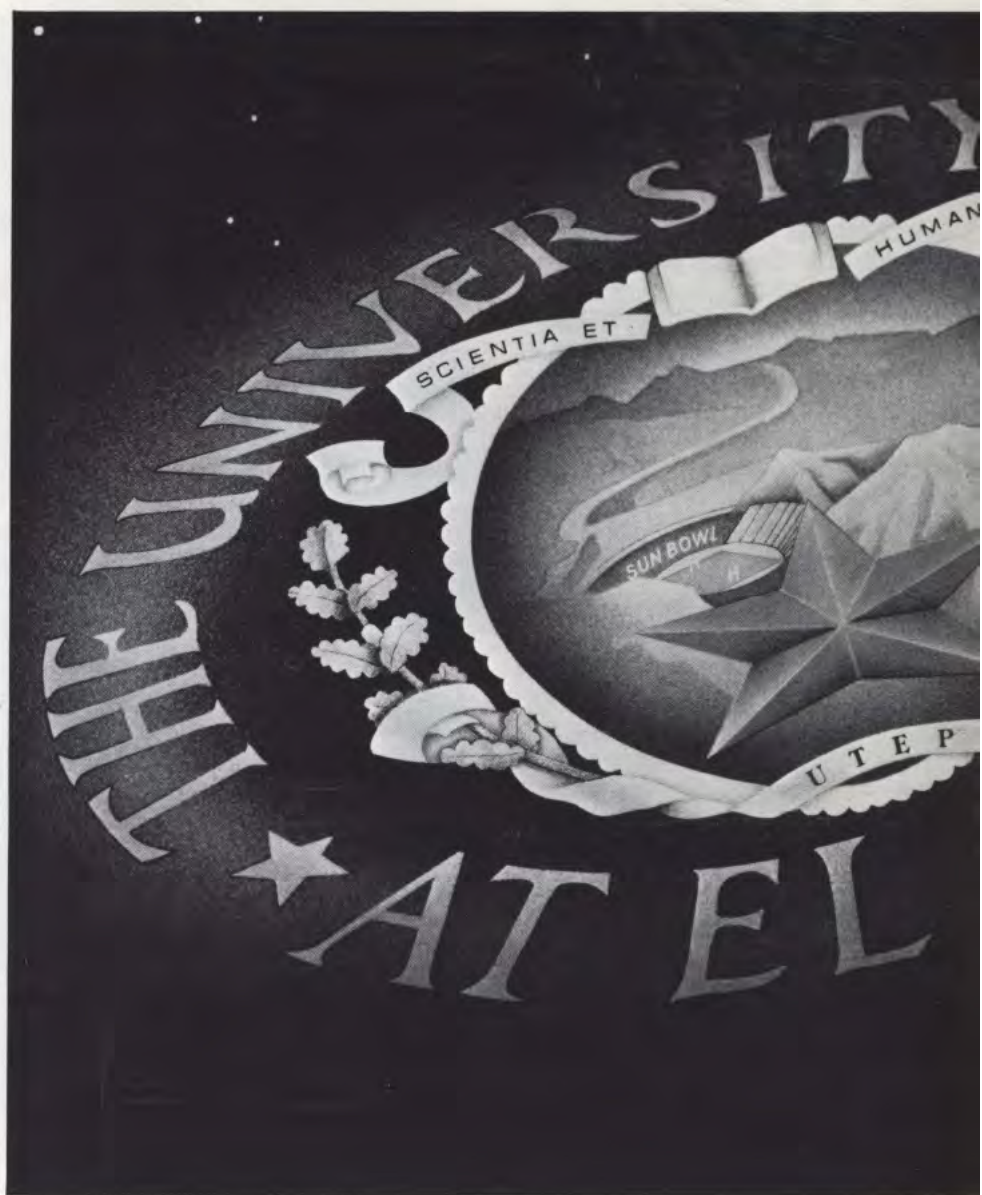
Robert C. Heasley has been consistently involved with his Alma Mater since graduation day in 1953. He has been a member of the search committees that chose the University's current president, as well as her predecessor. Heasley is a past president of the University's Development Board. The highly successful Alumni Fund for Excellence and the Matrix Society have been the most recent beneficiaries of Heasley's formidable fund-raising capabilities. The College of Business Administration awarded Heasley its Business Leadership and Achievement Award in 1976 and its Gold Nugget in 1984.

In the community, he has chaired the El Paso International Airport Board, and the boards of the El Paso YMCA, the Chamber of Commerce, Sierra Medical Center and the First Republic Bank of El Paso.

Choosing a career in life insurance after completing his military commitment, he has been Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.'s general agent in El Paso since 1965. Heasley became a Chartered Life Underwriter in 1966, and a Chartered Financial Consultant in 1983. Named Man of the Year in 1976 by the El Paso Association of Life Underwriters, he has also served as that organization's president.

**Q.** How does this commission differ from previous U.T. El Paso efforts of this nature?

**A.** Well, Mission '73 studied the University's history with special emphasis on its internal structure. Consequently, the University changed its name from Texas Western College to The University of Texas at El Paso and the Board of Regents, the chancellor, and the staff members of the Chancellor's office began to recognize UTEP as a principal component of The University of Texas System. A major overhaul of the institution's organizational structure was recom-



mended and a President's Advisory Council, appointed by the president and composed of citizens of the community, was formed. In retrospect, Mission '73 was a huge success — UTEP is a much stronger and more mature institution than it was 25 years ago.

U.T. El Paso: 2001, however, has a different goal. It looks from the inside out, towards the community. In effect, President Natalicio has said, "Here we are, now tell us what *you* believe we ought to do." This challenge to the community opens the door to a process through which a diverse collection of individuals gets the chance to say, "Hey, you people up there on the hill, we think you should do this . . . and that . . ."

**Q.** How has the community responded to this challenge?

**A.** It's been awesome, particularly in terms of the enthusiasm of the committee members. Every person we invited to participate, accepted, and the majority of these committees have been, and still are, meeting more than once a month. The sacrifices some have made to attend the meetings is quite something — imagine what time the Cd. Juárez participants have to get up in the morning to be at the University for a 7 a.m. meeting.

**Q.** What has your role as chairman encompassed?

**A.** Because I am aware of the generally high interest the community has in its university, my role has been that of facilitator. First, we had the University's request, coming to the community and asking for a response. This has taken a variety of





Illustration by John M. Downey

forms as the University and the community have established a dialog. Committee members are aware that U.T. El Paso has developed over the years as a nontraditional university. They are mindful of its unique geographical and cultural setting. And they see this commission as a clear opportunity to project the role their University should play as it faces the opportunities and problems of the region in 2001.

The structure of the committees really helps the process. Committee chairs are community members chosen for their proven ability and commitment to the University. Vice chairs are faculty members dedicated to this institution's excellence. I think it's going to be an interesting and fun adventure.

