NOVA: The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine

The News and Information Service, University of Texas at El Paso

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Ross Moore
Outstanding Ex for 1975
THE VIEW FROM THE HILL

As you can tell from our cover story on Ross Moore, UT El Paso's Outstanding Ex for 1975, this is the Homecoming issue of NOVA. It is also the issue making ten full years of publication of this magazine: Forty issues of NOVA have been mailed out to a steadily-rising list of alumni, upward toward 20,000 now from a beginning of 5,500.

Having served as editor of 37 of the 40 issues, having read at least twice every word in those 37 issues, and having myself contributed 94 pieces—articles, columns, reviews, interviews—to those 37 issues, I have become very attached to NOVA and have an uncontrollable urge to tell you how much I love this magazine and how the proud I am of it.

NOVA is the same old seems almost a contradiction in terms but we like to think that NOVA, as its name signifies, is still new. I am sure Doug Early and Steele Jones, who launched this magazine in the fall of 1965 with the help and blessing of then President Joseph M. Ray, intended it to be as new and different and as far from the rut of most alumni-type magazines as possible. In that spirit, we have tried just about everything: we've had poetry, one piece of fiction, articles dealing with subjects at best peripherally related to the University, humor, travel, personality profiles, history, art, music, book and entertainment reviews, satire (a few people didn't think C. L. Sonnichsen's "The Folklore of Academe" satire, but good satire doesn't advertise itself, it snags you), sports, politics, interviews, science, remiscence, news, photo features, sketches, bibliography, architecture, art prints, speeches, charts, statistics, literary pieces, and timely articles (on such subjects as ecology and power sources).

Our contributors have ranged from highly-skilled professional writers such as H. Allen Smith, S. L. A. Marshall (our 1950 Outstanding Ex), Howard McCord, Jon Manchip White, and Bill Crawford, to professors, newspaper, freelance writers, and alumni who, without NOVA, would never think of setting down on paper the valuable memories of the 60-year history of their school—whether the School of Mines, Texas Western, or UT El Paso.

We are still tinkering with NOVA. We experiment with our graphic design, we do not fear to change the appearance of the page, we strive for good photography (and we have always had it, from the days of Lee Cain and John Trollinger to our excellent young staff photographer of today, Russell Banks), and outstanding print-

ing (and we have always had that too, thanks to the diligence of Lyman Dutton, Mandy Zabriskie and the shop people at Guynes Printing). We try not to stay static in anything but our NOVA logotype on the cover. Only that remains the same, issue after issue.

We miss the mark on occasion. Sometimes our covers are failures, too hastily conceived; sometimes our interior pages don't work out as we hoped; articles run too long; too little "air" (white space), too much unrelieved type; typos creep in, evading the eyes of four readers, then catapult off the page to lodge in the eye on the day the magazine is delivered and it is too late to do anything about it.

We do not please everybody, every issue, with everything we print. Some write to say we run too little sports, some say too much; some do not like us because we once had a bad four-letter word in an article; some want more campus news (and with a quarterly it is hard to be newsy), some want more "old days" articles. Once in a while we get a letter saying we should address ourselves "to the issues of the day" and to seek controversy.

We hope the day never comes when such letters cease to be written. There is no deep, underlying philosophy in NOVA; our intention is fairly simple: We publish a magazine we hope will be read by alumni, be of interest to them, and give them a picture of what their University is doing.

Two final observations about these 10 years of NOVA: the first is that Jeannette Smith, NOVA associate editor, has contributed to each of the last 28 issues. She is a skillful and dependable writer, willing to take on some of the toughest assignments—such as writing the annual cover stories on the Outstanding Ex (her story on Ross Moore is her sixth); and she is also responsible for the layout, page makeup, and typography of the magazine, and supervises the quarterly NOVA mailings in which the magazine is labeled, separated by zip code, bundled, tied, boxed, and delivered to the Post Office. She is tough, diligent, hard-working, and price-

And finally, we urge NOVA readers to write us. We want to know what you think, what you'd like to see in NOVA, what you like and do not like about the magazine—and we want your own contributions.

We are looking forward to the second ten years of NOVA.

HOMECOMING activities shape up at press time as follows: October 9 is "Hos-

pitality Night" where you can meet the Athletic Director and coaches. It starts at 8 p.m. at a place yet to be designated, so keep in touch with the Alumni Office if you are out-of-town, and read papers if in.

October 10 is the date of the Homecoming Banquet, honoring Ross Moore, Outstanding Ex for 1975. It will be held at El Paso Country Club beginning with cocktails at 6:30, followed by a steak dinner. After the Banquet, the Reunion parties are scheduled for 9, honoring the Classes of 1925, '35, '45, '50, '55, and '65. All alumni are invited, of course. October 11 will have Departmental activities in the day, details of which will soon be finalized. Pre-game cocktails and buffet start at 4:30 at Coronado Country Club. Buses will be available to the Sun Bowl at 4:30 p.m., kickoff of the Arizona Wildcats-UT El Paso Miners game will be. After the game, buses will take guests back to Coronado CC for cocktails, dancing and snacks. Loose-ends still need tying up but for information and reservations check with Maxine Neill, Executive Assistant in the Development and Alumni Office.

