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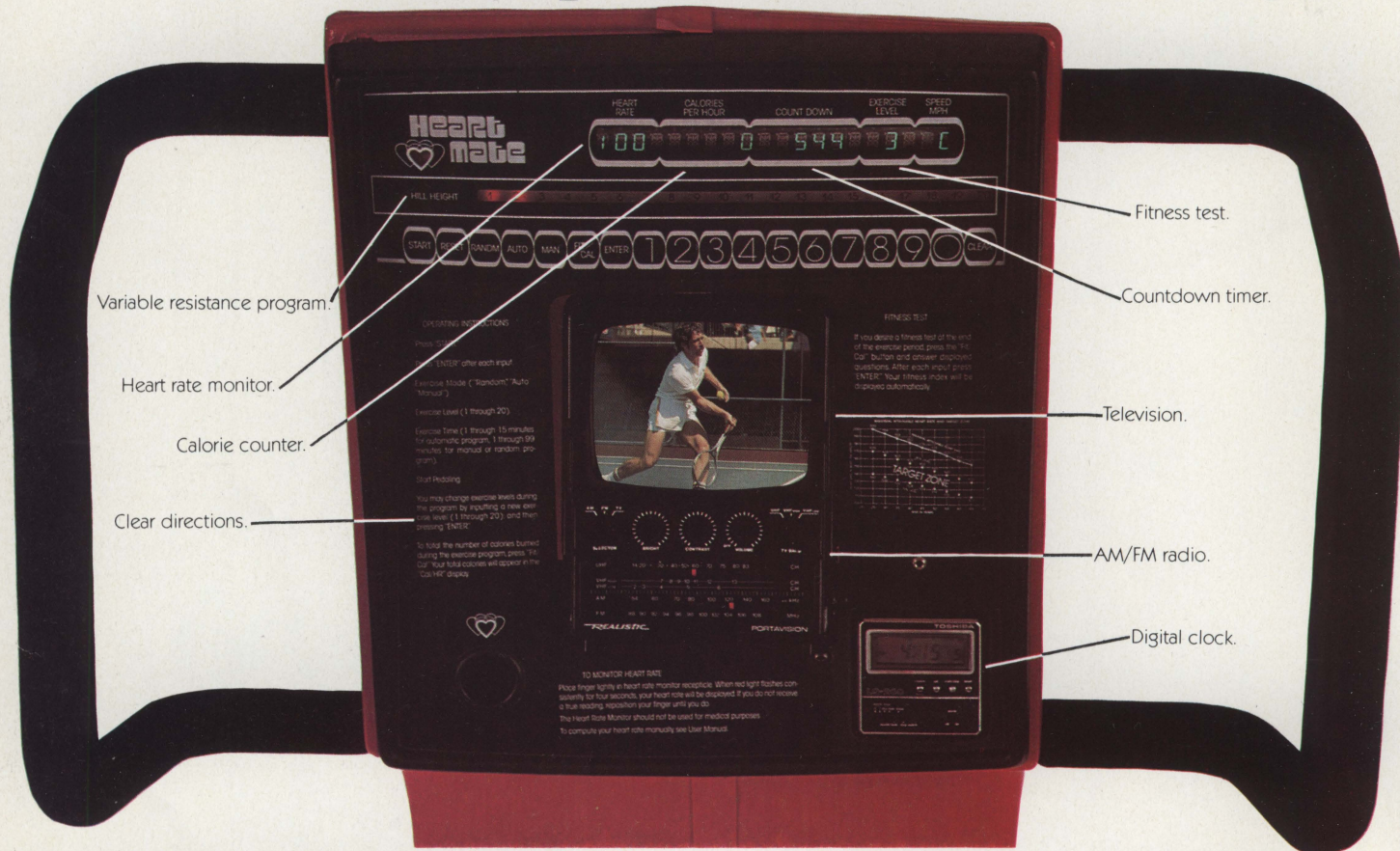
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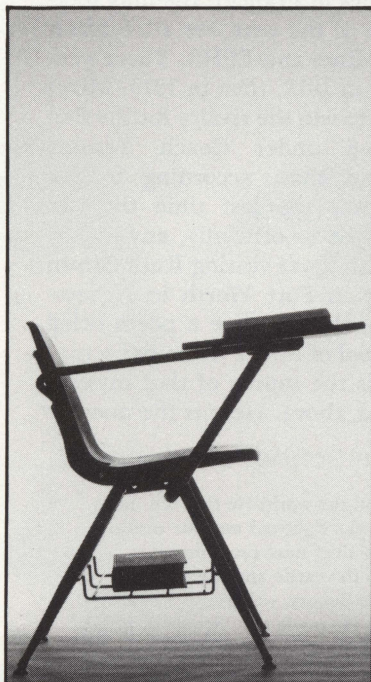
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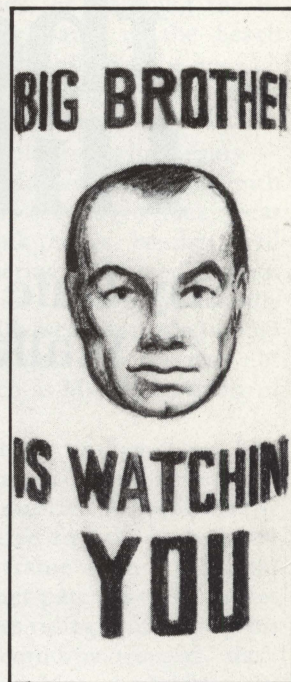
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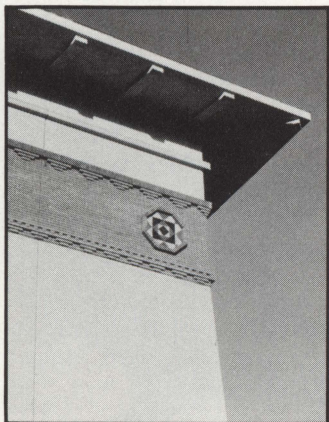


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West wall of new Library building, brick band and mandala design in tile. (Photo by Russell Banks)

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The View from the Hill

by Dale L. Walker

When did the old School of Mines beat El Paso High in football 10-0? I have got to know; it's worrying me.

Our Athletic Department records show that the first time Mines played EPHS was in 1914 and we lost that game 20-0. In 1915, we played them again and ended up with a 10-10 tie. In 1916, the score was 79-19 in favor of the El Paso High bulldozer. In 1917 (the year the Great War in Europe took away so many Mines students to the trenches in France), the only football game of the year was a 0-0 affair between Mines and EPHS. There were no games in 1918, then in 1919, Mines managed to win the rivalry for the first time, 13-6 under Coach Tommy Dwyer and that, according to our records, was the last time the two teams played — officially, any way.

But when I was visiting Ruth Brown McCluney in Fort Worth in November, 1983, she gave me a poem titled "The School of Mines" from her scrapbook. It is the source of that mystery mentioned above. Here is the poem:

"The School of Mines"

When God the world He first did make
He made the tightwad and the snake;
The horse thief next came into line,
And then the cattle and the swine;
The bitter liquors — harmful wines —
And then He made the "School of Mines."

This last job was the worst of all, —
The "Miners" seemed to be all gall,
The other people tore their hair
And at the "Miners" they did swear.
Then to the Lord began to pray
To take the "Miners" all away!

And to the angels thus He spake, —
"I surely made one great mistake,
These Miners all are very queer
And no one seems to want them here;
Tomorrow I will start them out
To El Paso, by the Sunset Route."

He said: "That place just takes my eye,
For there is dear El Paso High
Which bravely conquers every foe
And fills them with the deepest woe;
For rivalry it ever pines;
'Tis just the place for 'School of Mines.'"

The carman stopped the train at last
And every "Miner" filed past.
Then troubles fell like rain, 'twould seem;
Mesilla beat their football team;
The soldiers also broke their pride;
Each man was glad to save his hide.

But now they think their troubles past
For Luck has smiled on them at last.
They beat the High School ten to naught,
In which the "Tigers" bravely fought.
And Luck sure pulled them from a hole
When Billy kicked that field goal.

E'en the "Miners" were surprised, —
A 40-yard goal was not surmised.
And now CONCEIT is a weak word, —
Praise of their team for miles is heard.
But soon again their pride will fall, —
When season comes for basket ball!

Can somebody out there illuminate this for us?

