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NOVA: The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine

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NOVA

The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine



PAYDIRT!

Bernie Lopez and

If you are looking for Bernie Lopez these days, you might try the villa of Mil Mascaras, the famous professional wrestler, in Mexico City. Bernie and Mil Mascaras ("Thousand Masks") are working on the design and marketing of a wrestling board game that is destined to sell in Latin America, where Mascaras is an international sports idol and role-model, like Cabbage Patch dolls sell in North America.

Bernie is dividing his time between the Mexican capital and his *pied-a-terre* of El Paso, the town he loves most and where he has centered his logo design business, Lopez Enterprises,

since 1982.

You would never know unless you asked, but this handsome fellow at the drawing board, smiling because he is doing what he always wanted to do, is the same young man from Uvalde who took his B.A. in sociology at UTEP in 1972. This is the same Bernardo V. Lopez, Jr. who earned his master's in social work from the Worden School of Social Service at Our Lady of the Lake University in San Antonio. This the same Bernie Lopez who worked nearly 20 years for the Texas Department of Human Resources as caseworker and administrator.

And this is the very same Bernie Lopez who designed all the new printed and trademarked versions of Paydirt Pete — that quasi-surly, pigeon-chested, black-bearded, high-booted, scowling, strutting, hardrock Miner who symbolizes UTEP athletics in all its many forms.

"It may have been in the cards that I would design the new Paydirt Pete," Bernie says. "I'm crazy about sports." (He lettered four years consecutively in three sports at Uvalde High.) "I've been a Miner fan since my brother Manuel enrolled at Texas Western in 1959, and since I graduated from UTEP I have followed the Miner fortunes and misfortunes even more loyally."

Bernie says that it was in 1963 that he was introduced to Eddie Mullens, UTEP's Sports Information

Director, and recalls, "Eddie knew how much I loved cartooning. He wanted something to get across the idea of the Miners' passing game under coach Bobby Dobbs, so I drew a 'Flyin' Miner' — Paydirt Pete riding on a winged football. It was used for many years and I still see it occasionally."

In 1982, returned to El Paso after retirement from the Texas Department of Human Resources, Bernie set up his one-man band, Lopez Enterprises, to design "logos" (short for logotype: an identifying symbol for a company or product), mascots (such as that Bernie designed for the El Paso Diablos baseball team) and publications.

"Originally, I did the new Paydirt Pete figures for Ray Sanchez, sports editor of the El Paso Herald-Post," Bernie says, "but I thought the University might be interested in them, so I donated all my original drawings to my alma mater and I am still adding some new adaptations, such as those for volleyball, tennis and golf. These are my gift to UTEP and I am very proud of the fact that my figures have been adopted as the official Paydirt Pete, registered as trademarks belonging to the University."

The Miner symbol has been around a long time but did not become formalized until 1962 when Marshall Meece, a civil engineering student, was asked by Eddie Mullens to do some drawings for football program covers. That version of the figure, Meece says, "was born while I was doodlin' in Dr. [W.H.] Timmons' class," and was a spinoff of the character used by the San Francisco '49ers and a few other teams who used a miner as mascot and logo.

"He survived, unnamed and unofficial, for about ten years on athletic department letterheads and envelopes," Meece, who is associated with Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith in Austin, says.



the UTEP Miner

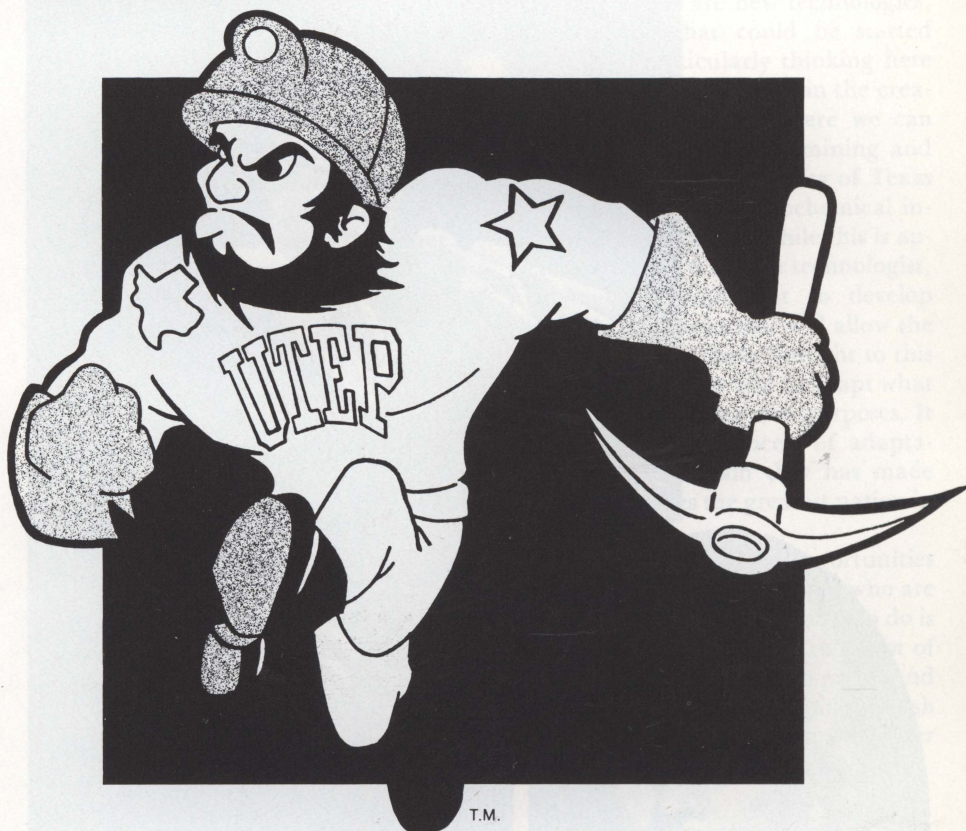
In 1973, athletics director Jim Bowden asked Meece to rework the cartoon character so he could be officially adopted as "mascot" of the Miners and painted on the turf of Sun Bowl Stadium. Meece added one feature missing from earlier versions — eyes — and the strutting miner was also given a name. A city-wide contest was held in 1974 and Michael Blue, physics professor at UTEP, came up with the perfect and winning moniker of the 500 entries: Paydirt Pete.

Yet another chapter in Pete's story evolved in 1980 when Alumni Association president Richard Pearson (today general manager of El Paso's KVIA, Channel 7) spearheaded a move to create a Paydirt Pete costume to be worn at Miner sports events. The costume was designed by El Paso artists Henry Martinez and Mike Steirnagle and fabricated by Roschu of Hollywood, a company which had constructed the famous Disneyland character costumes. (See "Hitting Paydirt: The Search for a Mascot" in *NOVA*, September, 1982.)

A newer, leaner, meaner miner costume was developed in 1983, known as Paydirt Pete II, designed and constructed by El Paso artist Richard Glass. Pete II became the official mascot for athletic events while Pete I (who, since he was short and cuddly, became known as "Sweet Pete") continues to represent UTEP at various events as a sort of goodwill ambassador.

All versions of Paydirt Pete are now protected by trademark, meaning the logo cannot be used for "commercial" purposes (such as on products or services for sale, or ads for such products or services) without the University's authorization. Otherwise, use of Bernie Lopez' new Paydirt Pete, in his various athletic guises, is encouraged with editorial matter and broadcasts pertaining to the UTEP Miners.