Happy Homecoming and welcome back.

—dlw

COVER
The 1975 Outstanding Ex-Student, Ross Moore. Photo by Russell Banks.

BACK COVER
Coach Ted Banks, right of center, is shown with the Miner track team after winning the WAC Outdoor Championship in May, 1975. Photo by Flip Morin.

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WHETHER it's the first or 50th time you talk to Ross Moore, he is always the same. He has a friendly manner, an easy smile and is ready to give you his straightforward comments on this University, the fine training facilities and equipment, his work, his student trainers and the athletes past and present.

Ask him about himself, however, and the conversation slows down. The Head Trainer is a doer rather than a talker, except when he feels he has something worthwhile to say, and he apparently believes that Ross Moore is not a subject worth spending a lot of time talking about.

On the other hand, his attractive wife Kathleen enjoys discussing Ross. She is very proud of him and freely admits she is "Ross' greatest fan." She backs up this statement by showing you no less than 15 large scrapbooks of newspaper clippings plus a foot-high stack of football and basketball programs, unpasted articles, photos and other assorted memorabilia—all of it about Ross.

Kathleen, who holds a bachelor's degree in library science from Texas Women's University and is a former college English teacher, has nothing but praise for Ross, with the exception of a single, tentative observation that he "sometimes murders the King's English."

But how about Head Trainer Moore as he is when he is down on the football field, or basketball court, or in the training room? Since Kathleen is not with him on those occasions, she knows only what she hears second-hand about what goes on. And since she is every inch a lady, she is not inclined to repeat many of the anecdotes concerning her husband that—in addition to being as colorful as Ross' Louisiana-East Texas colloquialisms—are dominated by lusty humor and permeated with locker-room language.

And so it was necessary to go to additional sources.

There are literally hundreds of people who could and would be happy to talk at length about the man who has been selected Outstanding Ex for 1975.

Four of these were selected to do so for the purpose of this article.

One of the four, Marshall Pennington of Lubbock, Tex., was contacted by mail. He is former varsity basketball coach, assistant varsity football coach and athletics business manager at TCM (1936-44), business manager and assistant to the president (1946-49) and U.T. El Paso's vice president for business affairs from 1969-1972.

The remaining three are still on campus and were interviewed directly. They are Jim Bowden, TCM graduate and former varsity football player, now director of UT El Paso's Department of Intercollegiate Athletics; Ben Collins, former assistant and head football coach, athletics director, now faculty member of the Health and Physical Education Department; and Don Haskins, varsity basketball coach since 1961.

All four are long-time colleagues and devoted friends of Ross Moore.

And after hearing their reminiscences about him, there remained only one problem—not where to begin telling Moore's story but rather, how to stop.

Albert Ross Moore was born April 18, 1911, in Sarepta, Louisiana, a town located about 45 miles northeast of Shreveport. One of four children (two brothers, one sister) born to Mr. and Mrs. Tyrus Albert Moore, Ross enjoyed a typical small-town childhood and for about as far back as he can remember, played all types of sports.

When he was a senior at the high school in Sarepta, his coach began talking to him about going to college. Ross hadn't given it much thought but Coach Harold Willis was determined he should go.

"So he carried me to Centenary College in Shreveport to see about getting a football scholarship," says Ross. "Then he
carried me to Marshall Junior College in Marshall, Texas, for the same reason."

Marshall Junior College didn't waste any time accepting him. As it turned out, Centenary also made him an offer but by that time, Ross had already accepted the other bid.

After graduating from high school, Ross enrolled at Marshall Jr. College where he played all sports. His athletic scholarship also required three hours of working in the dining hall or as a campus gardener, to pay for his room, board, books and tuition.

Two events occurred during the fall of 1935 that were to determine Ross' future. First, he married Miss Kathleen Taylor. Almost 40 years later, Marshall Pennington describes her as "kind, understanding, patient and always a lady. She has to be the perfect wife for Ross."

Secondly, he met TCM Assistant Coach Harry Phillips (later to become head coach) when Ross was playing on the Marshall Jr. College team in a game in Texarkana. Coach Phillips was up there doing a little recruiting for the Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy and the following spring, 1936, Ross answered the call.

He hitchhiked to El Paso and looked up some of the TCM athletes he knew who at that time were quartered in one of the downtown hotels, since there were no dorms on campus. Ross then transferred his college credits to TCM and sent word to Kathleen to join him in El Paso. They set up housekeeping in a small apartment on North Oregon St. and Ross resumed his athletic and academic career. He also operated a crane at El Paso Mining and Smelting.

