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THE
UNIVERSITY
OF TEXAS
AT EL PASO
MAGAZINE

*Putting Together
the Past*



The View From the Hill...

"Suffering reverses" is not only part of the sports writer's languages, it is part of running an athletic program. You take the good, winning years and you run with them; you take the off-years and re-build. A bad season in sport is something to forget and put behind you, but it is difficult to recover from the kind of reverses our athletic department — and all of us — have suffered this year.

You don't forget men like Mike Brumbelow and Ross Moore and you don't put them behind you.

We lost Mike on August 11 and Jim Bowden, Director of Inter-collegiate Athletics and a 27-year-long friend and associate of Mike's, wrote a moving eulogy on him for this column last issue.

As NOVA was in production at Guynes Printing, we learned of Ross Moore's death on Sunday, December 11, at his home. He had survived a heart attack several weeks ago and had been home a week or so when the fatal one struck.

Back in the fall of 1975, after Ross had been named "Outstanding Ex-Student" of the University, we began gathering the Ross Moore story for our traditional cover on the Outstanding Ex in NOVA. Jeannette Bridler for many years associate editor of this magazine and always a first-class writer, did the story. It ran long and we could easily have devoted the entire issue to it, so rich was the subject and so anxious to talk were Ross' friends and associates. Jeannette played her interview tapes and we gathered around and listened. The stories people told about Ross Moore had two invariable features — they were hilarious and they were filled with love for the man. Ben Collins told Jeannette about meeting Ross for the first time in 1946: "...he was up at Kidd Field stadium with a chisel and ball-peen hammer, knocking bolts from some of the wooden seats that needed to be replaced . . . he was wearing a pair of worn out tennis shoes and a dirty old pair of gym shorts and he was brown as a berry. He had hit his thumb with the hammer the day before and as I walked up to introduce myself, Ross casually allowed as how this thumb was 'as sore as a gumboil in a goose's ____.' That is how I first came to know Ross and to know him was to love him and appreciate him."

Don Haskins said: "I've been sittin' here thinking about Ross, and you know he's caused me nearly all the problems I've had. I'm basically a pretty nice guy, but during a game when Ross and I are sittin' on the bench, if we're gettin' it just a *little* bit, Ross gets so mad at me that eventually I've got to do *something* just to satisfy him. For instance, I ended up getting kicked out of a game at Wyoming a few years ago and the way it happened, Ross agitated

me to the point . . . he says: 'either you do something about this or I'm goin' to the dressing room' "

Haskins said Ross Moore's fierce Miner loyalty included some brilliant official-baiting, such as hollering at them, "You're missing a hell of a game," or saying "I'd rather have you at home than 20 points!"

Ben Collins agreed with Haskins that Moore "wants to win in the worst way and he can only see things *our* way; he's the most partisan guy on the bench I've ever seen in my life." Collins said Mike Brumbelow knew this fact well: "We were goin' up to play the University of Cincinnati," Collins remembered, "and Brumbelow calls a coaches meeting to tell us how to operate during the game. He said: 'Now I'm gonna get upstairs in the press box and Benny, you'll be down on the field with the team and Ross, you get on the officials and we'll be ready to go.'"

Jim Bowden told of watching Ross and Don Haskins on the bench and of "Moe" punching Haskins on the arm and saying, "Damn it, how long are you gonna sit here and put up with this crap?" Then Haskins would say, "Well, it doesn't look *that* bad . . ." and Ross would come back with, "The hell it ain't — you must not be watchin' it right!" Haskins said: "I don't know what it would be like to go to a game without him."

The stories were endless and everybody wanted to get into the act. Jeannette Bridler had the job of sorting out the material for her story and it was one of those rare occasions when the material was superabundant and all of it good. Her story was a rare one too: it brought Ross Moore to life on the printed page, never an easy task. The story depicted Moore as he was: a man with no enemies, a man of dryly delightful humor, a man of uncommon modesty, a family man, an innovative trainer whose methods and years of experience were sought out by everyone, as fiercely loyal a University of Texas at El Paso man as ever was born.

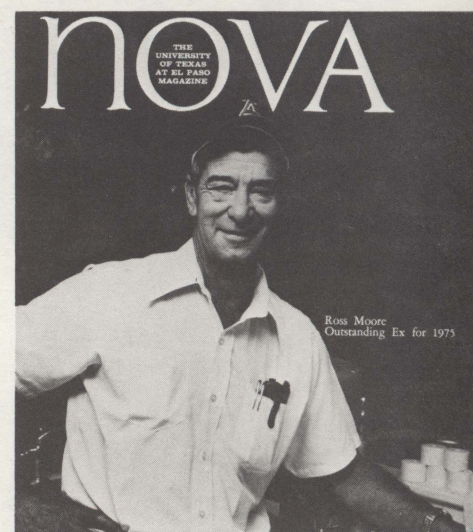
We contacted Jeannette Bridler and asked her to reminisce a bit of her association with Ross and Kathleen Moore and this is what she told us: "My first thought, when I heard the news of Ross' death was 'Thank God the University honored him two years ago.' It was a tremendous privilege for me to have known him and I remember the details of writing that piece about him for NOVA better than any of the dozens of things I wrote for the magazine and the hundreds of newspaper stories I wrote in my years at UTEP. Ross was a very modest person, and so is Kathleen. She was hesitant to praise him though it was obvious to me she thought her husband the greatest man in the world. Ross simply never tooted his own horn so I put the story together

based more on what others said about him. Everybody came forward. Everybody had something to say about Ross. Even after the article was published, I continued to get stories and statements from people who wanted to be involved. It was the most fun and the most gratifying piece of work I've ever done. Ross was something very special, a true down-to-earth man with a gorgeous sense of humor and sense of loyalty. Getting to know him and Kathleen was a privilege for me. I'll never forget either of them."

It is the way all of us feel.

—DALE L. WALKER

Memorial contributions honoring Mr. Moore may be made to a favorite charity or to the Miners Scholarship and Development Fund, Department of Athletics, UT El Paso.



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Cover: The El Paso Polychrome vessel pictured on the cover was recently reconstructed by a volunteer at the El Paso Centennial Museum. With a maximum diameter of 56 cm. and height of 58.5 cm., it is the largest example of that type of ware in the Museum collection. A red and black geometric pattern decorates the upper portion.

Back Cover: The new UT El Paso Ticket Center at Baltimore and N. Mesa, due to open in mid-December, 1977.

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With Backhoe and Brush:

Digging the 'El Paso Phase'

by Nancy Hamilton

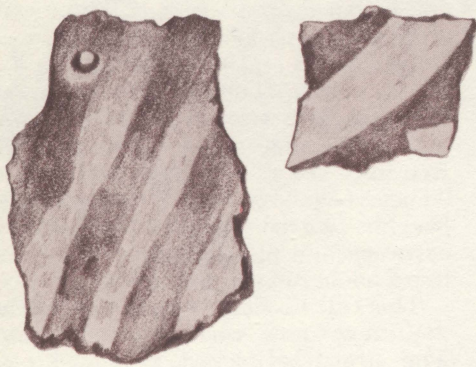
The backhoe bit into the desert and churned up more sand. The survey crew had been looking at sand for nearly two weeks and this was the last day for a search. The archaeologists and microbotanists were ready to put away their hand augers and shovels and call it quits. Then an excited call came: "There's adobe in here!" And when the backhoe moved about twenty meters eastward and ploughed another trench, more adobe was found.

The UT El Paso archaeological survey crew knew what the find meant: The stretch of desert they had been walking and digging test holes in for two weeks had a site worth investigating and their work was far from over.

—Overleaf



Carol Hepp, project staff member



"We got a permit to continue our field work for another week," said Marc Thompson, project archaeologist. "With so little time, it was really a salvage operation, but we were able to find what had been hidden by the sand and mesquite as a result of the backhoe operations by John Regan which were done on the basis of random sampling."

The survey was made in Northeast El Paso near the city limits, in a location where a developer planned to build.

"Under Federal law, developers now are required to make studies of historic or archaeological sites which will be destroyed by new construction," Dr. Rex Gerald, associate professor of anthropology and director of the El Paso Centennial Museum on campus, explained. Several laws in recent years, at both state and federal levels, require

reports on environmental effects of proposed new construction. When federal funding, such as FHA loans, is involved, surveys can be required of builders. The builder must check with the State Historic Preservation Officer who sends him a list of professional archaeologists and institutions which perform such surveys. UT El Paso is among those institutions.

"Builders in the El Paso area have become more conscientious about this regulation in recent months," said Dr. Gerald, "but many of them don't understand the length of time involved in conducting such a survey and getting their clearance to build."

For every day spent in the field, he said, three days are needed in laboratory research and report writing. Once the reports are compiled, they must be sent to the State officials in Austin for clearance and some also require approval in Washington. Thus a survey such as the one in Northeast El Paso in early November, 1977, which took three weeks of field work, would need another nine weeks in the labs and the added time for scrutiny by the state. The builder is looking at a considerable delay in getting his work started, says Dr. Gerald, and it might become even longer as survey requests increase. "We have quite a waiting list," he added.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires studies of impact of proposed construction projects and Presidential Executive Order No. 11593 of 1971 directs all federal agencies that are stewards of land to inventory, assess and take measures to protect cultural

resources available on the land they control.

Marc Thompson, who directed the Northeast El Paso work, pointed out the importance of making such surveys when the face of the land will be permanently altered. Even a hurry-up job such as the one he and his crew performed, can give clues to the past that otherwise would be buried forever. One question they are trying to answer is how long the site was occupied and why the dwellers left it. Dr. Gerald speculates that the six-room building was used for only about a year, representing a considerable amount of work for short-term occupation. A similar site visible from the one worked by the UTEP group was dug several years ago by the El Paso Archaeological Society, with indications that it was flooded out. Thompson said no flood evidence was uncovered at his site, which is on a higher level than the flooded one.

"One of the espoused purposes of archaeology in general in the Southwest," said Thompson, "is that we're trying when we are able, to produce information that can eventually be used by modern man. We may discover some ancient techniques that we can adapt for living here today. As an example, the people who lived here in the past used adobe, ideally suited to the climate and indigenous to the terrain, and it is still used today for construction in this area."

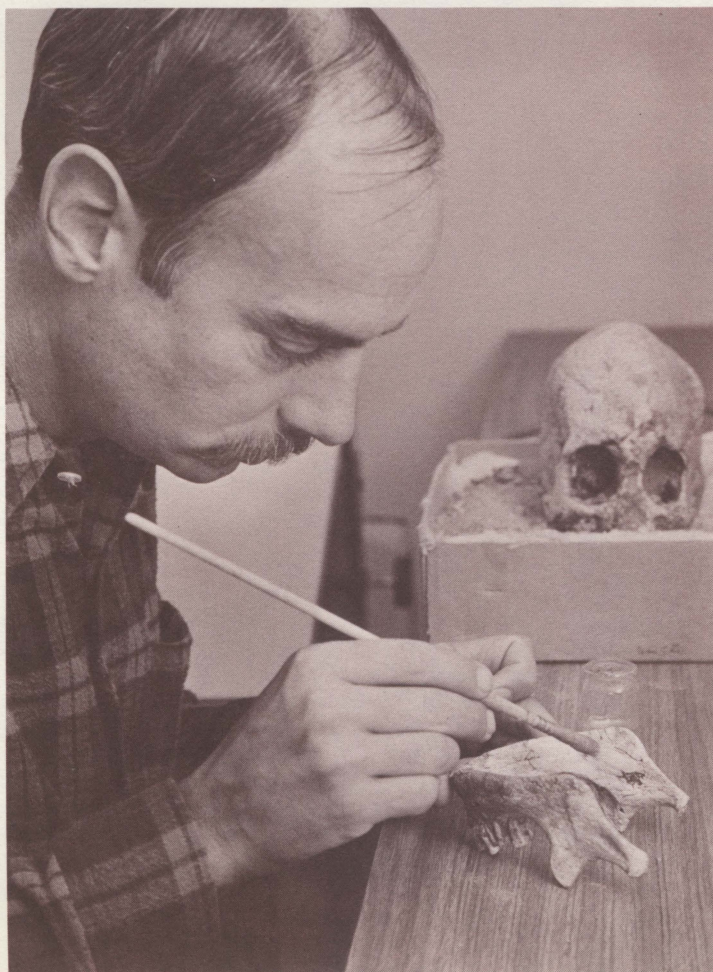
Foods of the past are another item in which archaeologists are interested. These can be studied through seeds and other precious fragments that do not disintegrate in the desert sand through the centuries.

The Northeast dig and others in that general area, according to Dr. Gerald, seem to confirm that the climate was much wetter in the period between 1200 and 1400 A.D., known as the El Paso Phase, than it is today. He said a burned ceiling beam from a nearby dig was found to be of Douglas fir, which presently is available in the Organ and Sacramento mountains of New Mexico, more than 50 miles from the area where it was found. "Either someone carried a very heavy log a very long distance, or such trees were growing much closer to El Paso back then," he observed.

The Northeast site's location indicated, as do others in that general area, that there were water sources on the desert floor which no longer exist. They may have been shallow wells or basins that filled with water after rains.