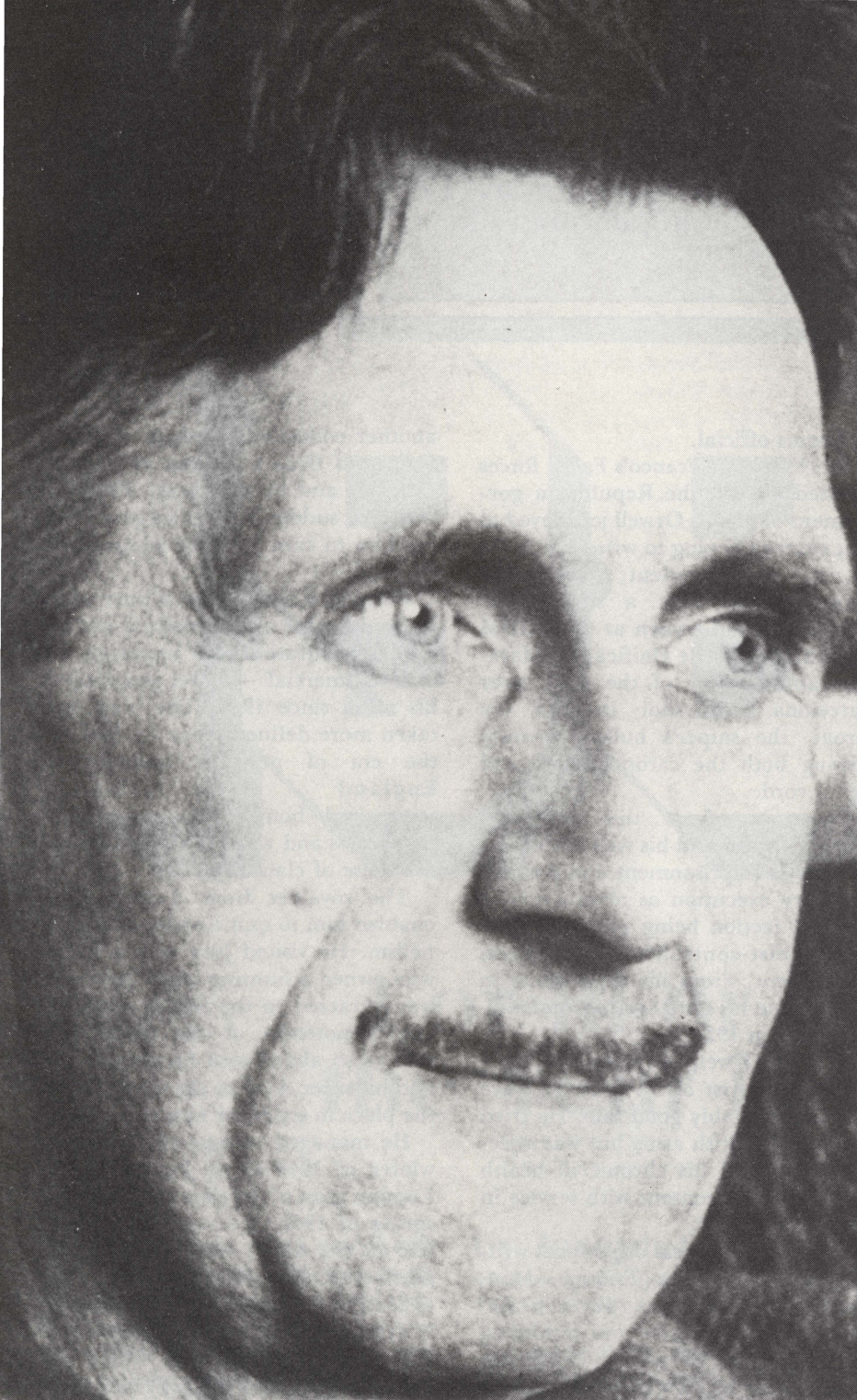
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And on the subject of old football teams, we have a vintage photo of the 1925 Mines football team sent to us by Francis Herbert McGowan of Houston. Mr. McGowan ('23 etc.) provides the following I-D.

First Row: Nelson (right end); Gnauck (right tackle); McGowan (right guard); A. Smith (center); Olsen (left guard); Mustain (left tackle); Worthington (left end). **Back Row:** L. Smith (quarterback); Green (right halfback); Waugh (fullback); Byrne (left halfback), Powell (coach).

That 1925 team, by the way, under Coach George B. Powell, won 5, lost 1 and tied 1 and played Sul Ross, U of New Mexico, New Mexico Military, New Mexico A&M, El Paso Junior College, Silver City Normal and Tempe Normal. □





Mr. Blair & His Book

The people of the remote island of Jura in the Scottish Hebrides knew him simply as "Mr. Blair." They saw him daily digging in the soil around his farmhouse with his young son always in attendance, driving his old car over the primitive roads, or tramping the island's winding paths to the beach where at a makeshift pier he kept an outboard-rigged dinghy. Mr. Blair and his son loved to fish.

Jura was a place of wild beauty — bays of emerald water teeming with fish, scarps of sea-carved rock, peat bogs and pink-purple heather, red deer and slithering snakes and raucous wheeling birds. But its perennially damp and chilly weather made Jura no place for an ill man, most certainly not for a man such as Mr. Blair, dying of tuberculosis.

He was a bony six-foot-three, big-headed, big-handed, long-armed and -legged, with outsized feet. His shabby clothes appeared to have been tossed on his gaunt frame as on a coatrack: rumpled leather-patched tweed jacket with the sleeves riding half-way up his arms, shiny corduroy trousers, dark khaki or navy blue workshirt with curled collar. (The writer V.S. Pritchett, recalling his friend's "imperial" past, called him "a frayed sahib.")

His voice was oddly thin for such a large man, the curious rasp the creation of a sniper's bullet through his throat in the Spanish Civil War, and when he laughed, which was but rarely, it was more a wheezy chuckle.

He was an intensely private man who found it impossible to talk of his childhood, his family, his inner feelings. He was uncommon — the people of Jura knew it — but in many ways, commonplace. The threadbare clothes, the roll-your-own cigarette, the seediness of appearance, were part of this and when he once made a list of things he cared about most, it contained such ordinary items as English cooking and beer, tea, tobacco, coal fires, candlelight and comfy chairs.

In all, he was a gloomy, hard-mouthed, solitary ascetic without much humor — although his friends, such as Pritchett and *Darkness at Noon* author Arthur Koestler, thought

“It is a great book,” said Frederic Warburg, “but I pray I may be spared from reading another like it for years to come.”

they saw flashes of it in the glitter of his eyes — without pretense and without compromise. (The latter characteristic was clear from his newspaper work and literary criticism. He offended his boyhood idol, H.G. Wells, in a newspaper essay; the furious Wells retaliated by calling him “a Trotskyite with big feet.” Nor was so close a confidante as Koestler immune from his friend’s frequently pitiless pen.)

He had, one contemporary writer said, “a conspicuous honesty of mind.”

He was born Eric Arthur Blair in 1903 in Motahari, Bengal, India, the son of a minor functionary in the Indian Civil Service, his mother the daughter of a French teak merchant in Moulmein, Burma.

He attended Eton and in 1921 sailed to Burma to serve in the colonial police, returning to England in 1927 where he resigned his foreign appointment and for more than a year lived among the workers of Paris and the “submerged” slum-dwellers of London.

From these experiences came his first book, *Down and Out in Paris and London* (1933) and the first use of the *nom de plume* that would soon become world famous — “George Orwell.” The surname, he said, derived from an East Anglian river and he once told a bookseller that it helps an author to have a name that comes near the middle of the alphabet — thereby nearer the eyeline in the center of the fiction shelves!

Making a meager living as a teacher, bookstore clerk and proprietor of a small village pub and general store in Wallington, Hertfordshire, he produced such books as *Burmese Days* (1934), *A Clergyman’s Daughter* (1935), *Keep the Aspidochelone Flying* (1936), and *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937). He became a socialist in the mid-1930s and, in 1936, married Eileen O’Shaughnessy, the daughter of

a customs official.

In 1937, after Franco’s Fascist forces rebelled against the Republican government of Spain, Orwell journeyed to that country hoping to write articles as a war correspondent. He found himself allied with a small anti-Stalinist faction known as the POUM (Partido Obrero de Unificación Marxista) and in May of the year, near Barcelona, was shot through the throat, the sniper’s bullet narrowly missing both the carotid artery and spinal cord.

Recovering from this near-fatal wound, Orwell and his wife fled Spain for fear of imprisonment and possible summary execution as members of a political faction being purged by the Communist-controlled Republican government. From his experiences in Spain came his *Homage to Catalonia*, published in 1938.

In 1939, Orwell’s *Coming Up for Air* became the first of his books to have even a reasonably good sale. He tried to join the British army but was rejected because of his chronic ill health and had to be content with service in the Home Guard.

He did a great deal of political writing for the *London Tribune*, *Manchester Evening News*, *Partisan Review* and *New Leader* and published two collections of essays, *Inside the Whale* and *The Lion and the Unicorn*, in 1940-41.

In 1945, the first of the two books by which he is generally known today was published. *Animal Farm* satirized totalitarianism — specifically Soviet Communism — in a fable in which the farm is taken over by the animals who, in turn, are betrayed by their leaders, the pigs, into worse servitude than under man.

The success of *Animal Farm*, especially in America, gave Orwell an income he had never before enjoyed. A year after its publication came

another collection of essays, *Dickens, Dali, and Others: Studies in Popular Culture*, and in that year, 1946, his wife died suddenly, after surgery, leaving him to care for their adopted son, Richard.

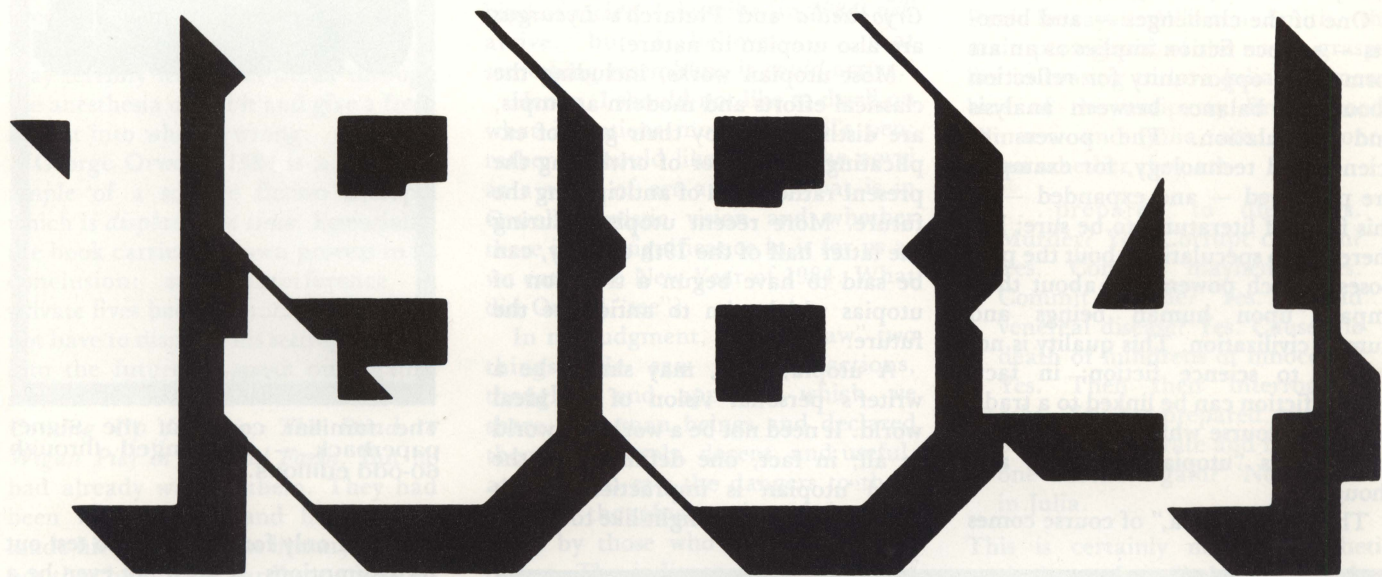
He looked forward to a time when he could cease all journalistic writing and concentrate on an important — and commercial — novel gestating in his mind since 1943. The book had taken more defined shape by 1946, in the era of post-war austerity in England — severe rationing, unrepaired bomb damage, general shabbiness and weariness and a pervasive sense of claustrophobia.