He majored in history, minored in physical education, and excelled at every sport offered on campus. He was captain of both the football and basketball teams in his senior year and during the summers played semi-pro baseball.

He was one of 14 seniors named to the 1939 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities."

After graduating in the spring of 1939 from TCM, Ross was immediately signed up by the college as head coach for both the freshman football and basketball teams. His 1939 basketball team compiled the best record up to that time on campus.

At that time, "basketball was played in Holliday Hall," says Marshall Pennington, "and probably could seat 400 if they also sat on the window sills. Football games were played in Kidd Field and I doubt that we averaged 1,000 in attendance. The track program was just about what Ross could make it and not much more, and baseball was not played there then."

In the summer of 1940, Ross played outfield and was catcher for the Texans professional baseball team.

Intercollegiate athletics at TCM came to a halt in 1943 during World War II so Ross moved over as head varsity football coach at El Paso High School. Although he only coached there for one year, prior to enlisting in the Navy, that one season was all he needed to produce a winning team. The El Paso Tigers were City Champions that year and runner-up team in the District 4-AA race.

After two years in the Navy, Moore returned to TCM and in the fall became varsity basketball coach, team trainer and assistant to Head Coach Mack Saxon of the Miners varsity football team.

"I'll never forget the day I first met Ross Moore," says Ben Collins. "It was in the late summer of 1946 when I started here as assistant coach. He was kind of a diamond in the rough and the reason I say is how I first came to know Ross, that had fulltime trainers. So the coaches were the trainers and in addition, they all taught P.E. classes. There was a basic, economic reason for this. Only the head coaches were paid to coach. The assistant coaches, including Moore, earned their salaries as teachers.

However it wasn't long before everyone in the athletic department saw that Ross had a natural aptitude for training that equaled, if not surpassed, his coaching. For example, the taping of ankles. "Harry Phillips taught me how to tape ankles," says Ross.

"That is how I first came to know Ross, and to know him was to love him and appreciate him."

"I met Ross about the same time you did, Benny, only under different circumstances," says Jim Bowden. "I came here as a student and a member of the football team. I first saw him during calisthenics and he was there on the field cursing and raising hell—trying to get us in shape for the first game in September. Most of us were just out of the service and in terrible physical condition and of course Ross was always in top physical shape."

During those early years, there weren't too many colleges, at least those of a size comparable to TCM, that had fulltime trainers. So the coaches were the trainers and in addition, they all taught P.E. classes. There was a basic, economic reason for this. Only the head coaches were paid to coach. The assistant coaches, including Moore, earned their salaries as teachers.

However it wasn't long before everyone in the athletic department saw that Ross had a natural aptitude for training that equaled, if not surpassed, his coaching. For example, the taping of ankles. "Harry Phillips taught me how to tape ankles," says Ross.

But there is more to the story than that.

"All of us coaches had to tape ankles prior to the games," explains Collins, "but Ross did most of it. The football players used to hide from the rest of us because we didn't do as good a job. I actually had guys that would come up there and they..."
had put one strip of tape just above each sock to make it look like their ankles had already been taped. Then they would all line up and wait for Ross to tape them, rather than have anyone else do it.

"Ross could do just about anything—and usually better than anyone else. If there was a commode stopped up, hell, he wouldn't wait for the college plumbers—he'd go and unstop the damned thing. He had a plumber's friend and a monkey wrench and he knew how to use them."

"And what he couldn't build," adds Bowden, "he'd get someone else to. Paul Berry down at Wyler Industrial says when he drives up at his office and sees Ross' car parked there, he knows the whole shop has shut down because when Ross walked in, everybody dropped everything they're workin' on."

Which reminds Collins of "that fertilizer spreader. Remember how for years, old Ross would go down and borrow a fertilizer spreader from some guy down the valley so we could fertilize the football field?"

"Finally that guy got kinda cantankerous about loaning it to us and Ross said, 'The hell with it—next time we borrow it, let's take it by Wyler Industrial and see if they can make us one like it.'"

"So that's what we did—and the guys at Wyler looked at it and said 'sure, just bring us the rear end of an old car.' So old Ross would go down and borrow a fertilizer spreader."

"Hell, I'm not surprised at anything he does," comments Don Haskins. "Why, up until a couple of years ago he was still lining the football field."

Which reminds Collins of another funny story. "When I first came out here in '46," he says, "Ross had made a little lining machine and I took hold of it one day like I was going to push it. He came up to me, shoved me away and said: 'No, you don't have near the seniority. You've got to be here about ten years before you can run this.'"

"And nobody could do it as well as he could, either. We used to have the straightest, nicest-looking lines on the field. We'd go over to play at Hardin-Simmons and it looked like that field had been lined by someone pullin' a can behind a horse. Ross would cut ours first with a little lawn mower, then line everything up with a string. The lines had to be perfect—Ross is just that kind of a guy."

