

CHAPTER 5

1968-1979

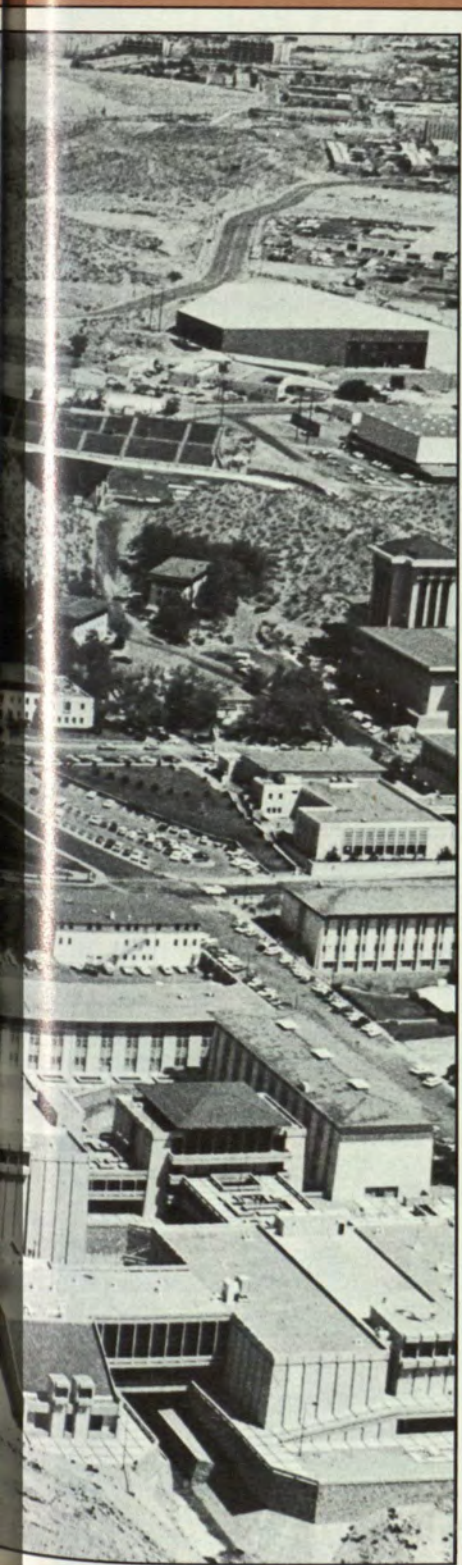
The University of Texas System was growing in 1967. Besides the Main University in Austin, established in 1883, and the Medical Branch at Galveston, established in 1891, there were six other components in the cities of Houston, Dallas, Arlington, and San Antonio, plus the Institute of Marine Science at Port Aransas and the McDonald Observatory near Fort Davis. UTEP, made a branch of UT Austin in 1919, is the third oldest component of the system.

When the Board of Regents met in El Paso in May 1966, it adopted a resolution that would sort out these variously named institutions under the umbrella of The University of Texas. The list included a change from Texas Western College of the University of Texas at El Paso to The University of Texas at El Paso. The request was sent to the Texas Legislature which subsequently approved the changes.

The University of Texas at El Paso became the official name on Monday, March 13, 1967.

A directive from President Ray to his faculty and staff explained that a gradual change was expected—stationery could still carry the Texas Western designation until September 1—and the old seal could still appear on materials presently in use, also until that date. The official abbreviation, as directed by the Board of Regents, was U. T. El Paso with spaces after the periods. He emphasized that the “acronym UTEP will not be used officially in any way.” The approved short forms were either “U. T. El Paso” or “El Paso.” However, the terms “UT El Paso,” “Texas-El Paso,” and “UTEP” became those popularly used after several years.

The new name brought no change in the designation of Miners for the athletic teams. The letter “M” on Mount Franklin, though, was a victim of community pressure brought on the university and local high schools to remove their “alphabet soup” from the mountain. In 1965 a new site was found overlooking the Sun Bowl, and in 1969



members of Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity (not the old engineers' social group) constructed a letter 104 feet tall, 103 feet wide, and with each leg 15 feet across. The cemented, white-washed letter was finished in September in time for the football season.

The period of the late sixties and early seventies was marked by social unrest nationwide, with attention focused on the Vietnam war and civil rights issues. In El Paso some faculty members became involved in those causes, leading to questions on academic freedom. President Ray, in his 1968 book, *On Becoming a University*, explained his stance:

Protests against faculty members focus upon the president. As the personification of the institution in the public mind, he either must dissociate himself from the beleaguered professor and move against him, or we will have to bear the brunt of the criticism in the professor's behalf; there is rarely any middle ground. The president's job is thus a lonely one, and there is nowhere for him to turn for release from the pressures. If he succumbs to the pressures, his university is certainly ruined; if he does not, he himself must carry a major portion of the abuse and vilification.

Some incidents involved protests against the Vietnam war. A faculty member who led a public demonstration downtown was the subject of considerable controversy in the community, with unsuccessful demands made on Dr. Ray to fire the man. The professor left of his own accord some months later, after a failed libel suit against a local newspaper regarding a critical letter to the editor about his activities.

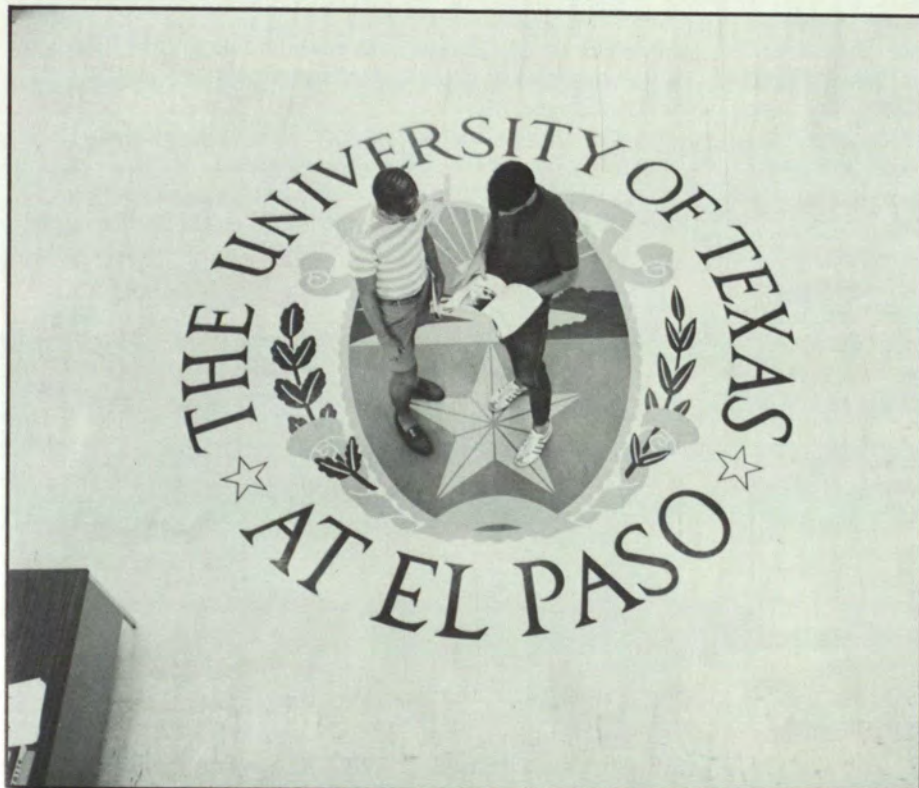
Another professor who became the subject of community controversy was the head of the Sociology Department, Clark Knowlton. Reies Tijerina, a militant New Mexican, in 1966 attempted the violent take-over of former Spanish land grant areas of northern New Mexico, claiming his Hispanic followers had been defrauded of their rights to these lands in past years. The movement erupted into violence at Tierra Amarilla, where federal officials were wounded and the courthouse was seized. Tijerina and his followers then went into hiding. Because of Knowlton's research interest in the matters of concern to Tijerina, a New Mexico official felt the professor might be the only person who could persuade the leader to surrender. Dr. Knowlton did so, but many El Pasoans complained that his activities were damaging to the college. Dr. Ray and officials of the UT System agreed that he "had done nothing to warrant any change in his status at the university," but the community continued to be riled about the man until he accepted a position with another university.

Valuable assistance to Dr. Ray during his years of dealing with unrest was given by the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom, Tenure, and Responsibility. Elected by the Faculty Council, the committee considered the various problems, including the Reies Tijerina affair, and prepared statements on the handling of them. Other issues taken up by this committee included controversial speakers invited to the campus. One of these was Harry Edwards of San Jose State College, who was championing the Olympic boycott movement to call attention to discrimination against blacks, and another was Tijerina himself. The committee felt that Edwards should be allowed to speak, but that Tijerina, having been involved in violence in his movement, should not. A Regents' Rule specified that no person should be permitted to speak on a campus "who is known to advocate or recommend either orally or in writing the conscious and deliberate violation of any federal, state, or local law."

After eight years as head of the university, Dr. Ray decided to step down and return to teaching. He was named an H. Y. Benedict Professor in the Department of Political Science, where he continued to teach until 1975. He was given the designations of both professor emeritus and president emeritus.

Milton Leech became acting president during 1968-69, then a familiar figure returned to the presidency. Dr. Joseph R. Smiley had left in 1961 to serve as provost and vice president of The University of Texas at Austin, became president, and two years later moved to the University of Colorado as president. When the new U. T. El Paso sought a chief administrator, he decided to return. He had always been regarded as the prototype of the term "a gentleman and a scholar."

Civil unrest was characteristic in many parts of the nation during the sixties and seventies, and El Paso was no exception. From time to time, protests were held on campus. One of the difficult periods was December 1971 when two Hispanic groups, MEChA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan) and La Mesa Directiva, after demanding a resignation and an appointment in administrative positions, were turned down by Dr. Smiley. They responded by blocking the entrance to the Administration Building and shouting slogans. Nearly three thousand spectators gathered by the time the El Paso Police Department brought a bus and several cars. Although the protesters announced theirs was a nonviolent demonstration, when police began making arrests, some fighting and rock throwing broke out. Thirty-four students were arrested. Afterward, MEChA held a petition campaign and protesters picketed the street in front of the Administration Building when the petition was taken to Dr. Smiley.



The seal in the entrance to the library was changed from Texas Western College to The University of Texas at El Paso after the 1967 name change.

The dedication ceremony for the Old Engine No. 1 shelter became a nonviolent student demonstration in 1968. At issue was the question of whether Mayor Judson F. Williams, a former dean, was seeking the presidency of the university, being vacated by Dr. Joseph M. Ray. Spearheaded by a student who objected to Williams for the presidency, a group of students carried posters and banners and booed the speaker. Williams, who had chaired the Mission '73 Committee, did not become a candidate for the presidency and in 1986 was presented El Gran Paseno Award, the university's highest commendation for its community benefactors.



Several pages of the 1972 *Flowsheet* were devoted to the demonstration. The yearbook, edited by Denise Baldi, examined a number of social issues, among them drug and alcohol use and treatment of the elderly. In March a change in beauty contests was announced, combining the Miss UT El Paso and Miss Flowsheet titles and using different criteria for judging. Appearance in a bathing suit was no longer a basic element of the contest, and contestants did not have to be sponsored by organizations.

The 1972 *Flowsheet* was to be the last yearbook until 1985 when a new name, *Dzong-La*, "*Fortress at the Pass*," was chosen to emphasize the campus's appearance. A 1986 edition was also published, but none in the next two years.

In February 1972 Dr. Smiley gave a State of the University report in which he described the achieving of the three major goals of the Mission '73 plan. They were, he said, priority on greatest potential rather than scattered effort, scholarly attention to special features of the university location, and enlargement of resources in all areas. Specific recommendations already accomplished included strengthening social sciences and modern languages, English as a second language, fine arts department expansion, and better business administration and teacher education departments.