**Q.** Can you share with us what you have learned so far?

**A.** The community sometimes views the University as an ivory tower where the intelligentsia resides; a place where guru-like people make weighty decisions about other peoples' minds without dirtying their hands in the every day world. But the community people in these groups have learned that the University people don't want to sit up here on the hill pondering the number of angels that can fit on the head of a pin. The University wants to get involved with the community's infrastructure needs, its water problems, its transportation problems.

The El Paso-Cd. Juárez metropolitan area seems big enough to avoid the clannishness of a small-town atmosphere but small enough to overcome the impersonality of a huge metropolis. This comes across vividly in the caring spirit the community has for UTEP. They feel this is *their* university.

**Q.** How can excellence be achieved while the University System is faced with budget constraints?

**A.** We have to face the realities of the modern university. When I went to college in the early '50s, I attended as part of an educational process. Today's students now see the attainment of a degree as a means to getting a job. Additionally, universities have become agents of integration. Over the years, the preparedness of incoming students for college work has changed. So the fundamental characteristics of today's student body barely resemble those of 25 years ago. This state of affairs is seen by many as a weakness, but of course it's not. It's just different and requires a different response.

I think the level of excellence in a rapidly changing world is best gauged by the ability of an institution to respond effectively to its everyday realities. Therefore it's counter-productive to think of excellence in terms of limiting access. The days of searching for a small number of incoming students who've scored high on nationally standardized tests and allocating a high percentage of the University's resources to their improvement are long gone.

One solution would be to dramatically expand programs at the master's and PhD levels. Such a course would probably attract a larger number of

post-graduate out-of-town and out-of-state students. It would also consume a huge amount of the University's resources, both public and private. And while it is an admirable and also necessary goal to improve these programs, our basic challenge is to demonstrate excellence *and* cope effectively with an open admissions policy.

Those who feel this is an impossible task are, quite simply, refusing to face present-day realities. We are not, after all, in Minnesota. We are smack in the middle of the U.S.'s southernmost eastwest border. The problems facing our multicultural region should be viewed as an exciting and positive opportunity to set standards of excellence for the largest minority-majority university in the U.S.

Caution tells me this is not a time to indulge in the false comfort of elitist thinking. But, this *is* a time that requires innovation . . . so that the University can focus its resources on graduating excellent students, regardless of what they looked like when they entered the University. Our committees enthusiastically and earnestly explored ways to reflect these realities.

#### COMMITTEES: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Joseph Friedkin, chair; Dr. Santiago Ibarreche, vice chair; Ing. Joaquin Bustamante, Virginia Campbell, Leni Gonzalez, Robert Gilbert, Mark Miles, William Morrow, Herbert Ortega, John J. Scanlon, Jr., Don Shuffstall, Alejandrina Drew Shunia, members.

Friedkin: "Our assignment was to analyze the opportunities for development in the international area and to explore ways the University could support and promote our findings.

"We consulted many professionals, in structured presentations and in informal settings, throughout the El Paso-Cd. Juárez area. 'International relations' covers a number of subjects, so following our collection of data, we analyzed the trends that had surfaced. Although it shouldn't have come as a surprise to me, I had no idea how big and influential the maquilas are to our community. Conceivably, the University can play an important role by educating professionals who will participate in this expansion."



“This challenge to the community opens the door to a process through which a diverse collection of individuals gets a chance to say, ‘Hey, you people up there on the hill, we think you should do this . . . and that. . .’”



President Diana Natalicio, Bob Hoy and Chairman Heasley confer at a 2001 Commission meeting.

#### LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Cheryl McCown, chair; Dr. Jon Amastae, vice chair; David Carrasco, Homero Galicia, Mario Griffin, Steve Tredennick, Lupe Rivera-Eggemeyer, Don Williams, Alice Davis, Mary Haynes, Hector Holguin, members.

McCown: “When Dr. Natalicio first asked me to participate, I thought it was a wonderful plan. I was particularly glad that a leadership statement had been included because I believe the concept of leadership is as important as the academic side of an individual’s education.

“I think we pretty much decided that leaders appear in different forms: business leaders, social leaders, educational leaders, etc. Our committee was largely made up of recognized community leaders who represented other groups in the community that attempt to set the leadership tone over a broad spectrum.”

#### EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Cookie Mapula, chair; Dr. Robert Webking, vice chair; Wilson Knapp, Luis Cortes, Evelyn Bell, John Fuller, Ricardo Rios, Rosa Guerrero, Rene Nunez, Jim Utterback, Roberto Reyes, Dr. Rey Elizondo, Sue Shook, Beto Lopez, Dr. Mimi R. Gladstein, Robert C. Heasley, members.

Mapula: “Rather than reinvent the wheel, I chose people in education and the arts who are out there in the

trenches already. I am very pleased by the commitment and hard work of my committee. All were attentive to our task. They listened and asked questions. They did their homework and brought in their reports on time. I feel we were a comfortable but energetic group.”

#### IMAGE

Julian Bernat, chair; Dr. Steve Stafford, vice chair; Dr. Ken Beasley, Pat Wieland, Dr. Robert Foster, Larry Trejo, Royal Ferguson, Bob Hoy, Albert Schwartz, Martini DeGroat, Xavier Banales, Ann Enriquez, Maj. Gen. Edward Greer, Col. Tommy Smith, members.

Bernat: “I’m always pleased to help the University. We had a great committee, full of enthusiasm and varied perceptions. People’s image of the University seems to depend on what individuals read and how much they’ve traveled. Many of the participants asked for a copy of our final report and expressed the hope that this type of interaction between the community and the University would continue.”

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Jim Phillips, chair; Dr. Don Michie, vice chair; Debbie Kastrin, Don Henderson, David Wiggs, Charles Cranford, Robert Navarro, Aaron Wechter, Eugenio Villarreal, Guillermo Ochoa, Col. Tommy

Smith, Judy Crumley, Dr. J. P. Hsu, members.

Phillips: “It was soon evident that one couldn’t separate economic development from leadership even with a crowbar, so our committee experienced some cross pollination from other committees. The major economic growth areas we were able to identify were: the maquiladora industry, the defense industry, tourism and retirement.”

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Nestor A. Valencia, chair; Dr. Charles Fensch, vice chair; Jesse Acosta, Nadine Prestwood, Tony Conde, Tom Cardenas, Judith M. Price, Dr. Laurance Nickey, Jack Hammond, Dr. Roberto Villarreal, Dr. Barbara Prater, Dr. Dorothy Corona, Susan H. Hatch, Adair Margo, James Farah, Dr. Howard Daudistel, Ivette Segovia, Dr. Dennis Bixler-Marquez, Eduardo Diaz, Brig. Gen. Jay M. Gardner, members.

Valencia: “The U.T. El Paso: 2001 project represents a joint University effort which provides intelligent, essential forethought about the future of U.T. El Paso and its responsibility to the El Paso-Cd. Juárez region. The important element in the process is that the University will have a systematic plan for future action because the community input was from professional, informed, competent people.”