Thompson and his crew dug out the walls of a six-room building, each room about 2.5 to 3 meters square, with the walls standing about a half-meter high. Adobe walls, he said, tend to fall inward and the upper walls had crumbled into the room interiors. The branches used as roofing materials usually disintegrate unless they are burned, he said, and neither roofing materials nor charcoal from them was found at the site. Some sherds of ceramics were found of the Mimbres and Chupadero types, which usually have geometric patterns in black

Marc Thompson, project archaeologist, stabilizes a skull fragment found on the site.



and which originate in parts of present New Mexico several hundred miles from the El Paso valley. Besides these tradewares, pottery fragments were of the El Paso Polychrome and brownware types. The pottery types are clues in dating the period of occupation, with the Polychrome occurring later in the period than the simpler brownware.

Lithic artifacts were made of obsidian, chert and rhyolite, and Thompson speculated that different materials were used for different tools. The sources probably included the Franklin Mountains, about 10 miles to the west.

Thompson said the location of the site, in an area often used as a dumping ground and walked by arrowhead-hunters, was almost denuded of surface artifacts that would provide clues to the location of a settlement. He and his crew had found pottery fragments east of the building site and had taken hand-auger core samples which yielded little promising information until the backhoe trench revealed the presence of the adobe walls. "That's characteristic of working in this type of area," he said with a resigned smile. "You have to move an awful lot of dirt before you find something. We were very lucky that we found the adobe on the last day of the scheduled fieldwork; otherwise the site would have gone unnoticed."

Gerald says the basin east of the Franklins is dotted with hundreds of such sites; at least 2,000 are known on the Fort Bliss military reservation within Texas. One of the sites now belongs to the University, a rare distinction in the academic world. It is also located in Northeast El Paso, but not as far north as the site surveyed in November. The University's site was a gift from the Federal government when the Castner Range land formerly used as a military firing range, was released for other use. It is near Northgate Shopping Center on the west side of Dyer Street.

The University's site is on the National Register of Historic Places, which means that permission must be obtained to do archaeological work on the land. That doesn't bother Dr. Gerald, however, since the restrictions are for the purpose of preservation of sites from destruction in order that research may be conducted on them. The site is part of the 1,200-acre Castner Range which was developed during World War II as a firing range for Fort Bliss. In the years since then, "No Trespassing" signs have defined the area between Hondo Pass and Trans-Mountain along War Road. Unexploded shells in the area have been a hazard to trespassers in past years and many artifact-hunters have been shooed away by military police for their own protection.

The face of the land is changing gradually since the release of the first patch of land to the City for the Wilderness Museum on Trans-Mountain. In November, 1976, 358.54 acres were released to UT El Paso, El Paso County Community College, Region XIX Education Service Center, El Paso Mental Health-Mental Retardation Center, and

El Paso Independent School District. The University's site of 58.115 acres was valued at \$348,690. Called the Northgate Archaeological Site because of its proximity to that neighborhood designation, it will be used for field training of students, probably not beginning sooner than the summer of 1978. Region XIX already has built driver education facilities to serve students of El Paso and Hudspeth counties on its 38.84 acres. The Community College plans its northeast campus on 144.4 acres, the Mental Health-Mental Retardation Center will build a sheltered workshop and day-care facility on 5 acres, and the school district will place schools on its 112.15 acres.

Dr. Gerald said a survey of the Northgate Site was conducted in 1972, revealing that it had an important example of the Mesilla Phase of about 750 A.D. "Man was just beginning to practice horticulture in this area then," he said. "It has great potential as a site for study over a period of years." Important attributes include a number of large hearths measuring 6 to 30 meters in diameter, plus ruins of dwellings and burial grounds. Because of being on the National Register, the site offers potential for study grants.

UT-El Paso may be unique in having its own archaeological site within the same city, Dr. Gerald believes. He recalls that the University of Alaska used to have a site on its campus but he does not know whether it is still being worked. "Most universities have to lease or obtain rights to dig a site. This is an ideal laboratory situation."

Recent laws have opened the door for many new jobs in archaeology for degree holders, says Dr. Gerald. Graduate students now are becoming involved in surveys such as the one conducted in November. Coming up at the end of 1977, with laboratory work probably extending into 1978, will be a survey of the Community College's Northeast campus, where several archaeological

sites are located.

The mushrooming attention to archaeology is part of the growing anthropology program of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, which has been strengthened in recent months. The University of Texas System Board of Regents in December 1976 approved a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology as an extension of the existing option in that field. The degree was approved in July 1977 by the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System, the final step required before it could be implemented.

The Centennial Museum on campus is now due for the first major overhaul since it was built in 1936. The last Legislature approved \$525,000 for improvements and the UT System Board of Regents added \$210,000 in Permanent University Funds to allow for an addition of much-needed storage space along with the complete renovation of the building. The work takes on new importance in the light of the increasing number of requests for surveys, since artifacts recovered in such surveys are considered to belong to the public in general rather than to individuals. Legal restrictions include the directive that the artifacts be turned over to designated repositories, and UT El Paso is among them. Thus the materials collected on surveys will be deposited in the Museum for display or study.

Dr. Gerald, who has been shoveling sand in the Southwestern desert for many years, is delighted by the opportunities offered under recent legislation. "Now," he says, "we can do the work I always worried about. People used to come to me with information about rich sites and I had neither the time nor the financial backing to study them. It made me sick that I couldn't go see them. Now surveys can be made before sites are destroyed and the materials can be saved in places where they can be studied. It's like getting a new lease on life." □



Work crew at the Northeast El Paso dig.



THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR HANDICAPPED

Universities used to be the special province of the able-bodied who were mentally above average and could afford to pay the cost. That is no longer the rule; some colleges have developmental programs for the mentally retarded, and under recent federal regulations, schools with government contracts must make their facilities available to the handicapped.

A visitor to the UT El Paso campus these days notices a large number of ramps and curbing cuts which make it easier for persons in wheelchairs to get from cars to buildings. Also noticeable are reserved parking signs illustrated by a figure in a wheelchair, a service for severely disabled students who may park on campus. During the current school year an elevator will be installed in the Liberal Arts Building. Other improvements including drinking fountains and bathroom facilities for the handicapped, some changes in doors to make them easier to open and pass through, and a simplified registration procedure. This fall handicapped students who requested the service could register at a special table where they were spared the process of waiting in long lines and moving from room to room.

Some of the changes have come about through suggestions made by a committee appointed last June by President A.B. Templeton when the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 became effective at universities with federal contracts. The group of faculty and staff members and students was asked to assess the needs of the handicapped and to suggest improvements to meet those needs. The University actually had begun installing some of the ramps and other improvements in advance of the legal requirement, but is continuing to seek input on what more can be done.

Coordinators are Sue Colley, director of counseling, serving in the educational and student areas, and Peggy Kerley, Equal Employment Opportunity officer, in the employment practices and employee relations areas. Serving with them are Dr. Max Plata, who heads the College of Education program to train teachers of the handicapped; Dr. Harold Williams, director of the

Speech and Hearing Center on campus; Dr. Phil Blanchard, professor of business and former department chairman; Art Power, counselor for the Texas Rehabilitation Commission on campus; and four students, Amiye Webb, Dennis Babjack, Marcia Keller and Laurie David.

During the summer, offices in the various buildings on campus were asked to complete questionnaires about their buildings. The descriptions would show whether, for example, a person in a wheelchair could get through the door or over the threshold, whether a person on crutches might find a hallway too narrow, whether a blind person could tell what function an electrical wall switch has.

The committee distributed another questionnaire during the fall, this time asking an estimated 300 handicapped students how they, as individuals, find the campus facilities serving them and what improvements they suggest, based on their own experiences. The replies could be anonymous if a student preferred. Several possible services were brought up. For example, would a person in a wheelchair be helped by having a motorized wheelchair available for campus use only? Would a blind student be helped by having audio tapes of class lectures and readers available? Would a deaf student like to have a transcribing service for class notes? Would the students welcome special recreation programs such as swimming and bowling?

"The school has been most cooperative in making improvements," said Power. "They have taken the initiative in getting rid of architectural barriers. Now the committee is seeking feedback on not only physical problems but attitudinal problems." He added that the Rehabilitation Office, which serves from 200 to 250 clients at a time, has had very little adverse feedback on problems in faculty cooperation.

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission has maintained an office on campus since July, 1974, leasing it from the University. "My case load clients are attending the University to gain necessary skills and educational qualifications to enter career fields," explained

Power. "Most of them are working toward baccalaureate degrees, but a few are interested in career fields where a graduate degree is also required." His clients run the full gamut of career fields and involve a wide variety of handicaps with the exception of the blind, who are served by the Texas Commission for the Blind.

For the fall semester, of about 225 on his current case load list, about 180 were attending school. Some had completed their degrees but were still being watched by his office until they became established in their work. Several interrupted their studies for medical or other reasons.

"Some of my clients start here and complete their work at other universities," Power said. "In the past, if the architectural barriers at UTEP made it difficult for a student to pursue a degree here, we would help arrange a transfer to another school. Now that the architectural barriers are being removed, the disabled may remain at UTEP if their necessary courses can be found here."

The Rehabilitation Commission can begin working with a student as a freshman and stay with him throughout his University years. For many handicapped, Power points out, those years are often more than four because of interruptions, often for medical reasons. The agency receives funds from both state and federal sources, with the goal of helping the disabled to help themselves.

"We provide assistance in job placement once the client has completed a degree, and follow progress for a few months to see how the work is going," he explained. "We provide other services, including medical and vocational assessment, counseling and guidance toward career planning, and medical or surgical services to help minimize the disabling condition," he continued. The commission also can provide artificial or prosthetic devices and training in their use. "Our most widely used service," he added, "is training or retraining into skills which make the person competitive for employment."

The Veteran's Administration also offers services for handicapped veterans who attend the University.

While the Committee to Review the Status of the Handicapped at UT El Paso was not directly involved, some of its student members were instrumental in setting up the October observance of Handicapped Awareness Week on campus. Films and panel discussions were presented in the Union Building. During one day able-bodied persons were invited to try maneuvering a wheelchair through a door. The event was sponsored by a student group known as SPEDAH, the Society for Prevention of Educational Discrimination Against the Handicapped.

Students involved in the planning were disappointed that faculty members did not turn out for the panel discussion of handicaps in the classroom. They had hoped to point out some ways in which professors can help their handicapped students—most of them simple courtesies that can make a big difference in the student's success. For example, a person with a hearing loss may need to be able to see the speaker's face in a lecture class; the professor can help by remembering not to turn his back while he talks. If a deaf person has a translator, the professor can help by speaking a little slower than usual; it takes 15 seconds between the spoken word and the translator's sign. A blind student can be allowed to turn in a tape recording instead of a written report. A student with an orthopedic disability may be on a medication that impairs his ability to concentrate or may have frequent absenteeism for medical reasons, both requiring the teacher's cooperation and understanding.

A guest speaker, James Abernathy, emphasized the importance of attitudes.

son who learned signing first, English is a second language. It is hard for teachers to understand how we translate what they say into signing. We need to educate faculty, students, administrators, and society itself in what we do. The majority of deaf people are not dumb or mute, and some people think the deaf can read Braille, which is for the blind. One of the most misunderstood aspects of deafness is that you can't see it."

Ann Williams, a counselor at El Paso County Community College, showed the group devices she uses in her work. Although she is blind, she can calculate mathematical problems with a device that 'speaks' electronically, acknowledging each item of information that is fed into it and giving the answer when asked. She said many blind accountants use such devices, which have keys in Braille. She also showed an Optical-Tactual Converter, a device developed at Stanford University about eight years ago which is the size of a cassette tape recorder. It has a small TV camera the size of a cassette microphone which is placed over a printed page. The image on the page is converted into vibrations in the shape of the image.

"This is not a very fast way to read," said Ms. Williams, who has reached a speed of 25 words per minute and hopes to reach 55, "but it is fast enough for memos, bills, and different kinds of printed materials. I use it in looking up information in the college catalog when I am counseling students. Some people get to a speed of 85 words per minute with this device, but the differences in type faces offer problems in learning to read fast."

intimidated when he arrived there to register. "They told me I'd have to live off campus because I might fall in a dormitory shower and sue them," he said, smiling. "But I didn't mind that and everything went fine." He chose a law school that had a small, two-building campus which he could negotiate with minimal problems.

Marcie Keller, graduate student at UTEP who was one of the Top Ten in the 1977 graduating class, spoke on her experiences in volunteer work and teaching and how she accepted the fact that there are some jobs she cannot do because she is blind, but others are open to her as long as she explores the opportunities.

Four laws passed by Congress in recent years are affecting the handicapped at various levels. They are Public Law 94-142, Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, which is most influential in lower education; Public Law 94-103, Developmental Disability Bill of Rights Act of 1974; P.L. 93-112, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which affects employment as well as education of handicapped; and P.L. 93-380, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

The Privacy Act addresses a question which in some places had made it possible for an individual's school records, such as IQ level, to be made available to large numbers of inquirers. Now such matters as degrees, even at the higher education level, are the private business of the institution and the student or, if underage, the student's parents.