As for the library, he said it was short of its goal of five hundred thousand volumes. The number of faculty holding doctoral degrees had doubled from twenty-eight percent in 1963 to fifty-six percent in 1972. The number of master's degree programs had increased from four to twenty-one in that same period. Solid academic programs in Chicano and Black Studies were available.

"It is no small irony to me," said the president, "that we have criticism on the one side that our institution is only now crawling forward to maintain some kind of mediocrity, and on the other side we hear criticism that we are making it too difficult for the average student to enroll and graduate. There is obviously some misconception, at the base of it all, of what a university really is."

Over the three years of Dr. Smiley's second term as president, the accomplishments included the location of a UT system nursing school in El Paso; the establishment of the first endowed professorship, named in honor of Lloyd "Speedy" Nelson, one of the earliest students at the institution and a longtime geology faculty member; significant increases in private gifts; the doubling of the number of volumes in the library; and new construction including the Education Building, new residence halls and dining room, the Fox Fine Arts Center, and planning for the Engineering-Science Complex.

When he stepped down again as president, Dr. Smiley chose to remain on the faculty as H. Y. Benedict

Professor of French and continued to teach until 1980 when he was designated emeritus professor; he was also president emeritus.

The Cross-Cultural Southwest Ethnic Study Center was founded in 1971 and produced numerous publications over a period of years. Among them were a quarterly bulletin and materials helpful to teachers of high school and college classes.



Peter Hurd of San Patricio, New Mexico, renowned American artist, executed a landscape mural for the Education Building, opened in 1971. The painting faces the main entrance doors.

By February of 1974 the Education Building, upper center, had been completed with its distinctive tower. The baseball field occupied the site on which the new library was later built. Interstate 10

runs across the lower left of the photo, and just above it is a large parking lot for residents of the student housing buildings across the street.



Arleigh B. Templeton was chosen by the Board of Regents to become the university president in 1972. He asked their support in meeting some of the urgent needs, especially for new construction and revamping of older buildings. Budgetary problems necessitated some changes, and the new president realized that, in addressing them, he would not be likely to win a popularity contest among the faculty.

He had a strong background in administration, having been in public school education for many years before serving as president of Alvin Junior College, Sam Houston State, and, during its first two years, The University of Texas at San Antonio. Additionally, Dr. Templeton had served as executive director of the Governor's Committee on Education Beyond High School in 1963-64. Out of that

committee's work came the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, which has authority over higher education statewide.

To the advantage of UT El Paso, Dr. Templeton was gifted at explaining the needs of the institution to Regents and members of the Texas Legislature.

Enrollment continued to climb in 1973 when the fall count was 10,980, some 430 more than the year before.

Two new functions on the campus were the Inter-American Studies Center, under the direction of Robert L. Peterson, which offered a wide range of faculty services including publications and seminars and worked with students on undergraduate degree programs related to American studies; and the Institute of Oral History, entering its second year with more than a hundred taped

Semih Yildirim, left, Computer Center director, watches a student at a terminal in late 1977. The UTEP Computer Center was cited at that time as "exemplary" in two categories in a research project sponsored by the National Science Foundation. UTEP was among twenty-two universities with enrollment over six thousand cited in the study. Recognition was given for the "spectrum of computer applications for learning and teaching" and for "computer literacy programs for students, faculty, and community." Student use of computers at the center began in 1967 and was expanded in 1973 on the ground floor of Benedict Hall with the acquisition of a new computer.



interviews in its files. Dr. John H. McNeely of the history faculty was director.

As local high schools entered the quarter system in 1973, the university made adjustments to its arrangements for entering freshmen. For those completing high school in November or February, a mini-semester was created to allow them to begin university work without having to wait for January or summer terms.

The Data Processing and Computation Center in 1974 was located in the former Bell Hall Dining Room. It boasted an IBM 360/50 with storage capability of 180 million characters.

The spring of 1974 brought a new fad to succeed such noteworthy pastimes as goldfish eating and crowding into telephone booths. This was the time of the streakers—from London's Hyde Park to the LBJ Library Auditorium at UT Austin where Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson was one of the amused spectators. While not all streakers chose to dash across college campuses, many did, and UTEP had its share.

March 6, 1974, was the memorable date when the first streaker, alone and clad only in a ski mask and shoes, was spotted at 9:45 a.m. Seven more were reported during the morning. Then a crowd began gathering near the Union and Student Association President Russell Autry asked the crowd to break up. But five young women and a man boarded a pickup truck and rode down University Avenue, waving to the onlookers. Student Senate President Joe Acosta and David Davis, executive assistant to Autry, then successfully urged the crowd to disperse.

Other streakers appeared over a period of several days—some dashing down the street on foot, at least one riding in an open convertible. But UTEP drew nothing

like the Southwest Texas State mass streaking by 130 students. County Attorney George Rodriguez observed that public nudity, a class C misdemeanor, carried a fine of up to two hundred dollars.

The fad inspired jingles, funny and indignant letters to editors, and scholarly observations—such as an explanation by sociology professors that the phenomenon was “an act of defiance against conventional society with little sexuality involved.” As the professors predicted, it died down once the novelty was gone.

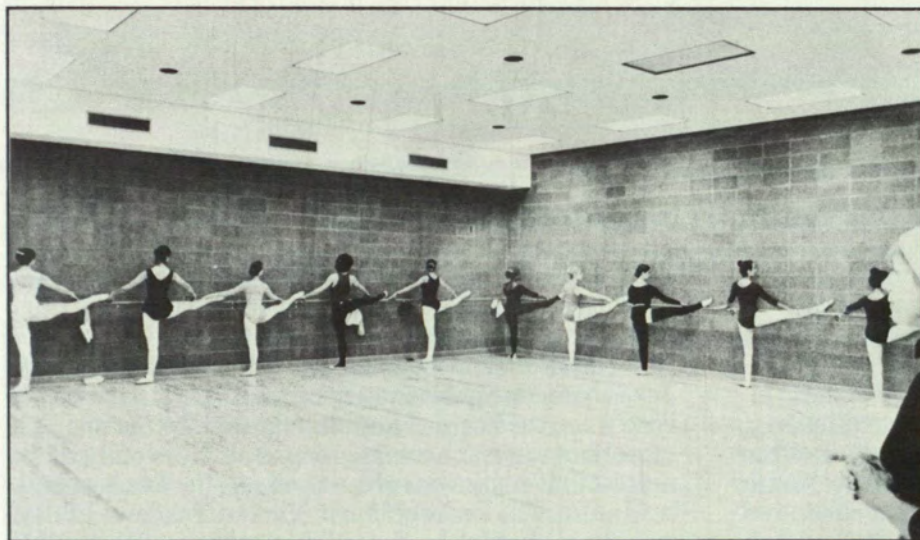
The university's first doctoral degree—that in geological sciences—was approved by the Coordinating Board on April 19, 1974. This was the final step needed in order to begin offering course work for the program.

In May Norma Hernandez was named dean of the College of Education. She could claim three “firsts”—the first UTEP graduate, the first female, and the first Hispanic to become an academic dean. Soon afterward, Rudolph Gomez, professor of political science, became dean of the Graduate School when Kenneth E. Beasley moved from that position to vice president for academic affairs.

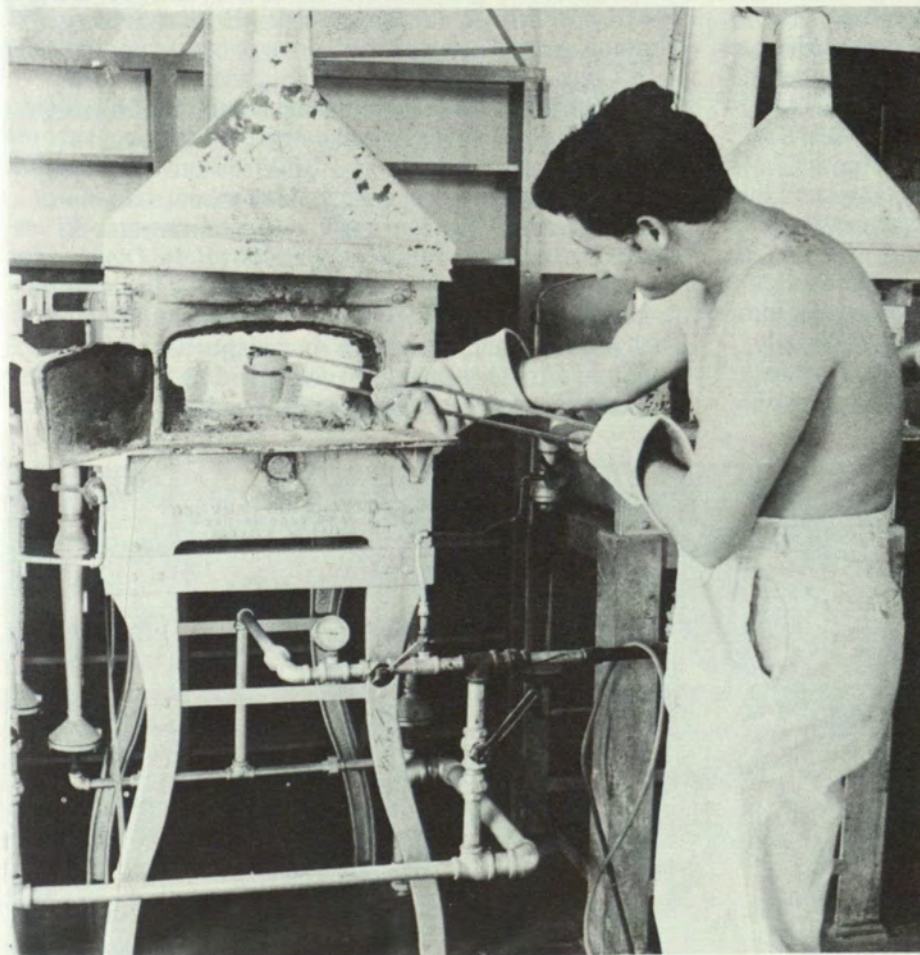
Services for students were expanded in the fall of 1974 with the opening of a campus office of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission to assist the handicapped and the assignment by the Veterans Administration of a full-time educational and training representative to the campus.

The long-awaited Fine Arts Center was opened to the public in October with an open house, a faculty art exhibit, musical programs by faculty and students, and performances of two Tennessee Williams' plays.

As a result of Texas' legislative mandate for bilingual



The opening of the Fine Arts Center in 1974 was welcomed by Ingeborg Heuser, right, with its spacious accommodations for the ballet program she had nurtured since 1960 in small practice rooms wherever space was available on the campus. The Ballet El Paso professional dance company was for many years in residence at the university.



Molten metal is poured in the oldest campus department, Metallurgical Engineering, in a new laboratory of the Engineering-Science Complex, completed in 1976. One building of the complex is devoted to metallurgy.

education in the public schools, the College of Education in the fall of 1975 established Project BETO, an acronym for Bilingual Education Training Opportunities. Pioneering in that specialized teaching field continued in the college for several years and attracted numerous federal grants for programs to train teachers.

Another "plus" for the College of Education came in early 1975 when the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education granted five-year accreditation, effective the previous September 1. The college already was accredited by the Texas Education Agency and, like other colleges of the university, by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

By October 1975 another major building, the Engineering-Science Complex, was ready for an opening celebration. This one was held during Homecoming when special tours of the new laboratories were available. As a result of moving various departments into the facility, the names of some older buildings were changed. Biology became Psychology, Engineering became Geology, and the Geology Building (called Chemistry when it was new in 1917) became Old Geology.

The Geology Club and Sigma Gamma Epsilon took advantage of a new national fad to inject some humor into the spring semester of 1976. They sponsored the First Annual North American Pet Rock Sprint Championship and Beauty Contest. Prizes were awarded in sprinting

(with the owner prodding the rock with a broom handle), obedience, talent, best dressed, and for the title "Mx. Congeniality," the Mx. designation because rocks have no sex thus cannot be Mr. or Ms. Owners gave their entries such names as "Smoothie" and "Knute Rock."