As for Bernie Lopez, he needs no special encouragement. When the

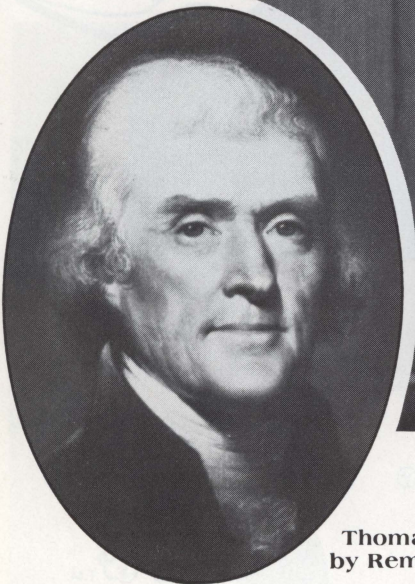
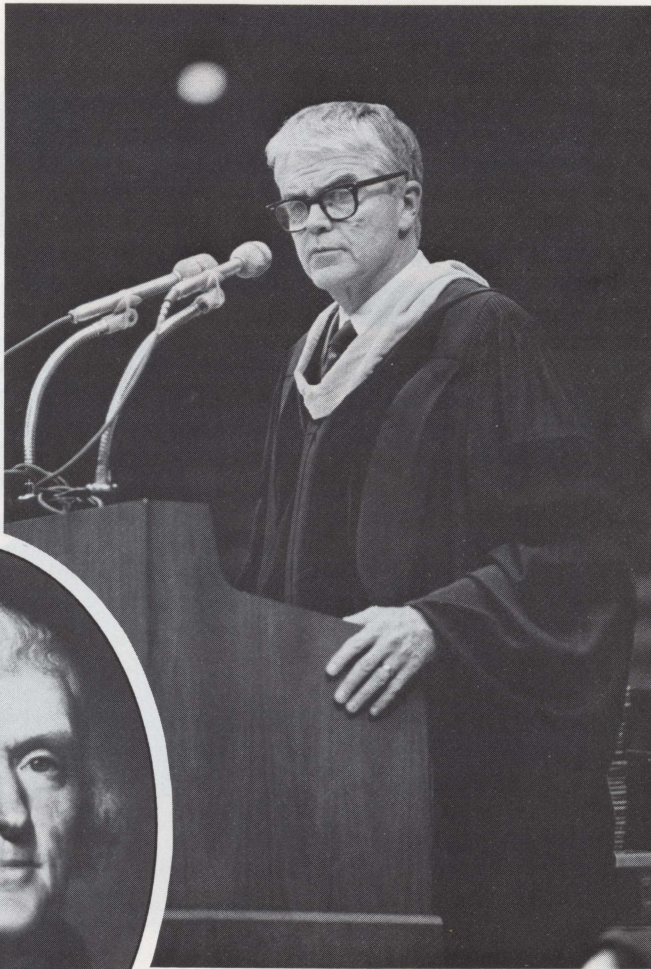


athletic department expressed a need for Paydirt renditions for volleyball, tennis and golf, he did them.

"This is my way of saying thanks to UTEP," he says. "I have a lot of love and respect for this place." □

Were Jefferson With Us Today

by Hans Mark, Chancellor
The University of Texas System



Thomas Jefferson,
by Rembrandt Peale.

When Thomas Jefferson died in 1826, he wrote his own epitaph. It read as follows: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom and father of the University of Virginia."

Here was someone who had reached the pinnacle of political power in the new nation but, when all was said and done, his concerns boiled down to freedom and education. Jefferson, by

leading the effort to establish the University of Virginia, invented the system of higher public education that we have in this country today. In a very real sense, those of us who received our educations in institutions such as this one are descendants of Jefferson's brain child. It occurred to me that it might be appropriate to ask what Jefferson would think if he were with us here today. What would he say about the idea he nurtured? What would he have expected? What would surprise and astonish him?

Jefferson was a quintessential 18th century man, a child of the Age of Reason and of the Enlightenment. He was 57 years old when he was elected President of the United States in 1800 and thus his formative years were spent in the heady atmosphere of the last half of that portentous century. I do not believe that Jefferson would be too surprised at the technical progress we have made in the century and a half since his death. He was very well acquainted with the science of his time, having read Newton and Dalton and he knew the great English chemist, Joseph Priestley, who spent his final years in Philadelphia because, as a Quaker, he suffered religious persecution in England. Airplanes, for example, would not have surprised Jefferson since Sir George Cayley had unraveled the secret of making a flying machine work in the early years of the nineteenth century even though it took another hundred years to develop a practical power plant. Railroads and automobiles would not have been too unfamiliar to Jefferson either. Experiments on both of these were conducted during his lifetime and he was undoubtedly aware of them. For example, the first commercial steam railroad in the world was put into operation in England in 1825, one year before Jefferson's death. Television and radio communications might have been a little bit more surprising to him but in this case, we should remember that Jefferson was a friend of Ben Franklin who performed some of the early experiments that proved how electrical forces can act at a distance.

Were Jefferson with us today, would he have been surprised to see this great public university here in El Paso? I don't think so. In 1805, he bought the Louisiana Territory from the French, which was the most far-reaching action during his presidency. Although Texas was not part of the Louisiana purchase, Jefferson was already dreaming of a nation that would some day spread over the entire continent and that would enjoy the benefits of the democratic institutions that were then being developed in the original thirteen states. I don't even believe he would have been surprised by the testing of rockets that goes on at White Sands Proving Grounds a few miles north of here. Our national anthem has a reference to the rockets that were used to bomb Ft. McHenry in Baltimore Harbor in 1813 — the

military rocket — invented by the British military engineer, Sir William Congreve. There is no doubt that Jefferson was familiar with these as well.

Having listed all of these things, is there anything that would have astonished Jefferson were he among us today? I think he would have been amazed simply by the number of Americans that are alive today. The population of the city of El Paso alone today is equal to about one-fifth of the population of the entire United States in 1800, the year that Jefferson became President. The scientific developments in public health and disease control that made this population increase possible were still in the future in 1800 and nothing that Jefferson knew could have prepared him for it. I also think he would have been surprised by the fact that 5% of our population can now produce all of the food we eat and enough to export all over the world compared to the 90% it took in 1800. Indeed, one thing that probably would have saddened our distinguished visitor from the past is that the largely agrarian society he dreamed about did not come to pass. Instead, the vision of his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, who accurately foresaw the course of the industrial revolution proved to be more on the mark. Yet I think Jefferson would have been pleased to see that the democratic institutions both he and Hamilton helped to develop turned out to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate what happened in the actual course of events.

But I believe that there is something else that would be even more surprising to Jefferson than any of the things I have mentioned. I think he would have been completely astonished by the fact that half of the people in the graduating class today are women. In Jefferson's day, there were no women in the university. He would also have been completely astonished to see black people among the graduates today. Jefferson was a slave owner and as such participated in the "peculiar institution" that made it impossible for a significant fraction of the people in the United States in 1800 to participate fully in the life of the nation. Most of all, I think he would have been totally astounded to learn that most of us in this room today are not descended from people who originally came from the British Isles. In 1800, the first large wave of immigrants who came from continental Europe was still half-

a-century in the future. Better than 90% of the population of the new nation were people who either came from the British Isles or whose ancestors originated there.

What I am really trying to say is that Jefferson would have been less surprised by the technical progress we have made in the last two centuries than by the social progress. I know that this statement might be considered somewhat heretical by the purists, but I think that it is true. I have always been suspicious of the glib assertion that technical progress has "outrun" our ability to deal with it and that social progress has been much slower. The measures of social and technical progress are not really comparable, indeed the relationship is such that one often causes the other. But it is just not true that we have made no progress in dealing with our social problems and I think my little parable illustrates this point. In fact, public universities such as this one have made social progress possible by providing an inexpensive and first class education for all who seek it.

I came to the United States 43 years ago as a refugee from the political and religious persecutions then going on in Europe. I received the last year of elementary education, my entire secondary and my undergraduate university education from publicly supported schools. To me, this is the most important legacy that Jefferson left us, the opportunity to learn and to grow and to make this opportunity available to rich and poor alike.

What makes The University of Texas at El Paso so exciting to me is that it reminds me very much of what was happening to the group of immigrants I belonged to in New York more than four decades ago. We also had a language problem and we had to determine how we would contribute to the economy, the culture, and the well-being of our newly adopted country. We also had to find ways to achieve political and economic influence. None of these problems were new even then because we were simply following in the footsteps of other groups that preceded us. It was this fact, of course, that gave us the courage and the confidence to go on.

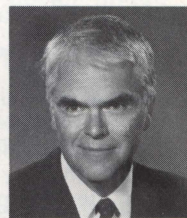
In all of this, the public education system in New York City, especially the College of the City of New York, played an important part. The College not only provided skills for people but was also the means by which the

cultures we brought to this country were adapted and absorbed. I think that The University of Texas at El Paso can perform a similar function for the newest Americans coming to this country across our southern borders. It can become the gateway, if you will, through which the new generation of Americans will pass. This means that we have the opportunity here in this city to build a university that will have much more impact than its size might indicate. There are new technologies, for example, that could be started here. I am particularly thinking here of things that can be done in the creation of new materials where we can combine the tradition of mining and geophysics at The University of Texas at El Paso with the petrochemical industry in West Texas. While this is appealing to me as a former technologist, it is equally important to develop academic programs that will allow the merging of the culture brought to this region into our own and to adapt what is best about it to our own purposes. It is this continuing process of adaptation and assimilation that has made the United States the greatest nation in the world.