## DIAMOND JUBILEE EVENTS

1987

**November 3** — First meeting of U.T. El Paso 75th Anniversary Committee, chaired by Trudy Dawson, charged with generating ideas for the celebration.

1988

**March 22** — Congratulatory letter received from Governor William P. Clements, Jr., recognizing the 75th anniversary of the signing of Senate Bill 183 by Governor William Colquitt creating the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy.

**April 11** — Dedication of the Wall of Honor on the third floor of the University Library, honoring outstanding faculty and staff members.

**April 13** — Opening celebration of the 75th anniversary at Convocation with an address by Lieutenant Governor William P. Hobby. The printed program included a copy of Senate Bill 183.

**June 10** — Planning retreat for U. T. El Paso 2001, chaired by Robert Heasley.

**July** — Designation of Mimi R. Gladstein as executive director of the Diamond Jubilee.

**September** — Opening of the Diamond Jubilee office in the Administration Building.

Subcommittees named for the 75th Anniversary Committee. Their chairs are Hughes Butterworth, Commemorate the Past; Luis Lujan, Celebrate the Present; and Winona McKay and Pat Wieland, Challenge the Future.

Heritage Commission gift of a Diamond Jubilee banner to the University's academic regalia.

**October** — Publication of *UTEP: A Pictorial History of The University of Texas at El Paso* by Nancy Hamilton, an Alumni Association/Texas Western Press project.

1989

**January 24** — Orientation retreat on campus for members of U.T. El Paso 2001 Commission, including visits to selected academic and research programs.

**February 22-24** — Presentations by Michael Aris, Oxford professor and former tutor to the royal family in Bhutan, on Bhutanese architecture.

**February** — Publication of booklet, "Shangri-La on the Border" about the campus's Bhutanese architecture.

**March** — Salute to UTEP's Diamond Jubilee by El Paso

Symphony Orchestra with display of Heritage Commission memorabilia in Civic Center Theatre.

**April 6** — Meeting of Board of Regents of The University of Texas System at U.T. El Paso to commemorate the establishment of the institution by the University of Texas Board of Regents in April 1914.

Dedication of Texas Historical Marker at University and Hawthorne with Regents and Chancellor Hans Mark participating.

Adoption by the Texas Legislature of Senate Concurrent Resolution 87, sponsored by Senator Tati Santiesteban, honoring the University on its 75th anniversary.

**April 9** — Recital by Pedro Cortinas, U.T. El Paso alumnus and internationally known concert violinist.

**April** — Diamond Jubilee the focus of the Chamber of Commerce's *El Paso Magazine*.

Televising of "U.T. El Paso's Diamond Jubilee," produced by KVIA-TV and narrated by Leon Metz; subsequently shown on KCOS-TV.

**May 2** — Entry into *Congressional Record* by Rep. Ron Coleman of Dr. W. H. Timmons' remarks at the historical marker dedication.

**June 31 - July 3** — Participation of U. T. El Paso in the El Paso Street Festival, where Goldiggers introduced the Jubilee song, "Shine On," by Marina Lee and Joe Cueto.

**August** — Salute to UTEP's 75th anniversary and to Texas Western Press by Waldenbooks at three El Paso locations.

**September 2** — Reunion of 95 band and Goldiggers alumni

who performed at the season's first home football game in the Sun Bowl.

**September 11** — Diamond Jubilee Convocation, commemorating the opening of the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy to 27 students in September, 1914. Special guests represented government and higher education of the United States and Mexico.

**September 28** — Reception at Hoover House honoring U. T. El Paso 2001 Commission participants.

**September 30** — Co-sponsorship of Texas Jazz Festival 1989 at Shawver Park, featuring Argentine saxophonist Gato Barbieri, by the Student Programs Office in conjunction with Hispanic Heritage celebration.

**October 1** — First in a series of ads in the *El Paso Times* Sunday editions recognizing achievements of UTEP faculty, staff and alumni.

**October 8** — Presentation by Jaime Escalante, nationally recognized math teacher, to a capacity audience in Magoffin Auditorium, sponsored by Student Programs Office for Hispanic Heritage celebration.

**October 9-14** — Diamond Jubilee Homecoming celebration with all former Outstanding Ex-Students recognized at a banquet at the El Paso Country Club, special reunion of Golden Grads of 1937, 1938 and 1939, and various events hosted by colleges and departments.

Week-long series of Diamond Jubilee articles in the *El Paso Herald-Post*.

**October** — First committee reports from U. T. El Paso 2001 Commission.

**November 7** — Rededication of Memorial Triangle honoring veterans who attended

UTEP, including those of Viet Nam remembered on a new plaque, as part of National Veterans Day observance.

**November 8** — First "Jubilee Gem" awards presented at Administrative Forum.

**November 9-11** — Preparation of a sand *mandala* by Tibetan Buddhist monk Lobsang Samten in the Union and lectures on Tibetan culture on campus.

**November 12** — National touring company production of "Pirates of Penzance" in Magoffin Auditorium, presented by Student Programs Office.

**November 13-14** — Presentation of his most recent book and research materials to Library Special Collections by Dr. Mario Garcia, UTEP alumnus and nationally recognized historian.

**November 14** — "Spirit of the Big Bend" exhibit at Centennial Museum by photographer Jim Bones.

**December 1-2** — William Welsh, former deputy librarian of Congress, speaker for fifth anniversary celebration of UTEP Library building.

1990

**January/February** — Performances of "Diamonds," musical, by Union Dinner Theatre.

**February 24** — "Fan Favorites" half-time presentation at UTEP-Hawaii basketball game featuring players from each decade selected by fans.

**March** — Women's History Month exhibits at Centennial Museum including "Texas Women: A Celebration of History" and work of Celia Munoz, UTEP alumna.

**April 24** — Student Programs Office presentation of Bella Lewitsky Dance Company.

**April/May** — Exhibit of Apache, Navajo, Rio Grande Pueblo and Hopi paintings, "When the Rainbow Touches Down," Centennial Museum.

**Spring** — Centennial Museum Courtyard Project, an opportunity for alumni and friends of the University to purchase bricks, inscribed with their names, to be laid at the Museum's main entrance.

**May** — Jubilee production of "Westside Story" by the Music and Theatre Arts Departments.

Release of Jubilee balloons by first-grade students from El Paso area elementary schools, identified as prospective UTEP students of the Class of 2001.