The local component among six in The University of Texas Nursing School System became a part of the UT El Paso when the Board of Regents changed the nursing school from an autonomous group to affiliates of their nearest university system components effective September 1, 1976. The Undergraduate Nursing School at El Paso was established by the Texas Legislature in 1970, with students enrolling at UTEP for their first sixty semester hours of work and completing the Bachelor of Science in Nursing at the Nursing School.

The nursing program's history, however, actually dates from 1898 when the Hotel Dieu School of Nursing was started in Hotel Dieu Sisters Hospital, founded in 1892 as El Paso's first hospital. (In 1988 Hotel Dieu was sold by the Daughters of Charity and became Landmark Medical Center.) The four-member graduating class of 1902 was the first in nursing not only at Hotel Dieu but in the state of Texas. When the school outgrew the hospital, it was relocated in 1917 in the home of a doctor affiliated with the hospital, then in 1927 moved into its own new building. The school was first accredited by the Texas Graduate Nurses Association in 1938 and served as a

When the former Hotel Dieu School of Nursing became a part of The University of Texas group of nursing schools in the early 1970s, the staff included (from left) Mrs. Genevieve Russell, residence director; Mrs. Margaret Brown, administrative assistant; and Dean Christine Bonds.



training center for the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II.

The block bounded by Kansas, Campbell, Nevada, and Arizona streets was purchased in 1961 and a new building for the nursing school was completed in 1967, funded through a Hill-Burton grant, foundation resources, and community donations. The following year, steps began for the school to join the university system of nursing schools. The transition from a three-year diploma program to a four-year degree program began in 1970. The first B.S. degrees from the new UT School of Nursing at El Paso were awarded in 1974.

Another UTEP graduate became a dean in October 1976, Jose F. Avila. He was promoted to dean of students after having served as acting dean for two years.

Also that fall the John W. Kidd Memorial Seismographic Observatory became part of a world-wide standardized seismograph network under the United States Geological Survey.

The acreage owned by the university increased in late 1976 when some of the military land that had served as Castner Military Range was made available to public institutions, including the local school districts and El Paso Community College. It was located on the east side of the Franklin Mountains, about fifteen miles from the campus, but it offered an unusual advantage: the 58.115 acres were an archaeological site of the Mesilla Phase, c.

750 AD. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and became available for training students in field work.

The Department of Music was pleased in late 1976 to be granted full membership in the National Association of Schools of Music.

Universities were increasingly sensitive to the need to recruit minority students during the seventies. UTEP easily led the state in a study of fall 1976 enrollments, with 33.7 percent minorities, compared to US Austin's 9.5 percent and Texas A&M's 4.0 percent.

The College of Engineering entered a solar energy research program in early 1977, designed to study the feasibility of reducing fossil fuel consumption by augmenting heating systems with solar heat. Concern for fuel bills on campus was expressed in an appeal to set thermostats at sixty-five degrees.

The completion of the Special Events Center in March was cause for another celebration. A concert by Lawrence Welk and his orchestra was sponsored by the Woman's Club of El Paso, raising nearly \$35,000 for athletic scholarships, the College of Nursing, and the library.

Special summer programs were characteristic of the College of Engineering, which had on the schedule the Summer Engineering Institute for freshman and sophomore high school students, a workshop on the engineering



Marie Stenrose, right, educational coordinator at the School of Nursing in 1971, shows student Shannon Roach a video lesson. Mrs. Stenrose later became director of the Triple "S" Project, a federally-funded program under which electronic simulators were developed by Horace Austin of the college staff. Manikins can be programmed to simulate, for example, a patient undergoing a heart attack in order to give students experience in monitoring blood pressure, heartbeat, breathing rate, and other vital signs. The researchers developed Guidelines for Simulator Laboratories and other publications and teaching materials helpful to nursing educators.

profession and its mathematics for high school teachers, Preview of Engineering for recent high school graduates, and an orientation session to acquaint high school girls with opportunities in the field.

The legislative appropriation for 1978-79 was \$46.67 for the biennium, up \$12 million over the previous two-year funding period.

Meanwhile, the Coordinating Board was approving new degree programs: the B.S. in Computer Science, the M.S. in Nursing, Master of Arts and Master of Science in Interdisciplinary Studies, M.A. in Linguistics, and B.A. in Anthropology. New teacher programs were instituted in special education and dance.

In his annual report to the faculty in September 1977, Dr. Templeton pointed out that the Board of Regents had authorized nearly \$40 million in capital improvements over the past five years, with nearly \$30 million of that from Permanent University Fund sources. Salaries were up by 47 percent since 1971-72 and enrollment had increased 40 percent since 1972.

The all-time high enrollment was realized in fall of 1977—15,836. Of that total, 868 or nearly six percent were from foreign countries, most of those (524) from Mexico. For a period of some years, the institution would have the largest enrollment of Mexican nationals of any in the nation. The proximity to Ciudad Juarez, of course, makes it possible for students from that city to commute easily to El Paso.

In December 1977 UTEP became one of seven universities in Texas to be a regional center for the Energy Extension Service headquartered at Texas A&M. John Whitacre of the solar research project was in charge and the Solar House became the office from which information was dispensed to designers, builders, and owners of homes in the area. Also of interest in the College of Engineering was the involvement of the Electrical Engineering Department in hosting the first national conference of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers ever held in El Paso.

In February 1978 the first graduating class, twenty-six strong, in the first program of its kind in the United States was preparing to receive diplomas. This was an unusual program—audioprosthology, the training of professionals in fitting hearing aids—offered at UTEP as a two-year Continuing Education program and attracting so many people from other parts of the state that the most convenient location for the commencement was Austin. It was developed by Dr. H. N. Williams of the Speech, Hearing, and Language Center.

In March 1978 the Board of Regents named the four-year-old Fine Arts Center in honor of Josephine Clardy Fox, who had left a \$3 million estate to the

university and who had had a consuming interest in the fine arts, especially music, during her long life.

The regents took note of the track team's achievements in the spring. On March 11 the team became the first in history to win four National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor track championships, and also held the national indoor titles for 1978, 1976, 1975, and 1974 (having placed second in 1977). Stars saluted by the board were James Munyala in the less-than-four-minute mile; Olympian Rudolfo Gomez, second in the three-mile run; Hans Almstrom, second in shot put; Jerome Hutchins, third in triple jump; Peter Lemashon, anchor in the two-mile relay; plus Head Coach Ted Banks and assistant Ted McLaughlin. At that time UTEP held nineteen Western Athletic Conference and eight NCAA championships.

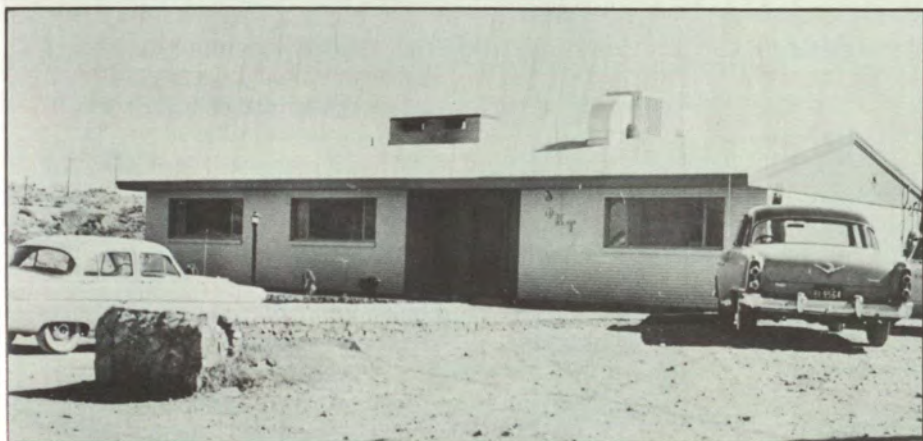
The College of Science and the Centennial Museum were appreciative of election to membership in the Association of Systematics Collection, based on collections in the Laboratory for Environmental Biology, the Department of Geological Sciences, and the museum. The fossil vertebrate collection of ten thousand catalog specimens was said to rank as one of the largest in the nation. Dr. A. H. Harris was coordinator of resource collections.

For the time time, on May 25-26, registration was held in the Special Events Center. This location has continued into the 1980s, and is the most spacious of any for this function.

In August of 1978 more names of buildings were adjusted, mainly reflecting changes in use of facilities. The former Liberal Arts Annex No. 1, once the Lambda Chi Alpha lodge, became the News Service Building; Liberal Arts Annex No. 3, originally the Phi Kappa Tau lodge, became the Solar Demonstration House; the Upper Practice Field was renamed Intramurals Field; and the handball and basketball courts were officially the Outdoor Recreation Area. A former filling station at the corner of Mesa and Baltimore was acquired to serve as the University Ticket Center.

Public television KCOS went on the air in August 1978, the realization of a long-held dream of educators and others in the area. It had been assigned Channel 7 which later was traded with a commercial station for Channel 13. The station rented facilities in the Education Building and later erected a satellite dish in front of the building. Its facilities were made available to the Mass Communication Department for some training purposes for those in broadcast courses.

The 1978 annual address by Dr. Templeton advised the faculty that a general public attitude toward education was changing, as evidenced by the negative vote on California's Proposition 13. He observed that eight percent of the last graduating class had been admitted on a pro-



Built in 1950 by Phi Kappa Tau fraternity, this lodge was acquired by the university in 1969. In the seventies it became a center for solar research. It is behind the Academic Services Center on Hawthorne Street.



KCOS-TV, El Paso's public television station, leased space in the Education Building and went on the air in August 1978. Near the front entrance of the building was the five and a half-ton ground receiving station, thirty-three feet in diameter, picking up microwave transmissions of public television programming via the WESTAR I communications satellite orbiting 22,300 miles in space.

visional basis, pointing up his concern for helping students through the Study Skills and Tutorial Services, which he had recommended in 1974, and other evidences of concern for those who needed special encouragement in order to succeed in school.

Another sign of the times was on his mind. "[Discrimination] shows up as a growing disregard for commitments we have made toward equal opportunities for all in our educational mission, a growing insensitivity to the special problems of minorities of all types, a tendency to equate attention to these special problems with a 'lowering of standards.'"

The Centennial Museum, which was at this time empty for renovation for the first time since it was built,

under funds approved by the Board of Regents, was approved for accreditation by the National Association of Museums. Also in the fall of 1978, the College of Nursing was the only one in Texas granted the maximum eight-year accreditation by the National League for Nursing, and approvals also were received by the College of Engineering from its accrediting body, the College of Education from the State Board of Education, and the Graduate School from the Council for Graduate Schools. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools approved the institution's programs through the new doctoral level.

A former administrator of UT San Antonio, Dr. Tomas Rivera, was appointed by Dr. Templeton as

executive vice president, a new position. A recognized poet and even more famed as an educator, he quickly became a vital member of the administrative team.

UTEP was recognized by the West German government as one of few American universities preparing students to transfer course credits to German universities. The complex procedure had become necessary because of the large contingent of German Air Force personnel and their families stationed at the Air Defense School at Fort Bliss. Diana Guerrero, director of evaluation, went to the Federal Republic of Germany in January and February of 1979 to get first-hand training in the requirements for the credit transfers.

For several months of late 1978, a group of faculty members had registered public complaints against the administration. The Faculty Senate appointed a select committee to consider the charges. In its report on December 5, the committee reported: "The real issue at this university, as at all American universities, is one of adjusting to a new era in education. The adjustment will require some sacrifices and better use of our resources, while old programs are discontinued and new ones are begun Efforts to return to or hang on to bygone days will merely make the adjustment more difficult."