Under the Rehabilitation Act, discrimination is prohibited in hiring practices of handicapped persons. Handicapping conditions are considered a civil rights matter, subject to administration of the Office of Civil Rights, and neither buildings nor programs can discriminate against the handicapped.

Dennis Babjack, one of the members of UTEP's committee on the handicapped, has been a student here since 1967. An education major, he still has a hard time making it uphill in his wheelchair. But he is delighted to have a special place to park on campus available to him, and even more so at the prospect of an elevator in the Liberal Arts Building. "I can remember having to have 'three people lift me up and downstairs in that building to get to class," he recalls. Now, when a handicapped student is assigned to an inaccessible room, a request can have the class moved to a different location. And while the campus hills still constitute a formidable obstacle to some physically handicapped students, the ongoing program of improvements is making a big difference.

What the able-bodied take for granted—getting a drink of water from a fountain or getting into a restroom—has now become possible also for a person in a wheelchair or on crutches. UTEP has been zeroing in on a multitude of little things that make a world of difference for the handicapped. □



"... To feel rejected because of a disability is a horrible experience."

He retired recently after having been in rehabilitation work since 1942. "I have seen the concept of dealing with the handicapped grow from the attitude that they should be left alone to the recent approach that 'we will be served,'" he said. "The attitudes of the individual and of the deliverer of services—teacher, nurse, employer—determine the success of a program. To feel rejected because of a disability is a horrible experience."

Barbara Martinez, who is an interpreter for the deaf at El Paso County Community College, described her work. "One of our biggest problems is that we are regarded as teachers, not just the 'ears' of a deaf person," she said. "I serve as the voice of the teacher to the student and the reverse. This is a professional field, but many teachers tend to regard us as tutors. For a deaf per-

During the panel session, a blind student asked, "What do you do when a professor tells you that if you can't do the work he has assigned, you shouldn't be in college? Or when a professor tells you that taking notes on a stylus is too noisy for his class?"

Panelists and others in the group agreed that there are times when a handicapped student should not let one incident discourage the reach for the long-term goal. "Sometimes you just have to get your back up and go on with what you are doing to show that you can do it," advised one panelist.

A later panel on how the handicapped can succeed included Bill Ellis, El Paso attorney. He explained that his use of crutches because of childhood polio had caused him to choose a college away from El Paso—UTEP's campus being too hilly—and that the people were

Books / south by west

**DOWN WENT MCGINTY:
EL PASO IN THE
WONDERFUL NINETIES**
by Conrey Bryson
El Paso: Texas Western Press
(UT El Paso), \$10.

The spirit of an era can be discerned in its music. It may be too simple to say that the Songs of Solomon describe a people caught between the strictures of faith and the temptations of the flesh, that the Middle Ages is represented by its wandering minstrels, that Benny Goodman is the American 1940's and that Elvis and the Beatles are the 1960's. But as the age gave meaning and expression to its musical voices the voices gave expression to the spirit of the age.

All this is seen clearly in Conrey Bryson's *Down Went McGinty*: the won-

derful '90's of El Paso does emerge from this entertaining story of its preeminent musical organization. The book is the story of a decade, a turbulent period which witnessed a frontier village painfully shedding its restless past and becoming respectable.

The McGintys should not be dismissed as clowns and washboard-thumpers. Collectively they represented a broad, cultural cross-section: politicians, physicians, businessmen, saloon-owners. They wore their best suits of clothes, played in concerts in El Paso's finest theaters, and considered themselves serious, if not professional, musicians.

Mention a local activity, and the McGintys were involved. They participated in bicycle races (once the fad of El Paso) and several played baseball with the El Paso Browns, champions in every sense and adored by the entire

town. They helped organize the Fitzsimmons vs. Maher fight, and billed it as the world's heavyweight championship. Largely because of them, El Paso became a center for government rain-making activities.

They tried always to have fun. The famed Cardiff Giant came to El Paso, ended up in possession of the McGinty Club and was for years displayed in Mesa Garden. Like the McGinty cannon, the club succumbed to a changing era that played taps for the old, and a bustling city that no longer had need of its musical giants. Only the ghosts remain, and late at night when the wind whips up El Paso Street and turns the corner toward what is now the Civic Center, Bryson writes that certain haunting strains can still be heard, out of tune, maybe, but still proudly leading the only parade in town.

—LEON C. METZ

THE WOMEN IN THE MIRROR
by Pat Carr
Iowa City: University of Iowa Press,
\$8.95.

Pat Carr's 20 stories—which received the \$1,000 Iowa School of Letters Award for Short Fiction this year—form a collection of washed, polished stones, set in a row. They gleam.

The stories are purposefully about women, yes—but not women-self-consciously-as-women; they are, rather, about women as persons. The author is not making an obligatory feminist statement for the '70s. She is giving us, artfully, further scenes from the human comedy.

Pat Carr lived three years in Colombia, and five stories—"Progress Report—Calendaria Project", "Pascuas Caledónas", "A Visit from the Consul", and "Rite of Passage" reflect her experiences there. One story, "The Peeping Tom", apparently uses the author's home territory of Grass Creek, Wyoming, as a setting—the same used by Ms. Carr for her recent novel, *Grass Creek Chronicle*.

The author's interest in and familiarity with the South is evidenced by her New Orleans stories—"Miss Amelia's", "The Cake Eaters", "Wrought Iron Lace", "The Witch of Peach Tree Street", set in Atlanta.

"Incident at Finnegan's Wake" takes place in El Paso, "Indian Burial" in Arizona, "Exiles" in Trieste. Other stories deal with childbirth, bullfighting, the disenchantments of seduction, a child's birthday party, a mother's concern for her son's adjustment to his stepfather.

That is one of the striking features of these stories: the variety of locales, situations, people.

Equally impressive is the manner in which the author can instantly set a scene. There is never a wasted word or throat-clearing opening paragraph. Ms. Carr plunges right into her tale and brings the reader with her.

Some writers are ramblers and excursionists, profligate in the casual spending of their word-riches. Others—like Pat Carr—seek economy, precision, the exact detail. "Wrought Iron Lace" and "The Witch of Peach Tree Street" are excellent examples of the

author's disciplined skills. In the first story Saranell Birdsong, a winsome young thing, eyes a visiting celebrity at a party, decides to spend the night with him, does so. In the second story a psychic at a club, reading the fate of two young women, looks into her cards and finds a death card she had not expected to see. Both stories are perfectly controlled; one would not want to tinker with a single phrase.

There is not an ounce of narrative fat in the entire book. This tauntness—spareness—almost becomes a liability, however, in several stories. The reader simply wants more at the end—a greater sense of depth. In choosing to tack the final words in place instead of hammering them down, the author fails to create overtones that ring afterwards in the reader's mind. Thus whenever Pat Carr falls short of perfection it is not because of lack of talent or artistic skill but perhaps because of temperament—preferring understatement to intensity.

The author, whose critical book on Bernard Shaw was published last year, teaches English and creative writing at the University of Texas at El Paso.

—ELROY BODE

**THE PERMIAN BASIN:
PETROLEUM EMPIRE
OF THE SOUTHWEST**
by Samuel D. Myres
El Paso: Permian Press, \$18.95.

In order to record justly the epic achievements of the oil magnates in West Texas, a book must have a mammoth format; its author, a firm mastery of several intellectual disciplines. The large new work of versatile Dr. Samuel D. Myres on the Permian Basin traces the stages of advancement from

the Great Depression (1929) to the present period. It forms a fitting sequel to the savant's previous volume that focused, relatedly, on the era of discovery. Volume One centers on the stalwart, adventuresome pioneers of the petroleum industry, on a unique breed of speculators and "wild catters." Volume Two devotes itself, not to the oilmen, but to places, products, and prices. The full import of the combined works will be appreciated increasingly as time goes by. Dr. Myres in his indefatigable scholarship has built a lasting memorial of the oil empire that not even the sear-

ing West Texas wind can wear away.

The 624-page book contains extensive notes and references and a bibliography as well as an impressive appendix on "The University of Texas and Its Land" by Berte R. Haigh. The mighty exploits of the achievers are brought vividly to the reader's attention by Dr. Myres' inclusion of photographs, tables, maps, and other pertinent illustrative materials. A major contribution of the author is his vivid recital of the rise and development of towns and communities nurtured by oil production.

(to page 17)

by Elroy Bode

In The Backseat

I was eight or nine, small head unseen in the back seat of my grandparents' Buick, going out to the ranch to spend the weekend. It was a Friday afternoon, five-thirty or so, with Gram and Grandpa—their familiar outlines, presences arranged like statues in front of me. The Buick was moving heavy and green past the courthouse, the Western Auto, Fred's Bakery, my grandfather holding the steering wheel squarely, firmly, so that it would not get away, as he squinted under his Stetson into the afternoon sun and headed for the edge of town.

(What did I think about, at eight or nine, sitting in that back seat and going to the ranch? I can't remember thinking about anything when I was a child: I remember seeing and smelling—*being* places—but not thinking . . . I just know I was there, in short pants, feeling the wool seat covers itch my legs; I was there looking at the frayed hand strap by the back window and the Juicy Fruit wrappers in the ash tray and the careful braids of gray hair on my grandmother's head. I know, too, that I was, if not exactly nervous, then at least becoming concerned—apprehensive—about going out into the country to eat supper after dark at a table not in my house, to sleep in a bed not my own: to have left my own yards and trees and street and gotten into the Buick and then to be sitting there in back of people so much older than I was: who knew me, certainly, but only as their grandson: who did not know the *me* that was hidden behind my name and face.)

We stopped for gas at Stehling's Gulf Station. While Mr. Stehling lunged about everywhere in a kind of painful slow-motion, taking care of business—limping on his club-foot, wiping windshields, talking in his flat, mournful, German way: Filll ittt uppp to-dayyy, Mr. Geo-or-orge—I went in-

side the office and got a free Gulf comic from the shelf and took it back to the car. As I read, Mr. Stehling kept lunging around and Grandpa stood in the office doorway in his town clothes and Stetson, talking, and Gram fanned herself with the *Harper Herald* and tire tools rang on the concrete floor and the sun filtered through the honeysuckle vines that covered the west wall of the station and Friday afternoon kept edging closer to Friday night.

I read the comic a little, and watched Grandpa a little—putting change into his coin purse, getting ready to leave the doorway and come to the car and drive on out Main Street to the Harper road—and I did not know whether I really wanted to do that at all: continue to sit there behind these two people whom suddenly, I felt, I did not know, who were almost strangers because there were two of them and just one of me: who would sit in the front seat, talking now and then—with low, level voices and both looking straight ahead—about someone Grandpa had seen at the bank or maybe my mother's headaches: indeed, almost seeming to forget about me in the back seat because I was quiet and they had driven that road so often before, just the two of them . . .

Grandpa was already in the car, and Gram had said, "Let's go, George, I'm about to roast," and Mr. Stehling had given his gloomy Thaa-aank you-ou before I made up my mind: I did not want to go out to the ranch that afternoon. I wanted to be back in my front yard, throwing a tennis ball against the chimney and listening to the sound of the neighbors' radio coming through the oaks.

But it was too late. We pulled out slowly past the honeysuckles onto Main Street, and we were on our way: Gram and Grandpa in front—their heads—and I in back, with only my Gulf comic as a companion against the approaching night. □

Heaven

If there were a Heaven, I would want it to be the Florida Club on a summer afternoon.

I would have been walking the back streets of Juárez, you see—at peace with things, with myself: ready to nod at dogs and smile at yellow walls—and finally I would have come to Avenida Juárez and the Florida Club. My cave. My home away from all other homes. My sanctuary.

. . . Ah, to be very much with the world—to be walking on sun-and-shadowed streets, to be physically part of cigarette vendors and begging children and shop-keepers eternally reading in their doorways—and then to step buoyantly inside, to almost swing into the cool dimness of the Florida and slide onto a bar stool and wait there, comfortably, for the bartender to come toward you—already searching for a glass as he asks, "Cuba libre, señor?"—and you to nod and smile and say yes and then just to remain there, at ease, receptive: savoring the sense of homecoming, of belonging: knowing that if the mood strikes you after a drink or two you can go across to the dining room where a waiter will signal to you: where, after he professionally slaps his towel across the bottom of a chair as he offers the table, you can sit at the clean expanse of white table cloth and consider the menu: deciding, perhaps, on Boquilla black bass with baked potato . . . To be there, too: to dip a tostada into the chili sauce and sip a Gibson and wait the arrival of soup and salad and perhaps see across the room, under the arched mounted sailfish, a familiar face—another patron who, like you, has taken his ease in the Florida Club over the past fifteen years or so; to listen to the brief touch of dish against dish, a rise of laughter; to feel, by God, that it is certainly

fine to be in this stable and familiar place and know that life at this moment is touching you lightly, benignly—to know that in a world where all things go bust a person can still have a measure of eternity on his own terms: with a Gibson, a white table cloth, and Boquilla black bass. □

Window Scene

I sit in the living room, looking out, and the afternoon is framed within the window. Just that: a window scene, an everyday moment. But momentous. Summer light, like invisible acid, is etching trees and houses and grasses. It is a timelessness that I see—a moment of eternity under the sun—and it burns in the creosote depths of a telephone pole, in the gleam of a mailbox.