(continued on page 20)





# WHEN THEY WERE BUILT

- 1917:** Old Main (originally Main Building)
- 1917:** Geology (section originally called Power House became part of this building; in past years also called Engineering)
- 1917:** Graham Hall (originally Burges Hall, later Education) Named for John F. Graham, who taught mining and metallurgy from 1925-55, was the first professor emeritus in 1955, died in 1962.
- 1917:** Quinn Hall (originally Chemistry, later Geology, Old Geology) Named for Howard E. Quinn, geology professor from 1924-65, professor emeritus, died 1976.
- 1920:** Vowell Hall (originally Kelly, later Mass Communication and Old Kelly) Named for the late Jack Vowell, Sr., football and basketball coach in the early 20s, community leader.
- 1920:** Special Projects Center (originally home of Dean and Mrs. S. H. Worrell, later of Dean and Mrs. John W. Kidd, then of Business Manager A.A. Smith and family)
- 1927:** Seamon Hall Named for Franklin H. Seamon, professor of chemistry from 1915-41.
- 1930:** Speech, Hearing and Language Disorders Center (originally a private home; acquired in 1971 with Sigma Alpha Epsilon lodge next door, built in 1954)
- 1930:** Kidd Field (originally used for football including Sun Bowl games; in recent years home of the track team) Named for John W. Kidd, dean of the College of Mines from 1923-27, faculty member from 1914-41.
- 1933:** Holliday Hall (originally basketball gym and assembly hall; later used for offices, then gymnastics) Named for Robert L. Holliday, El Paso attorney who served on the University of Texas Board of Regents, 1927-33.
- 1936:** El Paso Centennial Museum Named for the Texas Centennial; this building was a local community project for that observance.
- 1937:** Worrell Hall (originally men's dormitory, later offices and classrooms) Named for Stephen Howard Worrell, first dean of the institution from 1914-23 and professor of mining and metallurgy.
- 1937:** Benedict Hall (originally women's dormitory, later offices and classrooms) Named for Harry Yandell Benedict, president of the University of Texas from 1927-37.
- 1938:** Geological Sciences Building (originally Library/Administration Building; major addition in 1968 changed appearance)
- 1941:** Alumni and Development Building (originally Zeta Tau Alpha lodge; acquired in 1969 as Administration Annex)
- 1947:** Cotton Memorial Building Named for Frank B. Cotton (1844-1907) whose estate in 1938 turned over land holdings and funds to the College of Mines.
- 1947:** Hudspeth Hall (originally dormitory) Named for Claude B. Hudspeth, state senator who was instrumental in creating the School of Mines in 1913.
- 1948:** Bell Hall (originally women's dormitory and dining hall; now Computer Center and offices) Named for Elizabeth Merrill Bell (1846-1928) for her contributions to development of the College.

Old Main, opened in 1916, is the prototype of pure Bhutanese architecture.





- 1948:** Union Building (originally Student Union; major additions in 1969 and 1979)
- 1948:** Swimming Pool (enclosed in 1975)
- 1950:** Solar House (originally Phi Kappa Tau lodge, acquired in 1969)
- 1951:** Student Health Center (originally duplex for Physical Plant personnel; renovated in 1975)
- 1951:** Magoffin Auditorium Named for Joseph Magoffin, pioneer El Paso mayor and civic leader, son of James Wiley Magoffin, trader.
- 1951:** Psychology (originally Science, later Biology)
- 1951:** Women's Gym
- 1951:** Miners Hall (originally dormitory; now offices and classrooms)
- 1956:** Administration Building (major addition 1979)
- 1958:** Campus Police (originally a private home; acquired in 1972)
- 1958:** Brumbelow Building (originally Globe Universal Sciences — GUS — Building; purchased in 1974 for Intercollegiate Athletics offices) Named for Mike Brumbelow, athletic director 1950-59 and head football coach 1950-56.
- 1959:** News Service Building (originally Wesley Foundation Center; acquired 1972 for Personnel Center; change made this year to Day Care Center)
- 1960:** Print Shop (originally Physical Plant)
- 1961:** Kidd Seismic Observatory Named for John W. Kidd (see Kidd Field).
- 1961:** Memorial Gym
- 1961:** Liberal Arts Building
- 1963:** Sun Bowl (major addition 1981)
- 1963:** Burges Hall (residence hall) Named for Richard Burges, state representative instrumental in creation of School of Mines in 1913.
- 1965:** UTEP Village student apartments on Oregon Street
- 1967:** Physical Science Building
- 1970:** University Dining Commons
- 1970:** Barry Hall (residence hall) Named for John G. Barry, first president of the College of Mines, 1931-34.
- 1970:** Kelly Hall (residence hall) Named for C. E. Kelly, member of the Board of Regents, 1917-23, and father of long-time faculty member Mary Kelly Quinn.
- 1970:** Central Energy Plant
- 1971:** Education Building
- 1972:** College of Nursing and Allied Health Building (acquired 1976)
- 1974:** Fox Fine Arts Center Named for Josephine Clardy Fox, El Paso patroness of the arts, who left her estate to the University.
- 1974:** Ross Moore Building (Originally Athletic Training Facility) Named for Ross Moore, associated with the University for 41 years as student, coach, teacher and trainer; Outstanding Ex in 1975.
- 1976:** Engineering-Science Complex (buildings: Engineering, Biological Sciences, Metallurgical Engineering, Classroom)
- 1977:** Special Events Center
- 1977:** Satellite Energy Plant
- 1977:** University Ticket Center (originally a service station; acquired 1977, renovated 1978)
- 1978:** Academic Services Center (originally Library Annex)
- 1981:** Military Science Building
- 1983:** College of Business Administration Building
- 1984:** University Library
- 1988:** Physical Plant Complex

The Library, opened in 1984, purest of the modern Bhutanese — designed buildings at UT El Paso.





others received National Science Foundation, GEM, Ford Foundation and other prestigious post-graduate scholarships. These recent graduates continue a proud tradition of outstanding achievements by our alumni begun so hopefully with the establishment in 1914 of the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy.

The excitement of a new school year relates not only to a resumption in activity, but also to the new dreams and hopes that emerge as faculty, staff and students come together once again to renew their quest for knowledge. This excitement is particularly great at U.T. El Paso because so many students, an estimated 80%, are the first in their families to attend college. The students' desire to develop their talents to become productive members of society and the faculty and staff's recognition of their role in fostering that development have contributed to the growing distinction and visibility U.T. El Paso has gained through the shining success of its graduates.

One of the most important and lasting facets of the celebration of U.T. El Paso's Diamond Jubilee will be the report of the U.T. El Paso 2001 Commission, chaired by our Outstanding Ex-Student Bob Heasley, which will chart the University's future directions as we endeavor to respond to the needs of the Far West-Texas/Northern Mexico/Southern New Mexico region into the 21st century. As we contemplate the University's future within the context of our distinguished 75-year past, we can confidently say, "SHINE ON, UTEP, SHINE ON!"

#### JUBILEE . . . (from page 17)

##### Ongoing projects:

Publication of U. T. El Paso 2001 Commission report.  
Heritage Commission collection of UTEP memorabilia, with two portable cases available for display.

Civic meetings on campus with faculty/staff speakers available. Diamond Jubilee Cookbook prepared by the University Secretarial Alliance.

Walking tour brochure for visitors and new students.