There are enormous opportunities in this country for those of you who are graduating today. All you have to do is pursue them and to make the most of what is available. I am both proud and pleased to be among you and I wish you the very best of luck in what ever comes next. God bless you all. □

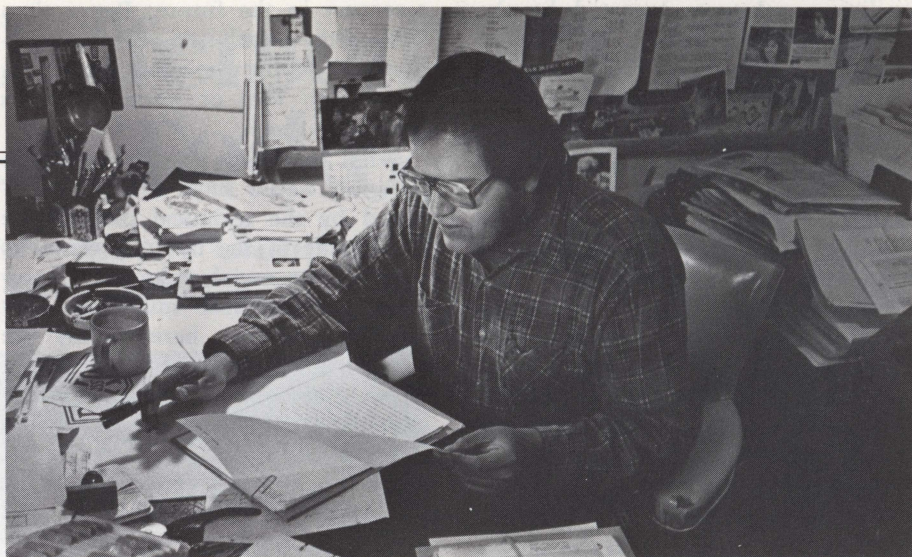
Editor's Note:

This address by Chancellor Mark was presented at the December 21, 1984, Commencement ceremonies at UT El Paso. Dr. Mark, who was deputy ad-



ministrator for NASA until September, 1984 when appointed Chancellor of the UT System, has had a distinguished career as scientist, teacher and administrator. His research appointments have been at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California at Berkeley, among others; he has taught at Boston University and Stanford, among other institutions, and he served as Secretary of the Air Force, 1979-81.

In the fall semester of 1970, I was a freshman English major at UTEP and enrolled in a contemporary American poetry class taught by Robert Burlingame. Before that course, the only attention I paid to poetry was when I was forced to read Shakespeare, Milton, or T.S. Eliot in high school literature classes. I suffered through their work and dismissed poetry as something impossible to understand.



“What I have learned appears in my poems”

by Ray Gonzalez

One day in Dr. Burlingame's class, we were studying poems in the anthology, *Naked Poetry*. I had never heard of most of the writers in the book, poets like Robert Lowell, James Wright, or William Stafford. We were discussing Stafford's poem, “Traveling Through the Dark,” and Dr. Burlingame wrote a few lines from the poem on the blackboard:

I stood in the flare of the warm exhaust
turning red;
around our group I could hear the
wilderness listen.
I thought hard for us all — my only
swerving —

As he stepped away from the blackboard, I casually gazed at the lines he wrote, then read the whole poem to myself on the open page. All of a sudden, I realized I was seeing poetry for the first time! His simple act of copying Stafford's lines on the blackboard opened my eyes to poetry! The poem hit me in a strange, deep way that to this day is hard to explain. All I knew at that moment in Dr. Burlingame's class was that I was feeling the magic and power of poetry.

From that day on I absorbed everything I could in that class and began to read more of Stafford, Wright, Robert

Bly and many other modern poets. Before long, I began writing poetry myself. I had much to learn, and it would be years before I could call myself a poet and take my work seriously. But that day in Dr. Burlingame's class changed my life. I went on to enroll in the creative writing program directed by Dr. Standiford. After several years of writing workshops and courses on contemporary literature, I learned a great deal about poetry and discovered that, in order to write good poems, I had to make a commitment to myself and to the art of poetry.

Fifteen years after Stafford's poem marked the beginning, I still learn something new about poetry every day. I must thank Robert Burlingame and Les Standiford, the two best teachers I ever had, for pointing me in the right direction without pretending they had all the answers on how to become a good poet. I had to find those answers myself for one of the first things I realized was that a committed poet never rests in his search for the better, stronger poem — the most intense one he can write — in order for him to live his life and find his place in

the world.

One of the places I looked for answers was my beloved desert of West Texas and southern New Mexico, the area where I lived for 25 years. As poet Keith Wilson writes, “To love the desert marks one, leaves him both alone and claims him.” I feel the best poems I have written are those set in the Southwest because the magnetic power and stark beauty of the desert claimed me for years, made me wander the canyons and arroyos, and climb the Franklins and Organs in search of a way to get closer to the native earth, the source of my work.

In order to write poetry from the heart, I had to confront the land where I grew up. I found an immense solitude among the cactus and rocks, and discovered the force of my poems rose from that mysterious connection with the desert. After years of exploring such a desolate area and wandering through countless abandoned adobe ruins, I came out a wiser and stronger poet: I knew the gift of words that gave birth to my poetic voice was delivered to show me I am one lone human walking the immense face of the earth.

I Have Gone Blind

by Ray Gonzalez

Without the dust of the desert,
I see what matters,
why the futile stars hang
in the sky to witness
the complete end to childhood.

Inside the caverns of hope and
the ruins of old slaughter,
I feel my way through the dark,
a blind man that conquered the land
and gave it back its soul without
knowing that color would fade,
the oncoming blackness the price paid
to be allowed to stay in the canyons.

I have gone blind with the worry of water,
the trek to the dry well that
trickled into paintings on walls
and kept the tribe alive,
that brought me the recurring dream
of being tied to the walls
with my eyes gouged out,
my vision gone to my god,

my torturer and seer that
gave me desert wisdom for years,
his face the last fire I saw
before the walls caved in,
his mountain the last peak
I was forced to climb,
blind and groping,
crawling with the ancient hope.

This knowledge made me restless and left me with the sense that there was more to being a poet than just solitude. I left graduate school at UTEP in 1978 and moved to Denver where there are more professional opportunities for writers than in El Paso. When I left, I knew that in order to evolve as a poet I needed to open myself to the world and, perhaps, the artistic rewards would come my way in return. I decided the best way to do this was by sharing poems and showing people that poetry is for everybody, not just for the few. As a result, in the last six years, my life as a solitary poet has changed into a public career as an organizer, editor, publisher, and published poet.

Many poets complain that there are never enough opportunities to have their work noticed by the public. That is partly true because of the American attitude that poetry is too difficult to understand. This was my own attitude before Dr. Burlingame's class. But instead of complaining about this anti-poetic country, I decided to create opportunities for poets that would help in widening the audience for poetry. I organized my first poetry readings in Denver in 1979, and still enjoy giving a variety of poets a chance to read their work in public.

I have directed readings in coffee houses, bars, private homes, tiny auditoriums, and in May, 1984, was the first poet allowed to present readings at the Denver Center for the Performing Arts. It took five years to overcome bureaucratic red-tape to pull it off. Presently, I am co-director of the Ninth Street Poetry Series held on the Auraria College campus. It is a joy to listen to poetry read aloud in public. The poet bares his soul before the audience and may feel vulnerable at times, but sharing poems reinforces the belief that we all have the ability to communicate in such a personal, yet universal way.

Using poetry to communicate and seeing it as more than artistic self-expression led me into publishing. As poetry editor of *The Bloomsbury Review* and publisher of The Mesilla Press Pamphlet Series, I take poetry beyond its oral presentation and use its

written forms to deliver a message while, at the same time, preserving its artistic qualities. I am responsible for finding good writing from poets aware of the different possibilities of language that result in a tightly crafted poem.

A good editor needs to be aware of these possibilities and of current trends in the genre, be open to experimentation and a variety of styles, and be able to tell when a poem has been written by someone with the courage to take its form beyond normal boundaries, to say something fresh in a world where everything has already been said before. Most of all, a good poetry editor should not be afraid to find poems that express emotion. Many American poets are afraid to let themselves go and truly show how they feel behind the images in their lines. Today, the best poets are the ones that transcend the restrictions of American literature to break new emotional ground, the same kind of emotion I encountered so intensely in the desert.

These are the kinds of poets I have published under my own Mesilla Press,

named after La Mesilla Valley. In 1983, I co-edited *Grasshopper* magazine with Denver poet Kathleen Cain. We published one issue of 21 poets, then folded due to financial problems. The one issue was a critical success, but took eight months to produce. I then decided to use a simpler format and launched the Mesilla pamphlets that consist of four poems by one poet, printed on one sheet folded in half. Since January, 1984, I have published ten different pamphlets by poets from all over the U.S., including Robert Burlingame of UTEP. I have distributed over 2,000 pamphlets in this simple format.

Being a small press publisher is hard work and time consuming, but it is a commitment I make to reach my goal of enlarging the audience for poetry. Working on a successful magazine like *The Bloomsbury Review* and doing the pamphlets are deeply rewarding experiences, but fill only two-thirds of my publishing goals. The third one is to be able to publish a comprehensive anthology of poets of the Western United States. Publishing books is a very expensive business so I have approached university presses in the Southwest to test their interest in publishing the book, but have been turned away due to their notion that only history books are valid for university publication. I find that attitude unfortunate. These academic presses, priding themselves in their line of history books, are overlooking the fact that poets are historians themselves and are writing a valid and precious part of the history of this country.