The royalties from *Animal Farm* enabled him to quit London and journalism. He visited Jura with a friend who owned a hunting lodge there and was attracted to the fishing potential and remoteness of the island. He rented an abandoned farmhouse and had his sister Avril to the island to put the place in order for him and his son.

He managed to miss the appalling winter of 1946-47 on Jura, being in London most of the time, but from the spring of 1947, the remainder of his life on the island was spent fighting advancing tuberculosis and struggling to complete the novel he had tentatively titled *The Last Man in Europe* or — and he was hesitant over which was best — *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. (His publisher, Frederic Warburg, convinced him to choose the latter, a title Orwell had created merely by reversing the last two digits of the year it was completed, 1948.)

In 1947, while working on the novel, Orwell also wrote some of his best essays — works on Swift, Shakespeare, Tolstoy, and an eloquent defense of P.G. Wodehouse, who had made some ill-advised wartime broadcasts from Germany. He also composed the essay “Politics and the English Language”

(Continued on page 10)



For Ill or Well, the Year is Here

Doubtlessly, many people will be relieved this year when they experience a 1984 that seems not to have fulfilled George Orwell's *1984*. Written 35 years ago, the novel may be viewed today as an horrifically entertaining story which bears little or no relationship to the present world and, therefore, as a work of fiction is merely "academic" in nature. After all, are we not enjoying maximal personal and social freedom in our society as we greet the New Year of 1984? Newspeak, Doublethink, Big Brother, Thought Crime, Thought Police, the total obliteration of human dignity and individuality, and, let us not forget, Room 101 — these are the goblins which haunted us when we read *1984*. Now, perhaps still glowing from the warmth of our recent New

by Joseph D. Olander

Vice President for Academic Affairs
The University of Texas at El Paso

Year celebrations, since we do not see the goblins about which Orwell wrote, we can confidently ask: What was all that fuss about 1984 anyway?

Certainly *1984* merits serious academic attention as a work of fiction. Indeed, I was very pleased, having been asked to comment on the novel for *NOVA*, when I tried to buy a recent printing at local bookstores to be told that it was out of stock because of the large numbers of high school students who had purchased it for class assignments. That *1984* will be receiving renewed academic attention this year is already clear.

But what about the other issue —

the relationship between the novel and our present world? Is it, in fact, a disappointment? More significantly, is George Orwell a false prophet? As we begin *the* year, how can we assess the theory and practice of hell that assaults us in *1984*?

Clever people and butchers, Alexis Zorba reminds us in the novel *Zorba the Greek*, have a lot in common — they "weigh everything." It is interesting that this comment is made by a fictional Greek, since formal philosophy was developed by the Greeks approximately 2,000 years ago. Since that time fields of philosophy have been defined and categorized. One rather conventional breakdown, for example, includes the "fields" of logic, epistemology, metaphysics, aesthetics, ethics, politics, and poetics. Despite

the variety of ways by which philosophy can be defined, two major traditions of philosophic inquiry can be traced throughout the intellectual history of the Western world: the *analytic* tradition and the *speculative* tradition. The former stresses the methods by which we can deal with uncertainty and acquire knowledge; the latter, the examination of values and ideals like goodness, quality, beauty, and justice.

One of the challenges — and benefits — science fiction implies as an art form is an opportunity for reflection about the balance between analysis and speculation. The powers of science and technology, for example, are portrayed — and expanded — in this form of literature, to be sure; but there is also speculation about the purposes of such powers and about their impact upon human beings and human civilization. This quality is not unique to science fiction; in fact, science fiction can be linked to a tradition of discourse which we have come to know as “utopian literature and thought.”

The word “utopia,” of course comes

from the work by Sir Thomas More, published in 1516. It is a pretty word (but one which almost did not exist: More’s first thought for a name for the island visited by his fictional protagonist, Ralph Hythlodaye, was “Nusquama.”) Although the word “utopia” was coined at this time, utopian literature predates More’s efforts. The classical preludes to More’s famous work were probably Plato’s *Republic* and *Critias*. Xenophon’s *Cryopaedia* and Plutarch’s *Lycurgus* are also utopian in nature.

Most utopian works, including the classical efforts and modern attempts, are distinguished by their goal of explicating the past or of criticizing the present rather than of anticipating the future. More recent utopists, during the latter half of the 19th century, can be said to have begun a tradition of utopias which aim to anticipate the future.

A utopia, then, may simply be a writer’s personal vision of an ideal world. It need not be a workable world at all; in fact, one definition of the word “utopian” is “impractical.” But it is a world that one might like to try liv-



The familiar cover of the Signet paperback — unchanged through 60-odd editions.



Edmund O'Brien as Winston Smith in the 1956 film of 1984.

ing in, if only for a change, to test out its assumptions. It need not even be a prescription for all of humanity, for some utopias are parochial. Samuel R. Delany’s *Dhalgren* is a utopia of the counterculture; Joanna Russ’s *The Female Man*, a utopia of the radical feminist.

Except for the fanatics and the certifiably insane, few people expect ever to live an ideal. The utopia is rarely to be taken as a prescription for immediate consumption; but it is a statement about a kind of life that could be better than the one we have — one which could be achieved if people have the will to achieve it.

If the function of the utopia is to show us what a fine life we might have, so that we can strive toward it, the function of the dystopia is to show us what misery we may all-unknowingly be in, so that we can escape it. Already associated with *Gulliver’s Travels*, the dystopia is not a new literary invention, although it is normally associated with contemporary science fiction. The science fiction dystopia gives an opportunity to display not only the evil-that-is but also the evil-that-may-be-coming. The projection into the future does not diminish the effectiveness of social criticism; it can enhance it. To write of evils as they are may fail in convincing anyone who is

“You must stop imagining that posterity will vindicate you, Winston. Posterity will never hear of you. . . You will be annihilated in the past as well as in the future. You will never have existed.”

not already convinced, for familiarity breeds numbness. But to carry today's evil a step further, showing where it may terribly lead, can break through the anesthesia of habit and give a fresh insight into what is wrong.

George Orwell's *1984* is a good example of a science fiction dystopia which is *displaced in time*. Essentially, the book carries a known process to its conclusion: state interference in private lives becomes total. Orwell did not have to displace his setting 35 years into the future to speak out against statism. He could have written another *Coming Up for Air*, *The Road to Wigan Pier* or *Animal Farm*. But he had already written them. They had been well received and had in fact made his reputation in literary circles; but they had made hardly any impression at all on the world at large, and he must have come to realize that his preaching was being heard only by the already saved. *1984* reached an immensely larger audience much more effectively than anything he had written before. It really does not say anything Orwell had not said in earlier work, but it says it in a way that compels attention because of its impact, and at the same time permits the reader to tolerate it because it is *displaced in time*.

Moreover, it really does not matter why Orwell wrote *1984*. Obviously, he wrote it as a protest against state power of all kinds; indeed, his whole work shows the strength, and the progressive growth, of his feelings about this subject. Yet we have his own words, in an interview shortly before his death, that the reason he wrote *1984* was for money. He knew he was seriously ill and wished to provide for his family by writing a best-selling pot-boiler.

In addition, it does not seem important — to me, at least — to add to the debate about whether *1984* is prophetic in nature. My own opinion on this trite matter is that it is not in the conventional sense of prophetic literature. Indeed, Orwell himself clarifies

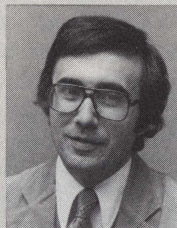
this issue: “I do not believe that the kind of society I describe [in *1984*] will arrive, but I believe . . . that something resembling it *could* arrive.”

Hence, I should not like to dwell on what intentions moved Orwell's pen; rather, I should like to take the novel as a work of art and ask what is in Orwell's artistic vision and whether there is any significance in it for us as we enter the New Year of 1984. What did Orwell “see”?

In my judgment, Orwell “saw” two things. He saw certain actions, thoughts, and appetites which we share as human beings and declared them to be lovely, decent, and useful, and he also saw the dangers to these actions, thoughts, and appetites implied by those who seek power over others. The indispensable element of the totalitarian state is its hostility to freedom, not merely to political freedom, but to personal freedom. Indeed, one being one's self and individuality — these are the real state's enemies. The object of the totalitarian state is the *unmaking* of human beings. Thus *1984* rightly ignores political issues because the totalitarian

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Joseph D. Olander, in addition to his duties as UTEP's academic affairs vice president, is a member of the Science Fiction Writers of America. He has edited many textbooks, scholarly and critical books, in science fiction studies and has written extensively in that field. Dr. Olander came to UT El Paso as vice president in 1979 from Florida International University where he served as executive vice president and professor of political science.



state is essentially apolitical, being far less concerned with how people should be governed than with what people should be. As one of the chief members of the Inner Party, O'Brien, states: “The Party is not interested in the overt act: the thought is all we care about. We do not merely destroy our enemies; we change them.”