At the next Faculty Senate meeting, Professor Ed Leonard, who chaired the committee, said the group had found no evidence that the Department of Mass Communication had been subjected to discriminatory treatment regarding development of a graduate program or that it had been discouraged from seeking accreditation. He further said the group found "no evidence of 'systematic and purposeful destruction of the academic programs by administrators obsessed with power'" as alleged and listed instead several indications that "suggest that the quality of the academic program has increased since Dr. Templeton became president." One of the targets of the complainers, however, Vice President for Academic Affairs Kenneth E. Beasley, resigned that position in order to head up the new master's degree program in public administration. He later served with distinction as chief administrative assistant to El Paso mayor Jonathan Rogers from 1981 to present. Tomas Rivera became acting VPAA upon Beasley's resignation.

A cooperative research enterprise, the Joint Border Research Institute, was begun in January 1979 by UTEP and New Mexico State University.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 was applied to college and university athletics programs in

1979, with the result that sexual discrimination was barred in federally aided educational programs. New attention was given to developing intercollegiate sports programs for women.

With constant enrollment increases, the College of Business Administration was hurting for space. Thus the Board of Regents' favorable response to a feasibility study for a new building was welcomed. Enrollment in the college had gone up from 1,466 in 1972 to 2,502 in 1978.

In April the administration suffered a blow: Tomas Rivera accepted an invitation from the University of California at Riverside to serve as chancellor, a position called president in the Texas university system.

On the plus side, business and civic leaders of El Paso on April 27 observed Arleigh Templeton Day to recognize the man who had headed the university for seven years. At a banquet at the El Paso Country Club, speakers included Mayor Ray Salazar, County Judge T. Udell Moore, and New Mexico State Institute.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 was retirement, effective August 31, 1980. During his annual faculty meeting in September, he introduced Joseph Olander as vice president for academic affairs. In his last annual address to the faculty, the president said he would not read his complete speech, but it was available in print.

He reminded his listeners that when he came to the university in 1973, he faced a \$463,000 faculty salary deficit, resulting in the loss of thirty faculty members. A serious enrollment decline had occurred in 1971 and 1972, causing a financial squeeze in the 1973-74 biennium. Since that time, he pointed out, he had added one hundred faculty members and a pattern of steady growth was under way. As for current public attitudes toward education, he cautioned that they favored the elimination of tenure, the evaluation of faculty, cost accountability, and teaching quality. "We need a clear sense of mission," he advised. The governor, he noted, had already made cut-backs in funds for personnel and had vetoed various appropriations for higher education in June. And although UTEP was hoping to add to its doctoral program, the Coordinating Board had not approved any new doctorates since 1976.

The preliminary plans for the College of Business Administration Building were approved by the regents in October. Also at that time, the college's Bureau of Business and Economic Research expanded the scope of its quarterly journal, renamed the *Southwest Business and Economic Review*.



Library

The first announcement of classes for the School of Mines included a photograph of El Paso's Carnegie Library, where students could have access to research materials until the school was able to establish a library of its own. The public library, however, was more than four miles from the campus, an inconvenient distance for any but the most dedicated scholars.

After relocating nearer the downtown area (and the public library), the college became more diligent about building up its resources. A set of Harvard Classics was acquired in 1919 and Professor John W. "Cap" Kidd donated a rare book, a 1726 volume of Samuel Willard's sermons.

The library was kept in Main Building in 1920. Upon the completion of Kelly Hall in 1921, the small collection was moved to the third floor of that building and the legislature budgeted six hundred dollars to operate it.

As acting dean in 1927, C. A. Puckett recommended that a librarian be hired. He was serving in a period of transition, when the college was adding a variety of liberal arts courses to its offerings, and wanted not only to serve students but to attract capable faculty. He felt that a good library would contribute toward those goals, but financial troubles short-circuited his ambitions. The library was closed in 1930 in order to save a salary.

An outside stairway to the third floor of Kelly had been built by 1936 when Baxter Polk, who was to remain as librarian for thirty-seven years, joined the college staff. The collection at that time was 16,625 volumes, kept in the stacks at the north end of Kelly's third floor. A glass partition separated that area from the reading room at the south end. "I think we had two encyclopedias, both out of date," he recalled in a 1968 NOVA interview. Some of the books were stored in the basement under a trap door. "That was the priceless collection of Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey publications, the most valuable specific collection in the library. They were stored there because the librarian thought they were worthless. So I rescued those and made a hit with old Cap Kidd."



This is the front entrance to the library in 1965-66. Built in 1938 as the Administration Building/Library, this was devoted entirely to the library upon completion of a new Administration Building in 1956.



During his thirty-seven years as librarian, Baxter Polk saw the institution's holdings grow from a few thousand in part of a classroom building to an extensive library occupying a sizable building of its own. He retired in 1973.

Leon Metz, who became the library's first archivist in 1967, sits among stacks of documents to be sorted and filed for the collection of papers of R. E. Thomason, who was a congressman and federal

district judge. Among the unusual cases heard by Judge Thomason was that of the first hijacking of a commercial airplane in the United States, which took place at El Paso in 1961.

In his early days as librarian, Polk taught four classes in typing and shorthand as well as managing the library and doing all the buying and cataloging. He worked seven days a week. In 1937, bolstered by a student poll and a faculty advisory committee, he sought improvements.

Construction began that year on the three-story Library/Administration Building on the site of the women's athletic field at a cost of about \$91,000. The library occupied the top floor, administrative offices the ground floor. In the basement was a soundproof room for the band.

In new surroundings, the collection grew to 24,550 by 1940 and 36,575 by 1950. Meanwhile, attention was being given to special collections. Professor John H. McNeely laid the groundwork for the collection that bears his name with the gift of hundreds of rare books in Spanish and English on the history of the Southwest and Mexico. He has continued to add to the collection over the years. Personal papers of former congressmen—R. E. Thomason, who also served as federal judge, and Claude Hudspeth—were added to the special collections. (In 1983 a third congressman, Richard C. White, gave his papers to the library.)

The library joined the Interlibrary Loan system under American Library Association guidelines in 1952. Now students and faculty members had access to the resources of major libraries in other locations.

The mushrooming college enrollment was reflected in the library holdings. By 1955, with holdings of 73,700, the library was hurting for space. A new Administration Building was in the works, and upon its completion in 1956, the library had full use of the older building. A major addition to the stack area was built in 1959, and the following year holdings numbered 114,926 volumes.

President Joseph M. Ray, as part of Texas Western College's fiftieth anniversary observance, appointed a committee, Mission '73, to make recommendations for the future of the institution. The committee report in 1963 emphasized that the college, anticipating enrollment growth and graduate offerings, should have a library of 500,000 volumes by 1973.



The Education Library was located in the Education Building until its collection was relocated upon completion of the new

library. This study area was remodeled to become the dean's office and conference rooms.



The Library Annex on Hawthorne opened in late January 1978, serving departments in the Engineering-Science Complex across the street. Fletcher Newman was head of science-engineering and Carol Watts of

documents and maps. The building was vacated with the opening of the new library in 1984 and in 1987 became the Academic Services Center.

An important step toward growth was realized in 1966 when the library became a United States Government Depository, with access to government publications of great value to researchers.

By 1967 holdings reached 114,926 volumes and an archives department was added. The critical need for more space, emphasized as of "high priority" by Mission '73, was relieved with construction of a major addition to the building, tripling available space.

This project, completed in 1968, became one of the most controversial as far as the campus architecture was concerned. The 1938 building was preserved intact, with wings added at each side and across the front so that the original entrance faced on an enclosed patio. But the Bhutanese flavor architect Percy McGhee had given the earlier building was missing from its new face. Instead there were smooth vertical walls described by some critics as resembling a collection of silos pushed together. The protests came too late and purists of Bhutanese style had to wait a few years for satisfaction.

Reclassification of the holdings was undertaken in 1971 when the Library of Congress classification system was adopted.

Baxter Polk, who had seen the library grow from two rooms in Kelly Hall to a major building, from 16,000 volumes to nearly a half million, retired in 1973. His successor in 1974 was Fred Hanes, who was ready to take on the challenge of continuing growing pains as the institution's enrollment continued to escalate.

When the College of Nursing was added to the university in 1976, it already had a small library of its own. Being located several blocks from the main campus, the college retained its own library until the space problems were relieved by the new library building in 1984.

Meanwhile, in 1978 the Library Annex was opened across the street from the Science and Engineering Complex. It housed materials for science, engineering, and mathematics, as well as government documents and maps. Another branch library had been located in the Education Building since its opening in 1971.

A computer link with other libraries was established in 1979, giving researchers access to extensive new resources. Services for the handicapped were extended with the acquisition in 1982 of the Kurzweil Reading Machine, which "translates" the written word into electronically spoken words for the visually handicapped.

Between 1976-77 and 1981-82, the library's circulation figures doubled. Both circulation and interlibrary loan transactions were up by thirteen percent in 1981-82 over the previous year. A factor in the loan program was participation in AMIGOS Bibliographic Network, promoting resource sharing in the Southwest.

The library's holdings passed the million mark in 1982-83, a year that also counted more than a half million visits to the main library. A task force was appointed in 1983 to explore automation of the library. This became an ongoing planning project as steps were taken to build and move into a new building—grander than any Dean Puckett or President Barry might have envisioned.

The new library was an immediate goal of Haskell M. Monroe when he became president of the university in 1980. As a history professor and scholar, he was attuned to the need for a facility where the scattered branches could again be part of the main library and new technology could be developed. The Board of Regents authorized the project in June 1981 and construction began several months later. The building was completed in 1984.

Its design by Joe Gomez of Fouts Gomez Moore, El Paso, is classically Bhutanese. The architect, who also designed the adjacent College of Business Administration building, was very careful to give the massive six-story structure the appearance of an authentic lamasery. University of Texas System personnel who were involved in the furnishing of the building also studied Bhutanese art work to arrive at color schemes and certain items of furniture with an Asian tone.

In his work for another library, Hanes had been involved in moving a large collection from one building to another. He directed the planning for the UTEP move, which was achieved in less than a week during a busy fall semester. The opening celebration on December 12, 1984, brought dignitaries from many other cities to witness Dr. Monroe perform the ceremonial ribbon cutting for his realized dream.

In the fall semester of 1987 the library introduced LUIS. The card catalog was now available on computer terminals. The planning committee's work of several years resulted in a system that, upon being linked to the circulation desk, could tell whether a book was available in the library at the moment of inquiry.

Another celebration of late 1987 was the announcement of the D. L. and Lucille Pillow Library Fund, established with a bequest of \$1.6 million from the estate of Mrs. Pillow, an honor graduate of the College of Mines, former faculty member, and El Paso's first professional social worker. In April 1988 the Texas Library Association recognized the library with its Benefactor Award, commemorating the most significant private gift to a library during the previous year.

Robert Seal, who had extensive experience in library automation, succeeded Hanes as director in 1985. He worked closely with the committee in completing the installation of LUIS.

As of April 1988, the library's holdings were impressive:

Volumes of books	633,685
Bound volumes of periodicals	112,623
Documents	146,183
Maps	89,271
Microforms	203,285
Miscellaneous	8,255



This view of the atrium of the University Library shows the second floor near the entrance to the building, and third and fourth floors. Five of the six stories of the

building are the size of football fields. Elevators are located at the center of the building.