However, failures such as these make me work harder to promote poetry and see that it gains more readership and acceptance. For now, I continue my own small projects with a positive attitude and keep writing and growing as a poet because the rewards do come back. I reflect on the last 15 years and see how I have evolved from the naive student in Dr. Burlingame's class and the solitary desert wanderer to the public poet.

What I have learned appears in my poems.

What I want to contribute to others shapes my publishing career. □



CLIC, SAVVY, KIDS & COMPUTERS

by Nancy Hamilton

Do I sound like a woman with a mission?" asks Trisha Adkins Ainsa. "Well, I guess I am."

Her mission grew out of a career devoted to educating small children and her 1981 Christmas present from her husband, Michael F. Ainsa.

"He gave me a computer," she explains, "and I have been taking computer courses and writing curricula on computers ever since."

As an assistant professor in the UTEP College of Education, she has been combining her interests in children and computers most effec-

tively. Scholastic, Inc., a major publisher of teaching materials, last fall brought out Computergarten, mentioning Dr. Ainsa as its developer and her association with UTEP in its promotional materials.

"Computergarten isn't only the most imaginative computer learning program available today . . . it's also unmatched in versatility," lauds Scholastic's catalog. "Whether you have a microcomputer for every child . . . or just one for the whole school . . . or you're still waiting to get one . . . Computergarten gets your young

pupils involved in the world of computing right away."

Dr. Ainsa developed this program in the UTEP Kindergarten, on the second floor of the Education Building. That credit, too, appears in the books that are part of the program. It also involves a large reproduction of the computer keyboard that can be displayed on the floor, where the children play games on it as they learn the locations of the letters, plus computer disks.

Last fall Dr. Ainsa obtained for her college a grant from the U.S. Depart-

ment of Education of \$132,030, for use in developing a curriculum utilizing computers that will help teach English to limited English proficiency (LEP) children in kindergarten and pre-kindergarten classes. Four classes in the San Elizario and Ysleta school districts are piloting this program.

In her spare time, Dr. Ainsa has been working as a volunteer in another pilot project, Technology Tuesday, at Western Hills School in the El Paso district. Parents of students in several kindergarten, first, second and third grade classes were able to come up with donated computers and computers brought from home. With Dr. Ainsa's help, they have been working with the children to introduce them to using computers at an early age.

Therein lies the mission of the attractive professor, who has changed little since 1967 when she was named Miss El Paso during her senior year at UTEP.

"It is so important that our children be in on the technology that is happening in America," she asserts. "So many times we develop materials and find that third world countries pick them up and train their children with them, but we do not. Education can be used for 'good' or 'not so good.'"

"Nations who want a peaceful world must be leaders in technology, starting with the young children."

Computers are, more and more, becoming required in education at higher levels, but Dr. Ainsa is a champion of the cause for starting very

young children with them. The joy of the UTEP Kindergarten children in learning computers is evidence that the younger set takes to them very well.

Schools, however, may face problems in providing computers in the lower levels, she points out. "There is a problem of equity, of making them available for everyone and not just for certain schools," she says. "That is why the pilot program at Western Hills started as it did; the school district couldn't equip just one school with computers for the lower grades, so it became a project that involved the parents as volunteers and gift or borrowed computers."



That particular project has aroused the interest of Scholastic, which publishes several magazines about computers. Dr. Ainsa has been asked to prepare an article about it for the publishers.

Additionally, she has prepared a series of four Easel Books for use in pre-kindergarten through first grade. The 12-by-17-inch bound posters are for use in teaching young children about holidays and seasons, reading letters, fingerplays, and other learning activities. This is one of few projects of Dr. Ainsa's that do not relate to computers. The series is scheduled for release in February 1985.

Her pioneering efforts in computer education for small children have brought numerous invitations to give lectures and to work with teachers in other states. Last September she conducted inservice training for 400 kindergarten teachers in Florida, where kindergartens are equipped with computers. October found her in New York, doing inservice meetings for several school districts. In November she went to Los Angeles to speak at the Early Childhood Conference, and she set aside part of February to participate in a computer conference in Austin.

Last fall she also took a Texas Education Agency course which qualified her as a certified trainer of teachers in computer education.

The Department of Education grant program is called CLIC, the acronym for Computer Literacy in Children. It





utilizes a new programming language named SAVVY, which is more flexible than BASIC.

"BASIC," she points out, "requires exact spelling and inclusion of all required symbols, such as parentheses, commas and colons, in order for the program to run. While this is at times frustrating for the native English-speaking adult who is learning to program in BASIC, it would most likely prove to be even more frustrating to the limited English proficient children and their parents. SAVVY, on the other hand, is a natural-language programming language that can be adapted for any language that is represented, by the alphabetic letters on the keyboard. In addition, it does not require perfect spelling of the command words or perfect use of English semantics."

An important "person" in her teaching program is RB5X, a robot which the children can learn to program by using the SAVVY language. They can tell him to move forward and back, to turn, to "see" objects placed in front of him, responding with a "beep," and to speak, robot-fashion.

PROM (Programmable Read Only Memory) can be used by the children to have the robot recite nursery rhymes or to tell how far someone or something is from his eye.

"These children will be growing up with robotics," says Dr. Ainsa.

Involvement of parents is a key to success in her programs, Dr. Ainsa feels. She has worked closely with parents since her years with Region XIX Education Service Center, where she worked with pre-school children who had special needs. In developing



Computergarten, she found early on that parents wanted to know what their children were talking about when they came home from school, so she held workshops for them.

"When you have young children progressing fast in something new, the parents want to know what's going on," she observes.

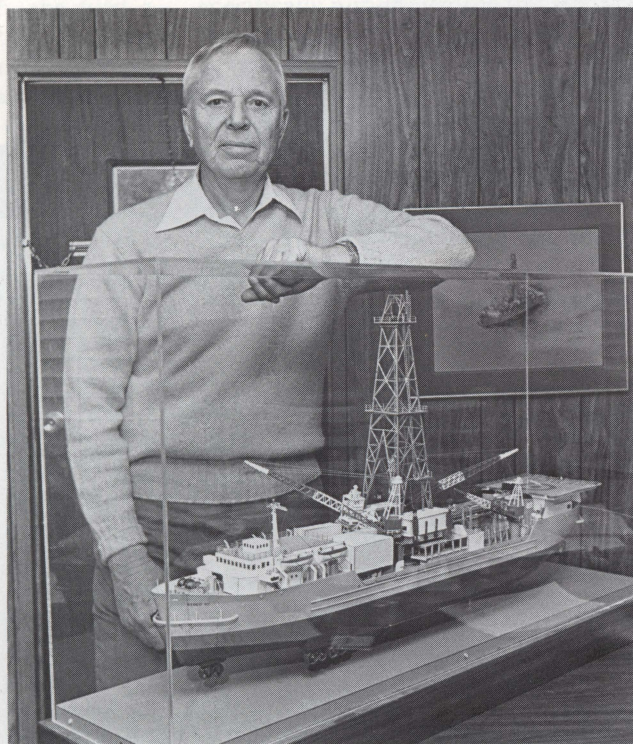
Dr. Ainsa is delighted with the acceptance of her Computergarten and the nationwide interest of parents and school people in getting young

children involved with computers. Some states, such as Florida, are already moving into providing computers to younger children, she says. "Texas is also looking at and encouraging the introduction of computers in elementary and early childhood levels."

Dr. Ainsa, after completing her Bachelor's degree at UTEP, earned an M.A. at Eastern New Mexico University and Ph.D. at the University of Colorado. □

Garrison's Resolution

by Jane Mills Smith



Louis E. Garrison and model of the JOIDES Resolution. (Photo by Derrick Grubbs)

As an undergraduate student at the University of Texas at El Paso (then Texas State College of Mines and Metallurgy), Louis E. Garrison ('49) hadn't yet found his love of the ocean. He never dreamed that more than 30 years later he'd be heading up the world's largest earth sciences research program.

But he did know he was getting a good undergraduate experience that would allow him to meet challenges of the future.

Quite a mature outlook for most college undergraduates? Yes, but Lou Garrison and his fellow students of the late 1940s were mature.

"I came with the flood of GIs who were using the GI Bill after the war," Garrison explains. "We didn't fit the college mold.

"At El Paso, the rules were that we had to live in the dorm. We had a few adjustment problems, to be sure," he said. "I remember being called up on the carpet.

"I remember El Paso as a really neat, small school," Garrison said. "I got a good education in practical geology both for oil and mining."

Garrison went on to attend Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, and in 1967, the University of Rhode Island at Kingston where he earned a Ph.D in geological

oceanography.