What are the values that are jeopardized by such objectives? One is the value of feeling and personal loyalty. Real betrayal, Winston Smith, the main protagonist of the novel, grasps, lies in ceasing to love Julia. As members of the antiparty Brotherhood, Winston and Julia are questioned about whether they are

. . . prepared to die? Yes. Murder? Yes. Corrupt children? Yes. Commit mayhem? Yes. Commit suicide? Yes. Spread venereal disease? Yes. Cause the death of hundreds of innocents? Yes. Then their interrogator asks, ‘You are prepared, the two of you, to separate and never see one another again?’ ‘No!’ broke in Julia.

This is certainly not the aesthetic equivalent of a Shakespearean love scene, but it is nonetheless an eloquent statement about the power of feeling love for another human being.

Another important value is physical pleasure. Realizing that the erotic generates self-concern and personal loyalties, the Party attempts to kill or dirty sexual instincts and to divert choked-off desire into hysterical enthusiasm for its policies. Winston experiences sexual encounters with Julia as both sensual pleasure and political defiance. What D. H. Lawrence called “the marvel of being alive in the flesh” is to Winston a basic weapon against totalitarianism.

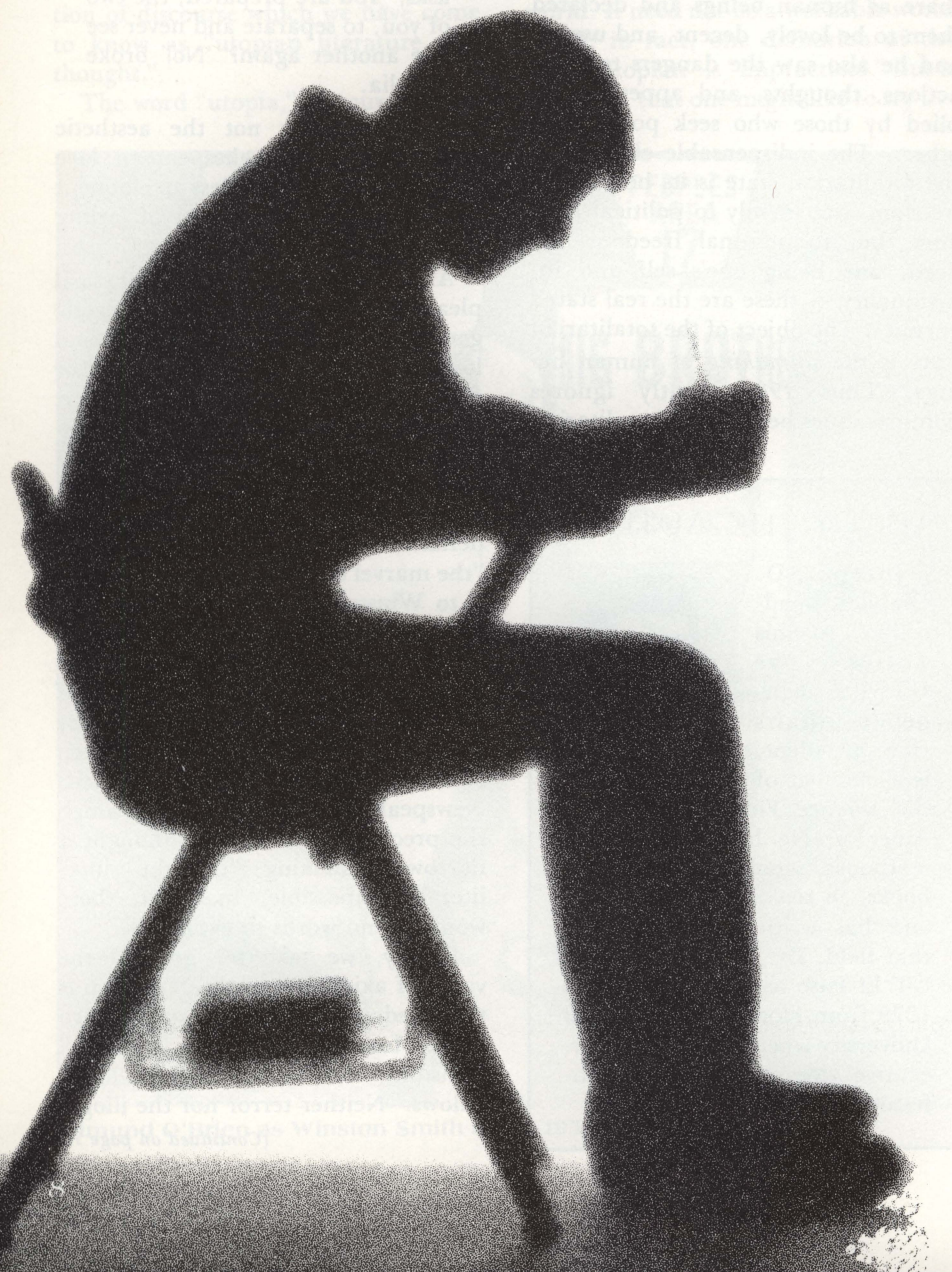
The values of the past and language would similarly be lost. The record of the past — of the nation, of history itself, and of persons — has been obliterated and/or radically altered. Newspeak is the major tool by which the precision and range of thought is narrowed, making “thought-crime” literally impossible. In effect, there would be no words to express it.

Finally, we take for granted the value of axiomatic truth. “Freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make four. If that is granted,” Winston writes in his diary, “all else follows.” Neither terror nor the illogic

(Continued on page 10)

No Miracles

The Provisional Program at UTEP



"New students tend to believe in miracles — that a flash of inspiration from on high will save them when their minds go blank during a final exam," says Ralph Liguori.

While not himself an author of miracles, he directs a program designed to save many new UTEP students from the disappointment of failure.

Under rules of the UT System Board of Regents, UTEP may admit as students high school graduates with acceptable scores on standard entrance examinations. High school graduates who do not qualify for regular admission may enter as provisional students. Under this arrangement, a student must earn a 2.0 grade point average (GPA) in all courses taken during the first semester of enrollment. At least nine credit hours must be taken, with courses in at least two of the areas of English, mathematics, natural science or foreign languages. Meeting this goal allows the provisional student to "clear" at the end of the semester and become a regular student.

For one who does not earn the required 2.0, but has at least a 1.5 GPA, the provisional status may be extended for a second semester. If unable to qualify for extension, a student must wait a semester before trying again.

Chances have always been slim that provisional students, usually ranking low in their high school classes and in their entrance exams, would complete even one year of university work.

Faculty members have fretted about these students for years. In the fall of 1981, in response to a faculty study pointing up the needs of provisional students, a new program for them was started.

Dr. Liguori, a faculty member since 1963 and formerly assistant dean of science, accepted the directorship on a part-time basis, while continuing to teach mathematics. He worked with

by Nancy Hamilton

Diana Guerrero, associate director of admissions, and Nancy Wood, director of the Study Skills and Tutorial Services, in developing the program.

"The University has been keeping data on provisionals only since 1975," says Dr. Liguori. "The highest rate of clearing before fall of 1982 had been 24% in 1975. The rate had been below 20% since 1978, even though the requirements were less stringent during some of those years than they are now."

Lacking financial resources, he looked to volunteers for help with provisionals.

"We provide each student with an academic adviser from the faculty or staff," he says. "There are about 100 volunteers, each with several students to advise. They are genuinely concerned about helping the students succeed in school."

For many provisional students of the past, their downfall has been not knowing how to take lecture notes, to write papers, and to take tests. This is where the Study Skills and Tutorial Services come in.

When the program for provisionals started in 1981, students were encouraged to take a free, non-credit eight-week study skills class. It was so successful, the course became mandatory in fall of 1982. Students are taught how to take notes and prepare homework, the importance of turning in homework and attending class, tips on test-taking, and other "survival" skills.

"The first eight weeks a student can attend the University and feel like he is doing okay," points out Dr. Liguori. "The professor doesn't pick up homework, doesn't check the roll as diligently as the high school teacher did, and doesn't confront a student who missed an exam. But at finals time, the student's omissions catch up with him."

Besides requiring the study skills

course, the provisional program has added a second group of volunteers. They are student counselors, selected through the Study Skills office to work with provisional students as another confirmation that the institution cares about their success.

"Our provisionals are almost as good as regular students when we give them the kind of help they need."

"Many of these student volunteers started as provisional students in the past and have succeeded," says Dr. Liguori. "They know what the provisionals are experiencing and are very effective in guiding them."

Seminars and workshops are held to train volunteer advisers.

The figures in the chart below trace, semester by semester, the work with provisionals.

Nearly half the students who were unable to clear the provisional status in fall of 1981 returned to UTEP in the fall of 1982; of those 117 were reinstated.

Dr. Wood, as director of Study Skills, keeps a close eye on the provisional program. "In the spring of 1982 only 9% of the new provisionals cleared," she points out. "In the fall of that year, 31% cleared at the end of their first semester. By the end of the two-semester period, 42% of those

who had started in the fall had cleared. For regularly admitted new students, about 48% are meeting the standards by the end of nine months. This means that our provisionals are almost as good as regular students when we give them the kind of help they need."

She adds that sometimes it is hard to pinpoint which elements of the program contribute most to the students' successes because of the variety of problems these students have.

"I really wish," she adds, "that we could offer this help — faculty and student advisers and study skills instruction — to all freshman students. Attrition studies show that freshmen who drop out usually do so in the first six weeks. In our work with the provisionals, we concentrate on the first eight weeks to link them with support people and make them feel there are people who care whether they stay."