The radiance of the ordinary is what I am talking about. Everything just *is*, yes, but *supremely*. There is a drama in the undramatic, an awesomeness in the commonplace.

Creation happened today, if we can see it. Not to see it is to rob the earth of its mystery and depth.

So I sit and I look and I say: I would not trade lives with anyone. I like, too much, the way I see the days—the earthly paradise of sun and greenery, of rocks in a field and fences standing in the shade. I take too much pleasure in a patch of dirt, a weed; in flies in the air and buildings at rest and mountains jutting through the morning haze; in a wheelbarrow, a gum wrapper in the grass.

To be sure, there is nothing grandiose about a beetle or a gourd, yet any living thing, seen clearly, is stunning. I look about me and I see sacred substances, for wherever we walk is holy ground. □

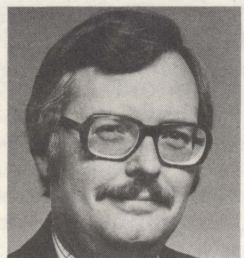


Of Beans & Bear Grease

A five-year-old in a science fair? Only in El Paso.

Children from kindergarten through sixth grade are taking part in annual science fairs and UT El Paso alumni, faculty members and students are helping to make it possible.

Mrs. Marilyn Adams, who received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees at UT El Paso, says the elementary science fairs of the El Paso Independent School District are unique in the nation. "While I was doing research for my thesis, I attended the National Science Founda-



Dr. Milson

tion conference in 1974. I could find no one else who had the type of science fair we have been doing. Some schools hold them for fourth, fifth or sixth grades, but none for primary grades, much less kindergarten."

Mrs. Adams, who helped spearhead the activity seven years ago, said it started small. Floyd Pope, who taught science at Fannin School, was the first chairman. Now retired, he still helps as a judge.

This year's fair program involved more than 4,000 children in 41 schools. They entered fairs at their individual schools, with prizes awarded for each grade level. School winners progressed to a district-wide fair.

As the logistics of the fairs increases, so does the involvement of the University. Dr. James Milson, associate professor of curriculum and instruction, has built a module around the fair program for his course in the teaching of science. Some 83 of 120 students in his course last year became directly involved in fair activities.

Dr. Milson also was president this year of the El Paso Science Teachers Association, the group which first began the elementary fair program. Last March he read a paper about the fairs

at a meeting of the National Science Teachers Association in Cincinnati. "I am still getting inquiries about it," he says. "Professional publications describe science fairs for fourth grade and higher, but I can't find anyone else who involves primary grades and kindergarten."

Dr. Milson's copyrighted teaching module details the steps for putting on an elementary science fair, from selecting a topic to setting up the display, from obtaining judges to giving them criteria for making their awards. He has had requests for the booklet from all over the country. Mrs. Adams, who wrote her thesis on the same topic, hopes to publish it in order to have a guide available for people who contact her for "how-to" information.

"Many people are familiar with the long-standing science fairs for junior and senior highs which lead to international competition, scholarships and other awards," says Dr. Milson. "In the elementary fair, we are not looking for junior scientists or hard-fought competition. We are interested in a learning experience that involves several types of skills—reading for research, expressing ideas with good grammar and punctuation, use of math, art and other skills that may be necessary to put the display together."

The development of El Paso's science fair program coincided with a change in the approach to science teaching in elementary grades, says the professor. (While high school science teachers are required to have a science background, elementary science teachers often also teach reading, math, and other subjects.) A faculty member since 1970, Dr. Milson previously taught junior and senior high science and was a teaching assistant at UT Austin.

"In recent years, we have changed from a 'product' approach to a 'process' approach in science teaching," he explains. "Research at UT Austin showed that it was not so much how many credit hours in science an elementary teacher

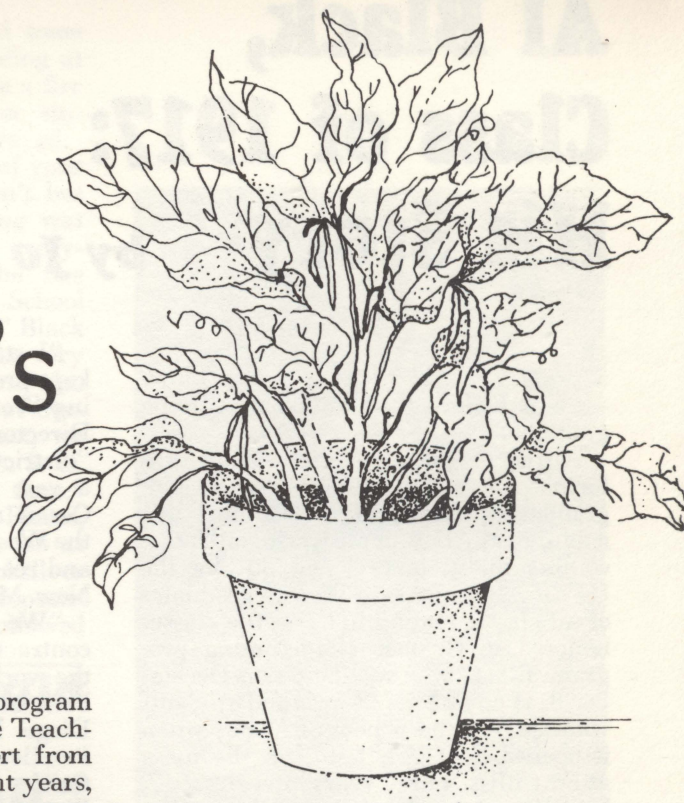
might have, as how well he understood the intellectual process used by the scientists and could explain them. There are eight processes, including observation, inference, classification, and so on. They can be applied to a wide variety of subject matter."

More emphasis is given to understanding how things work than to memorizing sets of facts or statistics, he says. Science fairs fit well into this approach, since they provide a way of whetting a student's appetite for finding out more about something he is personally interested in. Some of the young researchers come up with amazing results.

"We had a first grader this year," recalls Dr. Milson, "who gathered soil samples from different parts of the city. She planted beans in them and recorded how well the beans grew in the different soils. She wasn't advanced enough to go into the chemistry of the soil, but she had observed that it was not the same throughout the city and built an exhibit about it."

One of this year's district-wide award winners was a fourth grader from Western Hills Elementary School, Jill Kahn, who learned how to predict the weather with bear grease. She learned from Gordon Wimsatt, a Wyoming man teaching the Mescalero Apaches at Ruidoso, that unlike other types of lard, a jar of bear grease remains fluid and does not congeal. The heavier substances settle in the sealed jar and develop certain patterns on the surface which, if read correctly, can not only predict the weather but other natural phenomena as well. Jill was given a set of basic grease patterns by Wimsatt and each day she drew a picture on the calendar of the day's pattern on the settled grease, comparing it with the set of prototypes. Totally transparent grease indicated clear skies and warm weather; cloudy, matted grease pointed to a cold front about 14 days away; flecks in the grease meant breezy weather (the larger the flecks the stronger the winds), a peak in the center of the settled grease meant rain,

the young people's science fair



and a myriad of other patterns were "readable" to the trained eye.

Jill made forecasts daily and clipped the weather reports from the newspapers to compare and see how close the predictions came. "Her accuracy was amazing," says Mrs. Adams, "and she also predicted a major earthquake and some terrible tornadic winds, although, of course, she was unable to tell where they would strike." The earthquake struck in Romania, the winds in Ohio.

Jill's accuracy was such that her uncle, a skeptic at first, began calling her to see if the weather would permit a round of golf!

The conclusion reached was that atmospheric conditions have some effect on the bear grease and that the old weather-predicting process of the Apaches was well worth serious study.

Jill Kahn's project, "Weather Patterns in Bear Grease," (supported, Mrs. Adams says delightedly, "with a ton of data") won the "Most Outstanding Award" for Grades 4-6 in the competition and also the Kiwanis Award for Excellence.



Jill Rae Kahn of Western Hills, the Bear Grease weather predictor.

When the elementary fair program was a new project of the Science Teachers, it received financial support from a number of civic clubs. In recent years, recognizing the value of the program in the teaching of science, the El Paso ISD has been providing funds to help with awards and other expenses. Two clubs, Mt. Franklin Kiwanis and Downtown Rotary, continue their support by offering trophies to district-wide winners in the groupings of grades 4-6 and the lower grades. They also entertain those winners, their parents and teachers at club luncheons.

"Parents are encouraged to take an interest in their children's projects," says Dr. Milson. "There are many things a small child needs help on, such as cutting boards and nailing together a display board. As long as the child does the basic research, help from the parents is okay. During the judging, each child is asked about his work on the project and the judge can find out whether the parents over-did or whether the child really figured out his own work."

As a tool for sparking interest, the science fair is tops to Mrs. Adams. A teacher for 21 years, she finds that children who are not interested in school may make a complete about-face when challenged with a science project. "If we channel their interests in the right way, we can help them improve in reading, writing and other skills related to the project. We also are finding an increasing number of children with learning disabilities participating in the fairs and doing a beautiful job."

This year with 41 building fairs, the planners put together a judging team of 196 members. They included eight retired teachers, 57 active teachers, 83 UT El Paso students, and 48 high school students who are in the select Senior Science Seminar. Dr. Milson and others involved in the fair train the Science Seminar students in judging as part of their annual program. They also speak at in-service training sessions for ele-

mentary science teachers.

"Success is giving us some problems we weren't looking for," says Mrs. Adams. "The only place in the school district with a large enough available facility for the big fair is Technical Center. We need the building for four days — too long for some of the high schools which have larger buildings but are using them daily. We have to limit the big fair to 450 entries, so we worked out a formula for the schools that participate."

In the school fairs, entries compete at their own grade levels for awards and each school has several first places as well as sweepstakes awards. With more participation each year, not all the first places can go to the big fair.

Along with growth in numbers, the fairs are producing more sophisticated entries all the time, Mrs. Adams finds. "We're also starting to see a difference in the quality of entries in the junior division, grades 7-9, at the Trans-Pecos Regional Science Fair, made by students with elementary science fair experience."

Other school districts in this area are becoming interested in having elementary science fairs, Mrs. Adams says. Because of limited display space, the El Paso ISD fair is unable to expand to accommodate others, so she is encouraging the other districts to try having their own fairs. That involves training more judges, finding display space, and hundreds of other details.

"The science fairs take a lot of hard work," admits Dr. Milson, "and for the teachers involved, there are a lot of extra hours involved beyond their regular teaching day. But once you get into it, and see the effort all the kids put into it, you don't mind the extra work. It's really worth it!" □

Al Black, Class of 1917: His Story

by Jo Freeman Crum

"I believe I am your oldest living graduate."

Alfred C. Black of San Diego, California, sole survivor of the seven-man graduating class of 1917, claimed this rueful distinction in answering a Homecoming questionnaire sent out by the UTEP Alumni Association to graduates of all classes ending in "7"—the classes honored in October Homecoming program. Black, who will be 83 on December 8, is one of the 27 original students who entered the School of Mines when it opened Sept. 23, 1914, on the mesa at Fort Bliss. Three years later, in 1917, he received his Engineer of Mines degree.

Just three years?

"Yes, the program was three years then, but we had to go in the summer too. They worked our tails off!" Black reminisced in an interview recently in the San Diego apartment he shares with his second wife, Wilma. Even so, he barely completed his work in time, he recalls. The "bad guy" in this case was John W. "Cap" Kidd, one of the School's original instructors. The last week of classes he noticed that Black, who had developed into quite "the boy about town," had somehow failed to turn in

"I started as a draftsman, and they kept promoting me up, and finally during World War II I became the district Director of Design for the Navy." The "district" is the 11th Naval District, a vast region bounded by the Pacific Ocean and about-to-retire admirals on the West, by San Francisco on the North and reaching into Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico in the East.

"We designed the buildings, let the contracts and inspected and approved the work," Black said. Among complexes built under his supervision are the San Diego Naval Training Center, Camp Pendleton Marine Base near Oceanside, Calif., as well as Litchfield Park in Phoenix and Naval Reserve armories in Albuquerque, Tucson and Southern California. Black's last bump upward came when the Navy decided it needed a high ranking officer to be "District Civil Engineer" for policy and a civilian assistant to serve under him, a spot for which Black was picked.

"I wasn't allowed to do anything repetitive," he laughs. He functioned in a consulting capacity and traveled frequently to Washington and over the district until his retirement.

Al Black was born in El Paso on Dec. 8, 1894, and has one sister, Leona B. Ronan, longtime El Paso resident and

before Al's birth, but which wove a thread through his life—the death of his Uncle Joe.

The death, like so many unsolved desert deaths of the period, was credited to Geronimo, but whether it was really Geronimo or other Apaches is not sure, Black says. What is sure is that Uncle Joe and a guard riding shotgun for him were set upon and killed by Indians while driving a fast team and buckboard loaded with coin to pay his brother's railroad construction workers on the line just north of Chihuahua City.

A sister of the dead man, Lucretia Major, was so troubled by her brother's death that for the remaining years of her life (she lived to be 100) she dedicated herself to obtaining a financial settlement for his wrongful death from the American Mexican Claims Commission.