Oral History of UTEP, collection of interviews with people associated with the University, edited by Charles Martin and Becky Craver.

#### MILESTONES . . . (from page 11)

- 1963:** The 30,000-seat Sun Bowl, financed by a county bond issue, opened September 21 when the Miners defeated North Texas State 34-7. The first Sun Bowl game was played there between Oregon and SMU on December 31. In 1982 the UT System Board of Regents added 22,000 seats. To date, the county's investment was \$1.5 million, the University's \$7.8 million. . . . Bureau of Business and Economic Research was established.
- 1964:** Texas Western's Golden Jubilee was celebrated at a series of events in May.
- 1965:** The Lloyd A. Nelson Chair in Geological Sciences became the first endowed professorship.
- 1966:** The Texas Western Miners defeated Kentucky 72-65 to win the NCAA men's basketball championship.
- 1967:** In March the name was changed to The University of Texas at El Paso . . . The School of Arts and Sciences was divided into the School of Business, School of Education, School of Science, and School of Liberal Arts, with the School of Engineering continuing and the Graduate Division termed the Graduate School.
- 1968:** Enrollment topped 10,000 for the first time.
- 1970:** Josephine Clardy Fox, an El Pasoan, left \$3 million and art works to the University.
- 1974:** Schools were redesignated as Colleges except for the Graduate School.
- 1976:** When The University of Texas Nursing School System was dissolved, the local component became the UTEP College of Nursing. The designation "and Allied Health" was added in 1980.
- 1977:** Record high enrollment was 15,836.
- 1978:** Public television station KCOS-TV began broadcasting from leased facilities on campus.
- 1979:** First doctoral degree in Geological Sciences was awarded.
- 1980:** Excellence Fund gifts passed the \$1 million mark, a figure that was doubled in 1982.
- 1983:** Total degrees awarded since 1914: 37,808.
- 1984:** New University Library opened, largest building on campus, with a collection of more than a million items. . . . UTEP led the nation in producing Hispanic engineering graduates — 84 of them — according to the National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering, Inc.
- 1986:** University-related expenditures in El Paso County totalled \$70.7 million and created \$154.1 million in local business volume (1.5% of all business volume in El Paso). Students spent \$50.2 million and faculty/staff spent \$14.9 million in direct local expenditures. The University employed 1,768 individuals, with another 7,820 jobs associated with university-related business volume.
- 1988:** The U.T. El Paso: 2001 Committee was charged with making recommendations on future planning for the University . . . The National Science Foundation awarded UTEP a \$5 million research grant, the largest in the institution's history, for the Minority Research Center of Excellence. A later NSF grant of \$4.6 million was designated for encouraging Hispanics to pursue careers in science and engineering . . . Activities began for the celebration continuing in 1989-90 of the University's 75th anniversary, the Diamond Jubilee.
- 1989:** Approval was given for a second doctoral program, that in Electrical Engineering.



**NOVA . . .** (from inside front cover)

\* Experimenting with a bimonthly-with-ads format in 1983-84. It didn't work out but it was worth a try and most readers seemed to agree.

\* Changing the name to *Nova Quarterly* in June, 1987.

\* Changing the overall graphics design in 1979, 1987 and 1989.

Among the things that got the most positive response:

\* Top of the list, in 100 issues, is Tom Moore's "Archie" cover (March: 1989). We were lucky to have the foresight to print extras. We're still getting requests for it.

\* Our "Things Aren't Working" ecological insert (Spring 1970) and "Lamaseries on the Hill" architecture history insert (Aug.-October, 1971).

\* Our September cover stories on Outstanding Exes, a *Nova* tradition that began in 1966. Nancy Hamilton has written most of these stories.

\* The story by Pat Ellis Taylor on the making of the most execrable movie ever made in El Paso, "Manos, the Hands of Fate" (December, 1980); the story on George Orwell (April, 1984); Jeff Berry's "Typhoon in the South China Sea" (June, 1985); the story by Sam Vandiver on the 1952 smuggled alligator incident (March, 1973); Nancy Hamilton's story on matador David Renk (September 1980).

*Russell Bank's photo of the bleached earless lizard from a December, 1978 NOVA article on the UTEP Biological Sciences Department's research at White Sands National Monument.*



### ***NOVA Quarterly***

Some statistics, 1965-89

**Editors:** M. Douglas Early (1965-66), Dale L. Walker (1966-89).

**Assistant/Associate Editors:** Jeanette Smith Bridler, Nancy Hamilton.

**Photographers:** Lee Cain, John Trollinger, Hans Otto, Peter Ashkenaz, David Leibson, Russell Banks, Chad Puerling, Laura Trejo.

**Graphics Artists:** Bassel Wolfe, Vicki Trego-Hill, Kathleen Rogers, Rebecca Quinones-Avila, Bobby Daniels.

**Total magazine pages** (100 issues): 2,066

**Total number of articles:** 625\*

**Total number of contributing**

**writers:** 210

**Total number of illustrations:** 2,680

**Total number of interview articles:**

18 (Presidents Joseph M. Ray, Joseph R. Smiley, Arleigh B. Templeton, Haskell Monroe and Diana Natalicio; Business Vice President William Erskine; Profs. Harold Harding, C. Sharp Cook, C.L. Sonnichsen, Jon Manchip White, Ricardo Aguilar, Z. Anthony Kruszewski; Dean of Students Jimmy Walker; Student Association President Jim Phelan; UT System Chancellor Charles LeMaistre; Librarian Baxter Polk; terrorism expert and visiting writing instructor Malcolm McConnell; military historian S.L.A. Marshall.)

\* Not including 22 poems, two short stories and 1 short play.

\* The cover picture, of Hector Holguin (September, 1982); that of Concordia Cemetery (November, 1983); Russell Banks's memorable photo of the bleached earless lizard at White Sands (December, 1978); the full-page photo (also by Russ Banks) of Krista Lutz's face (June, 1982).

\* Our periodic stories on UTEP's Bhutanese architecture.

\* The small, funny, nostalgic stories by alumni about the good old days of Mines and Texas Western College.

\* Anything by or about C.L. Sonnichsen.

Editing this magazine — and working with all those talented writers, photographers and graphics artists — has been a great privilege and the best job, bar none, on campus.



# 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Diamond Jubilee Commemorative Patio Project

The University of Texas at El Paso announces a major commemorative project for the Diamond Jubilee year. Through the coming months of the Jubilee year, students, faculty, staff, alumni and friends of the University will have the opportunity to purchase commemorative paving bricks inscribed with their names or the names of friends and loved ones. The bricks will be utilized to form a patio at the main entry of the Centennial Museum, and thus will become a permanent memorial to those whose names are inscribed on each brick as well as create a monument to the University's 75th anniversary. The minimum donation for each inscribed brick will be \$75.

Funds generated by this project will go to construct an outdoor educational complex on the Museum grounds. The complex will consist of a landscaped facility for classes and lectures, and will feature specimens of living native plants of ecological, economic, and ethnobotanic significance.