As the new program continues, records are being kept on the progress of individual students — how many clear, how many return after a required semester of waiting because they did not clear, how many eventually complete degrees.

"We feel that the program is making a big breakthrough in what had become a chronic problem," says Dr. Liguori. "When students enter the University, it becomes our responsibility to do our best for them. We can't promise them miracles, but we can give them help." □

	Fall '81	Spring '82	Fall '82	Spring '83
New provisional students	814	183	649	176
Cleared to continue	18%	9%	31%	28%
Extended a semester	38%	43%	36%	33%
Ineligible to continue	41%	42%	30%	34%
Withdrawn from school	3%	6%	3%	5%

(from page 7)

of "doublethink" and solipsism can repeal the empirical truisms which are the foundation of sanity.

Yet, in the end, *1984* grants terror the victory over sanity and over all that is human. Winston assures Julia that "They can't get inside you." The sad ending is a poignant statement of hopelessness:

But it was all right, everything was all right, the struggle was finished. He had won the victory over himself. He loved Big Brother.

Why does the novel end on such a note of despair and hopelessness?

I believe that Orwell's pessimism is artistic rather than genuine and that he knew the mitigation of the horror of his novel with hope would violate its integrity. But I also believe that his artistic vision makes plausible the reasons for hopelessness for humankind's future. The first is the capacity of science and technology to allow for the control and alteration of human beings. Cybernetic advances, the development of logical thinking machines, and centralized data banks imply the prospect of control over our lives never before dreamed possible. Genetic engineering, transplants and implants, and advances in neural sciences imply definitions of "human nature" that contradict some of our fundamental assumptions about who we are, where we came from — and where we are going.

The second reason is the development of weaponry for the conduct of thermonuclear warfare. *1984* brilliantly reflects the consequences a society has to endure as a result of its preoccupation with an "external enemy" and with the means by which to defend itself. The prospect of a viable democracy in a society preparing for nuclear war — or nuclear defense — is dim indeed. Karl Wittfogel, in his insightful *Oriental Despotism*, convincingly demonstrates how totalitarian power in ancient China was achieved through the overwhelming dominance of the need to construct large-scale waterworks — a need which required singularity of purpose and centralized decision-making. In our present world, the *anticipation* of thermonuclear warfare may pave a similar path, and we should be grateful to Orwell for reminding us of this prospect.

The third reason is that *1984* assaults our perennial beliefs in the individual and social perfectability of humankind. The balloon of evolutionary improvement in human beings is burst by the human retrogression depicted so persuasively by Orwell. The notion of the evolving-human-as-evolving-god, discussed so movingly in non-fictional works by Teilhard de Chardin and in fiction works by Arthur C. Clarke, is smashed by the dark side of human nature in *1984*. It is important that we are reminded of our capacity for evil, for we oftentimes are lulled into believing that "to be fully human" is coequivalent with the idea of perfectability. The horrors of Nazi Germany, the mass murders which occasionally revolt us in the media, and shocking acts of political terrorism — these acts were not perpetrated by robots; they were the creations of *human beings*. To be fully human, Orwell reminds us, is to recognize our capacity for good as well as our capacity for evil.

And I, for one, am grateful that he does remind us. □

MR. BLAIR...

(from page 4)

which the recent Orwell biographer, Peter Lewis, says "is part of the most valuable legacy that Orwell bequeathed to us." In it, Orwell warned of the dehumanization of a language that permits such ratiocinations as "pacification" and "elimination" to describe killings of masses of people, to abhor the debasement of language for political purposes, and to write clearly and simply.

The debasement of the language theme of "Politics and the English Language" also had its impact on the novel that was now nearly complete. Winston Smith of *1984* works in the Ministry of Truth, translating "Oldspeak" to "Newspeak," the latter being the obfuscating language of the Big Brother ideologues, the language employed to further "Doublethink" — the ability to believe two contradictory statements simultaneously without seeing them as illogical, as in such slogans as "War Is Peace," "Freedom Is Slavery," and "Ignorance Is Strength."

In the Christmas season of 1947, Orwell had to leave Jura to enter the hospital in East Kilbride, near Glasgow. He had completed a messy draft of *1984* but was forced into six months' inactivity under doctor's orders. He

would die, they said, if he continued at his customary pace.

In July, 1948, Orwell left the hospital and returned to Jura, determined to complete the book. By October it was done but he could find no typist willing to come to the island in the foul winter weather. So, propped up on a sofa in his drafty farmhouse, Orwell typed all 120,000 words of the book himself. By mid-December it was done and, in his own words, he had become "a death's head."

In turning the manuscript over to his publisher, Orwell wrote: "I think it is a good idea but the execution would have been better if I had not written it under the influence of TB." Said Frederic Warburg in return, "It is a great book, but I pray I may be spared from reading another like it for years to come."

Nineteen Eighty-Four was published on June 6, 1949, in a first edition of 25,000 copies. By October of the year, 22,700 of them had been sold. In America, the hardbound edition has sold 153,000 copies to date, the mass market paperback, 10 million copies in 65 printings. It is available in most of the languages of the world.

Orwell, in January, 1949, entered a sanatorium in Cranham, Gloucestershire, and in September was moved to the University College Hospital in London. He had hopes of recovering and planned a trip to Switzerland with his new wife, whom he married in a bedside ceremony, and son, and even kept his fishing rod and tackle in his hospital room closet.

But he died in the night of January 21, 1950, of a hemorrhage, at age 46.

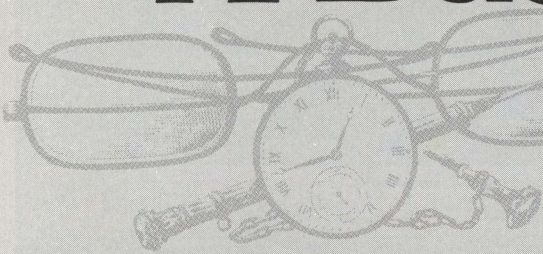
Although his grave marker in the cemetery at Cutton Courtenay, Berkshire, reads simply, "Here Lies Eric Arthur Blair, Born June 25, 1903, Died January 21, 1950," a line from that "conspicuously honest" mind might have been an appropriate addition. Perhaps such a line as this:

"If Liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear."

— DALE L. WALKER

SUGGESTED READING: *George Orwell: The Road to 1984* by Peter Lewis (1981); *George Orwell: A Literary and Biographical Study* by John A. Atkins (1955); *A Study of George Orwell: The Man and His Work* by Christopher Hollis (1956); *The Crystal Spirit: A Study of George Orwell* by George Woodcock (1966).

A Backward Glance:



Panty Raids and a Grade of "G"

Reminiscences by Alumni Presidents

"Thad Steele wore long underwear to the Hard Luck Dance once," recalled Paul Lance when Alumni Association past presidents got together during 1983 Fall Convocation Week. Lance served in 1938-39 and was senior among the 18 former alumni chiefs at the gathering.

Steele, who was president in 1947-48, took over the story: "I went in with a long overcoat on over a pair of longjohns and tapped a girl on the shoulder to dance. Then I took the coat off and everybody watched us dance. I had some clothes on under the underwear."

Recollections of old school days were plentiful at the luncheon, where Mary Margaret Webb Davis, the only woman who has headed the Alumni Association, presided over a panel whose members spanned 25 years of memories. Panelists, their graduation and presidency years, were: Pollard "Barstow Bill" Rodgers (1941, 1950), Lucky Leverett (1950, 1956), Davis (1952, 1979), Dr. Roger Ortiz (1957, 1973), and Mike Wieland (1966, 1976).

In the audience were Dr. C.L. Sonnichsen, grand marshal for the week's events, his wife Carol and son Philip; President Haskell Monroe, current members of the Alumni Board, and the Matrix Society Executive Committee.

Rodgers remembered when the Academics and the Engineers used to hold a football competition dubbed the Slag Bowl. "Jack Salem wrote a history of it once. He said it was stopped one minute before the half ended because

the referee found out they weren't using a ball."

Then he displayed a copy of the *Prospector* for May 21, 1938, and explained the meaning of the banner headline: "Athletics Will Replace Kidnapping." The freshmen, he said, gave a dance every year. The sophomores would always kidnap the freshman president so he couldn't lead the grand march at the dance; the sophomore president would lead it instead.

"When I was a sophomore," related Rodgers, "we kidnapped the freshman president three days before the dance, instead of the night before, and went up to the old tin mine on the east side of the mountain. We took him to an old shepherd's house there. We also took our sophomore president so he couldn't get kidnapped by the freshmen. We started moving over the mountain to the west side and reached Cottonwood Springs, where our logistic support was supposed to bring food and blankets. Then we were supposed

to move down the mountain and, at the end of the third day, go to the dance.

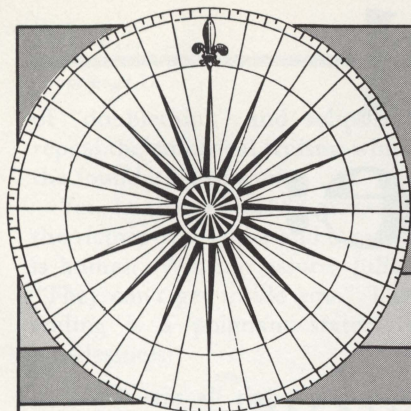
"But word of the kidnapping got out. The freshmen covered the east side of the mountain and didn't find us, but found our president, Danny Sabal, hiding out and kidnapped him. The freshmen kept such a close eye on our support man, he couldn't get away to bring us the food. When it got dark, we decided to go back over the mountain to the shepherd's cabin. Clarence Walker, the freshman president, walked off while we were asleep that night.