Aunt Lucretia and his legendary Uncle Joe came back forcefully to Al Black on October, 1943, when he (and Uncle Joe's other heirs) got a letter from the Commission saying that their claim for \$10,000 (without interest!) would indeed be honored, and enclosing the first of many small checks that dribbled in for the next 11 years, eked out in the apparent ratio that they were received from the Mexican government.

The last check arrived in February, 1955, which should finally lay Uncle Joe (not to mention Aunt Lucretia) to rest in peace, but Black is still bemused by the memory of this relative he never knew and the laborious claims machinery that ground for 67 years before his death could be compensated. Recently in San Diego he spotted a Mercedes-Benz with the vanity plate "Uncle Joe," and couldn't resist rushing over to take a good look at it.

"We're thinking of buying one just like it," he told the owner, lest he be somewhat skeptical of a story about Geronimo, Aunt Lucretia and Chihuahua in the 1880s.

Railroads brought the Blacks to El Paso, and railroads are what Al remembers best about his childhood. What did little boys do when San Jacinto School closed its classes for the day? Little boys who grew up near First and Hill Streets, as Black did, spent every free minute roaming through the Texas and Pacific freight yards, playing in, around and on top of boxcars.

Later the family moved to Rio Grande and Florence Streets near the old El Paso High School (now the site of the UTEP College of Nursing), where Al graduated in 1914. Al's most memo-

"... the program was three years then, but we had to go in the summer too. They worked our tails off!"

some of his applied mechanics papers.

No papers, no graduation, Kidd said.

"I worked until noon the day of graduation on those papers and finished just in time. I don't think he would have kept me from graduating, though; he liked my style of football."

Football? With a student body numbering, at the most, 35 men? It's hard to imagine, but the Miners scrimmaged even then and Black should know—he played center and even won honorable mention for all-Southwest Conference center.

Al Black, who has lived most of his adult life in San Diego, retired in 1960 after a 40-year career as a civilian engineer with the 11th Naval District. Not, of course, as a mining engineer—the direction he originally chose as a student at Texas Mines—but as a civil design engineer, a profession he got into when he arrived in California in the early 20s and jobs were scarce.

widow of John P. Ronan of the State National Bank. Mrs. Ronan now lives in Yorba Linda, Calif., with her son.

Al and Leona were the children of C. C. Black, a contractor, and Judah Rebecca Black, who moved to El Paso from Coryell County, Texas, near Waco, when Mr. Black, who was the contractor who built Washington Park in El Paso (Al used to go there on weekends with his dad while it was under construction) was awarded the contract with Texas and Pacific Railroad to construct the original right-of-way between Big Spring and El Paso. This involved a race with Southern Pacific, a race which Southern Pacific won, and Black then turned South of the Border where he was awarded the contract to construct the rail lines linking Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua on the Central Mexican Railway.

This connection led to a bit of family history which happened in the 1880's

rable evening on Florence Street came when Leona, troubled by a recent rift with a boyfriend, complained to her brother that she thought the carbon light from the street post in front of the house might hamper her plans for a reconciliation in the front porch swing that evening.

"No problem," said Al, and promptly shot it out with his .22. His .22, the normal extension of a teen-age boy's arm in those days, shot lizards and rabbits as well, the latter to be cooked and eaten, strong and stringy or not!

"Anything a boy gets himself tastes okay," Al remembers.

He recalls well-known El Paso names from high school and college—George Matkin, Dr. J. J. Gorman, Fred Bailey, Pearl and Walter Ponsford, L. A. "Speedy" Nelson.

"We met a lot of people from all over, which is why I don't have a Texas

Black's last year at Mines had some tense moments when Main Building at the School of Mines was gutted in a fire in October, 1916. His and other students' records were totally destroyed.

"Didn't *you* keep any records of your credits?" he was asked. He hadn't but it didn't seem to matter. Nothing was ever mentioned of it again and everyone graduated as expected. The fire handicapped operations at the School but "We didn't miss any classes," Black remembers. "The dormitory was very nice and we had classes there and also downtown in Temple Mt. Sinai at Oregon and Montana Streets. In fact, we graduated at the synagogue. Dean S. H. Worrell was head of the School then."

Work in the copper mines at Fierro, N. M. and Miami, Ariz., and a job as a superintendent mining quicksilver from the vibrant red cinnabar deposits of the Big Bend near Terlingua followed

"...I don't think he [Cap Kidd] would have kept me from graduating, though; he liked my style of football."

drawl," Al says. "People came into El Paso from other places to do business with Mexico."

His first cousin was Dr. Felix Miller, son of Emmeline Black Miller, a sister of Al Black's father. Dr. Miller had an occasional Juárez call to make, to treat "wives" of Pancho Villa, Black recalls. When Villa was fighting to take over Juárez, Black and his high school buddies went as close to the Rio Grande as possible and watched the action from the tops of his old familiar boxcars, and when the border reopened they went to Juárez to look around—an expedition that included the dubious "thrill" of seeing dead bodies swelling in the sunshine.

"Some of the kids even went down to run the presses to make money for the Mexican Army," Black says. Presses to print the Villa currency were carried in boxcars and followed the Army.

His gift for mathematics was discovered and cultivated by two of Black's El Paso High School teachers, one of them A. H. Hughey (later El Paso Superintendent of Schools). Black remembers one year he had a .999999999 pt. average for math—but not 100!

"Nobody's *that* good," his teacher told him.

A rodman job in the City Engineer's office, obtained with the help of family friend and mayor, Tom Lea, filled the summer before Black and the 26 other original "Miners" started college classes in the stucco buildings of the old El Paso Military Institute near what is now Biggs Field.

"I knew J. B. 'Buster' Biggs—not real well, but we had some classes together," Black recalls. Biggs, for whom the budding air base was later named, was a young pilot shot down and killed early in World War I.

graduation for Al Black until 1918 when he joined the U.S. Air Service as a cadet. He and hundreds of other young cadets completed ground training—his was at Camp Dick in Dallas—then found themselves marking time waiting for flying instruction from an Air Service which had no planes in which to train them.

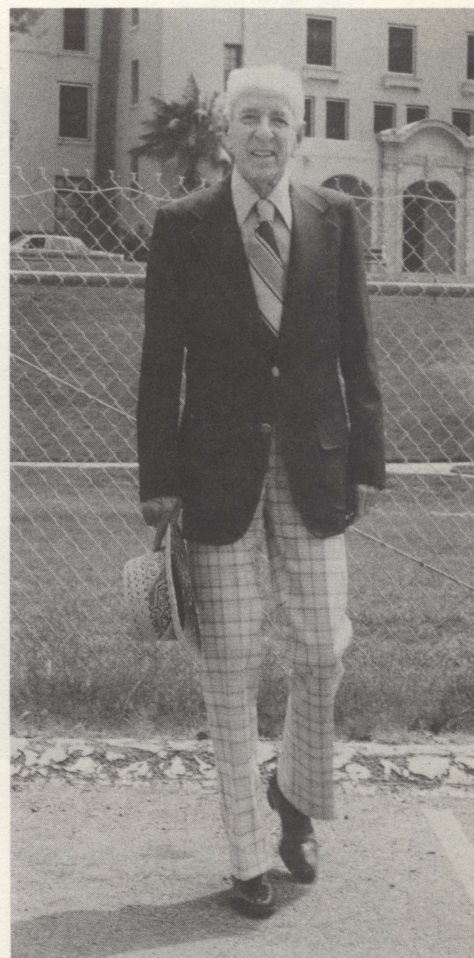
"Our morale was awful," he recalls. The cadets were housed in the Dallas Fairgrounds, sleeping in horse stalls, waiting to be assigned. Armistice Day beat the Air Service timetable, and the service discharged the cadets as fast as it could. Black never did learn to fly.

He went back to the mines with the Morenci, Ariz., Copper Co. for a short time before changing to oil geology in Texas. This decision led to his marriage to Betty Carr of Seymour, Texas (she died in 1961), and then to California in the 1920s and his lifelong involvement with the Navy in another branch of engineering.

Golf, studying the stock market, and travel have filled Al Black's leisure since retirement. The golf had to go—"I've got emphysema and I get so short of breath," he explained. He misses it, but substitutes walks through San Diego's Balboa Park. He also has been active in the San Diego Engineers Club (he is a past president), and Al Bahr Shrine, and still retains a membership in Fraternal Lodge 1111, Scottish Rite, in El Paso.

He's covered a lot of the world in his travels, the Orient, Central Europe, Northern Europe, and, like a lot of Americans, cherishes memories such as the special little bar in Copenhagen where he ordered a dry martini and GOT a dry martini—"Not that wine stuff they kept giving me in other places!"

He's even been back to visit El Paso,



Al Black takes his Balboa Park constitutional.

where he still retains business interests, but never made it to a class reunion.

"George Johnston worked for the New Mexico Highway Department in Santa Fe and he and I were always going to meet in El Paso for a Homecoming, but we never made it," Black says.

And now they never will. Johnston, second-to-last survivor of the Class of 1917, died a couple of years ago.

CLASS OF 1917, Texas School of Mines:

Alfred C. Black
Carrol Ronan
Lynn Pomeroy
Henry Becker
Raul Barberena
George Johnston
Orban Walker □

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jo Freeman Crum received her journalism degree in 1949 and worked as a staff writer on the El Paso Times from 1946 to 1951. She later worked for McGraw-Hill Publishing in San Francisco. She now teaches Spanish and journalism in an adult education program in San Diego and is a freelance writer. She is married and has three children.



Remembering Percy McGhee

by Dale L. Walker

As the story of the architecture of UT El Paso has unfolded through the years, certain names are inevitably repeated: Kathleen L. Worrell, wife of the School of Mines' first dean, who was so intrigued by the photographs she saw in the April, 1914, *National Geographic*; John Claude White, C.I.E., the British proconsul on the Northeast Frontier of India who provided Mrs. Worrell her inspiration through his photographs of Bhutan and his "Castles in the Air" article; Charles M. Gibson and George C. Robertson for their brilliant concept of the building that became known as Old Main. These are seminal figures in the early development of the University's architecture and, of course, they deserve repeated recognition.

But there is a tendency to forget that the architecture is the product of over six decades of development and that the architects who followed Gibson and Robertson, and the buildings following the prototypical Old Main, have had a strong impact on the campus design.

Indeed, one man, in the period 1936-51, exerted more influence for good on the Bhutanese concept of the University than any other of the many architects who have played a role in it.

This was Percy Wear McGhee who, in that 15-year span, designed ten buildings for what was then the College of Mines and Texas Western College, buildings as familiar as the Centennial Museum, Cotton Memorial, and Magoffin Auditorium.

He was born on December 11, 1889, in Waco, Texas, the son of Percy Mc-

Ghee, Sr., and Mary Champe Carter McGhee, who moved to El Paso in 1900. Young Percy graduated from Texas A&M with a degree in architecture in 1910 and as was customary in that day, went off to New York to work and study under established men in the field. He returned to El Paso in 1914 and opened an office. In 1920 he became City Building Inspector, a position he held until 1929 when he returned to private architectural practice, having such partners in his firm as Guy Fraser and Howard Homer Dana.

McGhee retired in 1957 after illness and surgery and died in El Paso on February 2, 1971.

The McGhee architectural legacy is a notable one in the El Paso Southwest—buildings ranging from the Doña Ana County Court House and several structures at New Mexico State University (then New Mexico A&M College), to the El Paso County Coliseum, the U.S. Federal Court House in El Paso, Hotel Dieu Hospital, and Austin, Ysleta and Bowie High Schools. A "partial list of architectural works done by Percy McGhee, A.I.A., Registered Architect in the El Paso, Texas, area" lists 24 major buildings (10 of them at the College of Mines/Texas Western) and the notation "And also 200 more buildings in this area."

McGhee's first assignment at the College of Mines was the El Paso Centennial Museum, built to commemorate the 100th year of Texas Independence and opened in 1936. The building, costing \$50,000, has long been recognized as among the most beautiful and photo-

genic on the UT El Paso campus—retaining the "classic" Bhutanese features of the 1916-era buildings with the additional feature of exposed native rock materials on the exterior walls.

Other McGhee buildings on the campus include the original Library-Administration Building (1938), in collaboration with Austin architect Robert Leon White; Bell Hall (the older portion circa 1947), Hudspeth Hall (1947), Cotton Memorial (1947), the Student Union Building (1948), Magoffin Auditorium (1951), the Science Building (named "Psychology Building" today, built in 1951), Miner's Hall (1951), and the Women's Gym (1951).