As an improvisor and self-appointed maintenance man, Ross Moore was obviously unequalled—and he did other chores, too. According to Collins, the athletic department staff had the job of sweeping the stadium on the Mondays following Saturday games and Ross even made that easier for them by taping foxtails onto long sticks of wood.

"Those wooden seats at Kidd Field were hard and splinterly," explains Collins. "With the little foxtail brooms, it was much easier to sweep under the seats. Ross was head of the sweeping crew and he'd say: 'Those who work the hardest will find the most money.' (People would lose change from their pockets). Then he would say: 'Those who work the hardest will find the partial sacks of peanuts left behind.' And you know, he was right. Only I was always a slow sweeper and so I never got any peanuts."

Moore's sharp wit and sense of humor are legendary and unfailing, even during unpleasant — and sometimes painful — circumstances. Marshall Pennington describes one of these episodes.

"Back in those days Ross and others in the athletic department did just about all of the maintenance of Kidd Field, from watering, fertilizing and cutting the grass to keeping the stadium clean."

"In 1949, on the day after a Sun Bowl game, Ross had climbed up on one of the light poles to remove some pennants that he and some of the others had put up for the game. He had a pair of metal clippers in his hand and somehow touched one of the electric wires. Ross got a jolt of electricity that knocked him off the pole and about 30 feet down to the rocks below. We got Ross to the hospital pretty fast and Dr. Bob Homan, who was then the team doctor, met us there."

According to Collins, Moore was only kept overnight in the hospital because "he was so ornery they wouldn't keep him any longer."

And Pennington says: "Ross never seemed to be much perturbed about it, even though an electric shock like that would have killed a mere mortal."

Right after the incident, Pennington presented Moore with one of those electric light bulbs, sold at novelty shops, that are constructed so that when they touch against any kind of metal, they light up.

"Ross had a lot of fun with that light bulb," Collins remembers. "A couple of days after his accident, we were attending a faculty meeting. Whenever the speaker looked over in Ross' direction, Ross would hold up his hand with the light bulb in it, touch it against his wedding ring, and the bulb would light up. Ole Ross' ex-planation was: 'I've still got a lot of that electricity left in me.'"

By 1950, the campus had grown, both in facilities and enrollment, to the point where intercollegiate athletics were again going strong under the direction of a number of coaches and assistant coaches. And by this time, the athletic trainers' profession was beginning to come into its own.

1950 was also the year that Mike Brumelow took over as head varsity football coach and he was well aware of Ross' abilities, especially his tender—and healing—touch when it came to taking care of the team players. Therefore it wasn't too long before Moore was sent to attend various trainers' clinics to learn even more than he already knew through practical experience, about the methods and techniques used to keep athletes in A-one shape.

Above: Moore is shown custom-tailoring some protective equipment.

Below: The head trainer has converted this routine job into a fine art.
All of this was in preparation for what was eventually to be Moore's primary responsibility—the job as Head Trainer.

"So Ross went the trainer's route," says Collins. "And Brumbelow knew it when he first came here in 1960. Ross were going to play the University of Cincinnati that year and Brumbelow calls a coaches meeting to tell us how to operate during the game. He said: 'Now I'm gonna get upstairs in the press box and Benny, you'll be down on the field with the team and Ross, you get on the officials and we'll be ready to go.'"

Haskins recalls what happened just last July when a charity game was played in Memorial Gym between some of the recent Miner basketball players and the 1966 NCAA Championship Team. Moore had left that morning to attend a national meeting held in New Orleans by the American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine. (Moore is co-author, with the late David M. Cameron, M.D., of El Paso, of a paper selected for presentation at the meeting, titled "Use of Fiberglass as a Protective Padding for Athletes").

"The game was going on," says Haskins, "and a couple of fans began hollering: 'Hey, coach, why aren't you giving 'em hell?' And David Lattin turned around and hollered back: 'Because Moe's not hurt.'"

According to Haskins, Moore was the first one that all the 1966 players asked for when they arrived in El Paso for the charity game. Speaking of "firsts," back in 1966 when the Miners were playing in the NCAA basketball competition, Haskins remembers: "I was almost the first guy ever to get a technical in an NCAA game. Ross thought we were gettin' a bad deal from the officials and he finally got me chassis up and down the sideline. After it was all over, I watched the film and I thought they called a pretty good game, but at the time, Ross had me convinced we weren't getting the best end of it."

Many of the basketball and football fans are thoroughly cognizant of his role in that eventually Ross agitated me to the point ... he says: 'Either you do something about this or I'm goin' to the dressing room.'" And I thought, the hell with it, I'll get three (technicals) and I'll go to the dressing room so I won't have to listen to Ross anymore. And this is what happens—or else Ross hollers out something and I get blamed for it."