For further information, contact the Diamond Jubilee office at 747-5775, The Centennial Museum at 747-5565 or the Development office at 747-5533.

Contributions may be sent to:  
Jubilee Commemorative Patio Project  
Development Office  
The University of Texas at El Paso  
El Paso, Texas 79968-0524.


12 characters per line, two lines maximum (space counts as letter) please print.

Make checks payable to The University of Texas at El Paso



**John William “Cap” Kidd,  
Dean, 1923-27**

by James M. Day

Page three of the May 1, 1923, *Prospector* carried a headline which read: “Notes Where Notice Is Done.”

The article following was short:

Following the late denunciation of students for not taking notes in the class room, the following list of headings have been submitted for notes in Cap’s Thermo, Hydraulics and Electricity: municipal finance, A. & M. Memoirs, Oklahoma Pointers, Elephant Butte Projections, Schenectady Side-lights; Dormitory Sanitation; College Station Come-Backs.

The outline shows that the student was well acquainted with his subject, John William “Cap” Kidd. A kind of love-hate relationship existed between this man and his students from the time he stepped on campus of the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy in late September, 1914, until he died in late December 1941. Only one of the headings above refers to the Mines campus (Dormitory Sanitation). All the others referred to his background.

Dean Stephen Worrell had a lot of patience in looking for a professor of engineering before he found Kidd. Actually, Worrell had already hired W.F. Allison for the job in May, but Allison found a position in Washington and reneged. Then Worrell had another man, unnamed, who had good references, but was employed permanently in a mining camp in New Mexico. This “second choice” declined the offer. Worrell kept looking and found Cap Kidd in his own back yard. Worrell hired Kidd on September 22 and the Regents confirmed him on October 27. He was thirty-four years of age.

Born in Atkins, Arkansas, on December 11, 1880, John William Kidd took his Bachelor of Science degree from Oklahoma A&M in 1904. After being superintendent of Light and Water Works in Pawnee, Oklahoma, and doing testing for General Electric in Schenectady, New York, he



became an instructor of Electrical Engineering at Texas A&M in 1906. While there he took a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree and became a professor of physics until 1912. Then he had to seek a healthier climate, so he worked as an engineer

on the Elephant Butte Dam project for a year before taking a job with the City of El Paso engineering department. He was there when he applied to become professor of engineering at the Texas School of Mines.

**PORTRAIT OF A LEGEND**



“Cap says that only two languages are necessary, English and Profane.”

—1920s *Prospector*



Dean Worrell managed the affairs of the College for those first years, but Kidd made an immediate impact by taking charge of athletics in addition to his teaching duties. They survived the fire of October 29, 1916, and moved the campus to its present site. In 1919 the State School of Mines became the Department of Mines and Metallurgy of The University of Texas. The next year it became the College of Mines and Metallurgy. It had to comply with all rules and regulations of The University of Texas. Even decisions concerning individual admission of students were made by the registrar at Austin.

The tedium of this sort of control and a new job opportunity took their toll on Dean Worrell. In September, 1922, he was weary and a little angry when he wrote Registrar E.J. Mathews concerning the requirements for mathematics credits for entering students. The University of Texas required more credits for entry than were provided by the preparation at El Paso High School, so students from the high school could enter the University of Arizona or Southern California, but not the College of Mines. Local students were lost. Worrell's frustration increased to the point that he asked for a leave of absence on October 19. President R.E. Vinson received the letter on October 24 in time to submit it to the Regents, who acted promptly. They granted Worrell's request, appointed John William Kidd as acting dean, and authorized that a replacement be employed for Worrell's classes.

Worrell never returned to work at the school he helped found.



Three spiffy Miner collegians and their Model T. The Main Building in background, Chemistry (now Quinn Hall) at left.

That January also brought rumors in El Paso that Dr. Frank H.H. Roberts, president of the El Paso Junior College, would be appointed as dean. On January 9, just prior to the Regents meeting in El Paso, petitions were circulated around town stating that Roberts was not qualified to act as dean and that “a man of technical skill and training and of marked executive ability and pleasing personality” should be appointed. In addition J.C. Nagle of Dallas and Robert J. Potts of Waco addressed letters to Vinson on Kidd's behalf. In El Paso Maury Kemp wrote to support Kidd, and W.H. Burges wrote to oppose Roberts. The Regents did not

act in January, but at their July 10, 1923, meeting, “Mr. John William Kidd, Professor of Engineering and Mathematics” was elected dean for two years beginning September 1. As it turned out, the term extended to the end of August, 1927, when he turned the job over to Charles Alexander “Cap” Puckett. Kidd led the school through change and growth for four years and eight months.

As Kidd took the helm, a *Prospector* reporter took note and advised “Treat ‘em rough, Cap!” Shortly afterward the *Prospector* gave a news item which said that “There are seven thousand college graduates in the various pens thruout the country, Cap



reports sixteen candidates for degrees this year." And a little later the newspaper had "Popular Sayings. Capt. Kidd: Well — I only flunked ten." To imply that Kidd's job had gone to his head, the newspaper presented the old joke: "Salesman: Capt. Kidd, I believe. Cap: Ahem — DEAN KIDD." And again, "Cap says that only two languages are necessary, English and Profane."

This kind of joking — half jest, half serious — stayed with Kidd throughout his campus life. But there was a cutting edge. Even if his lectures rambled on about his experiences, he was a tough taskmaster in the classroom. He set the

Leon Denny Moses came to campus as an English professor in 1927, just as Kidd was retiring as dean and C.A. Puckett was taking over. Moses depicted Kidd as being as "gruff as an old grizzly," but a man without "a hard streak anywhere in him." Moses continued:

He had had tuberculosis years before and it had given him a kind of a high-pitched voice, it didn't sound quite natural. And his students just worshipped him, those engineers. They'd spit their tobacco and say, "Yes sir, Dean Kidd." He was the hero of the engineers, if they ever had a hero.

around the school, such as operation and maintenance, heating and lighting, the building of pipelines, power lines, machinery installations, as well as the general overseer of athletes; in fact, everything that happened on the campus. I worked with "Cap" earning extra money and learned plenty.

Pollard "Barstow Bill" Rodgers was one of Kidd's last students. He remembered the dean as a friend and disciplinarian. Kidd, Rodgers said, "stuck to the textbook very close, but he wandered off the subject a lot 'cause he really preferred to teach us practical things we could use." Kidd



John W. "Cap" Kidd, in fedora at middle left, and the gridiron Miners of the early 1920s.

standard for the graduates, and they were successful. But the evidence is overwhelming about how Kidd ran his classes. One of the early graduates, Berte Haigh, offered the following: "Cap Kidd got along with his students I thought very well. There were a few of them that took them quite a while to understand him, but Cap was very, very helpful. But he could be awful rough if you went contrary to him, and he was a taskmaster of sarcasm. He could flay you unmercifully. But there was always something behind it. He didn't use sarcasm just for the sake of showing that he was the prof. There was meaning behind it if you dug it up."