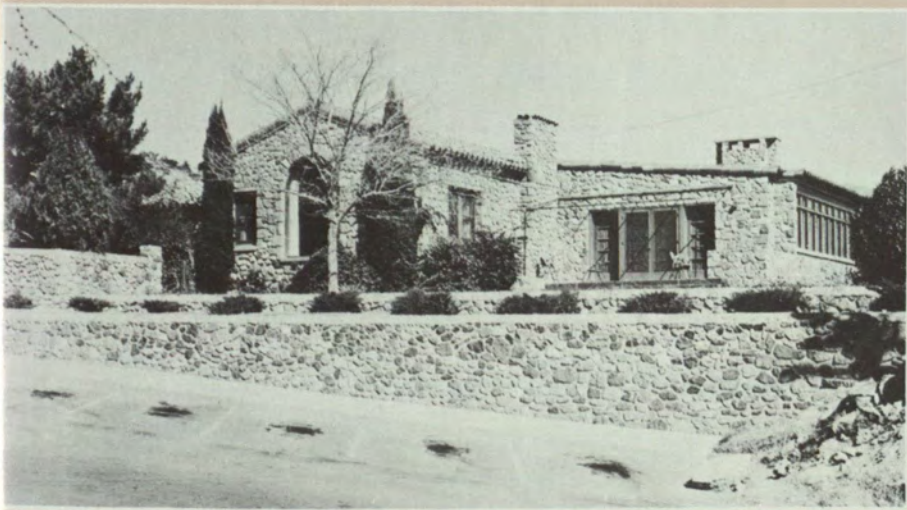
Dan Lomax, art instructor, created bronze sculptures of the university seal for the sign fronting on North Mesa beside the Special Events Center. The seven-hundred-pound discs were hoisted into place in September 1977. Lomax cast them in a Tucson foundry and ground, polished, and finished them by hand, then coated them with an acrylic to prevent oxidation.

The Zeta Tau Alpha lodge, built in 1941, predated the Administration Building next door. In 1969, when the university acquired several sorority and fraternity buildings on or near the campus, this one was made the Administration Annex. It now houses the Department of Development and Alumni Affairs and becomes a hub of activity for alumni during Homecoming.





The Delta Delta Delta lodge also was built in the early forties. It was just up the hill toward the first Burges Hall from the Chi Omega lodge. The Education Building, opened in 1970, now occupies the site.

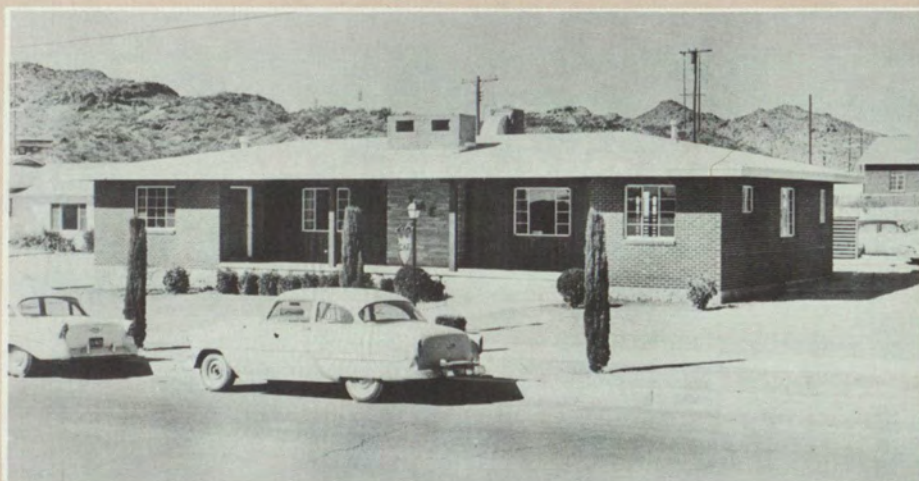


The Chi Omega lodge was built in 1941 on Randolph and was razed in 1969 for construction of the Education Building. It was between the Delta Delta Delta and Delta Gamma lodges.

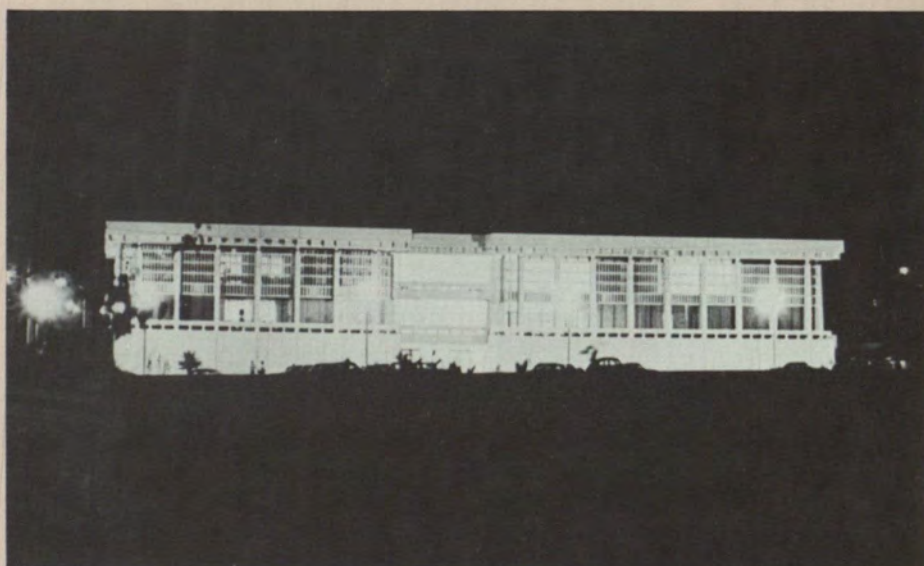


Delta Gamma sorority built a native stone lodge in 1948. It was among former sorority and fraternity buildings acquired by the university and for several years was one of the many Schellenger Laboratories research centers on campus. The small building was razed for expansion of the Union Building.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon built this lodge at the corner of University Avenue and Oregon Street. It was acquired by the university in 1971 and, with the building next door, serves as the Center for Speech, Hearing, and Language Disorders.



The first addition to the Union's East Wing, completed in 1969, was impressive when lighted up at night.



With the completion of a new East Wing on the Union, the University Bookstore had spacious new quarters in 1969. Besides textbooks and school supplies, the store offered souvenirs of the university.





Bob Beamon was a sophomore on the UTEP track team in 1968 when he leaped twenty-four feet two and a half inches for a long jump record in the Olympic Games in Mexico City. The record still stood in 1987 when he was among eleven athletes and two teams presented Olympic Spirit Awards in a ceremony on Capitol Hill. Criteria for selection included overcoming adversity and exceeding expectations.

Wayne Vandenburg, track coach from 1967 to 1972, led the Miners to their first NCAA championship, in cross country, in 1969 and two indoor and two outdoor WAC championships.



Professors Clarence J. Cervenka, left, and Ralph Coleman, center, published a text-book on engineering design in 1968. Here they discuss their work with an unidentified student.





The 1968 Flowsheet beauties were (from left) Meg Gilbert, Joyce Hallmark, Gail Treat, Claudette LaMelle, and Kathy Baker. The yearbook in the early thirties began a tradition of honoring campus beauties, often inviting a celebrity to select the winners.



Before the fall, spectators at UTEP's first—and last—chair-sitting contest were getting plenty of laughs in the Union Ballroom on September 20, 1968. Ron McCluskey, president of the co-sponsoring Student Association, was judge. Allan Mueller, six-foot seven-inch, 208-pound junior from Brewster, New York, representing Lambda Chi Alpha, was the leader with thirteen girls on his lap for forty-five seconds, when disaster struck. The chair beneath Jim Wyley and fourteen coeds splintered, sending them crashing down, injuring two. The contest was called off, as was also a halftime challenge match between the UTEP winner and the University of New Mexico's winner at halftime of their weekend football game.



Bob Hope donned a Western hat when he performed at the Sun Bowl on a cold windy night, September 25, 1970, before a crowd of ten thousand. His Sun Bowl special featured music by trumpeter Doc Severinsen and his band.

Early in 1970 the Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering departments relocated their offices to temporary quarters west of the campus in a group of buildings owned by Paymaster Company, a division of Anderson-Clayton Company, while the old Engineering Building was undergoing renovation. EE returned to its former home, but the CE and ME offices remained at Hacienda Tech (so-called because of its proximity to the Hacienda Restaurant) until 1974. Student labs met in buildings that had served as a plant to manufacture cattle feed from cottonseed hulls.



The Dining Commons, built in 1970 at the same time as Barry Hall and Kelly Hall, is a popular gathering place for both campus residents and commuter students.





The Speech and Hearing Center in 1970 expanded its services for children and adults in the community with the addition of three new supervisors. From left, they are Mary Dale Fitzgerald, specializing in language disorders; Madeline Brand, voice disorders; and Grace Middleton, problems of aphasia.



Challenge grants, such as one for ten thousand dollars offered by the Hervey Foundation, have contributed to the success of the Alumni Fund for Excellence. The Hervey challenge resulted in a record \$82,244 in gifts to support academic programs in 1971. From left are Fred Hervey and Ken Carroll of the Hervey Foundation, President Joseph R. Smiley, and Alumni Fund Chairman W. Nelson Martin.



Dean Lewis Hatch, left, and J. R. Provenzio of the mathematics faculty congratulate Norma Nunez, first student to graduate in the Inter-American Science Program in 1971. Started in September 1968, the program was designed for students from Mexico and other Spanish-language nations, offering classroom lectures in Spanish early in the freshman year, then moving into English. Students used English-language textbooks. Miss Nunez, graduate of a Juarez high school who spoke no English upon entering UTEP, completed her degree in three and a half years with a 3.3 GPA. She majored in math and education.

Unaccustomed snow fell on the Union Plaza during the winter of 1970. Snow is a rarity in El Paso, occurring a few times each winter but not usually in great quantities. Overcast days are scarce as well; the sun normally melts off any snowfall within a day or so. Photo by Hans Peter Otto.





A bathtub pull was sponsored in February 1972 by Alpha Phi Omega, national service fraternity (not to be confused with the local social fraternity), as part of a state-wide fundraising project for the American Heart Association. Sharon Hughes, widow of Chuck Hughes, Detroit Lions football player and alumnus of UTEP, spoke at the opening ceremony in the Union ballroom. Chris Martinez, a UTEP student and West Texas section chairman for the event, said forty-eight chapters of the fraternity were participating in the project. Each planned to collect funds in the bathtubs, then take them to Austin to present the money to Governor Preston Smith who would accept it on behalf of the Heart Association.



Chinese students performed a dance for the annual talent show of the International Students Organization in 1972. Two performances were scheduled in the Union Theater. Kneeling are Heli Chow, left, and Lily Zee; standing, Lucy Wong, left, and Rose Wong. International students for many years have given special programs of entertainment featuring the costumes and traditional music and dances of their home countries.