The decision to go into oceanography came by chance, he said, from a photograph in *Life* magazine that showed a man in the surf and identified him with Scripps.

"Only two people in my class at El Paso got jobs as geologists. I had some GI Bill left, so I decided to see what oceanography was all about.

"I earned my master's at Scripps, and by then was a confirmed oceanographer," he said.

Today, Garrison is deputy director of the Ocean Drilling Program, a major deep sea drilling expedition sponsored by the National Science Foundation. He also is a professor of oceanography and geology at Texas A&M University, the institution chosen to be science operator for the Ocean Drilling Program.

Garrison and program director Philip Rabinowitz manage the \$30-million-a-year program that involves the charter and staffing of a

gigantic drilling ship owned by the Dallas-based oil exploration company SEDCO, and British Petroleum. In little over a year, Garrison and the others at ODP have turned the ship, called the JOIDES Resolution, into one of the finest state-of-the-art scientific laboratories in the world.

"I don't think the ship will stop at a place anywhere in the world that has this variety of scientific equipment," he said. "This is the single most exciting opportunity of my life."

The Ocean Drilling Program follows the successful 15-year Deep Sea Drilling Project managed by Scripps. Last year the drill ship *Glomar Challenger* was retired from scientific exploration after logging more than 375,000 miles on 96 voyages across every ocean.

To manage ODP, the National Science Foundation chose JOI (Joint Oceanographic Institutions), a consortium of 10 major oceanographic institutions including Texas A&M. Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES), an international group of scientists, provides overall planning and program advice.

"The JOIDES Resolution is more modern than the *Glomar Challenger*," Garrison said. "It is capable of drilling in water depths up to 27,000 feet. At this extreme depth, it can still drill a 3,000 foot-deep hole in the sea floor."

Garrison spent about three weeks in January on the ship's shakedown cruise, making sure everything was operational for the first leg of the program. That 60-day trip calls for studies of carbonate sediment in the Bahamas.

"Our goal is to retrieve and study core samples from some of the most remote areas on the Earth," Garrison said. "We will be answering questions about the Earth's evolution."

Improved drilling techniques also are being developed through the program, he said.

Once the ship has left the Gulf of Mexico later this year, it won't return to the United States for years. Garrison, however, will be back in College Station, helping manage a program with incredible opportunity for scientific and engineering advancement. □

Jane Mills Smith is science-engineering writer in the Office of Public Information, Texas A&M University.



Thirty Years Ago at Texas Western

Thelma White and Black History

When Black History Month is observed during February every year, the students at The University of Texas at El Paso can look back on a tradition of pioneering that can be claimed by no other part of the state.

This University was the subject of one of the first suits filed in Texas by a black student seeking admission to undergraduate courses in an all-white state college. That suit resulted in the first federal court decision to specifically invalidate the state's legal requirement of separate schools for Negroes.

A young woman named Thelma White, who had graduated at the top of her class from El Paso's only Negro high school, Douglass, in 1954, had sought admission to Texas Western College. The registrar, J.M. Whitaker, later to become El Paso's public school superintendent, turned her down because state law said she could not be admitted because of her color.

In May, 1954, the same month as Miss White's graduation from high school, the Supreme Court had ruled in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* that school segregation violated the 14th Amend-

ment. All over the South, states where segregation was practiced were nervously confronting the possibility of change.

In those days, the nearest college in Texas that blacks could attend was Prairie View, some 650 miles from El Paso. Rather than travel that distance, Miss White entered New Mexico State in the fall of 1954. At the same time she had sought admission to Texas Western, several other black undergraduates had asked to enter UT Austin, where in 1947 Herman Sweatt had been admitted for graduate studies when his long legal battle had

successfully shown that the same education was not available to him in a black college.

Although the Supreme Court had ruled on the question of "separate but equal" education, Texas had not changed its laws. One of the students who sought admission to UT Austin filed a suit, and the NAACP chose to pursue Miss White's case in the courts as well. In March, 1955, she filed a federal court suit in El Paso, charging that the State of Texas and the regents of the University of Texas had denied her equal rights under the Constitution. Among the attorneys participating in her suit was Thurgood Marshall, who was to become a legendary champion of civil rights and the first black member of the U.S. Supreme Court.

In May, 1955, the Supreme Court urged that segregated schools should move for change with "all deliberate speed." This triggered responses in some public school districts around Texas which set conditions or future times for moving toward desegregation. In El Paso, however, at the June monthly meeting of the School Board, the school system became the first in the state to adopt unconditional and immediate desegregation of its schools. One board member resigned after the vote was taken. School officials were fearful that, even though the city's black population normally was between 2 and 3 percent, there might be some public demonstration against this action. Then they learned that the local parochial schools had, without any fanfare at all, undertaken desegregation about two years earlier.

Governor Allan Shivers threatened at first to withhold state funds from the school district, but his was the loudest voice of protest. Faced with community acceptance of desegregation in El Paso, the University of Texas Board of Regents decided to allow Texas Western to accept black students. This was not the first time the question had come before the board. Texas Western for years had been competing in athletic events against teams from New Mexico, Arizona and other states where segregation was not the law. The black players from those states, however, were not allowed under Texas law to participate in games on the playing fields at El Paso. Students and faculty members had protested this practice without success. Finally, the time had come for a change.

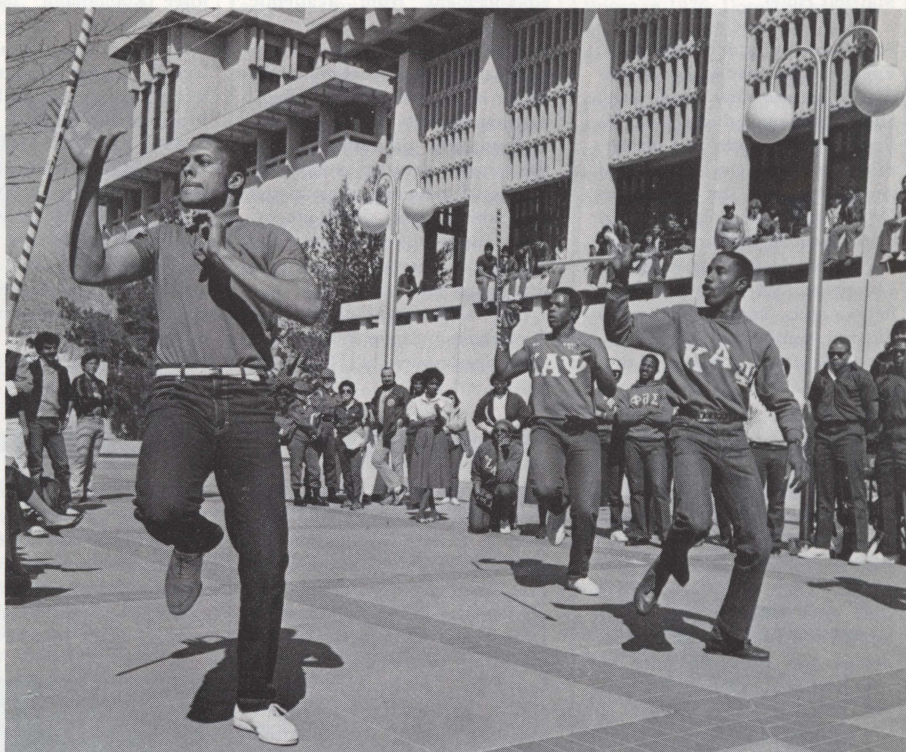
When the Thelma White case was heard by Judge R.E. Thomason in the court of the Western District of Texas, it was pointed out by the defense that the Board of Regents had, only ten days earlier, opened the college to Negroes. Miss White's lawyer countered that the action did not really address the cause of segregation and the judge agreed. His decision specifically invalidated the state's constitutional provisions and statutes that required separate schools for black students.

Judge Thomason's ruling affirmed what the Board of Regents had said earlier: Texas Western was the first white public college or university in Texas to open its doors to black students.

In the fall of 1955 a local newspaper reported that ten Negro students at-

rights centered in El Paso. During the 1920s a respected physician, Dr. L.A. Nixon, had tested the question of voting rights for Negroes after the passage of a Texas law that excluded them from participating in the Democratic primary. The Supreme Court decision in his case was written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1927, but it would be nearly 20 years before the rights were spelled out so clearly that Dr. Nixon could no longer be denied the right to vote.

An interesting sidelight occurred during the early months of desegregation in Texas's public colleges. At UT Austin, a black soprano was chosen to sing the role of Aida in Verdi's opera. Her selection became a matter of controversy in a part of the state which had a much larger percentage of blacks than may be found in El Paso.



Fraternity pledges were put through their paces during February's Black History Week at UTEP.

tended the convocation for new students in Magoffin Auditorium, having met the entrance requirements for TWC. A reporter questioned Registrar Whitaker about them. He said he could not give their names to the press because their cards had been integrated with those of the other students; there was nothing on them to indicate their race.