"I don't know what it would be like to go to a game without him," continues Haskins. "Ross can make the officials madder ... like when he hollers at one of 'em—'you're missing a hell of a game' or, as he says, 'Have at least officals not too long ago—you s.o.b.! You weren't worth a damn 20 years ago and you have not improved with experience!' Or, as he yelled at another one—I'd rather have you at home than 20 points!"

"I have never, ever been around a more intense competitor than Ross Moore," continues Haskins. "He wants to win in the worst way he can only see things our way; he's the most partisan guy on the bench I've ever seen in my life."

"He's always been like that," says Collins. "And Brumbelow knew it when he first came here in 1960. Ross were going to play the University of Cincinnati that year and Brumbelow calls a coaches meeting to tell us how to operate during the game. He said: 'Now I'm gonna get upstairs in the press box and Benny, you'll be down on the field with the team and Ross, you get on the officials and we'll be ready to go.'"

The observation was made that Moore's protectiveness, however, was not always to be Moore's primary reason for involvement. "I totally depend on him," says Haskins. "He's been in athletics so long that we both got so that we should go to each other. Ever once in a while he'll tell me I'm not workin' the team hard enough, then at other times he says I'm workin' too hard. Either way, I adjust the practice schedule according to what he says, because of his experience and background."

"And on trips, I'm really not the coach. Ross takes care of everything. He tells us where we're goin', what we're goin' to do, what we will eat and how long we will practice before the game. I totally depend on him."

"I agree with Don," says Collins. "A lot of people don't know about Ross' tremendous background in athletics ... how he's excelled as an athlete himself and that he's coached just about every sport on this campus. Ross looks at a team in a professional way and he knows all about it because of his experience and background."

And Haskins adds that, although Ross doesn't try to design the plays or go over strategy, "I'd be foolish if I didn't pay attention to everything he tells me."

"And just to give you an idea of what former players think of Moe," he continues, "when Don Maynard was playing with the New York Jets, he got hurt a little bit. They worked on him while he sat here and mold those players into a team."

And the subject of Ross' sense of humor again comes up in the conversation.

"We used to have an awful lot of fun while I was coaching, and nine-tenths of it stemmed from Moe," says Collins. "You could just bet that if there was a practical joke going on, Ross was at the bottom of it."

And Ross hasn't slacked up yet, as far as jokes are concerned.

Collins tells about the first year when Haskins came to TWC as varsity basketball coach in 1961.

"Haskins had to kind of take what was here and mold those players into a team. There was one pretty good player named Bobby Joe Hill—not the one that played later on the 1966 Championship team but another fellow with the same name."

"Anyway, word was sent to Haskins that this kid had been hurt on a motorcycle or something, but Don didn't believe it. So Ross took Hill back in the dressing room and actually put a walking cast on."

(Continued on Page 15)
ENGINEERING 1975:
Changing with the changing times

by Ray Chavez

"Respond to the changing times!" has been an imperative in higher education for many years. Students, until recently, had a one-word way of saying the same thing—"relevance." It is not too extravagant to say that the UT El Paso College of Engineering has an ear for relevance and an eye on adaptability for the changing times.

This past summer of 1975, the college sponsored two somewhat unusual programs—unusual elsewhere, but not at UT El Paso where the institution has long enjoyed national recognition for providing opportunities to the non-traditional student. The College of Engineering, for example, ranked number one in 1973 in conferring bachelor’s degrees to Spanish-surnamed individuals. The College ranks fifth nationally in total minority enrollment.

The list of women engineering students has also grown steadily in the past few years. The UT El Paso student charter of the Society of Women Engineers has been in existence since 1968. At the annual convention of the organization, the charter received the Best Student Section Award in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and received an Honorable Mention in 1973-74.

It was with this record of accomplishments that the University adopted the two new, summer, 1975, programs: the "Women in Engineering Program" and the "Preview of Engineering for Minority Students."

The women’s program was conducted during the six weeks of the first summer session. The College sought to bring interested high school girls to the campus daily to introduce the engineering profession to them. Questionnaires and applications went out to local area high schools and 41 junior and senior girls asked to be accepted to the program, far beyond the number expected by program coordinators and the project director, Dr. Jack Dowdy.

The number accepted was narrowed down to 19 with final selections based on individual academic records, proficiency in high school math and science courses, and the individual’s expressed desire to learn more about engineering careers.

The girls attended lectures by faculty members in the College’s various departments, attended laboratory sessions and witnessed experiments being conducted, and, even more importantly, conversed with women working in professional engineering in industry. Field trips to local area industries were also conducted.

The program for minority students took place during the second summer session and was similar in scope and purpose to the women’s program. However, participants in the minorities program were high school graduates who planned to enter the fall semester at UT El Paso as freshmen.

Twenty-six students were selected, all U.S. citizens of minority ethnic background. The participants lived on campus during the week and returned home on weekends. Their engineering “scholarship” amounted to free tuition for two hours of college credit and books paid for by program sponsors and the University.