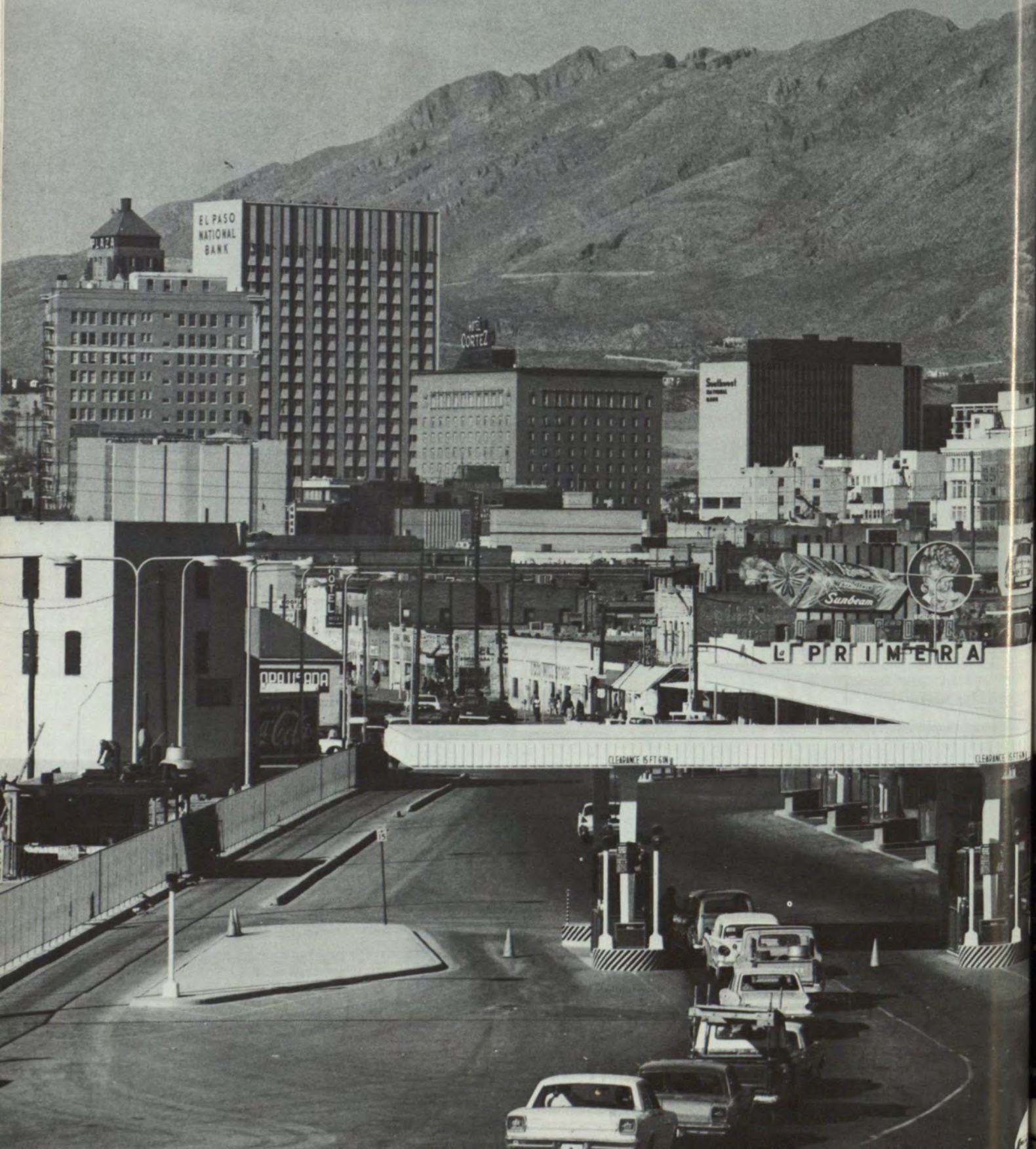
The first director of the Center for Inter-American Studies, Robert L. Peterson, right, and Assistant Director Jose Orozco look over plans for a seminar. The center was founded June 1, 1973, and soon became involved in projects with the United States Information Service and the Department of State, including seminars, lecture series, and services to faculty. In recent years, the designation was changed to Center for Inter-American and Border Studies.

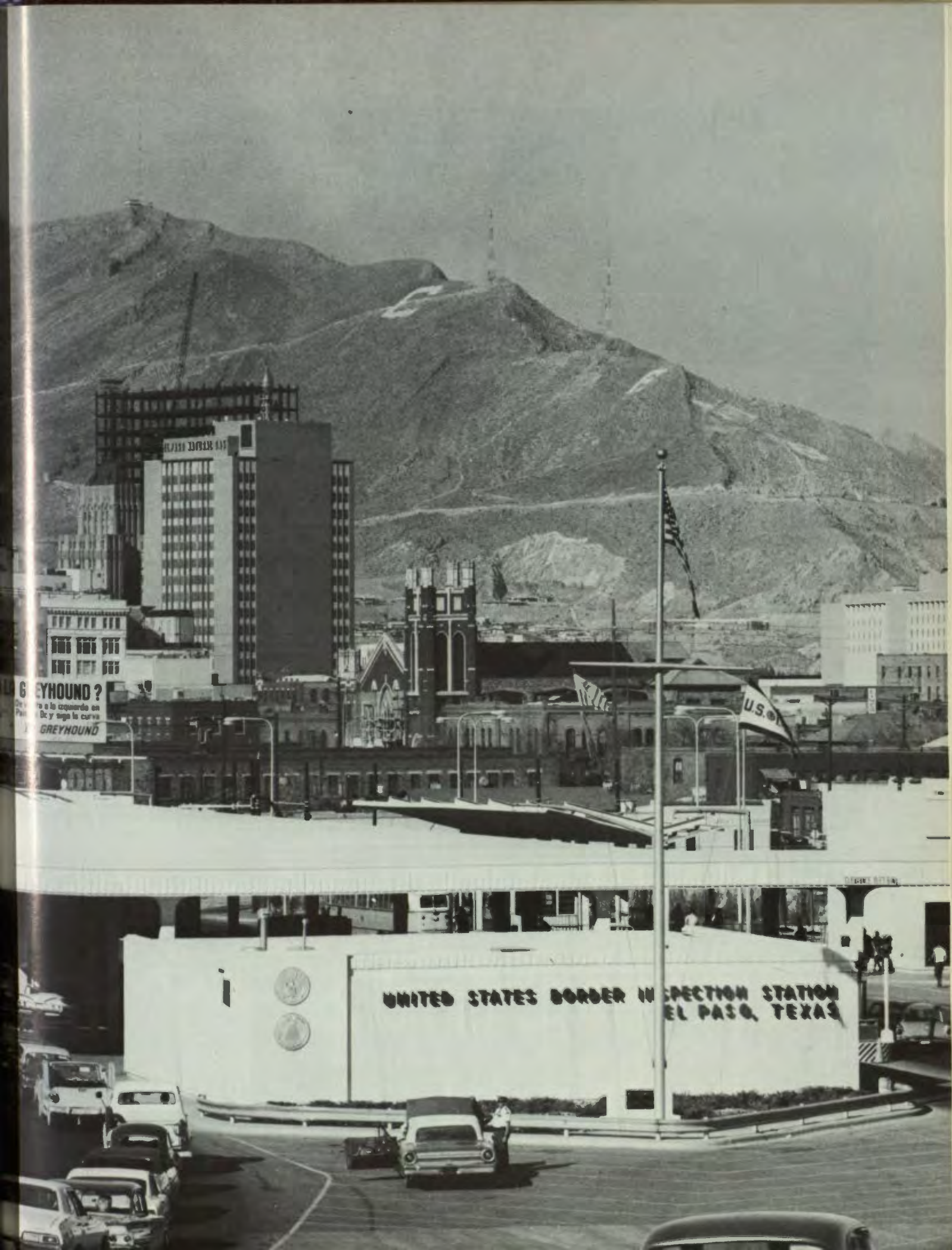


Trying out new equipment bought for the Language Laboratory Control Room in the Liberal Arts Building in 1973 are, from left, Dr. Diana Natalicio, acting chairman of the Modern Languages Department, Nicholas Isotov and Robert Cate.

El Paso's location on the border has been emphasized over the years as an asset in building internationally-oriented programs at the university. This 1973 view shows the United States Border Inspection Station leading toward downtown. A

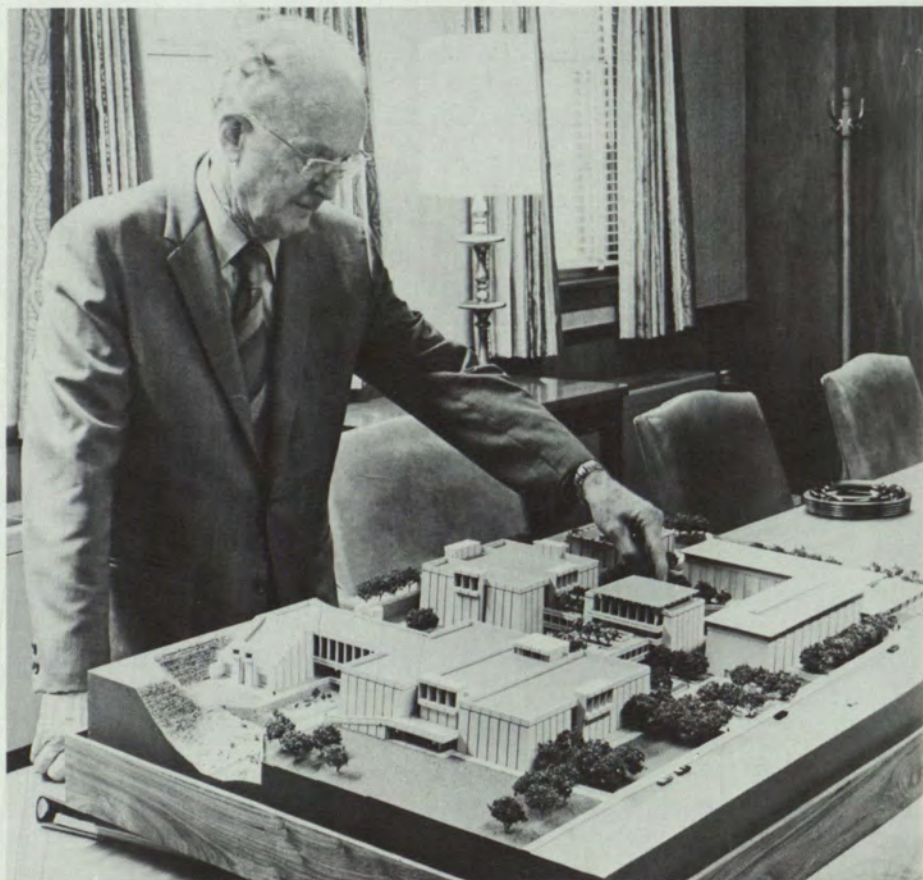
crane hovers above the State National Bank (now MBank), then under construction. On Mount Franklin the old "M" has almost faded away, but a "C" for Cathedral High and the "E" for El Paso High are still visible.





Professor Oscar H. McMahan, chairman of the Building and Planning Committee, looks over a 1972 scale model of the proposed \$14 million Engineering-Science Complex to be built next to the Physical Science facility on Hawthorne Street. The complex was completed in 1976.

This is the arroyo area in April 1972 where the Engineering Building was to be located, south and slightly west of the Physical Science Building whose two wings, completed in 1967, are in the background.





This view of construction of the Engineering-Science Complex, completed in 1976, shows how the buildings spanned the arroyo that runs through the campus at that point. The Education Building tower is visible in the distance in the center of this photo, and the Franklin Mountains are in the background at right.



Professor Earl Lovejoy of geological sciences discusses with students Grace Jagoe, Robin Mann, and Don Keatts some campus excavation work.

Olympic gymnasts Cathy Rigby, seen here in midair, and Wendy Cluff performed March 4, 1971, in Memorial Gymnasium. They were members of the Southern California Acrobatic Team touring the United States that year. The UTEP P.E. Majors Club sponsored their exhibition. At left, seated on the bleachers, are two professors from Health and Physical Education, William Harris at left and Brian Kelly. Courtesy Francis P. Smith III.



Fencing was a popular activity in the early seventies. This class is practicing in Memorial Gym. Courtesy Philip C. Booth.





Tennis courts, the swimming pool, and other recreational facilities are located near the dormitories. At left is Barry Hall. The mountains in the background are in Mexico.



Military Science students in the late seventies practiced rappelling down the side of Kidd Field stadium. Once they got the hang of it, the drop did not seem too far down.

The University Players prepared an impressive set for a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the early seventies. This dress rehearsal photo was taken by Philip C. Booth.



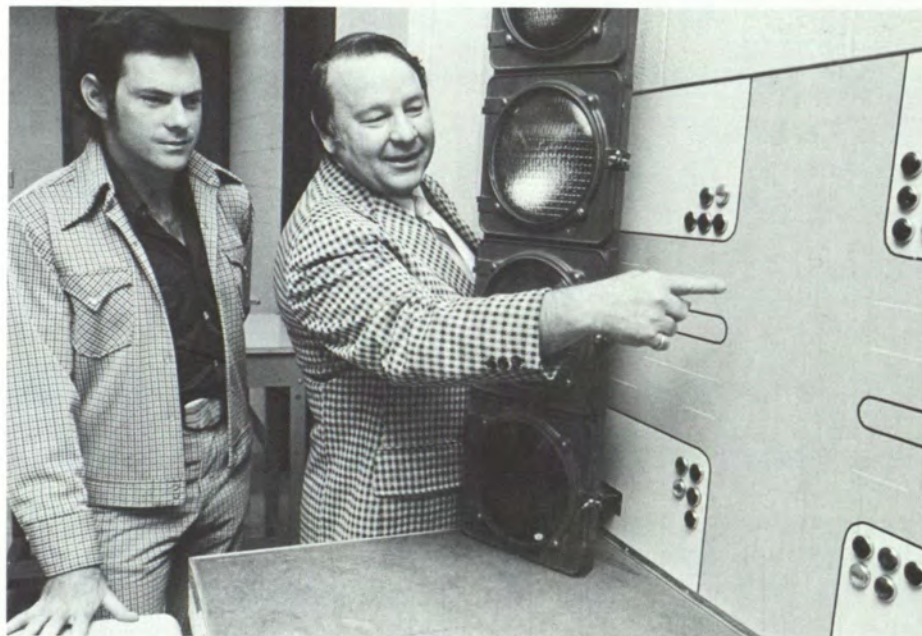


Dormitory residents of the early seventies celebrated Halloween with a costume party. Courtesy Philip C. Booth.