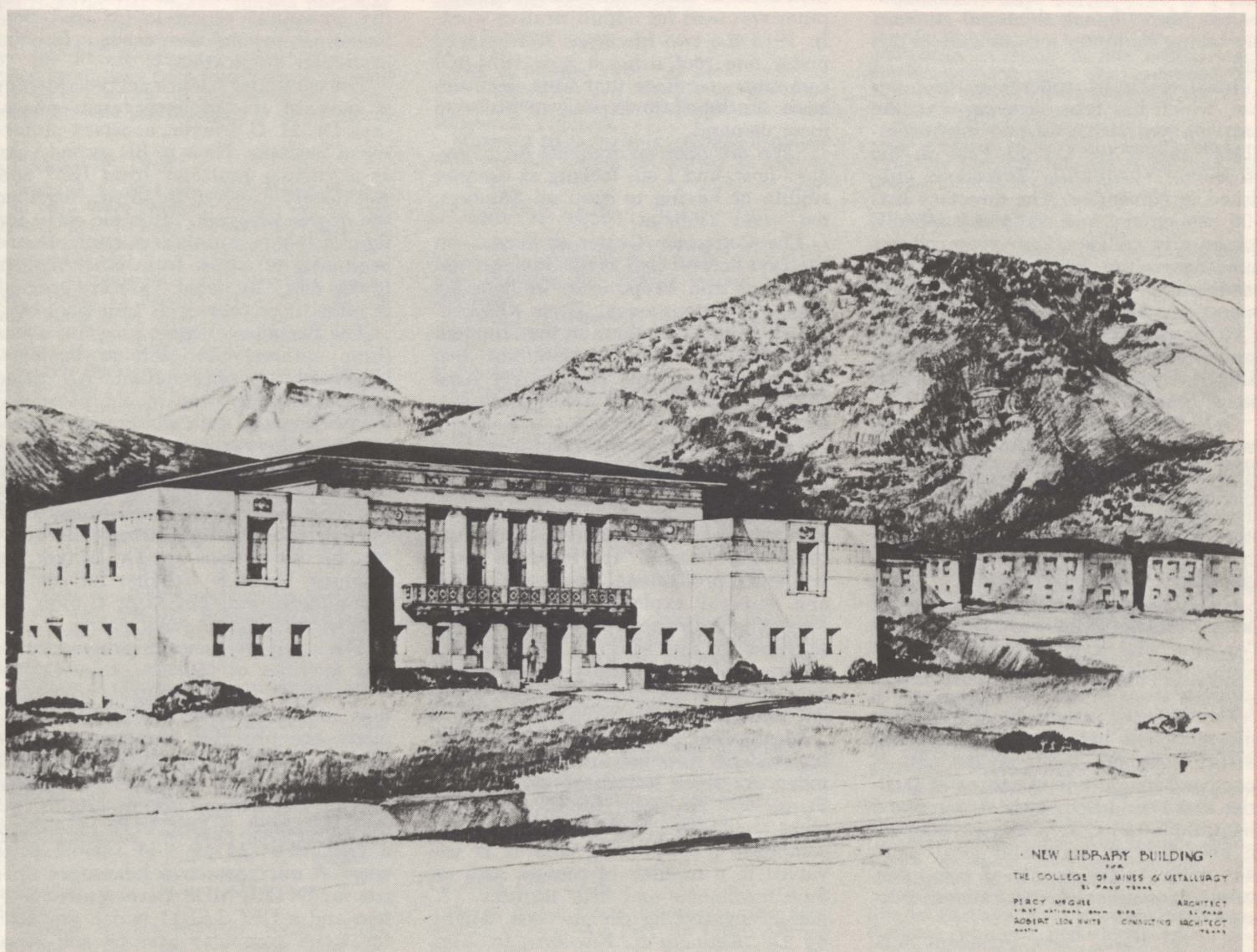
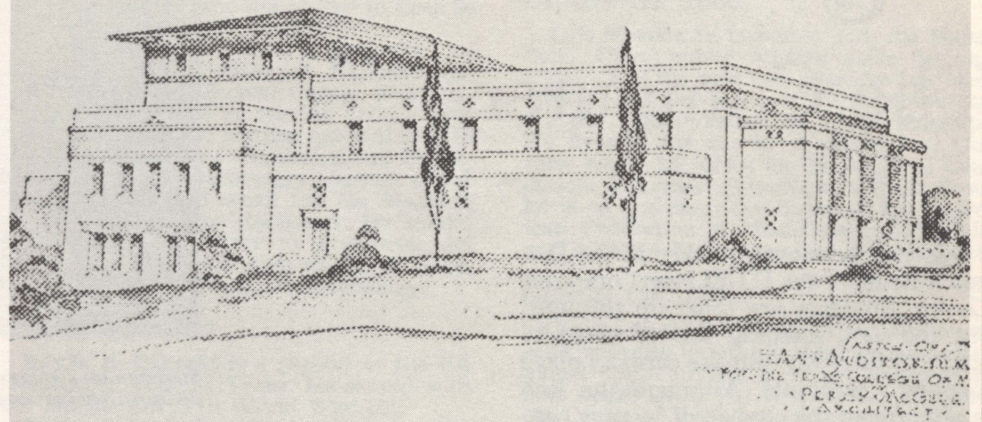
All McGhee-designed campus buildings retain the Bhutanese features established in the original Gibson-Robertson designs, modified in some instances, but discernible in all ten of his buildings: sloping walls, overhanging roof eaves, indented upper windows, desert/tan-brown stucco exteriors (excepting Centennial Museum and there is evidence that this building was intended to be stuccoed—perhaps before the funds ran out). An innovation of McGhee's was the use of decorative limestone trim replacing the red brick bands of the older buildings.

In all, Percy McGhee was a "classical" insofar as his work on the UT El Paso campus went, and his buildings remain among those singled out for their simple beauty.

For the most prolific of all architects in the University's history, this is no small accomplishment. □

Two of Percy McGhee's preliminary sketches show the original "Library-Administration Building" (below) and Magoffin Auditorium (right). The Library cost \$100,000 to build and opened in 1938, causing a considerable momentary commotion on campus, according to long-time UTEP Librarian Baxter Polk. "There was much criticism from faculty, students and townspeople," Polk says, "of what was considered then to be a 'drastic' departure in the Bhutanese style. But with the passage of time, as other buildings were erected with even more 'modifications' in the style, the consensus was that the old Library was perhaps the most handsome building on campus."

Magoffin Auditorium (costing \$420,000) opened in 1951 and generated only a fraction of the Library criticism although McGhee's expert extensions of old-line Old Main-style Bhutanese is even more pronounced in its concept. McGhee's campus buildings are today considered of the "classic" mode.



"Exemplary" Rating:

Students & The Computer

The line moves quickly in the Dispatch Room of the UT El Paso Computer Center. Students are lined up throughout the day, handing sets of cards to staff members who put the cards in place to obtain printouts. Although the line is often long, the change of faces is constant: Turnaround time for printouts averages one minute.

The students come from a variety of backgrounds but mainly they are taking courses in computer science, engineering, geology, chemistry, and other sciences. Some of those who visit the Computer Center daily are among students in a degree program new this fall, a major in computer science with a specialty in business; hardware, or computation. More than a thousand students are taking computer science courses this fall.

Involvement of students in computer use, which has been growing over the past ten years, has earned an "exemplary" rating for UT El Paso in the *Academic Computing Directory* published in November. The directory lists 106 elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, four-year colleges and universities in the nation chosen as exemplary in academic computer operations. The selection was made in a study conducted by the Human Resources Research Organization (HRRRO), Alexandria, Va., under a National Science Foundation grant.

Only 22 universities of 6,000 or more enrollment were chosen and UTEP was cited in two of the six categories. The 22 are located in 16 states, with the University of Texas at Austin the only other from Texas in the large university group and the only one ranked as exemplary in all six categories.

UTEP's listing was for "Spectrum of Computer Applications to Learning and Teaching" and "Computer Literacy Programs for Students, Faculty or Community."

The project's purpose was to provide information to help administrators and faculty members decide on the nature, scope and magnitude of computer facilities that would help their students and institutions most. It also was planned to help federal, state and local planners evaluate the merits of computer-based innovations for educational purposes.

"UT El Paso," says President A.B. Templeton, "has made a strong com-

mitment to the instructional use of computers and is proud to serve as a national example of what can be accomplished."

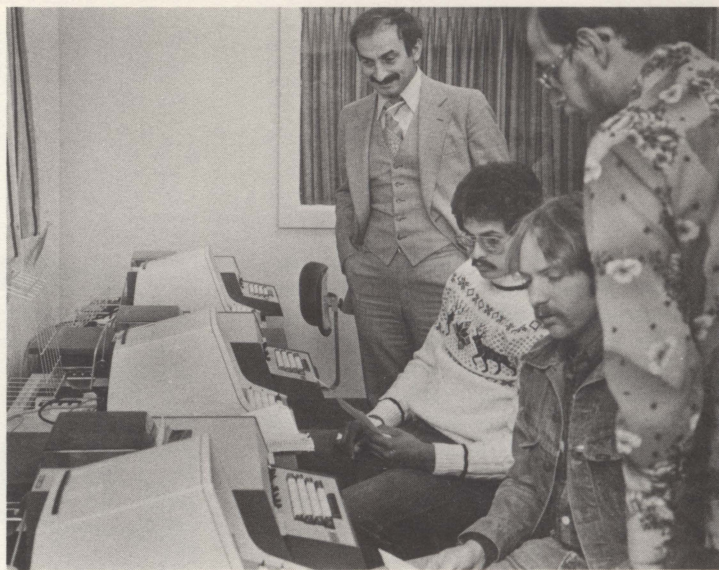
Semih (Sammy) Yildirim, director of the Computer Center, joined the staff in 1966. Student use of the facilities began in earnest in 1967 when the first CDC-3100 computer was obtained for instructional use. A different IBM computer was used for administrative work. In 1973 the two functions were placed under one roof using a new IBM-360 computer and since that time, facilities have continued to expand in order to meet demand.

"We are open to students on Saturdays now, and I am looking at the possibility of having to open on Sundays, too," said Yildirim.

The Computer Center is located on the first floor of Bell Hall. Students use terminals and keypunches in Benedict Hall, a few steps away. Those who keypunch cards bring them to the Dispatch Room of Bell Hall for printouts. Ten ITT video terminals with Singer hard copy facilities also are available to students.

Learning to use the computer is a "must" for today's geologists, according to Dr. Randy Keller, assistant professor of geological sciences. "The department as a whole stresses learning to use the computer," he said. "It is essential when you enter professional work such as oil and mineral exploration. Use of the computer is an integral part of the thesis work for our Master's and doctoral programs. It is especially important in geophysical work such as seismic, gravity, and heat flow studies."

Mechanical and industrial engineering students have been involved in computer use since it became available to them, says Dr. John Levosky, department chairman. "Freshmen are taught computer programming and it is involved in a number of courses such as fluid mechanics and heat transfer." A senior engineering design class taught by Dr. Kenneth S. Edwards Jr. uses the computer in learning to find the



Students at display terminals in Computer Center; Director Semih Yildirim in background.

best combination of possible variations in designing a machine. "For example, when dealing in a structure for an airplane, the designer wants minimum weight but must meet certain standards of strength," he explained. "The computer techniques permit us to vary dimensions such as diameter and thickness of walls and find the combination of design parameters that will best meet the structural requirements and performance capabilities needed for the particular application."

The computer science degree program is now in its implementation phase, says Dr. H. C. Mayer, assistant professor of business. He is in his second year as a visiting professor from IBM and was deeply involved in putting together the degree program. "It is too early for figures, but a number of students are beginning to adjust from other majors to this one," he noted. "We are gearing to offer more courses as time goes by."

The Bachelor's degree program offers three options, one each in business, hardware, or computation. All three have the same core of six computer science courses, with additional requirements in the particular area of specialization. The program is administered by the Electrical Engineering Department and degree candidates will be certified by the dean of engineering. Coordinators for the options are Dr. Mayer for business, Dr. N.R. Wagner for computation-math, and Dr. G.A. Gibson for hardware-electrical engineering.

The computer science program utilizes facilities of the Computer Center—the IBM 360/65 central processing unit and associated equipment. Compilers are provided for languages including FORTRAN, COBOL, BASIC and several others. The Electrical Engineering Department also maintains two minicomputers, a DEC-PDP 11/45 and a DEC-PDP 11/10 and related software. A microprocessor laboratory utilizes an INTEL-MDS Development System and a DEC-LSI-11 which are used for some computer science and electrical engineering courses. □



Alumnotes by Sue Wimberly

The American Society of Civil Engineers has honored one of the University's Outstanding Exes, **Joseph F. Friedkin** ('32; Outstanding Ex in 1962). The ASCE bestowed its highest honor for excellence on Friedkin at a recent convention in San Francisco.

And **Sheldon P. Wimpfen** ('34, Outstanding Ex in 1954) has been recognized for superior service with the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, receiving a citation for meritorious service in October. We add our congratulations to both these UTEP alumni.

Former UTEP vice-president for business affairs **Marshall Pennington** is president of Managerial Consultants, Inc., in Lubbock, a new organization offering professional managerial services to business firms, educational institutions, governmental agencies and other groups.

And two El Paso businessmen and UT El Paso alumni have been subjects for excellent feature stories in the El Paso Times recently: **David L. Carrasco** ('42) was written up for his fine work as director of the El Paso Job Corps Center; and **Orval W. Story** ('36-37) appeared in a business profile recounting his successful career as owner of Avis Rent-A-Car franchises.

CLASS OF 1947:

Dover Roth, M.D., a psychiatrist at Forest Hospital, Des Plaines, Illinois, is co-host of "The Search for Mental Health," a weekly radio program produced and distributed by the Forest Hospital Foundation, and aired by stations from New York to Hawaii. Dr. Roth's series of interviews with psychiatrists and psychologists is in its eighth year.