Each day, students attended approximately six hours of learning sessions including English, math, and engineering orientation. They also performed laboratory projects in each of the various branches of engineering offered at UT El Paso. Program directors Dr. Leland T. Blank and Dr. William L. Craver also brought in practicing engineers to discuss their occupations with the program participants. Small groups of students were taken on tours of several local industrial plants and companies.

The apparent success of the programs will help the University provide industry with the professionals industry is demanding from these minority areas. These two summer school examples of the College’s “responsiveness” are also excellent illustrations of the continual effort of UT El Paso Engineering to maintain a solid footing on modern-day reality.

The thumbnail sketch of the College and its departments which follows shores up the contention of the College, its administrators, and of the University, that Engineering is keeping in step, if not a step ahead, of its times, and that for the engineering profession, the times ahead are bright indeed.
The story of the College of Engineering at UT El Paso is, for the most part, the story of the University itself, for it was a center for technical training that led to the creation of the original Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy in 1914. Today, the College consists of four departments and is headed by Dean Ray Guard. The prominence of the College is symbolized by the construction of the new Engineering-Science Complex and the national recognition given its programs, both academically and in research.

**METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING**

The oldest of the existing departments in the College of Engineering is the Department of Metallurgical Engineering. The Department has recently moved its offices and laboratories to the Engineering-Science Complex, and the new facilities in the College of Engineering are the result of a series of four lab courses. This situation continued until 1957, when, at the urging of Dr. J. C. Rintelen, Jrr., Texas Western College was able to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering. By 1965, the degree of Mining Engineering was abolished and only metallurgical engineering remained from the original structure.

Prior to 1949, the major emphasis of the metallurgical engineering option had been extractive metallurgy (getting the metal ore separated from the rock) and process metallurgy (converting the ore into metal). In 1949, there was virtually no laboratory equipment for work in the fields of mechanical and physical metallurgy. These two fields gradually became more prominent in the curriculum. Today, the Department is the most prominent in the state and the University has the only accredited metallurgical engineering program in Texas. The amount of equipment has also grown, literally, from a hammer and chisel to such sophisticated apparatus as a scanning electron microscope, transmission electron microscope, and X-ray analytical equipment.

The Department has also recently gained international prestige. Two of the department's professors, Dr. Donald Kedzie and Dr. Frank E. Rizzo, have, for the past year been teaching short courses in corrosion in Saudi Arabia to ARAMCO Oil Company employees.

The curriculums of the Department, now under the chairmanship of Dr. Kedzie, have undergone many changes since its inception. The number of semester hours required for a degree has been reduced from 157 in 1957 to 130 today. The curriculum has also been weighted equally between the physical and process metallurgy fields so that the graduate will be equipped to move into any industrial field where his services as a metallurgical engineer are utilized.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING**

In the beginning, Civil Engineering (CE) and Electrical Engineering were combined into a single department generally identified as the Department of Engineering. The original combined CE and EE faculty consisted of six members. All civil and electrical laboratories were housed in one building with the CE Department having a small sanitary laboratory, a surveying instrument room and a combined soils and structures laboratory. The first degrees in civil engineering were awarded in May, 1949, to a graduating class that numbered seven.

By 1955, the south wing of the old Engineering Building was finished and CE gained separate laboratories and additional classroom and office space. In 1966, the Department received the Engineer's Council for Professional Development Accreditation. The department moved its offices and laboratories to the Globe Mills property in 1970. Today, the greatest change is the development of green engineering "shamrock" seen painted at the mills' storage tanks South-west of the campus.

The Department was again moved in 1974 to the Old Main Building with its laboratories placed in the Cotton Memorial basement. The Department awaits one more move, to the new facilities of the Engineering-Science Complex, in 1976.

Dr. Calvin E. Woods was the first chairman of civil engineering and served until 1972 when Professor Paul C. Hissler became acting chairman. Dr. Herbert H. Bartel, Jr., the present chairman, came to UT El Paso in August, 1972.

The Department has conferred bachelor's degrees in civil engineering to 460 students since its beginning. And, since May, 1968, Master of Civil Engineering degrees have been awarded to 73 students. Many of these graduates have advanced to top positions in industry, government and education.

"Since the civil engineering profession is, by nature, a broad profession," Dr. Bartel says, "the civil engineering graduate at UT El Paso is broadly educated in the various areas including mechanics, soils and foundations, structures, water and air resources, waste treatment, surveying, and transportation. In his major area, the civil engineering student is free to choose up to a semester of additional work distributed over the last two years from the areas that are of most interest to him."

Social responsibility and adaptability of the Department is exemplified by such post-graduate courses as the environmental engineering program. Drs. Howard G. Applegate and Anthony J. Tarquin of the Department are nationally known for their work in this specialized field and particularly for their research into pollution problems along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Many civil engineering students continue their study through the Master's degree at the University with a major in the structures-mechanics area or in the environmental engineering area.