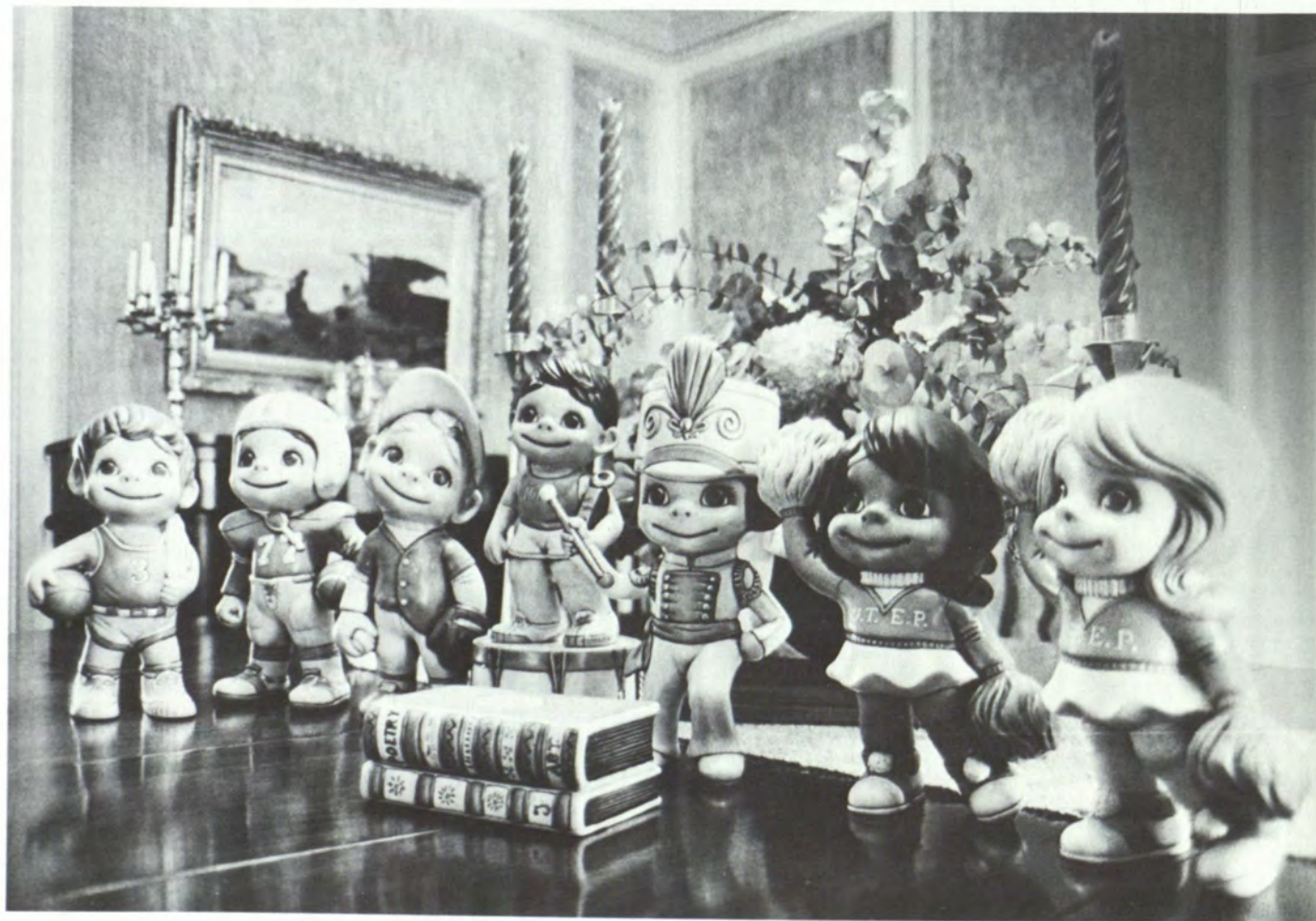


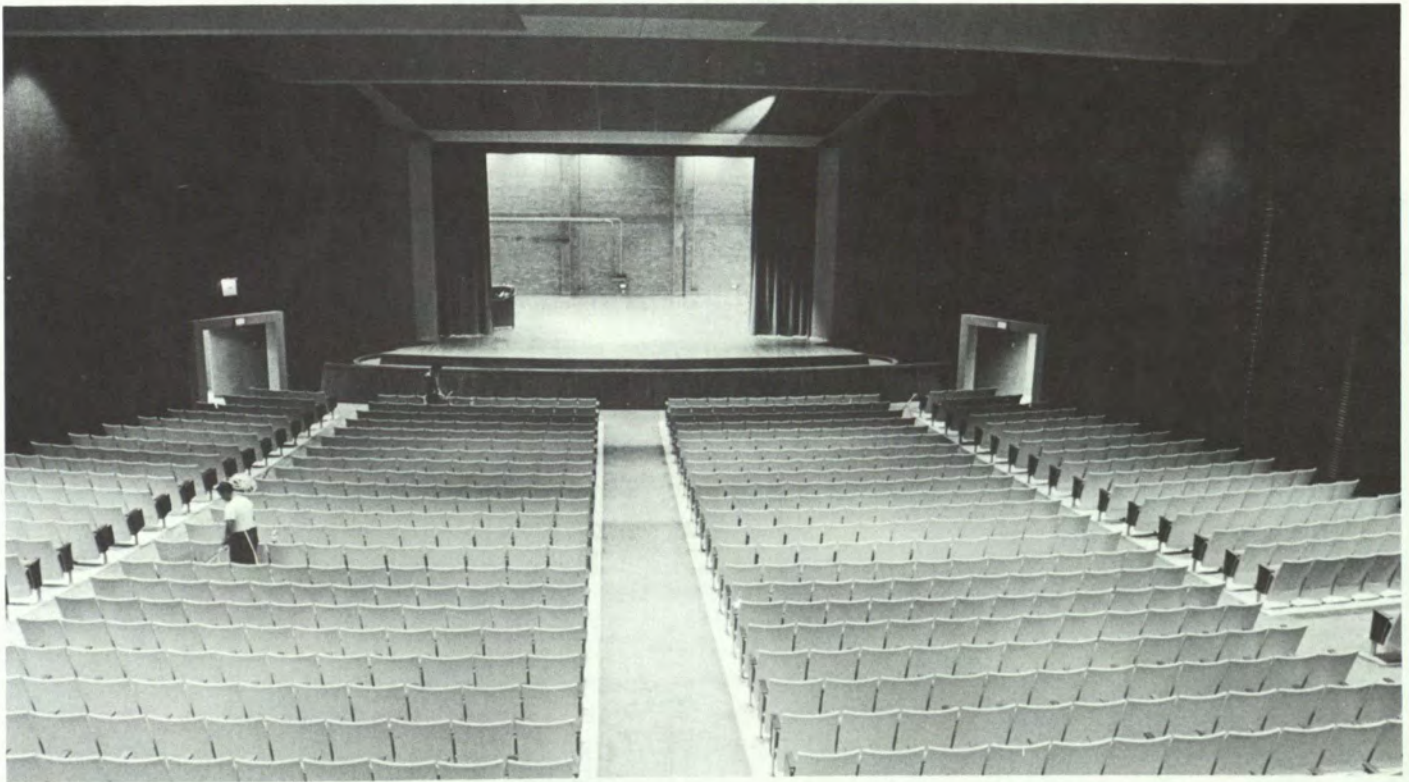
Dr. Jimmy Walker, left, and Dr. Enrique Reyes, both of the College of Education faculty, researched the folk-healer tradition, curanderismo, of the border area for a presentation before the Texas Personnel and Guidance Association. Here they are shown in a Ciudad Juarez market that specializes in medicinal herbs used by curanderos.

Robert Gray, left, environmental analyst for the City Planning Department, and Andy Jones, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, check a chart related to a joint city-university research project.



Mrs. A. B. Templeton, wife of the president, sculptured these special UTEP figurines that were pictured in NOVA of March 1974. They are on permanent display in the Development and Alumni Building. Photo by Peter Ashkenaz.

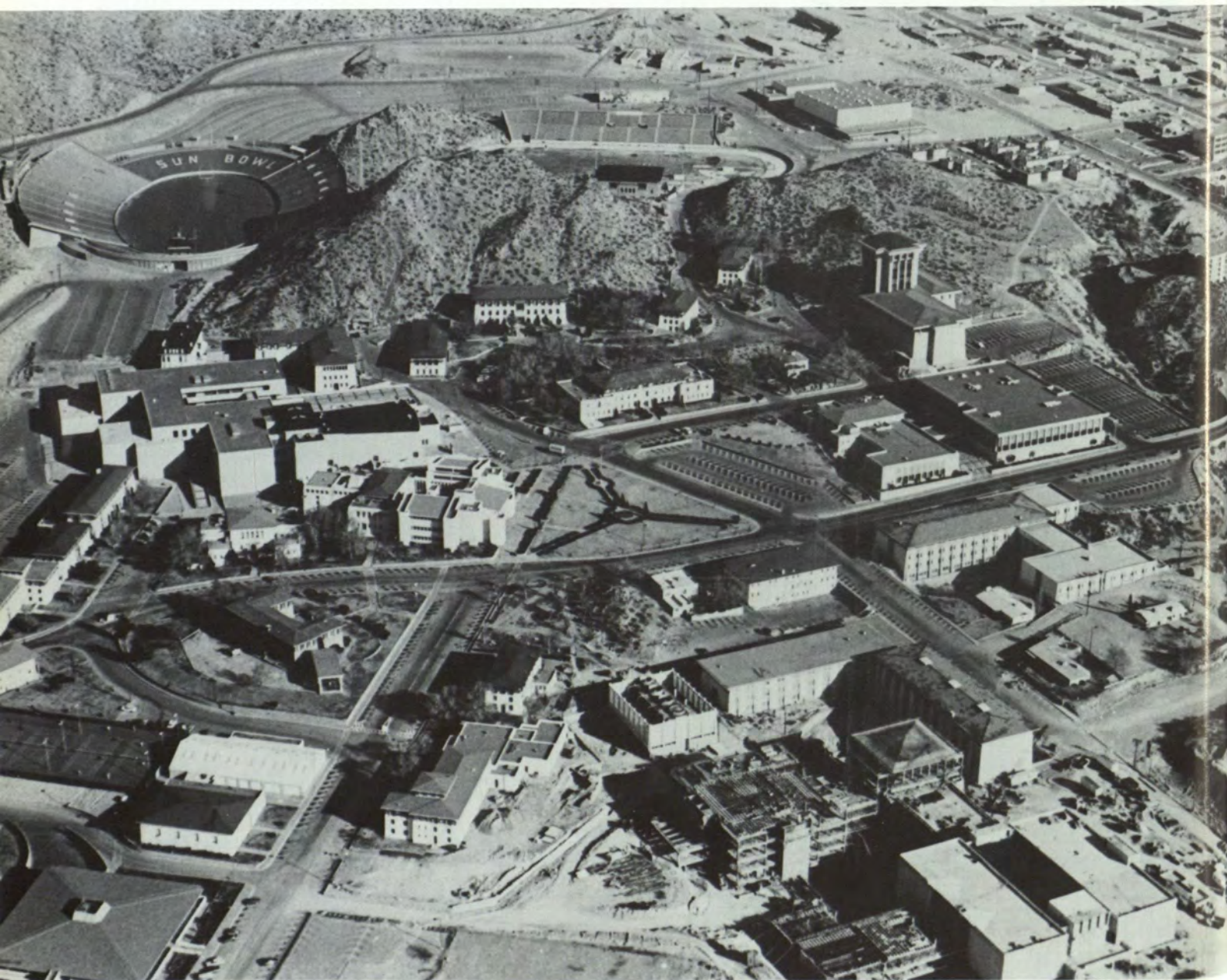




Magoffin Auditorium was given a complete renovation soon after the 1974 opening of the Fine Arts Center. The auditorium itself was given improved seating, lighting, and other refurbishing, while dressing rooms were added and new lighting for the stage was installed. The building also was connected with the new center next door, both physically and with electronic equipment. The work was completed in late 1975.