The opening of Texas Western College to black students was actually the second landmark in the history of civil

As a result of the dispute, she was replaced by a white singer. At almost the same time, at Texas Western, the students in the varsity band held an election to choose their most valuable band member, the one who had contributed the most to the organization over the past year. They elected Edna Nixon, the daughter of the man whose years of effort in the courts had ultimately brought the blacks of Texas the right to vote in the primary elections. □

EXTRACTS

by Marianne Fleager

DEVELOPMENT & ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NEWS

"VIVA CASE" Spring Conference at UTEP

The University of Texas at El Paso, with El Paso Community College and New Mexico State University at Las Cruces, will co-host the annual CASE Southwest District IV conference, in El Paso, April 14-17, 1985, at the El Paso Marriott Hotel.

CASE, or the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, is a national organization of professional fund-raisers and institutional advancement officers from colleges and universities throughout the U.S. Divided geographically, the Southwest District (IV) is representative of CASE members from colleges and universities located in Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The total district membership is 872 individuals, and it is projected that

at least 300 of them will attend the annual conference in El Paso. The 1984 conference was hosted by The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Attending CASE members represent every aspect of institutional advancement from academic fundraising, admissions and advertising, to creative communications and redesigning the image of an institution. Reflecting that diversity of interests, the El Paso 1985 program will offer five "tracks" covering alumni, institutional relations, educational fundraising and development, publications and periodicals, and "special interest" topics for veterans in the field.

General chairman of the 1985 Conference is James Peak, director of development at UT El Paso.

Other Development Office personnel involved in the coordination of the Conference are Luis Lujan, assistant director, in charge of arrangements, Marianne Fleager serving as conference registrar and treasurer, Joyce Koschmann, secretary to the director, as conference secretary, and Nyna Stone, secretary to the assistant director, serving as co-chair of the Spouses Program with Deborah Widger of NMSU. Also from UTEP, Russell Banks and Nancy Hamilton, associate directors of News and Publications, will serve as chairs for Publications and Publicity, respectively. Wynn Anderson, assistant to the president, is co-chairing the Entertainment Committee with Eddie Groth of NMSU. Dr. Enrique Solis, vice

president of instruction, and John Lencyk, director of communications, will be representing El Paso Community College, working with Steve Neville of NMSU on the registration of exhibitors and consultants. Fred Hueston of NMSU will be in charge of door prizes from attending member universities.

Immediately preceding the District IV Conference, in El Paso, a National CASE Workshop will be offered on April 13th and 14th, "An Institutional Fund Raising Audit: Measuring Your Program Internally and Externally" with two CASE National speakers, Kent E. Dove and Curtis E. Simic. Registration and information on this seminar are available through the CASE National Offices in Washington, D.C. □

Scholarship Program Growth Projected

Donors of 14 new scholarships were honored at the annual Presidential Scholarship Dinner held in November at the El Paso Country Club. In appreciation of their scholarship support, which totaled over \$200,000, each of the donors was presented with an engraved gold mining pan from the University.

This marked the third Scholarship Dinner since the program was initiated in 1980. The 283 guests included scholarship donors, their student recipients, faculty and University administrators.

This year's new donors were acknowledged in each of the three categories of the Presidential Scholarship Program. Guaranteed University Scholarships (\$750 or more guaranteed annually for four years) were received from Lawyers Title Company of El Paso and the architectural firm of Carroll, DuSang, Hart and Rand.

Ten University Endowed Scholarships of \$10,000 each were

received from: Anheuser-Busch Charitable Trust Fund, the Kenneth P. Gifford Foundation administered by the MBank of El Paso, the Sunturians of El Paso, an honorary scholarship for C.H. Leavell and George G. Matkin upon their retirements from the University Development Board, and a scholarship fund established by alumnus J. Sam Armijo who donated a \$10,000 award he received from General Electric (the Charles Steinmetz Award) to the Metallurgical Engineering Department at UT El Paso. Five of the University Endowed Scholarships were established as memorials for Mr. Harry Spitz, Dr. Joe S. Galatzan, Mrs. Ana M. Littleton, Dexter R. and Grace Miller Mapel, and Dr. John Kellogg Creighton.

Two \$25,000 Presidential Endowed Scholarships were received. One was established by the Ellis O. Mayfield family of El Paso. The other was established in honor of Haskell and Jo

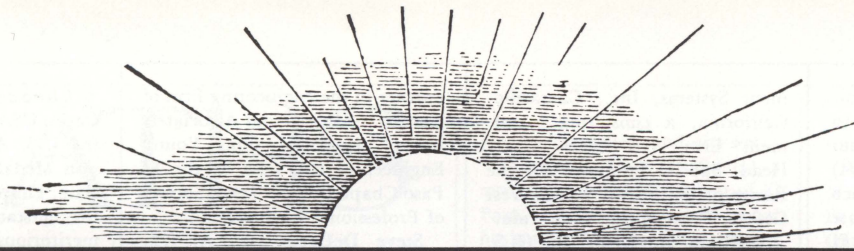
Monroe by the President's Associates of the University, a key donor group which also serves to assist and act as liaison for the president in the El Paso community.

There are now 73 scholarships which fall into the three

categories of the Presidential Scholarship Program: 17 in the \$25,000 endowment category, 30 which fall under the \$10,000-\$24,999 category, and 26 guaranteed scholarships of \$750 per year for four years. □



Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Armijo received the gold mining pan from President Haskell Monroe for their son, Sam Armijo of Saragota, California.



ALUMNNOTES

by Sue Wimberly

Although Thomas G. Barnes left the classroom in 1981, when he was named professor emeritus, he has not retired from research. He has published a book, *Physics of the Future*, in which he challenges several popular theories, among them Einstein's special theory of relativity.

Dr. Barnes proposes that new adaptations be made of some of the old principles of physics. He offers alternative theories, among them one for the principle of equivalent of mass and energy. He has been explaining his research at professional meetings. Last November he gave a paper, "A New Theory of Ether," before the Texas Section of the American Physical Society.

He keeps in touch with former students and other physicists in many states and several foreign countries. His book is available in paperback at \$12.95 from the Institute for Creation Research, P.O. Box 2667, El Cajon, California 92021.

F. Murray Abraham (1958 etc.) has scored a huge success in the role of Antonio Salieri in the film "Amadeus." In December he tied with Albert Finney for best actor of 1984 in a poll of movie critics.

Abraham first entered UTEP in 1958 on a drama scholarship, participated in numerous plays, and left in 1962 for Los Angeles where he took acting classes at UCLA and began his acting career. After moving to New York, he appeared in Broadway and off-Broadway productions — winning the Obie, highest honor for off-Broadway actors, for his work in "Uncle Vanya" — and in films and TV.

In "Amadeus" he portrays a successful composer who resents the young upstart Mozart. Much of the filming took place in Czechoslovakia. More recently he went to China for the filming of the TV miniseries "Marco Polo" in which he had a major role.

During a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Abraham, and friends in El Paso in December, he expressed interest in returning

home sometime to appear in a bilingual stage production.

One hundred years ago, Martin Knesek, with his sons Alois and Frank, immigrated to Texas from Frenstat, Moravia, now Czechoslovakia, and named the new settlement in America Frenstat. It was at the family reunion there in 1982 that



Margaret R. Knesek (B.S. '72) and Stanley Kubelka met and discovered that their great-grandfathers were Alois and Frank, sons of their great-great-grandfather, Martin Knesek. Their marriage on June 16, at Holy Rosary Catholic Church in Frenstat, joined two branches of the Martin Knesek family. They were joined in their celebration with many of their family clan, sharing the wedding reception and dancing in their Czech tradition. Margaret and Stan are at home in Houston.

1920-1959

Joseph F. Friedkin (B.S. 1932), Outstanding Ex 1962, U.S. Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, was presented with the 1984 President's Award by the American Society of Civil Engineering (ASCE) "in recogni-

tion of a career spanning fifty years, during which there has been continuing demonstration of dedicated professional service, contributions to the advancement of irrigation and drainage engineering, and the humanistic application of engineering science." Commissioner Friedkin was accorded the rank of Ambassador by President Lyndon Johnson in 1968.

Tom Eady (B.A. '34), of Corsicana, Texas, was honored by Navarro College, Corsicana, when a dormitory on the campus was officially designated "J. Tom Eady Hall." The dedication, which took place last February, cited "his faithful and caring interest spanning the years 1952-1971, during which time he served as secretary, vice chairman and chairman" of the Navarro College Board of Trustees.

Tom P. Abbott ('37 etc.) has retired in Harlingen, Texas, after 30 years in the production of non-ferrous metals and 15 years with an electric utility.

Mary Tippin (B.A. '45) has been named president of the Texas Parent-Teacher Association. This past year she was nominated to the Texas Women's Hall of Fame.