The move to the Engineering-Science Complex is anticipated with great expectation by students and faculty alike. The 30,000 square feet of the complex that will house the Department will provide CE with many lab facilities including five environmental, one large structural, two soils, one hydraulic, transportation, and surveying, and six research laboratories. The complex will also house a complete audio-visual center to serve all departmental labs and classrooms.

Dr. Bartel says, "Every advance that is proposed for the Department in the future, whether related to programs, faculty, or equipment for instruction and research, will be done with one objective in mind—that of giving each student the best possible professional education to enable him to meet the needs of society through his practice as a professional civil engineer."

**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

The greatest changes in the undergraduate curriculum in the Electrical Engineering Department over the past five years have occurred in the laboratory program. An independent lab program was set up in 1970-71 consisting of a series of four lab courses. This system is in contrast to laboratories which are carried as appendages to other courses.

Department chairman, Dr. Julius O. Kopplin, says approximately $100,000 worth of instruments have been added to its laboratories since 1970. The equipment available for student use is versatile, of good quality, and represents closely the type of equipment used in the field by electrical engineers today.

The new lab program consists of a Basic Electrical Engineering Lab, Electric Laboratories I and II, in which the student should be able to decide the procedure of a laboratory task, and the Senior Projects Lab, in which a small group of students carry out a semester-long project in electrical engineering. The program prepares students for working independently in the laboratory.

The realization of a major goal was accomplished with the acquisition of two mini-computers for the Department. Computers have become as important to the electrical engineer as the hammer is to the carpenter.

The mini-computers of the Department are used primarily as lab tools. In some cases, data will be fed directly from instruments to the computer for processing and analysis with the results being made immediately available to the students. In other cases, the computers will control the experiment and will be employed in the overall measurement or lab system used by the students.

At the graduate level, the Electrical Engineering Department has focused on and developed a research oriented program in the area of Instrumentation and Measurement Systems. Research funding for this program has grown from a
The research activities of the faculty and graduate students of the Department produce many papers each year for professional journals, for technical meetings and conferences, and for several technical and scientific reports. The instrument and measurement systems developed in the Department have gained national attention and prestige for the Department.

"Both the research oriented graduate program and the undergraduate laboratory program have contributed greatly to the Department’s efforts in training professional engineers who ‘can do,’" says Kopplin. "Electrical engineering students have the opportunity not only to study electrical engineering subjects here, but to actually work on and solve real engineering problems."

MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

A major course of study leading to a degree in mechanical engineering was the last development in the College leading to a separate department. The mechanical major was added to the original Department of Engineering in 1965.

Industrial engineering, sometimes described as a combination of the engineering and business administration disciplines, came into prominence recently and has now become a part of the mechanical engineering department. The combined areas of study today occupy the same offices and classrooms and, at times, the same faculty members.

The Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering has been involved in several programs in cooperation with industry. For the past few years, the IBM Corporation has sponsored industry-oriented projects which were assigned to the mechanical engineering students in a "Senior Design" course. These projects are worked on by groups of no more than four students per group and are usually a semester in length. At the conclusion of the project, students present their solution to the industry problems to IBM engineers for analysis. Dr. K.S. Edwards, professor in the Department, has been in charge of this course work.

Industrial projects have also been presented to mechanical and industrial engineering students in such courses as "Noise Control," under the direction of Dr. William Craver.

The future industrial engineers have also worked on industrial projects for several local companies in their courses on "Methods and Human Factors Analysis" and in "Industrial Layout." Mann Manufacturing Co., the Mountain Pass Canning Co., Hortex Manufacturing Co., and William Beaumont Army Medical Center are just a few of the companies who have received help from students in these areas. The field work for these prospective engineers has proven invaluable as a teaching tool.

Faculty members in the Department also took the most active part in the aforementioned programs of "Women in Engineering" and the "Preview of Engineering for Minority Students."

THE FUTURE

The engineer of the future, no matter what his specialty, will be facing a world of great, almost incomprehensible, technological advancement. He then, perhaps more than any other person, must be better prepared in his present day education to adapt to those world changes and be able to direct them toward positive means.

The job market for future engineers seems secure. Dean Guard, citing figures published by the Engineering Manpower Commission, says that at least through 1982, there will be 5,000 more job openings per year nationwide than there will be graduates from the engineering schools. Few other professions can boast such prospects for its graduates.

"The job market indicates that there will be less demand for engineers who do not have an area of specialization," says Dr. Guard, "There will be less call for the engineer with conventional training but there will be more demand for the engineer who can solve the problems related to society."

The University’s enrollment and credit hour production is showing the effects of the engineering job market. For example, semester credit hour production in the College of Engineering at UT El Paso from 1974 to 1975 showed an increase of 21.7 per cent for undergraduate work and 14.4 per cent for graduate level work.