"The next morning, we hadn't eaten for 24 hours and the only water we had had was at Cottonwood Springs. About 8 o'clock we got back to school. Dr. (D.M.) Wiggins rounded us up. The freshmen had their president and ours up the valley somewhere, wining and dining, and their pictures were in the morning paper. Dr. Wiggins said

(Continued on page 16)



Lucky Leverett, second from right, recalls undergraduate days as fellow past presidents of the Alumni Association listen. From left are Dr. Roger Ortiz, Mike Wieland, Pollard Rodgers, Leverett and Mary Margaret Davis.



COMPASS

NEWS FROM THE UTEP CAMPUS

Contract Approved For Energy-Saving Project

University of Texas System Regents in October approved a contract with MCC Powers, Inc., of Dallas in the amount of \$500,612 for purchase and installation of a facilities control and monitoring system designed to reduce UTEP's utility bills by about 10%.

The total project, at a cost of about \$1 million, is funded half by the 67th Legislature and half from unexpended plant funds and interest earnings on bonds. Eleven buildings on the main campus are involved: Administration, Business Administration,

Magoffin Auditorium, Cotton Memorial, Psychology, Hudspeth, Bell, Benedict, Old Main, Burges and Geology.

Physical Plant Director Joe Rodriguez asked the cooperation of University departments in conserving energy during the winter. Funds for purchased utilities for 1983-84, he said, were legislated in amounts at least \$300,000 lower than projected expenses. Once the new system is completed, it will provide automatic controls to help conserve energy use and lower costs, he added.

Also during the October meeting, Regents approved two agreements providing for student experience in professional settings. One with the City of El Paso is for students in the Master of Public Administration program. The other, with William Beaumont Army Medical Center, is for students in the biological sciences and medical technology programs.

A gift of \$33,000 from Mrs. Charles R. Carter was accepted to establish the Charles R. Carter Memorial Athletic Endowment

Fund. Mr. Carter, who died in April 1983, was the founder of Carter Petroleum Co. and was also associated with Carter Realty Co. and C&F Realty Co. He served on the executive committee of the UTEP President's Associates.

Approved by the Regents as new members of the Development Board were Hughes Butterworth Jr. and Arnold Peinado Jr. Reappointed were Dr. Eugenio A. Aguilar Jr., Charles H. Foster, Dennis H. Lane, W.H. Orme-Johnson Jr., Jose G. Santos and Edward F. Schwartz. Their terms expire in 1986. •

Two Affirmative Action Plans Affect UTEP

UT El Paso is operating under two affirmative action plans affecting the recruitment of both students and employees, according to Sandra Sawyer, equal employment opportunity officer.

One plan is administered under the federal Department of Education and the other under the Department of Labor. Each requires a different set of data in periodic reports.

Texas was among nine southeastern states ordered by a federal judge to submit desegregation plans for institutions of higher education or risk the loss of federal funds.

Governor Mark White, who was then attorney general, made an agreement with the Office of Civil Rights affecting Texas institutions. The Texas Equal Educational Opportunity Plan for Higher Education is a five-year plan modeled on federal requirements.

Last fall Texas' plan became the first among the states affected to be approved by the Department of Education.

Among the state's goals is the one to add minority persons to the work force where deficits exist and to promote retention of minorities later in the work force.

Under the state plan, UTEP is asked specifically to increase the enrollment of black students by

90. (The number of black students decreased from 401 in 1979 to 250 in 1982.)

President Haskell Monroe pointed out that Texas was not a party in the case on which the judge's ruling was based, but the state was required to develop a plan.

He cautioned department heads to keep written records about all matters pertaining to employment. "Documentation is very important to affirmative action implementation," he added.

The Texas Plan assures that the state "is committed to the goal of increasing the number and proportion of black and Hispanic employees throughout its higher

education system. To this end, each two-year and four-year Texas public college and university, as well as all other state higher education entities, will develop and implement institutional plans.

Goals for those plans affect the proportionate numbers of black and Hispanic faculty, administrators, governing board staff members, and non-academic personnel, compared to the relative 1982-83 work force.

Leadership at the state level for implementing the Texas Plan is under the Coordinating Board, Texas College & University System. •

Engineering Offers New 5-Year Plan

A new five-year program under which students may complete both Bachelor's and Master's degrees has been introduced in the College of Engineering.

The program is available in the areas of study offered by the College's five departments: Civil Engineering, Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, and Metallurgical Engineering.

The program allows a student in the senior year to begin taking work toward the M.S. degree. During the fourth and fifth years of study, the student may apply for a position as a teaching or research assistant.

In order to begin pursuing the graduate degree while still an undergraduate, a student must have a grade point average of 3.0, with 3.2 in the major field, be within 24 hours of graduation, have been accepted into the program, and have applied to the Graduate School.

Information about the program is available from Joseph H. Pierluissi, assistant dean of engineering for graduate affairs. •

PLEASE NOTE!

Items of campus news appearing in this section may appear dated by the time the magazine is read. This phenomenon occurs because the items are dated, due to the necessity of rescheduling the magazine to appear much later than originally intended.

We hope to add a page of *Compass* notes in the June issue to bring up to date the key news events of the University.

— Editor

Dr. Knight Dies At 64

Oliver Holmes Knight Jr., 64, a member of the History faculty since 1967, died October 28. A memorial service was held on November 3.

Dr. Knight, whose research interests included the American West and the history of mass media, was a graduate of the University of Oklahoma with B.A. and M.A. degrees. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin where he was a teaching assistant. Before joining the UTEP faculty, he taught at Wisconsin and Indiana University.



In 1967 he received the Frank Luther Mott Award for Research in Journalism and in 1975 the UTEP faculty honored him with the Faculty Research Award. He was listed in *Contemporary Authors*, *Directory of American Scholars*, *Directory of International Biography*, *Who's Who in the Midwest*, and *Who's Who in American Education*.

Dr. Knight's published works included *Following the Indian Wars*, *Fort Worth: Outpost on the Trinity* and *Life and Manners in the Frontier Army*, all published by the University of Oklahoma Press, and entries in the *Encyclopedia of the American West* and *Encyclopedia Americana*.

He is survived by a son, Michael Knight of Madison, Wisconsin; stepdaughter, Gail Ann Holsington of Hollywood, California; and two sisters. •

EE Receives Computer Gift

The Electrical Engineering Department recently received a major equipment gift, valued at \$123,700, from Hewlett-Packard's Logic System Division, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The equipment consists of a three-station HP 64000 microcomputer development system for use by the Electrical Engineering faculty and students in computer engineering teaching and research. The three-station cluster shares a 7908P Winchester hard disc with 18 M bytes of memory and a HP 2631 printer. Each station includes mass storage and may be operated independently. The system includes complete software support and analysis for most 8 and 16 bit microcomputers. In addition, the system has one emulator for the 6800 micro-

computer, an internal logic analyzer and one PROM programmer. Communication between the system and another computer is possible.

"This system will have a major impact in our undergraduate and graduate microcomputer engineering courses, as it makes possible state-of-art design, research and development of microcomputer based digital systems," commented Department Chairman Stephen Riter.

Donation of the system was made possible through the special efforts of Frank R. Urban, director of the University Associates Program, and Diane Jarboe of the Logic Systems Division.

Hewlett-Packard also supported the attendance of two Electrical Engineering faculty members at a seminar on the operation of the system. •

Directions

Alina Camacho-Gingerich (Modern Languages) reported on Cuban Spanish during a UTEP Conference on Research Needs in Chicano Spanish. She was coordinator and moderator of a session on work of Octavio Paz at the XI International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association in Mexico City. She had an article accepted for publication in *Revista Iberoamericana* which also published a review by her in the April-September 1983 issue.

C. Richard Bath (Political Science) was an invited participant in a conference on "Cultural Values and International Trade" at Central College, Pella, Iowa, in October.

Fernando N. Garcia (Modern Languages) was invited to serve as contributing editor for the "Literature: 20th Century: Prose Fiction: Mexico" section of Volume 46 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. The *Handbook* has become the most important scholarly bibliography on Latin America since its initial publication by Harvard University in 1936 and its contributors are noted scholars in all fields of the humanities and social sciences.

The second edition of *The Art of Styling Sentences* by **Roberta Walker** (Emerita) and **Robert Esch** of the English department was published last fall. They are at work on another book, also for Barrons', titled *The Art of Styling Paragraphs*.

Dennis Bixler-Marquez (Curriculum & Instruction) had an article, "The Multicultural Calendar in the Science Classroom," published in *Texas Science Teacher*.

Jim Lawler (Athletics) was honored by Buena Vista College during October Homecoming activities with a Coach of the Year award. He is UTEP's head baseball coach.

James K.P. Mortensen (English) read a paper on "Some Characteristics of Postmodern Art" at the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association held in Phoenix.

I. Thomas Sheppard (Management) has had two articles selected for use in large corporate training programs. "The Pow in Power" is used in workbooks of Penton Learning Systems, a supplier of seminars to more than 50 universities, and "Delegation's Hidden Snares" will be used in the Savin Corporations' national training program.

Staff members of Study Skills and Tutorial Services gave papers at the October College Student Academic Support Programs Conference in Austin. **Nancy Wood**, **Gladys Shaw** and **Evelyn Posey** spoke on a retention program for high risk students, **Bill Dodge** on problem solving, and **Luisa Fels** on training writers.

Hugh Cardon (Music) performed the role of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor" with the

Boise Civic Opera, with a newspaper reviewer observing that "His last aria was a high point of the evening." His schedule includes a lecture-recital tour of Mexico about 20th Century Mexican art songs, a guest appearance at the Santa Fe Institute of Vocal Studies, and participation in the Verdi "Requiem" in March and in "La Traviata" in the spring, both in El Paso.

James M. Peak (Development) was recognized by the Texas Division of the American Cancer Society, Inc., of New York for serving 25 years as a volunteer for the society. As Area Crusade committee chairman, he also received recognition for leading the West Texas area in the first \$1 million-plus crusade against cancer for 1983.