Manuel Acosta (1946 etc.), noted El Paso artist, was inducted into the El Paso County Historical Society Hall of Honor. Acosta's watercolors were recently selected for a national tour sponsored by Burlington Northern Foundation and El Paso's Arts Resources Department.

Guillermo "Willie" Tovar (B.S. '49) has been honored as 1984 Outstanding Ex-Student from Bowie High School, El Paso. He was employed as a research and development engineer for the U.S. Air Force at Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio, and from 1953 until 1979 as a design engineer with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, retiring as senior engineer in

charge of the Water Filtration Group. He has most recently been associated with the Bechtel Power Corporation as a design engineer at Onofre nuclear power generating station.

Richard Sanborn (B.A. '51) and his wife, **Dorothy Chappell Sanborn** (B.A. '41) reside in Auburn, California. Richard retired from teaching at Folsom Prison in 1976; Dorothy continues as Placer County librarian, a position she has held since 1966.

Patsy Dozier Hudson (1954 etc.) is secretary to the dean of arts and letters at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, where she and her husband, Jim Hudson, have lived for the past nine years.

Juan Alva, M.D., (B.A. '56) was subject of recent article in *The North Carolina Catholic*. A resident of Chapel Hill, he earned his medical degree from St. Louis University, and spent several years as an intern and resident in medicine at the University of Oklahoma Hospital, and as a resident in medicine and fellow in gastroenterology at Baltimore City Hospital and Johns Hopkins University. He and his family lived in Argentina for 11 years before returning to settle in North Carolina in 1977.

William G. Adorno (B.S. '57) is with the U.S. State Department in Cairo, Egypt.

Rene M. Rosas, D.D.S., (B.A. '57) received a fellowship to the Academy of General Dentistry at the July general dentistry convocation in San Francisco. He has been practicing in El Paso since 1962.

Mimi Reisel Gladstein, Ph.D. (B.A. '59; M.A. '66), associate professor of English at UTEP, is the author of *The Ayn Rand Companion* published last fall by Greenwood Press.

1960-1970

Catalina E. "Hope" Garcia, M.D., (B.S. '61), the first Hispanic female to be awarded a medical degree from

Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, was recently nominated to the Texas Women's Hall of Fame.

Judith W. Ridley (B.S. '64) has been appointed assistant vice president and manager of First Financial Banking Center, El Paso.

R. David Shawver (B.B.A. '65) is pastor at Plymouth Park United Methodist Church, Irving, Texas. He received his Master's of Theology in 1965 from Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University.

David L. Gardea Jr., CDR/USN Reserve, (B.B.A. '65; M.Ed. '83) an education specialist with the Staff and Faculty Development Division, DOTD, Ft. Bliss, was recently presented with a Sustained Superior Performance Award. He was cited for his initiative and job knowledge, together with the professional and accurate manner in which he accomplished his duties.

John J. Fiol (B.A. '66; M.Ed. '80) received his doctoral degree in education from Texas A&I in August. He is an elementary school counselor in Baytown, Texas.

E. Wesley Dils III (B.B.A. '65) recently moved to El Paso from Albuquerque. He is president of Francis Wagner Company, and has been named to the board of directors of STAFDA, a trade organization for the construction equipment industry.

Michael N. Wieland (B.B.A. '66), El Paso realtor, is a director of the National Association of Realtors.

Riley Hall (B.A. '66) and his wife, **Judy B. Hall** (B.S. '66), live in Springfield, Missouri. Riley is the owner of Hallcraft Homes; Judy is a deputy administrator with the Green County public administrator's office.

Bufte C. Morrison (B.A. '67) is a teacher and coach at Hughey Elementary in El Paso.

Leticia Vargas (B.A. '68), a counselor with the Santa Ana (California) Unified School District, has been named Outstanding Counselor in the first annual Hispanic educator recognition awards by the Santa Ana LULAC Council. Her twin sister, **Lydia Vargas Blanco** (B.A. '67; M.Ed. '77) and her husband, **David Blanco** (B.A. '66; M.Ed. '75), are both counselors in the El Paso public school system.

Sandra Sherwood (B.S. '68), librarian at Riverside Middle School, El Paso, was named Ysleta Outstanding Ex-Student for 1984.

Michael Evan Sullivan (B.S. '69), president and chief executive officer of Diversified Manage-

ment Systems, Inc., Camarillo, California, a consulting investment firm, has been named Head, Special Programs for the Range at the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California.

William K. Aylor Jr. (B.S. '69) is chief geophysicist, Gulf of Suez region, for Amoco. He and his wife, **Cecile Hermesen Aylor** (B.A. '71), are in Cairo, Egypt.

Edward C. Alderete, M.D., (B.A. '69) is clinical director of the newborn intensive care unit, Providence Hospital, in Anchorage, Alaska. He received his M.D. degree from Stanford University in 1974, and after a three-year residency served as chief resident in pediatrics at Stanford. He was formerly in practice in Santa Barbara.

Jesus Cortez, Ph.D., (B.A. '70; M.A. '73) associate professor of education at California State University in Chico, California, was presented with the university's Professional Achievement Award. Cortez, director of the bilingual program, helped obtain grants from the State of California and from the U.S. Department of Education to fund financial aid programs for students training to become bilingual teachers. The award carries a \$1,500 stipend.

Steve McAndrew (B.A. '70; M.S. '75) is the chief sanitarian, Environmental and Consumer Health Protection, for the El Paso regional office of the Texas Department of Health.

Ron McCluskey (B.A. '70), El Paso attorney and director of the El Paso Employers Association, has been named to the state Industrial Accident Board Advisory Council.

Teresa Villa Ramirez (B.A. '70), 1984 Outstanding Ex-Student at Jefferson High School in El Paso, has been named one of the top 12 Hispanic professional women in Houston. She received her doctorate of jurisprudence in 1982 from the University of Houston Law School and is the director of probation services for Harris County.

1971-1975

Lawrence "Pat" Mosher (B.A. '71), is president of Great Western Development Company, Houston.

John Kercsmar (B.B.A. '71), of Allentown, Pennsylvania, has been appointed an instructor of accounting and law at Lehigh University. A certified public accountant, he was formerly employed with the U.S. Treasury Department in Houston.

Louis M. Salcedo (B.S. '72), a

partner in the engineering firm of Cardenas-Salcedo and Associates, was chosen Outstanding Young Engineer of the Year by the El Paso Chapter of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers.

Steve DeGroat (B.B.A. '72; M.B.A. '75) has been appointed chairman and chief executive officer at InterFirst Bank of El Paso.

Kenneth C. England (B.B.A. '72), El Paso certified public accountant who retired as tax counselor from the El Paso Natural Gas Company in 1983, has been appointed to the Navajo Tax Commission, Tax Advisory Group.

Natividad Arrieta Jr., Maj./USAF, (B.S. '72) is a flight commander with the 453rd Flying Training Squadron at Mather Air Force Base, California.

Douglas M. Elliott (B.A. '73), is president of Marketing Consultants, a marketing and advertising firm, Beaumont, Texas.

Curtis Broughton (B.B.A. '74) is the owner of Frontier Dodge, a dealership, in Lubbock.

Christopher M. Olive (B.A. '74) is a student at the University of Minnesota Medical School.

Sandra Scarboro (B.B.A. '74) has been promoted to vice president of the corporate banking division of First City Bank, El Paso.

Karen A. Carter (B.S.N. '74; M.S.N. '79) was married in December, 1983, to Dr. Charles M. Lyon of El Paso.

Jose F. Cardenas (B.S. '74) is the manager of the El Paso office of Parkhill, Smith & Cooper, Inc. He has been employed with the company since 1977.

Lorele Vanzant (M.Ed. '75) is a professional family counselor in Dallas.

Vicky Leibson (B.S. '75), of El Paso, has recently opened Leibson Communications to assist business owners in learning how to plan and implement marketing programs.

1976-1979

James Alexander Corral (B.S. '76), of Bel Air, California, was recently promoted to a product sales specialist with Ethicon Inc., a division of Johnson & Johnson, Los Angeles.

Robert M. Hanson (B.B.A. '76) is an accountant in Midland.

Guillermo Parra (B.S. '77) received a doctor of medicine degree from The University of Texas Medical School at Houston in June. He will enter a residency program at Texas Tech University Affiliated Hospitals, El Paso.

Theodore S. Dunkle, Capt./USAF, (B.S. '78) received the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. The award is given for outstanding achievement or meritorious service.

Hector Herrera, Capt./USA, (B.S. '79) and his wife, **Maria R. Diaz Herrera** (B.S. '80) are stationed at Wildflecken Training Area, West Germany, where he has assumed command of Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 1st Air Defense Artillery, 32nd Air Defense Command.