CLASS OF 1948:

Richard L. McConnell and **Virgil Cowart** ('41 etc.) were recently named senior vice presidents of El Paso Natural Gas Company.

Jackie Hughes Baxter ('48 etc.) and husband **Dick** ('51 etc.) write from Paradise Valley Arizona, that they recently visited with **David L. Pringle** (B.A. '53) and his wife Mary Beth, who live in the San Fernando Valley. David is a partner in a broadcasting company in Hollywood.

Margie Springer Young and **Betty Woodward Burdick** ('42 etc.) have received degrees from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Margie earned an M.S. in chemical oceanography, and Betty her B.A. in Spanish. Betty's husband John is head of the University's civil engineering department. Margie recently returned from an extended oceanographic research cruise around Palmer Peninsula, Antarctica.

CLASS OF 1949:

William A. Libby is a general engineering advisor with the U.S. Foreign Service and is currently serving in Jakarta, Indonesia. He has been working abroad, primarily in Southeast Asia, since 1965.

William R. Ward has been elected president of Bancology Inc. in El Paso.

R. H. Smith (M.A. '50) has been named manager of offshore land for Transco Exploration Company of Houston.

CLASS OF 1950:

John R. Chandler ('50 etc.) and **Sue O'Dell Chandler** ('54 etc.) have moved to Boulder, Colorado, where John is a minister at Trinity Lutheran Church. For the last ten years they have lived in Westboro, Missouri.

Thelma A. MacWhorter retired from teaching in El Paso five years ago. She writes that although she keeps very busy

and travels often, she would like to keep in touch with her UTEP friends.

Aaron P. Sanders, Ph.D., is professor and director of the Division of Radiobiology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina. After leaving UTEP with a B.S. in physics, he became associated with the Atomic Energy Commission and Brookhaven National Laboratory during which time he completed work for his Master's at the University of Rochester. He served as a Fulbright lecturer to Argentina and returned to North Carolina where, at Duke, he completed his Ph.D. in psychology.

CLASS OF 1951:

Edwin B. Erhardt is a patient at the VA Hospital in Temple, Texas. He served with the Marine Corps in World War II.

Juana Serna is devoting her time to traveling since her retirement in 1971.

Robert F. Evans has been named an assistant director of the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, coordinating activities in the Survey's 15-state Central Region, Denver, Colorado.

CLASS OF 1953:

William L. Humphrey (M.A. '55) is staff consultant with Tenneco Inc. in Houston. He works with the Tenneco Information Services in education and training, staff systems and data processing.

CLASS OF 1955:

Ray E. Santos, M.D., has been named to the Texas Board of Health by Governor Dolph Briscoe. Dr. Santos is an orthopedic surgeon in Lubbock.

Maynard Duckworth is a mining engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Virginia.

CLASS OF 1956:

Gaston de Bayona was recently appointed international liaison and public relations representative for Juárez mayor Manuel Quevedo.

Irving L. Herskowitz has been appointed associate director of the financial and audit division of Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Connecticut.

Charles Wofford is vice president of Texas Instruments.

Richard C. Lucas has been elected a vice president of Government Employees Insurance Company in Washington, D.C. He and his family make their home in Carderock Springs, Maryland.

Alan R. Kahn ('56 etc.) is president and chief executive officer of the Leavell Company, in El Paso.

CLASS OF 1957:

Herbert L. Blue has received the Gold Quill Award of Excellence from the International Association of Business Communicators for *Aerospace Facts*, a quarterly marketing magazine which he edits for Thiokol Corporation. He makes his home in Brigham City, Utah.

Severo Garcia Jr. has been presented a WHO award by the California Higher Education Association for his "outstanding performance, dedication and leadership" in higher education. He is professor of Language Arts at Porterville College, California.

CLASS OF 1959:

Peggy Nelan Crail ('59 etc.) is the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in Finance from the College of Business Administration at the University of Cincinnati. She received

her B.A. in physics at the University of St. Thomas, Houston, and her M.B.A. from the University of Cincinnati. Peggy is an assistant professor at Thomas More College in Fort Mitchell, Kentucky. She and her husband Richard have two children.

Philip D. Ortego (M.A. '66) is director of Bilingual-Bicultural Studies at Angelo State University, San Angelo, Texas.

CLASS OF 1960:

Luis Mendez Jr. has been with the Mansfield, Ohio, public schools since leaving UTEP. For the past few years he has been director and developer of TV programming for the school district of 11,000 students. He lives in the nearby community of Ontario where he serves on the Board of Education. A former TV performer in El Paso, he is on the executive board of the American Federation of Musicians in Mansfield and is active in the Chamber of Commerce.

CLASS OF 1961:

Charles Cagle is a veteran's benefits counselor with the Veteran's Administration Regional Office in Waco, Texas. **Nancy Burnett Cagle** (B.A. '64) is an artist with Media Center of the Waco Independent School District.

Donald B. Sullivan, Ph.D., is a staff member of the Cryoelectronics Section with the National Bureau of Standards in Boulder, Colorado. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. in physics from Vanderbilt University.

Alexis Shlanta, Ph.D., (M.S. '65) has been named head of the System Environmental Effects Branch of the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California.

Sanford Brown is president and co-owner of Two Rivers Pipeline Construction Company in Odessa, Texas.

Catherine "Kay" Porter, M.D., is a professor at the University of Oregon Center for Gerontology in Eugene. She conducts workshops in aging in five northwestern states, working with the renowned Dr. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross concerning the problems of dying patients.

Les and Gladys Lieberman have returned from a year in Israel. Les was on sabbatical from his teaching position in the Los Angeles Public Schools.

CLASS OF 1963:

Brian W. Stafford has been appointed assistant treasurer for Lawyer's Title in El Paso. He taught math in local schools before joining the company.

Aurelio G. Valdez Jr. (M.Ed. '74) has been selected Outstanding Ex-Student of 1977-78 of Jefferson High School. He is presently executive director of the El Paso State Center for Human Development.

CLASS OF 1964:

Patricia Rincon Kallman is a candidate for Master's degree in urban and regional planning at the University of Colorado and a recent recipient of a scholarship for 1977-78 from the Denver Regional Council of Government.

Dennis W. Marrin, Major/USA, and **Katharine Garrett Marrin** (B.A. '71) now live in Shepperton, Middlesex, England, where Dennis works for the British government.

Jeff Holladay was recently named information chief for the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture. He was formerly associate editor of the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman's* Sunday magazine, and a recipient of a writing award from the South Central Aviation/Space Writer Association.

Dan J. Ransdale, Ph.D., and his wife, the former Betsy Rissler, have moved to Picayune, Mississippi, where he will be with the NASA Mississippi Test facility, Naval Ocean Research and Development. They are parents of two children.

Charlotte and Earl Lindgren (B.S. '62) live in El Paso. Earl is owner/partner in Business Products and Services Inc. and Charlotte is media center director for the Immanuel Baptist Church.

CLASS OF 1965:

Martin A. Jaffee and **Fern Silver Jaffee** (B.A. '67) live in Dallas and are parents of three children. He is owner of a government bond firm.

Cheryl Azar McCown and **Mike McCown** are parents of three children and live in El Paso. Cheryl is associated with Lanward Corp. and Mike is manager of International Automotive Supply.

David Maldonado Jr., Ph.D., is assistant professor in the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of Texas, Arlington.

Charles A. O'Reilly, Ph.D., is another alum who stopped by our NOVA office to pick up four years of back issues. He earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at UC Berkeley and now teaches in the School of Management at UCLA.

CLASS OF 1966:

Deanne Dadich O'Rourke (M.Ed. '73) and her husband live in Sanderson, Texas, and are parents of two children. Deanne teaches math and history in the high school.

Harold Bob Wells has been appointed president of Triumph Motorcycles America Inc. He will direct the company's new marketing and sales program.

Ed Ochoterena has been named controller for Newspaper Printing Corporation.

Louis L. Mollinary Jr. (M.A. '74) is an economist with El Paso Natural Gas Company and also teaches part-time at UTEP. He and his wife **Charla Hester Mollinary** (B.A. '69) are parents of two sons.

CLASS OF 1967:

Jeannie K. Todaro, LCDR/USN, reports in November as executive officer of the Navy Recruiting District Seattle, in Bellevue, Washington. She has served in the Navy since graduating from UTEP.

William R. Britton has joined the El Paso National Bank as vice president in charge of the Real Estate Department. He and wife **Maureen** have two children.

Robert and Lynn McGlathery Mims live in Wylie, Texas. Lynn recently received her M.S. from East Texas State University and is now librarian in the schools in Garland.

Arthur W. and Brenda Poynter Bowman (B.S. '72) are living in Lawrenceville, Georgia, where he is sports editor for the *Gwinnett Daily News*.

Leo Gemoets (M.S. '72) was elected chairman of the board and president of the El Paso Kidney Foundation. He is employed by El Paso Natural Gas Co.

Al Hansen recently returned to El Paso while filming a segment of "Grizzly Adams" in Ruidoso. Since graduation in Speech and Drama, he has appeared in many television series. During his University years, he performed in both campus and local drama productions.

Karl H. J. Coombs, who attended graduate school at UC Berkeley and Stanford Universities in environmental design, architecture and urban planning, is now associated with the architectural firm of Steinberg Associates in San Jose, California.

John E. Guzman (M.Ed.) received his Ph.D. in educational administration at Washington State University, Pullman, last year. He is currently executive secretary of the Texas Teacher Corps Network at Trinity University, San Antonio.

Lawrence T. Kohler (M.A. '76), who formerly taught at Fabens Elementary School, is now teaching literature at the University of Austral in southern Chile. He and his wife, **Ninfa Burgos Kohler** (M.A. '76) are parents of one daughter.

CLASS OF 1968:

Thomas "Mike" Mattingly is the new general manager of Radio Station KROD and KROD-FM. While in the Navy he managed television and radio stations on board the aircraft carrier, USS Kittyhawk, during a tour in Vietnam. After service, he was an account executive with a San Diego advertising agency.

Gary A. West was ordained to the ministry on October 2 in the First Presbyterian Church, Snyder, Texas.

Habil A. Taha received his degree of Master of Education from Rutgers University in June.

Hector Zavaleta is a newly appointed judge in the Municipal Court in El Paso. He was an assistant professor at UTEP and has now entered private law practice.

CLASS OF 1969:

John M. Breton is a product metallurgist for Armco Steel in Kansas City, Missouri, and recently received his M.S. in Industrial Management from Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg.

Phyllis Lafferty Bourque and **Gene Bourque** (B.A. '70) live in Houston. Gene has completed a year as manager of internal auditing for J. Weingarten Inc. Phyllis is manager of financial planning for United Gas Pipe Line Co.

Larry M. DeWitt is a teacher of math and English and tennis coach in the public schools in Alta Loma, Texas. He received his M.A. from Colorado State University in December, 1976. His wife **Linda** is also a teacher.

John E. Sellke is a scientific developmental programmer for Geophysical Service in Dallas.

Frank Ciriza (M.Ed. '72) has been named an assistant professor in the School of Education at the University of the Pacific. He served as director of the High School Equivalency Program (HEP) at UTEP for four years.

Dwayne M. Aboud, M.D., is completing his first year residency in internal medicine at Booth Memorial Medical Center in Flushing, New York.

Robert C. Peterson has been appointed manager of Horatio's Restaurant in Seattle. Rob also holds a B.A. from Washington State University, graduating *cum laude*.

Kelly Myrick has been named head of the Southwest Council of Research and Development in El Paso. Kelly also holds a Master's degree in urban and regional planning from the University of Northern Colorado.

Patrick Eskew (M.Ed. '77), director of the Choraliers at Bel Air High School, El Paso, leads a busy career in the music field. Besides his Monday-through-Friday schedule as a teacher, he leads the El Paso-Frontera Chapter of the Sweet Adelines, gives voice lessons, teaches classes in music appreciation at Park College Extension Service, Fort Bliss, and is active in church music.

Mike Pemberton is editor of the Dickson County, Tennessee, *Herald* which won seven awards in the 1977 Tennessee Press Association competition.

Dennis W. Ferdinand is the major market representative with Coty for the San Francisco Bay area. He and his family live in Napa, California.

David Escobar, an El Paso attorney, has been named a director of the Bank of Ysleta.

CLASS OF 1971:

Edward E. Brown, Capt./USAF, is serving at Lakenheath RAF station, England. He was commissioned in the Air Force in 1971, and was previously assigned to Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

Lupe-Rebeka Samaniego, Ph.D., has been appointed assistant professor of psychology at the University of Denver. She received both her M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Oklahoma State University, and was the recipient of a fellowship from the National Institute of Mental Health, 1976-77.

Kathleen A. Machovac Eagan and husband **Richard** live in Odessa, Texas. She is reading resource teacher for the Ector County Independent School System, and he is resident claims adjuster for Commercial Union Assurance Companies. They are parents of two daughters.

Donald M. Barkofsky is controller for McCarthy Land Company in Fresno, California.

Dawn Morton has been named as a special assistant on aging by El Paso Mayor Ray Salazar.