Long-time librarian Baxter Polk described Kidd as a "short, pudgy man, bald-headed," who had a bad throat and "kind of whispered." Polk talked about how Kidd encouraged him and how supportive the dean was.

Fred Bailey matriculated in 1915 as an engineer. A man of accomplishment, he fondly remembered Kidd as a builder of character and an educator of men. Bailey continued:

It was "Cap" Kidd who took over the surveying, lay-out and supervision of the building of the new school, and it was "Cap" Kidd who had charge of the hundreds of activities

asked questions, but Rodgers noted that "normally, we didn't answer because of the tough way that he handled our answer." Even so, Rodgers had nothing but the greatest respect for Kidd. Perhaps Joseph Friedkin summed up the attitude best when he said: "Cap was always there for me."

As dean between 1922 and 1927, Kidd dealt with all of the problems of an administrator whose boss was six hundred miles away. He coordinated faculty and student body, campus and curriculum, community and athletics and building and land purchases. He lived on campus in a college owned house rent-free from



“Kidd was a rough diamond, but the school was better for his presence and we all knew it.”

—C.L. Sonnichsen

1923 until his death. It took him a year to convince the president and business manager that he should live rent-free at 404 West Kerbey, but he finally prevailed. His thorniest problem was the junior College. Some in the community wanted a broader education than a mining and metallurgy curriculum offered. Dean Kidd was practical about this but not enthusiastic. But as the expansion tide swelled, Dean Kidd realized that a different sort of person should lead the campus.

In 1927, when The University of Texas presidency was changing from Splawn to Benedict, the latter made a trip to El Paso to get a grasp on the situation at the College of Mines. Splawn wrote a brief memo concerning things Benedict should do. Number four on the list read: “Discourage Dean K. with reference to continuance as Dean.” A light penciled entry below the typed note poignantly stated: “He knows.”

Cap Kidd increased his classroom activity with his beloved engineering students and assumed duties as superintendent of building and grounds. He taught and dynamited and built roads and buildings and traveled. As World War II dawned, Governor Beauford Jester appointed him state coordinator for mining for the war effort. Kidd did not enjoy this status for long, for he caught the flu in December 1941 and he died on campus in his home December 29. His death certificate stated that he died of influenza and heart failure.

The length and quality of service of John William Kidd resulted in his becoming a legendary figure. Another legend, C.L. Sonnichsen, summed up his status adequately: “Kidd was a rough diamond, but the school was better for his presence and we all knew it.”

The Special Projects Center, built in 1921, was the home of Dean and Mrs. S. H. Worrell, Dean Kidd and other Mines and TWC administrators.



Kidd Field, upper right, was named for John W. “Cap” Kidd.



## A Look into the Future of UTEP

The U.T. El Paso 2001 Commission was established in conjunction with the University's 75th anniversary celebration and consists of approximately 75 representatives of the El Paso-Juarez interplex, who were asked to make recommendations about the

ways in which the University can foster the human and economic development of this region as we move into the 21st century. Although the Commission's report will not be published until the spring of 1990 — and I would not presume to anticipate what its forecasts and recommendations will be — a close look at the University's recent directions should provide

a reasonable basis for predictions for future developments.

U.T. El Paso's enrollment has grown approximately 5% per year for the past several years, with fall 1989 enrollment at 15,700. Using the 5% growth rate as a basis for projecting future enrollment, enrollment at the turn of the century would be 25,000 - 27,000 students. Several factors will,



INTO THE YEAR 2000



however, impact this simple incremental projection.

First and foremost is the number of high school graduates in El Paso. If the unacceptably high drop-out rate in area schools continues, or worse, if it grows even higher, the number of students in U.T. El Paso's potential student pool will not increase. If, on the other hand, present efforts such as those of the El Paso Education Alliance are successful in reducing attrition from middle and high schools in this region, U.T. El Paso's enrollment is likely to

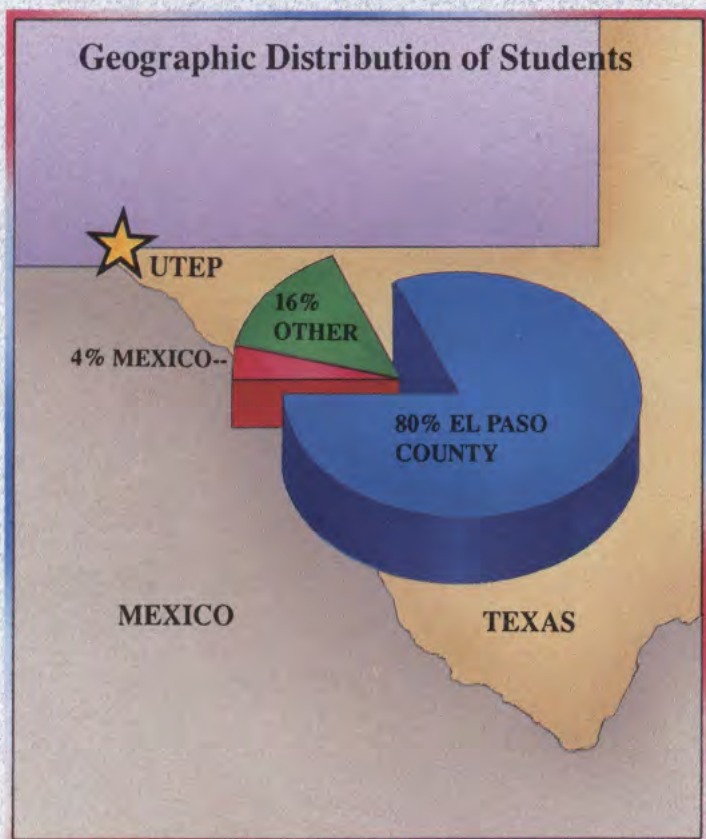
related economic growth in the Texas-Mexico border region continue, the creation of jobs will be a major contributor to an increase in university enrollment: jobs for those who seek full- or part-time employment as a means of financing their education and jobs for those whose motivation to complete a degree will be enhanced by the availability of professional employment in this region.

Students from Mexico account for 4% of U.T. El Paso's enrollment. Nearly all of them commute daily

to play in working with sister universities in northern Mexico, particularly in the state of Chihuahua, to create an educational infrastructure conducive to human and economic development. The favorable tuition status at U.T. El Paso granted by the Texas Legislature to Mexican nationals who can demonstrate financial need is a critical element in the success of the University's effort to assist Mexico in building an educated workforce supportive of regional economic development. Continuation of this tuition policy will result in a steady increase in Mexican student enrollment at U.T. El Paso.