Norma Apodaca (B.S.N. '79) has been promoted to director of staff development at R.E. Thomason General Hospital, El Paso.

1980-1984

Martha I. Escalante, Airman 1st Class, (B.A. '80) has graduated from the U.S. Air Force aircraft maintenance management at Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois.

Al J. Pinon (B.S. '80; M.S. '83) is a member of the entering class of medical students at the Michigan State University College of Human Medicine.

Lucero Salicru, 2nd Lt./USA (B.S.N. '81) has completed a basic course for Army nurse specialists at the Academy of Health Sciences, Ft. Sam Houston.

Rhonda L. Butler (B.B.A. '81) is an accounting officer at El Paso National Bank.

Melanie A. Linam, Spec.4/USA, (B.S. '82) has completed the Army programmer and analyst course at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Fred E. Lucero, 1st Lt./USA, (B.S. '82) is a deputy missile combat crew commander at Little Rock Air Force Base with the 373rd Strategic Missile Squadron.

Felipe J. Romo (B.S. '82) is an engineer employed at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio.

John A. Carpenter, Pfc./USA, (B.S. '84) has completed basic training at Ft. Dix, New Jersey.

Teresa L. Chidester, 2nd Lt./USAF, (B.S. '84) completed the U.S. Air Force military indoctrination for medical service officers at Sheppard Air Force Base last November.

Jeffrey L. Vandine, 2nd Lt./USAF, (B.A. '84) is stationed at Ft. Rucker, Alabama.

Carolyn L. Mora (B.B.A. '84), **Bethany A. McAlpine** (B.B.A. '84) and **James L. Cline** (B.B.A. '84) are staff accountants in the audit division of Arthur Andersen & Co., Houston.

DEATHS

Loretta B. Perez (B.S. 1968), in an automobile accident, April 30, in Neosho, Missouri.

Geraldine R. Darr (B.B.A. 1971), a resident of El Paso, June 2. Survivors are her husband, Oscar V. Darr, and four children.

Arnulfo "Mike" Araujo Reyes (B.S. 1933), in Parral, Mexico, June 5. He is survived by his wife, Julia Rosa L. de Araujo.

James E. Davis (B.S. 1938), founder of the Baptist Spanish Publishing Company of El Paso, September 6. He is survived by his wife, Annie Mae Davis, and two children.

E. Guyler Magruder (1943 etc.), retired executive vice president of the State National Bank of El Paso, September 17. Survivors are a son and two daughters.

Gloria C. Astiazaran, assistant professor of modern languages at UTEP, October 11. She is survived by two daughters.

Doise Walker Farrington (1957 etc.), September 12. Survivors include her son and two daughters.

Gaylord B. Castor (B.A. 1937), September 10. After serving in the European theatre in World War II, he earned a master's in chemistry from Georgetown University and in 1974 retired as chief of the antibiotic biological branch of the Federal Drug Administration in Washington, D.C. His wife, Dorothy Barlow Castor, of El Paso, a son and a daughter, survive him.

Mozelle Groehl Irons (B.S. 1967), a resident of Dallas, September 30. Associated with her husband in J&M Investments, she was active in many civic and charitable organizations. She is survived by her husband, Jack E. Irons, a son and a daughter.

Kenneth P. Kirkley (B.S. 1983), a teacher and coach at Canyon Hills Elementary School, El Paso, of cancer, October 7. Survivors include his mother, sister and brother.

Coleman R. Carpenter (M.Ed. 1960), retired principal of Dowell Junior High School in El Paso, October 9. Survivors are his wife,

Jonelle Carpenter, and one son.

Martha L. Gage (1959 etc.), a retired teacher and resident of El Paso, October 10. Survived by her husband, William Gage, Jr., a daughter and a son.

Roland Henry Rogers, Sr., Maj./USA, ret., (M.Ed. 1971), October 10. His wife, Margarita J. Rogers, and a son survive him.

Frank Feuille III (1933 etc.), retired president and general manager of Newspaper Printing Corporation, El Paso, October 15. A member of the UTEP Development Board, he was an officer or director in nearly two dozen organizations including the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and the United Way, and was a director of the Texas Daily Newspaper Association. Survivors include his wife, Mary Feuille, two sons and two brothers.

John F. Schaffer (M.S. 1920), retired chief civil engineer for the El Paso Natural Gas Company and a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, October 18. He is survived by his wife, Pauline Schaffer, and several children.

Kathleen Gay Aguilera (B.S.N. 1979), an employee of Mead Johnson & Co., El Paso, October 20. A son and daughter

survive her.

William Wallace Weaver, Maj./USA, ret., (B.S. 1966), a Ft. Bliss educational instructor, October 27. He is survived by his wife, Ruby Weaver.

Arthur Tait (B.S. 1968), in El Paso, in November. He is survived by his wife, Freida Tait.

Beulah Spencer Mowrey (B.S. 1951), a retired teacher, November 4. She is survived by several sisters.

L. Maurice Clelland (1968 etc.), November 11. Survivors are his wife, Frances Clelland, two sons and two daughters.

Robert N. Vass (B.S. 1966), November 20, in Hollywood, California. A former El Paso school teacher, he was employed as an engineer with Brown & Caldwell Consulting Engineers of Pasadena. He is survived by his parents, a brother and three sisters.

Marguerite Morrissey (B.S. 1951), November 22. She is survived by her husband, Harold A. Morrissey of El Paso, a son and two daughters.

Bruce George Davison, graduate student in Geological Sciences, December 1. He is survived by his parents of Greenville, New York, and two brothers.

EXTRACTS

(from page 14)

Enrollment Pattern

Graduate enrollment this spring is the highest in the history of the University — 2,239 of the total 14,268 students.

This spring's total is 68 students fewer than the 1984 count, but is higher than 1983's 14,035.

All colleges except Liberal Arts have higher enrollments at the graduate level this spring. The Department of Teacher Education showed the greatest increase, up 828 credit hours or 127%, reflecting changes in the state's education requirements. A corresponding drop occurred in undergraduate hours in that department, since the implementation of a state test to admit students into that major field. The decrease was 22.1%.

Other departments showing significant increases in graduate hours this spring are Economics and Finance, Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical and Industrial Engineering.

At the undergraduate level,

departments with the largest increases are Economics and Finance, Electrical Engineering, Modern Languages, and Metallurgical Engineering. □

Looking for a Few Good Exes

The Alumni Association of UT El Paso is looking — not for a few — but for many of the men and women who could meet the qualifications for selection as an "Outstanding Ex-Student" of the University.

Nominees need not have graduated as long as they did attend UTEP, TWC or Mines, and must have demonstrated an abiding interest in the institution. They must have distinguished themselves in a chosen field, have made some measurable contribution to the community, state or nation, be of unimpeachable

character, and be able to personally accept the award if selected.

Since 1950, there have been 35 former students honored as outstanding exes by the Alumni Association. The College of Engineering leads with the highest number, 13, many of them mining engineers of the College of Mines and Metallurgy. Following closely behind, the College of Science has nine outstanding exes, and Liberal Arts has seven, including the 1984 selection, Maestro Abraham Chavez. The very first outstanding ex-student was a young man who attended only a few hours, and who had no "classified" major. He later became the world-renowned soldier/journalist/historian, Brigadier General S.L.A. Marshall. His outstanding military history collection now rests in the Marshall Room in the new Library.

Alumni or interested persons having nominations for or updated information on outstanding ex-students are asked to contact The Outstanding Ex-Student Selection Committee, The Alumni Office, The University of Texas at El Paso, 79968-0524 □

Alumni Fund Gifts: \$346,550

As the March issue of NOVA was going to press, the final figures for the 1984 Alumni Fund for Excellence had not been tallied. However, by November 30, alumni gifts had already surpassed the \$300,000 goal set for 1984 by the University's Alumni Fund Advisors, all past chairmen of the annual Alumni Fund campaigns.

As of that date, the University had received 2,631 alumni gifts for \$346,550. There were still many outstanding telephone campaign pledges, and both Matrix Society and President's Associates gifts were expected by year's end.

The theme of the 1984 Fund, "Campaign for Library Excellence," had tripled the number of cash gifts made to the University's library. These gifts will add to the holdings of the new building, which is capable of holding twice the number of books on hand. Also, 15 new library endowments were established during the year, bringing all library endowments to \$824,423, an increase of 12.7% over the 1983 balance. □



During a January basketball halftime, the athletics training facility was dedicated as the Ross Moore Building. Moore served UTEP for 41 years as student, coach, teacher and trainer, and was selected Outstanding Ex-Student in 1975. At the ceremony honoring her husband was Kathleen Moore and (in the background) Don Smelser, one of Moore's students and now trainer at Hardin-Simmons University. In February, the Athletics Building was renamed the Mike Brumbelow Building in honor of the coach and athletic director during the Miners' 1950's Border Conference heyday.

NOVA

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