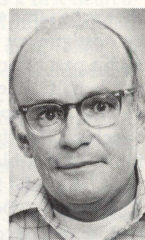
David R. Finko (Music) was presented a 1983-84 award by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) in recognition of his work. A faculty member since 1981, he will appear as soloist in his piano concerto, "Moses," at UTEP in April. He is also completing work on a new opera.

John W. Starner Jr. (Computer Science) was named interim director of the Computer Center in October. He has been chairman of the Department of Computer Science since it was authorized in January 1983. •

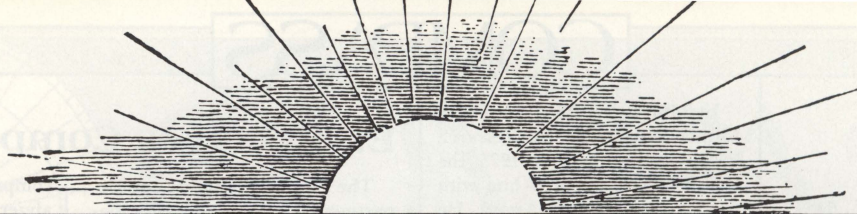
Fund Honors Professor

A memorial fund in honor of John Creighton, history professor who died in 1982, is nearing the \$10,000 goal that will establish it as a permanent scholarship fund. Interest from the fund will be used to provide annual scholarships to deserving history students.

The History Department in October began working toward raising \$1,700 needed to reach the goal. Gifts for the John Kellogg Creighton Memorial Scholarship Fund may be made payable to The University of Texas at El Paso and sent to the Development Office at UTEP, El Paso, Texas, 79968. •



•NEWS FROM THE UTEP CAMPUS•



ALUMNOTES

John Phelan (B.A. '48), "The Old Irishman," familiar sports broadcaster and vice president of KTSM-TV and Radio, has been named president of El Dorados, a group of El Pasoans who raise funds for UTEP athletics. Phelan, who in 1947 became the first mayor



of Texas Western College's Vet Village after returning from WW2 and recovering from war wounds, has been a loyal UTEP booster since his student days and shows the same enthusiasm for the new assignment as he has had for all his past efforts in the University's behalf. Phelan told El Paso *Herald-Post* sports editor Ray Sanchez: "The future looks bright for UTEP athletics. There is a basis for a solid football program. This is the El Dorados' third year and we're in second gear now. We have over 400 members, we're all enthusiastic and we want to include more people. Our organization is open to everybody, no matter if a person donates \$5 or \$5,000." Phelan said the Dorados would be selling UTEP jackets, key rings and other items to raise athletic funds.

1920-1949

Jack T. Niland (1932 etc.) and his wife, **Adella Sullivan Niland** (B.A. '35) reside in El Paso. Jack is an attorney and Adella is a school counselor.

John Prewit (1940 etc.) is publishing his autobiography, *The Lucky Bastard*, the title based on the Lucky Bastard Certificate he received upon completing 30 combat missions in B-17 Flying Fortresses as a bombardier over Germany during World War II. He served with the 729th Bomb Squadron and 452nd Bomb Group in the 8th Air Force. He became a registered professional civil engineer, completing his

by Sue Wimberly

education at UT Austin, and has worked and lived in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Alaska and Washington. He resides in Bellevue, Washington.

1950-1959

Joe L. Karr Sr. (M.Ed. '51) has retired from the El Paso public schools after 35 years as a teacher and principal. His daughter, **Marilyne Karr Klein** (B.B.A. '82) is a senior programmer at El Paso National Bank.

Jackie O'Sullivan McDowell (B.A. '50; M.A. '51) appeared as Ev Keller in the 1983 season premiere production, "The Miracle Worker" at the Las Cruces Community Theatre.

Ray Santos, M.D., (B.S. '55), of Lubbock, has been appointed by Texas Governor Mark White to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission.

Jo Platt Hovious (B.A. '56; M.A. '72) is an assistant instructor in the History Department at UTEP.

Thomas Michael Grady (B.S. '56) has been appointed to the position of comptroller, Office of the Chancellor, of the University of Texas System.

Bettye Smith Mischen (B.A. '56; M.A. '62), of Dallas, has been elected Texas state president of Delta Kappa Gamma, a professional honor society for women in education.

John Muir Kipp (B.B.A. '57) has been named chairman of the board of directors of Phoenix National Bank, Arizona. **Gayle Lind Kipp** (B.S. '65) was recently appointed by New Mexico Governor Toney Anaya to the board of regents of Western New Mexico University, Silver City. She and her husband, **William Kipp** (B.B.A. '64), live in Lordsburg.

Reuben Torres (B.S. '58) operates a music studio in Lemon

Grove, California. He left El Paso in 1968 to teach English in Saudi Arabia, and retired from classroom teaching in San Diego, California, in 1978.

1960-1965

Ray G. Valdez Jr. (B.A. '63; M.Ed. '74), director of the El Paso State Center, Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, has been elected president of the Texas Association on Mental Deficiencies (TAMD). He was recently appointed U.S. representative to the Iberio-Latin American Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Retardation.

Virginia Anne Brockmoller (B.A. '63), a teacher for the past 27 years, has completed 22 years at Ramona Elementary School in El Paso.

Luis A. Flores (B.B.A. '64), of Santa Teresa, New Mexico, is an executive vice president with Sub Land Engineering in El Paso.

Thomas A. Lynde, D.D.S., (B.S. '65), who has been on active duty with the U.S. Navy Dental Corps for 15 years, is a certified diplomate of the American Board of Prosthodontics and is assigned to the naval dental clinic, Mayport, Florida.

Keith Murray (B.B.A. '65) has been named vice president and chief financial officer for Surety Savings, El Paso. He was formerly associated with an El Paso bank.

1966-1969

Charlotte Elden Webb Hoffpauir (B.S. '66) is a teacher at Morehead Junior High School, El Paso. She and her husband, **Herman Hoffpauir** (1958 etc.), an equipment salesman for Tom Trowney Company, are parents of two children.

Karen Tolbut (B.A. '67) and her husband, **Bill Tolbut**, are owners of the Louisa Shoe Shop in Louisa, Virginia.

Ruben E. Calderon (B.M. '69), a band director in the Ysleta Independent School District since 1972, has been appointed assistant principal at Riverside Middle School, El Paso.

Dale C. Squires (B.S. '69), employee development specialist with the Civilian Personnel Office at Ft. Bliss, was recently named the number two trainer of the year in the Southwest Region of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). He was cited for his personal commitment to establishing an exchange training program with his counterparts in other Federal and State agencies in the El Paso area . . . "a contribution to meaningful cost reduction in the government."

Robert Champney (B.B.A. '69) has been promoted to the rank of commander, U.S. Navy. He and his wife, the former **Kathleen Hammonds** (B.S. '69), live in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

1970-1975

Ignacio Urrabazo Jr. (B.S. '70) has been elected president and director of Commerce Bank in Laredo. He moved to Laredo from San Antonio where he served as vice president in charge of the international department of the National Bank of Commerce.

Gaspar Enriquez (B.A. '70), owner of Mi Casa Gallery in San Elizario, displayed one of his murals at the El Paso Festival last July. He is working with South El Paso youngsters on various murals commissioned by the El Paso Housing Authority.

Thomas W. McKay (B.S. '71; M.S. '75) teaches biology, anatomy and earth sciences at Austin High School, El Paso.

William Logan (B.A. '71), of El Paso, has been promoted to senior vice president of Glass Apparel in charge of management,

personnel and merchandising.

Bruce Yetter (B.B.A. '71) has accepted the position of senior vice president-administration and is a member of the board of directors at Columbia Engineering. He served in El Paso as an assistant city attorney and as senior vice president and general counsel of Bowen Industries Inc.

Robert Seipel (B.S. '71) has been promoted to field supervisor at Sub Land, El Paso, an engineering and surveying company. He has been associated with the firm for 11 years.

Ralph L. Klenik Jr. (B.S. '71) was recently promoted to department head for a new Union Carbide plant at Moses Lake, Washington.

James L. Fletcher (B.S. '72) and **Ramon Ruvalcaba Jr.** (B.S. '78) received degrees in dentistry from the University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, in June.

Peter H. Poessiger, LTC/USA, (B.A. '73) is presently stationed at Ft. Bliss.

Richard E. Van Reet, M.D., (B.S. '73), of San Antonio, has been elected to fellowship in the American College of Cardiology. He is a staff cardiologist at Wilford Hall U.S. Air Force Medical Center, Lackland Air Force Base.

Jim Lohmann (1973 etc.), who has spent the last five seasons with the British Columbia Lions of the Canadian Football League, has signed a contract with the Chicago Blitz, U.S. Football League.

John T. Kelley III (B.S. '73) is managing director of LaSalle Partners, Inc., El Paso.

Sharon Justice (B.B.A. '73) has been named vice president of Western Bank in El Paso.

Randolph C. Nolen (B.S. '73) has been accepted into the master of divinity program at Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin.

Carl Green (B.A. '73), who is with the law firm of Grambling, Mounce, Sims, Galatzan and Harris, was selected in April as outstanding young lawyer of El Paso.

Charles Edgren (B.A. '74), a columnist with the El Paso *Herald Post*, twice won the monthly Scripps-Howard headline writing competition in 1981 and was also selected as Headline Writer of the Year.

InterFirst Bank of El Paso has announced new positions for three alumni: **Ron Acton** (B.B.A. '74) has been named senior vice president; **Grady Ray** (B.B.A. '75) is assistant vice president/commercial loan officer; and **Marie Ruff** (B.B.A. '81) has been promoted to secretary to the board of directors.

Don Stephan (B.S. '74) is technical director of the Sun Towers Hospital laboratory, El Paso. He began his career as a lab technologist at St. Joseph's Hospital and also worked as a lab coordinator at Providence Hospital.