Mrs. Lois Denton, eighty-eight-year-old El Paso artist, gave the university eleven of her paintings of Southwestern subjects in October 1975, after being interviewed for the Oral History Institute directed by Dr. Oscar Martinez, left.



The Engineering-Science Complex was under construction in 1975, the same year the swimming pool was enclosed. The flagpole triangle offers a point of orientation at the center of the picture. The Sun Bowl is at upper left and Kidd Field just right of it.



When the Study Skills and Tutorial Services had been in operation for two years, a survey showed that more than 1,300 students had received free tutoring during the fall semester of 1975, twice the number for the year before. Here Dave Russell, physics major, helps freshman Tom Sweigart with a difficult assignment.



Adela Semon, left, and Hugh Cardon sang in "Carmen" in the fall of 1975 and in many other opera productions on campus.

Members of the Tenth Cycle Teacher Corps conducted a workshop on campus in August 1975, planning projects for the coming school year in the Canutillo School District. Carmen Marquez, team leader at left, attended a National Teacher Corps Conference in Washington. With her are, from left, fellow corps members Jesus Dominguez, Leticia Mulhauser, Terry Duke, and Roberto Jacquez. The federal project was a feature of the College of Education for several years.



Good news for the College of Education came in late 1975 when the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education granted five-year accreditation of the college's programs. From left are Dean Norma Hernandez, Assistant Dean Joe L. Klingstedt, and Dr. James G. Mason, chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education.





Even with one of the team members wearing casts on both legs, the ROTC rifle team took first place in a November 1975 invitational shooting competition at Kansas State University. From left are Gilbert Garibay, Nick Gonzales, Enrique Chayre, and David Holmack. Just a few days before the meet, Garibay was injured in a motorcycle accident when bones in his left ankle and right foot were fractured. UTEP placed first among fourteen teams competing in the college division of the meet known as the Turkey Shoot, largest in the nation for National Rifle Association-registered, shoulder-to-shoulder smallbore rifle competition. The score was 2,143 points in the ROTC Three-Position National Collegiate Division.



The ROTC Sponsors Drill Team won the 1976 state championship in a competition held at Texas A&M. The women won first place trophies for overall performance, regulation drill, and tandem competition, and second place trophies in the exhibition and inspection categories. Among members of the team are, kneeling, Dyanna Raulerson, left, and Belinda Macias; standing, from left, Thelma Campos, Adria Huitron, Emma Hernandez, and Linda Luna.

The Society of Physics Students and the Physics Department set up a telescope in October 1976 and invited passers-by to view Saturn in the daytime. From left are Raymond Ruvalcaba, student; Bud Newman of the library staff; and Jack Graves, president of the sponsoring society.



United States Senator Lloyd Bentsen, left, was featured speaker at commencement on May 14, 1977. At right is his press secretary, Jack DeVore, a 1972 graduate of UTEP who in the March 1980 issue of NOVA described his eight years in Washington as a member of the senator's staff.

Jacob Ornstein-Galicia, left, and John M. Sharp, now both professors emeriti, in the late seventies were involved in bringing to the campus researchers in bilingual education. They hold one of several books that resulted from the meetings and were published by Texas Western Press.





Jim Gallegos, right, as a junior in high school had completed four courses and in fall of 1977 was enrolled in junior-level math and three other subjects at UTEP. Science Dean Juan Lawson, left, admitted Gallegos to the university under the Privileged Entrance Program after observing his success in a regional math competition. Dean Lawson's wife, the late Marjorie Lawson, in 1966 became the first black faculty member and taught in the English Department for several years. He joined the faculty in 1967. He stepped down as dean in 1978 in order to devote more time to teaching and research in physics. Under a NASA grant he studied vulcanism on a moon of Jupiter.



Solar collectors were tested on the roof of the Engineering Building for a solar energy research project in 1977. Standing are, from left, Professors Anthony Tarquin and Jack Dowdy, with graduate student B. L. "Bud" Wilcox.

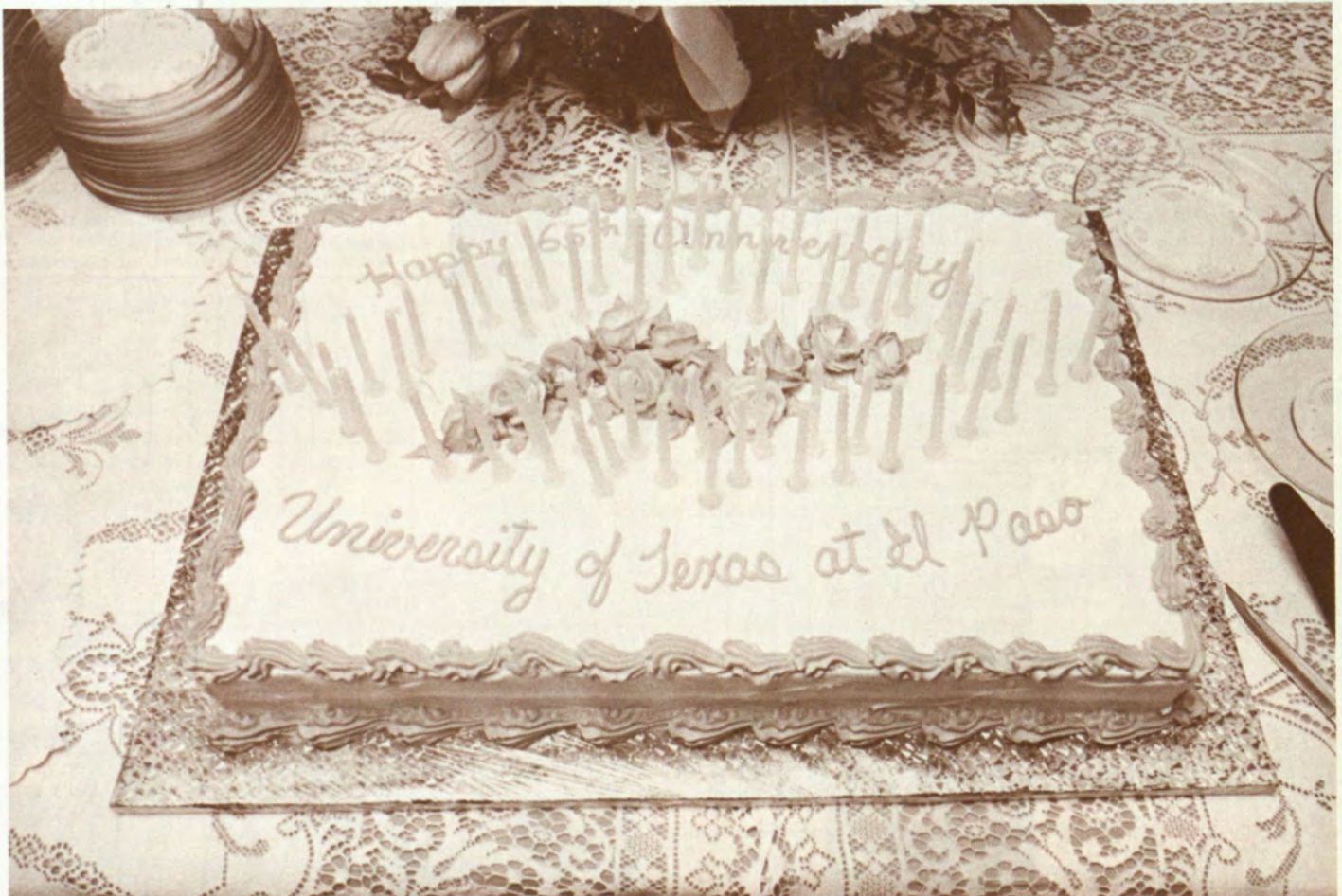
The roof of the Math Annex at the corner of Hawthorne and Rim was covered with solar collectors in the late seventies when the College of Engineering became involved in solar research projects.



Pamela Patten in 1977 became the first UTEP woman student ever selected for a Regular Army commission. She was among eight ROTC candidates for commissions that year. At that time only 145 women in the nation had been offered Regular Army commissions through Army ROTC, 96 of them in the 1976-77 academic year. Upon graduation, Cadet Patten planned to enter the Medical Service Corps as an occupational therapist. Her major was speech pathology and audiology.



The sixty-fifth anniversary of legislation creating the School of Mines was marked at a reception hosted April 16, 1978, by the Alumni Association in the Union's Conquistador Lounge. Guests at the party included retiring faculty members W. H. Timmons (history), Haldeen Braddy (English), Ralph Coleman (civil engineering), and Wade Hartrick (marketing).





A plaque marking the site of the original campus at Fort Bliss was marked by a plaque dedicated October 28, 1978, as part of Homecoming events. From left are Henderson E. VanSurdam, who was instrumental in establishing the School of Mines at that location in 1913-1914, and Maj. Gen. John J. Koehler, Jr., commanding general of Fort Bliss. The plaque is located at the intersection of Pleasanton and Chaffee on the main post.



Gary Massingill, center, was the first recipient of a doctoral degree at UTEP. At the May 12, 1979, commencement, he was congratulated by President A. B. Templeton, left, and geological sciences professor W. N. McNulty.

The College of Nursing in 1978 acquired a large van furnished as a classroom on wheels, taking Continuing Education courses to health professionals in forty counties of southwest Texas—an area of 69,000 square miles extending from El Paso to the Big Bend on the south and to Cottle County in the northeast. At left is Eileen Jacobi, who became dean in 1976 after serving six years as executive director of the American Nurses Association. At the wheel is Sister Aloysius Williams, head of the college's Continuing Education program, who had been director of the Hotel Dieu School of Nursing for the Daughters of Charity from 1959 until it joined the UT nursing school group in 1970. Both retired in 1986.



The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, met March 8-9, 1979, at the UTEP College of Nursing. Getting together during a break were, from left, Kenneth H. Ashworth of Austin, Texas commissioner of higher education; President A. B. Templeton, and Sam Young, Jr., of El Paso, member of the Coordinating Board. During that meeting, the board approved a construction project to expand the size of the Union Building by fifty thousand feet.





Bill Nelsen, new director of Admissions and Records, was fine tuning procedures in the Special Events Center for the spring 1979 registration.



June Marquez, assistant to the business manager, in December 1979 received the university's first thirty-year service award.



Las Cruces Mayor David Steinborn, left, handed El Paso Mayor Jonathan Rogers this unusual trophy during a City Council meeting in 1982, after the Miners had defeated New Mexico State in their annual football confrontation on September 4. The trophy came about when the two mayors bet on their home town teams and was scheduled to remain in the city of the winners until the next game. Photo by Peter Ashkenaz, City of El Paso, copyright 1982.

John Thygerson, class of 1973, sang with a mariachi band during a Homecoming fiesta in the Union Plaza in October 1983.