Michael L. Vasil, Ph.D., and his wife, **Adriana Arroyo Vasil**, live in Westminster, California. He is an assistant professor of microbiology and immunology at UCLA School of Medicine and she is a staff research associate at the Brain Research Institute.

Joe E. Smith (M.A.) recently received his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri, Columbia. He, his wife **Claranel** and son live in Yankton, South Dakota, where he is assistant professor of theatre.

Linda Velazquez recently graduated from the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine. She will do her internship in pediatrics at UC Hospital, Davis.

William Moore (Lt. Col./USA Ret.) is currently director of Area Agency on Aging/Coastal Bend Council of Governments, in Corpus Christi.

CLASS OF 1972:

Hector R. Alvarez, Capt./USAF, is presently serving at Andrews AFB, Maryland, with the Military Airlift Command.

Randy C. Harville, Capt./USAF, is a tactical fighter pilot at Kunsan Air Base, Korea.

Dayne R. Denning, Ens./USN, has been designated a Naval Flight Officer.

David Wobker and his wife are both airline flight attendants with Eastern Airlines and reside in Jonesboro, Georgia.

John E. Ryan, 1st Lt./USMC, is stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma. He has recently returned from a twelve month assignment in Okinawa, Japan, South Korea and the Philippines.

H. Davidson Smith III is a practicing attorney in El Paso. He was awarded a doctorate of jurisprudence from St. Mary's University in San Antonio in 1975.

Carlos Chavez is special programs coordinator and regional linguistics consultant for the Chamizal National Memorial.

New Address?

Name _____

New Address

Old Address

Number & Street

Apt. Number

Number & Street

Apt. Number

City

State

Zip

City

State

Zip

Year Graduated, attended _____

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

CLASS OF 1973:

Shin-Chun Chu is a chemist with Vitamins Inc. in Glendale, California.

Chrispian E. Shelton received his Master of Science from the University of New Hampshire in May, 1977.

Kenneth Lee Browne has been promoted to mill superintendent of the Idavado Mining Company in Telluride, Colorado.

Judy Lynn Sanders was recently deputized an assistant district attorney in El Paso. She was admitted to the bar last November.

Gary L. Tresemer, Col./USAF, (M.Ed.) retired August 31 after 26 years service. He is professor of aerospace studies at the University of Oklahoma and has been a member of the University staff since May, 1973, responsible for managing the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program.

Jesus C. Bonilla is parole supervisor for the Texas Youth Council with offices located in El Paso. He is also responsible for offices located in Amarillo, Lubbock, Paducah, Midland, Odessa.

Gertrude Farlow Mosher graduated in August with an M.S. in business administration from the University of Houston.

Rebecca Westfall was sworn in as the first woman assistant United States attorney in El Paso. She received her law degree from Texas Tech University Law School in May, 1976.

Victor M. Renteria is working for Seismometer Group Recorder for Global Universal Sciences Manufacturing, a local El Paso firm involved in geophysical exploration.

David W. Rodgers has completed his Master's degree in foreign languages at Trinity University.

Henry Baray recently received his doctorate of jurisprudence from Harvard University. He is currently residing in San Diego.

Craig A. Patton is an assistant county attorney in El Paso. He received his degree in law from the University of Houston School of Law.

CLASS OF 1974:

Eugene W. Green Jr., 1st Lt./USAF, has been certified as a missile combat crew commander at Minot AFB, North Dakota.

Gilbert L. Hernandez, 1st Lt./USA, completed three years of duty with the 25th Hawaiian Division and is working toward his M.A. in Health Care Management from Central Michigan University.

Kevin Bailey is a professor of political science at South Oklahoma City Junior College and is working on his Ph.D. at the University of Oklahoma. **Patricia Malone Bailey** is completing her M.Ed. at Central State University. They have one son.

Bich Van Tran is working as distribution engineer for the San Diego Coast Electric Company.

Miguel Cervantes has joined the staff of the district attorney, Harris County, Houston, as an assistant district attorney assigned to the Misdemeanor Division.

John Butterworth is an accountant with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell in El Paso, and wife **Kay** presently teaches business courses at Bowie High School.

Lois Ann Turner (M.A.) is drama instructor at El Paso Community College.

Eloy Alvarado is the new baseball coach at Riverside High, where he has taught for the past five years.

CLASS OF 1975:

Kathleen Moore Covey is a kindergarten teacher in Houston.

Martin D. Dutilly, 2nd Lt./USAF, is now serving at Castle AFB, California. He and his wife Regina live in Merced.

Dene T. Harp (Lt. Col./USMC Ret.) teaches geology and oceanography at Burges High School in El Paso. He received his M.Ed. from UTEP and a B.S. in geology from American University, Washington, D.C. He retired from the Marine Corps in 1967.

Zoila L. Lyons has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and is presently training as a munitions officer at Lowry AFB, Colorado.

CLASS OF 1976:

Steven Lee Gandy and **Victor Kluck** are both enrolled at American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, Arizona.

Ana Alicia Ortiz is appearing in the television series "Ryan's Hope," aired from New York.

Felix Berenguer is working toward his M.A. in romance languages at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Donald K. Orr has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and is presently stationed at McConnell AFB, Kansas.

CLASS OF 1977:

John Pinno is an assistant instructor of music in East Texas State University, Commerce, Texas.

Jose Luis Miranda is in a management training program with Levi Strauss in El Paso.

(from page 6)

Much uncertainty exists today regarding the future of the policies evolved in Washington. The book points out numerous problems in this respect for the future, but the past and the present of the enterprise may now be accurately measured. That detailed measurement is precisely what Dr. Myres has made in his thorough study of the subject.

—HALDEEN BRADY

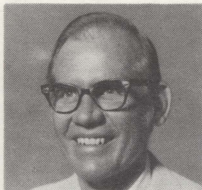
Michael G. Brown has joined the Chemical Plant Engineering Division of Exxon Chemical Company in Baytown, Texas.

Carlos M. Ramirez Jr. is a design engineer with the Texaco Company in Port Arthur, Texas.

William M. Zuccala is plant maintenance engineer in Richland, Washington, with Rockwell International-Atomics Division.

Jose M. Banales has been promoted to senior airman in the U.S. Air Force and is assigned at Holloman AFB, New Mexico.

Deaths



Hintze

William R. Hintze, president of Grand Canyon College, in Phoenix, Arizona, November 17. Born in El Paso in 1925, he was a graduate of Austin High School, served in the U.S.

Naval Air Corps during World War II, and received his B.S. in chemistry at UT El Paso in 1947. He earned his Master's and doctoral degrees at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. He was a missionary to Ecuador from 1960-65, teaching and serving as director of the Ecuador Baptist Theological Institute. He also served pastorates in Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and Arizona. Dr. Hintze joined the faculty of Grand Canyon College in 1969 and became president in 1973. Survivors include his wife, the former Barbara Laughman ('52 etc.) and three children.

Edward Richeson Jr., associate professor of English at UT El Paso for the past 15 years, Oct. 17. Professor Richeson was past president of the American Association of University Professors, a member of the Faculty Senate, and founder and chairman of the El Paso Articulation Committee. He was active in amateur theater as both director and actor. Memorial services were held at the University, with graveside services in Amherst, Virginia.

Carlos A. Zamuria, October 29. Mr. Zamuria, a graduate student from Nicaragua and a teaching assistant in the Department of Modern Languages, had taught at the University of Nicaragua before coming to UTEP in 1976. He was founder and editor of *Cantera*, a bilingual literary journal.

Dan Boyd Jr. (B.A. '42), August 23. He is survived by his wife of Phoenix, Arizona.

Xavier Salamanca (B.S. '70; M.A. '72), October 7. He had been a student of dentistry at Harvard University and is survived by his parents and two brothers of El Paso.

Wellington Chew ('45 etc.), El Paso attorney, October 13. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Robert F. Chavez (B.A. '73), in an automobile accident, August 1. He was employed by Members Insurance Company in El Paso and was a member of SAE fraternity.

Jeffrey Harris (B.S. '72), January 1, after a lengthy illness, in Montreal, Quebec.

Raul H. Garcia (B.S. '69), June 12, in Austin, Texas, where he was an electrical engineer with IBM.

Glen H. Tirrell ('74 etc.), September 22. He was employed by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center in El Paso and is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

Marian Tappan Rice (B.A. '35), October 30. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Kenneth L. Rice, and four children.

Lanier McMahan Small ('40 etc.), August 25, of injuries following an accident, in Grand Junction, Colorado. She is survived by her husband, Ted A. Small (B.S. '48).

Franklin Thomas Mitchell ('47 etc.), July 15. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, of El Paso.

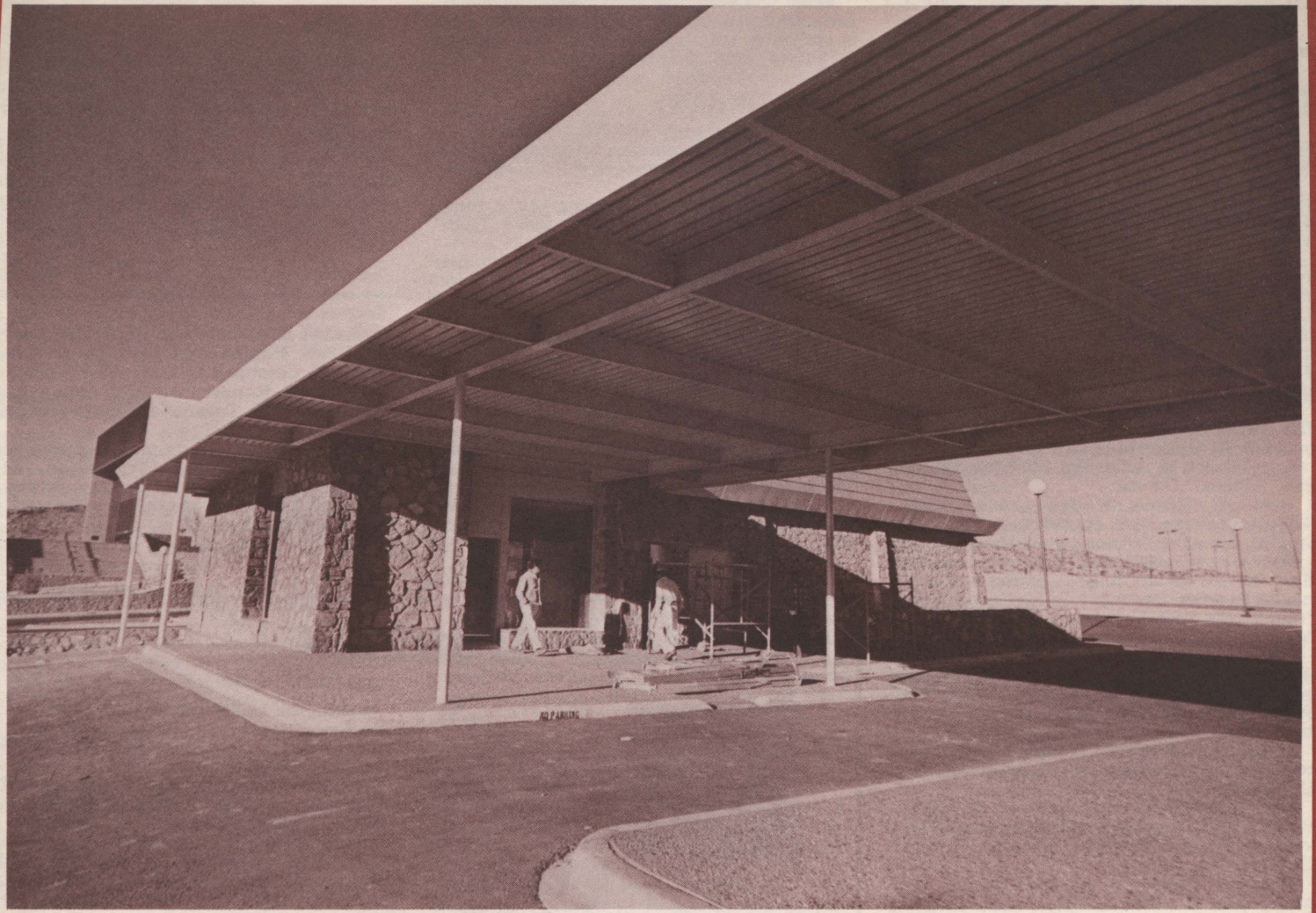
James E. Hammond (B.A. '51), in Dallas, October 11. He had served as County Attorney and U.S. Attorney in El Paso, and had been employed by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Louise C. Bottler (B.A. '59), in February. She was a retired teacher from the El Paso Public Schools and had resided in Ruidoso for the past four years.

Mary Katherine Kilburn (B.A. '58), April 13. She is survived by her parents of El Paso.

Paul Eugene Ala (M.A. '76), November 14, in El Paso. He was a chief pharmacist for the Veteran's Administration and is survived by his wife.

Elizabeth Goodman Young, November 16. She was a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin, a 50-year member of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority, and a member of Women's Auxiliary at the University of Texas at El Paso. Survivors include her husband, Sam D. Young Sr., her son and daughter.



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