U.T. El Paso will by the year 2000 have achieved major national recognition and visibility for its successful transition into a Hispanic-majority university, the largest such comprehensive university in the Continental United States. U.T. El Paso's support programs for first-generation college students will result in higher retention rates, and they will have been adopted by many other universities whose student populations will be in the process of undergoing the same demographic changes that occurred on our campus in the 1980's and early 1990's. By the year 2000, U.T. El Paso's student population will likely be between 67% and 75% Hispanic, increasingly mirroring the population of El Paso County from which it will continue to draw over 80% of its enrollment.

Program development at U.T. El Paso will continue to have as the highest priority responsiveness to the human and economic development needs of this region. Although a large number of program additions is unlikely, several new degrees, particularly at the graduate level, will be in place by the year 2000 as the University seeks to provide the educational infrastructure essential to the development of the El Paso-Juarez region. Doctoral programs in Psychology, Materials Science, and Education will likely be the first to be authorized, but other doctoral program initiatives will undoubtedly be seriously considered as regional needs and institutional strengths are identified. In the health sciences area, cooperative programs with other U.T. System institutions should lead minimally to a master's degree program in Public Health and a bachelor's degree in



increase at a more rapid pace, as more high school graduates move into higher education. U.T. El Paso's enrollment will also be affected by closer working relationships between the University and El Paso Community College. The two institutions have successfully established procedures which facilitate transfers from EPCC to UTEP and encourage those Community College students with a desire to earn a baccalaureate degree.

Finally, U.T. El Paso's enrollment will be affected by the overall economic well-being of the El Paso-Juarez region. If recent developments in the maquiladora industry and the

from Ciudad Juarez, a fast-growing city of over 1,250,000 people. The economic development of El Paso's sister city is critical if we are to continue to attempt to address the many challenges that confront the largest binational metroplex in the world. Success in eliminating the major standard-of-living disparities between two juxtaposed nations, one developed and the other developing, will require major economic development on both sides of the Texas-Mexico border, and the most significant long-term contributor to economic development is education. U.T. El Paso will have an increasingly impor-



Physical Therapy. Such cooperative efforts with other universities, especially within the U.T. System, will become more frequent, offering a cost-effective means to provide much-needed degree program opportunities to this region.

U.T. El Paso's research strengths will also have achieved considerable national visibility by the year 2000, and the research infrastructure now being developed will serve to create conditions for major breakthroughs in those areas of particular faculty strength. Extramural funding for research will continue to grow, and research laboratories will continue to provide meaningful employment to both graduate and undergraduate students. U.T. El Paso will have received

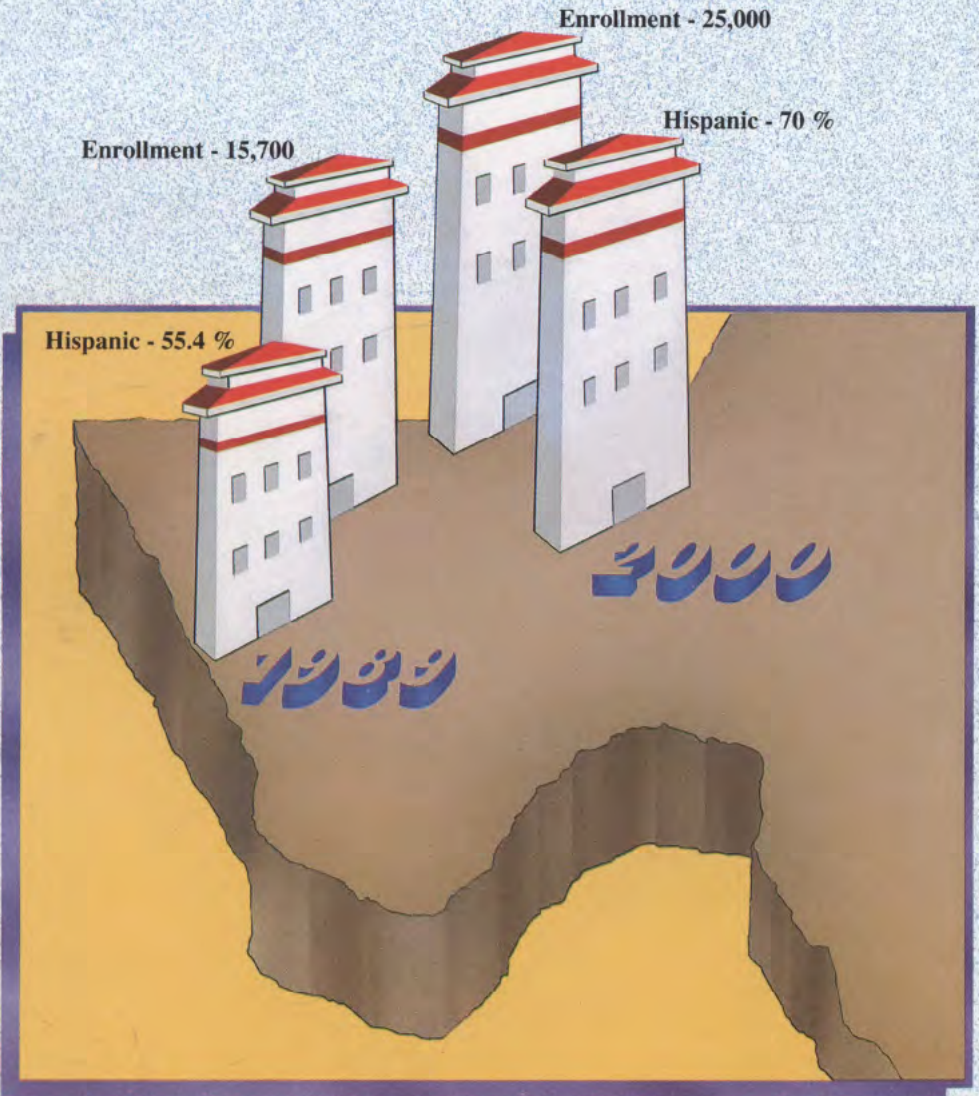
recognition for its commitment to integrate quality undergraduate educational opportunities with state-of-the-art research endeavors and for its success in ensuring that these two aspects of our institutional mission complement rather than compete with each other.

Projected enrollment, degree program and research growth will lead necessarily to an expansion of the University's physical plant. Renovation of several older campus buildings will have been completed by 2000, and the construction of others will be under way to accommodate the growing student population and the greatly expanded research activity. The commitment to architectural cohesion will continue, with all

projects designed in the "Border Bhutanese" style that has become the University's trademark. Creative solutions to traffic and parking pressures on and near this commuter campus will have to be explored, including parking garages, shuttle service, and public transportation from outlying areas.

We eagerly await the report of the 2001 Commission, which will undoubtedly contain many well-conceived predictions about the future of this region and recommendations for the University response to those predicted developments. In the meantime, I offer these glimpses of U.T. El Paso's future that have appeared in my crystal ball.

— Diana Natalicio



**Student Population Projections**