William Siros (B.A. '74) works as a special projects cataloguer

with the University of Texas Humanities Research Center in Austin.

Jose C. Guzman (B.B.A. '75) is an investigator with the Texas Employment Commission in El Paso.

James D. Carr (B.A. '75) has been promoted to vice president and trust officer/financial services division of the El Paso National Bank.

Carmen E. Staerkel-Wade (B.S. '75; B.N. '79) was a May 1983 graduate of Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., receiving her Master of Science in nursing and her pediatric nurse practitioner certificate. Her clinical experience was at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Her brother, **Gregg Allen Staerkel** (B.S. '79) received his degree in medicine from the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, in May 1983. He is continuing his residency in pathology in Galveston.

1976-1983

Armando Antonio Sanchez (B.S. '78), whose medical degree was awarded by the University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, in May 1983, is in family practice residency at Scottsdale, Arizona, Memorial Hospital. His wife is the former **Rachel A. Perez** (B.S. '78).

Vernon F. McDonald (B.E.A. '78) is a senior vice president-lending at First City Bank/West,

N.A., El Paso.

Jodie E. Matejcek Jr., Capt./USAF, (B.N. '79) is a clinical nurse at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Caroline Gordon (B.B.A. '79), employed at Farah Manufacturing Company, El Paso, has been selected Woman of the Year by the Paso del Norte Chapter of the American Business Women's Association.

David L. Kern (B.A. '79), a May 1983 graduate of the University of Texas School of Law, is associated with a legal firm in Washington, D.C. While in law school he was editor of the *Texas Law Review* which published his article, "Due Process in the Non-support Contempt Proceeding" in its October 1982 issue. The article was honored as the best student work in family law at the annual Law Week awards ceremonies in April 1983.

Mark S. Dwyer (B.S. '77), who completed his medical degree at Mayo Medical School recently, is continuing his education with residency training in internal medicine at Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center, Aurora, Colorado.

James Alexander Corral (B.S. '76), who served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army in Mainz, West Germany, until 1980, is presently a sales representative in Bio-Technologies, ImmunoMed Corporation, in the San Francisco Bay area. He was formerly with Pfizer Laboratories Inc.

Timothy J. Hourigan, Capt./USA, (B.A. '77), has been

Is It Still 1984? NOVA READERS PLEASE NOTE

If you have been following our adventures with University Network Publishing, Inc., you perhaps know that the system has yet to function the way it is supposed to.

A case in point is this issue of NOVA which was originally written and produced at UT El Paso to appear in January, 1984, when things written about George Orwell's great novel would have the most impact. It is now late March — or early April, or perhaps it is August, who knows? — as you read this, and late February as I write this to replace a calendar we had originally put on this page whose events passed before it reached print.

Without troubling you with all the intricate details of our problems, which are actually UNP's problems, we do ask your forbearance as UNP tries to become solvent and we try to get our magazine back on track.

Why, you may ask, are we putting up with all these schedule changes, sudden notices and strange switcheroos? The reason is this: the benefits to the University and to our audience will be immense if we can stay the course while UNP seeks to place its feet on the ground and move forward. Among those benefits is an enormous savings in the money it takes to print and mail this magazine, another is the frequency of appearance the magazine (nine issues a year instead of four.)

And so, if this issue reads slightly out of kilter, and if the May and June issues have that flavor too, the reason is that they *are* out of kilter. The April NOVA was supposed to be January, the May was supposed to be March (UNP canceled our February issue) and the June was supposed to be April.

We've fixed them up the best we can.

We're hanging in there as long as we can.

stationed at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii for the past 18 months. He and his wife, the former Donna Ann Lane, are parents of two sons.

Benjamin Ricardo Quiroz (B.S. '77) received his medical degree from the University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, last spring. He has begun a residency in pediatrics at R.E. Thomason General Hospital, El Paso.

Rick DeReyes (B.A. '78), a news reporter for KTLA-TV, Los Angeles, was awarded an Emmy by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for best news reporting in his region. The award was for his coverage of the Malibu Bell Canyon fire in October 1982.

Pat Lopez (B.A. '78) has been appointed public relations/account executive for Sara Care Franchise Corporation, El Paso.

Daniel Garibay (B.S. '78), who earned his pharmacy degree from the University of Houston in May 1982, is a registered pharmacist with Walgreen in El Paso. He is working on his M.B.A. at UTEP.

Lester Layne McKinney Jr. (B.B.A. '80) was sworn in as a certified public accountant at a special ceremony in Austin in May. He is employed by the Electric Company as a supervisor of records and reports; his wife is the

former **Eilene Licon** (B.S. '73).

Margaret Hickerson (B.F.A. '80), a resident of Denver, is a drafter for Home Oil Company. She exhibited a collection of paintings, prints and drawings at Govnr's Park Restaurant last summer.

William E. Alcorn (B.B.A. '80) has been appointed vice president of United Mercantile Life Insurance Company, El Paso.

John H. Golden (B.B.A. '80) is assistant director for finance services with the Dallas Housing Authority.

James M. Harris Jr. (B.B.A. '80) is a graduate of Texas Tech Law School and practices in Houston.

Margaret Kay Andersen (B.A. '81) was awarded a Hearst Fellowship in American history for 1983-84 from Northwestern University where she is studying toward a doctorate.

Charles Buchanan, 2nd Lt./USAF, (B.B.A. '81) graduated from pilot training and received his silver wings at Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi.

Eloy L. Telles (B.A. '82), veteran of 25 years in the U.S. Navy, was reunited in August with fellow crew members of the USS Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine.

Chief radioman with the original commissioning crew when the sub first left port in 1954, he served on submarines for 22 years, making successful patrols in World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

Elaine Best (B.B.A. '83) is a tax auditor in the Los Angeles of-

fice of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Joseph Jastrzembksi (B.A. '83) was admitted to the University of Chicago graduate program in Latin American history with a scholarship of \$12,310.

DEATHS

Wilmoth C. Matthews (1933 etc.), January 9, 1983, in El Paso. A retired teacher, she had been with the El Paso Independent School District 21 years, teaching sciences at Burges, Andress and Coronado high schools. She completed her B.S. and M.A. degrees at Sul Ross. Her survivors include three children, Lynn Matthews (B.B.A. '74), of El Paso, Brian Matthews of Santee, California, and Ellen Matthews Daily (B.S. '71), of Carrollton, Texas, and seven grandchildren.

Willis K. Olmsted (B.S. 1957), September 14, 1983, in Santa Maria, California, where he had been a resident for five years. An electrical engineer, he had been

employed by Western Electric at Vandenberg Air Force Base. Survivors include his wife, Doris Olmsted, a daughter, Karen S. Wilson, and a son, Brian K. Olmsted all of Santa Maria.

May W. Barton (B.A. 1942; M.A. 1950), in Carlsbad, New Mexico, September 19, 1983. She was a teacher with the El Paso public schools for 26 years, and, after her retirement, became a teacher and principal of the Lydia Patterson Institute. She served for two years as president of the El Paso Retired Teachers' Association. She is survived by her granddaughter, Nellie May Hernandez, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

GLANCE...

(from page 11)

if both presidents would lead the grand march at the dance, everything would be okay."

The *Prospector* story quoted the College of Mines president as saying that in the future an athletic contest would be held to determine who would lead the grand march at the dance. "But the athletic contest never came about," concluded Rodgers, "and that ended that tradition."

Leverett explained how he happened to major in journalism. "I had been working as a miner before I came to El Paso. After World War II we had the GI Bill and I came to college, but didn't know what to study. In registration the counselor, Pete Snelson — who was younger than I was — advised me to take the regular liberal arts courses. He asked what major I wanted and I said anything but mining engineering. I'm probably the only miner who was enrolled in TCM and did not get a degree in engineering."

Davis related a 1952 incident when, as a resident of Bell Hall, she pointed her camera toward the skylight where

two campus student leaders were dropping in to conduct a panty raid. Meanwhile, President Wilson H. Elkins was on the front steps of the dorm proclaiming to the press that there would be no panty raids at this college.

Dr. Ortiz was on a team that was suited out for an intramural swim meet, went to the pool and looked down to see "a huge alligator swimming around. They cancelled the meet to drain the pool and flush it out." (In an aside, he told how the "big boys" say to catch an alligator: Take a 4 x 4 to the sleeping alligator, lay it on top of him very gently, put a noose around his nose and a noose around his tail, and pick him up.)

Don Henderson took up the story from the audience. "I was president of the student body then. It was All-TWC Day with a beauty contest and other events. Ross Moore called me and said, 'We have an early entry. I don't think anybody's going to compete against him.' Dr. (B.F.) Jenness — he was here before Mount Franklin — said excretions from alligators were harmful, and made them sterilize the pool."

Wieland remembered the days

when sororities and fraternities put out elaborate Homecoming displays at their buildings on campus. "I was helping the Tri-Delts who had a theme of Apollo and a chariot. They got a man in Juarez to make them a big figure of a horse for the display. When we went to pick it up, it was a real stallion. We wrapped an army blanket around it while we brought it across the bridge, and by the time it was put in front of the Tri-Delt house with the chariot, it had become a gelding."

Other memories: Sadie Hawkins Day . . . the Snow Fiesta . . . the whitewashing of the "M" on the mountain . . . Dr. E.J. Knapp's grade of "G" for a student whose exam paper was so bad he said it was unfair to the other "F" students to give him an "F" . . . picnics at the Rocks . . . lunches at La Hacienda . . . evenings at Tom Burchell's . . . movies at the Plaza Theatre . . . Dr. Anton Berkman's sponsorship of a Pre-Med Club intramural team which, with the help of some honorary members with athletic prowess (that he didn't know about), won a huge trophy that the professor proudly displayed in his office. . . □

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