Certainly students are already aware of the vast opportunities the College of Engineering offers. "Even in poor times, there is always a market for the good engineer," says Dr. Guard.

The College feels obligated to provide the best possible training for its graduates and is dedicated to the betterment of society. The concluding passage of the creed "I Am An Engineer," written by the national Engineers’ Council for Professional Development, perhaps best sums up the spirit of the UT El Paso College of Engineering:

"To my fellows I pledge, in the same full measure I ask of them, integrity and fair dealing, tolerance and respect, and devotion to the standards and the dignity of our profession; with the consciousness, always, that our special expertise carries with it the obligation to serve humanity with complete sincerity."
A crackling message similar to this one was heard around the world on Thursday, July 17, 1975, the highpoint of what TV Guide called “an extraterrestrial summit meeting,” and others “detente in space.” (The translation is something like: “Soyuz, Soyuz, this is Apollo. We are preparing for docking. Thursday, July 17, 1975, the highpoint important roles in the Apollo / Soyuz limitation of Apollo command andMaterials Technology Branch of Engineering and Development and his assignment for the joint U.S.-Soviet Union mission was in spacecraft pressure vessel monitoring with responsibility for structural integrity and operational limitations of Apollo command and service module.

The Soviet spacecraft Soyuz was launched from the Baykonur Cosmodrome, 1300 miles southeast of Moscow in the Kazakhstan desert. It was manned by cosmonauts Aleksei Leonov, 41, Soyuz commander, and Valeri Kubasov, 40, flight engineer.

The American Apollo spacecraft was launched with three astronauts aboard a Saturn IB rocket from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida launch site at 2:50 p.m., CDT, about seven and a half hours after Soyuz. The U.S. space team was commanded by Thomas P. Stafford, 44, veteran of the Apollo 10 moon flight who, almost a decade ago, flew a similar mission when he and Walter M. Shira chased a Gemini spacecraft and made the world’s first rendezvous in orbit. With Stafford were Donald K. “Deke” Slayton, 51, the last of the original seven astronauts named in 1959, and Vance Brand, 44, Lockheed test pilot, making his first space flight.

The second U.T. El Paso alumnus participating in Apollo/Soyuz was William A. Hill (’63, B.S.) in Electrical Engineering), head of the Operations Integration and Support Section of the Data Systems and Analysis Directorate of NASA. His assignment for the mission was operations manager.

After achieving Earth orbit, the U.S. astronauts separated from the rocket and maneuvered to extract the docking module. Two days were given over to maneuvering the Apollo spacecraft into the same orbit with Soyuz. The rendezvous was made over South America at mid-day on July 17 and at about a quarter past noon, the two ships came together over Germany, the Apollo’s special docking module clasps attaching to the nose of Soyuz.

About three hours after docking, Astronaut Stafford crawled through the cylindrical docking module to meet Cosmonaut Leonov in the hatchway of the Soyuz vessel. There the historic handshake took place, beginning a linking of 44 hours of the two spacecraft and five spacemen, performing joint experiments and radio-television reporting from both ships.

The third University alumnus taking part in the historic Apollo-Soyuz mission was Gilbert L. Good (’60, B.S. in Physics), a member of the team in the Environmental Test Branch of the Program Operations Office of NASA. His assignment was an environmental test engineer for ASTP (Apollo-Soyuz Test Project).

The final undocking occurred at 11:30 a.m. CDT on July 19. Apollo and Soyuz separating three hours later and continuing their program of autonomous flight. The Soyuz landed in the USSR on July 21, the Apollo making a water landing near Hawaii on the 24th.

During the entire flight, ground control centers of both countries maintained communications with each other as well as their spacecraft in orbit. Mission Control Centers in Houston and Moscow were tied together with telephone, teletype, facsimile and television lines.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the joint docking mission “was a major step in the realization of agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States on cooperation in exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. The primary goal of the joint flight was to test and evaluate the compatibility of systems for rendezvous, docking and the transfer of cosmonauts and astronauts between future manned spacecraft and space stations.”
You’re receiving a copy of NOVA in the mail, so you’re already a member of the UTEP Alumni Association, right?

WRONG!

Because receiving NOVA doesn’t mean you’re a member.

Perhaps you’d like a little more information.

Like, for instance, why have we changed the name from the Ex-Students’ Association to the UTEP Alumni Association? The name “Alumni” is much more universally understood and accepted. It gives the feeling of drawing the group back to the school. The term “ex-student” seems awfully final. It seems to separate you from the school. Of course, the fact that Austin has the “Texas Exes” helped influence our decision, too. We felt we were competing with a giant — which didn’t help our cause. We know once you become accustomed to the name “Alumni Association”, you’ll like it.
Now, about your membership. We’ve discovered that many people think because they receive NOVA, they must be members. It’s a mistake you don’t want to make. Matter of fact, it’s important to clarify the situation. Dale Walker, NOVA editor, says, “NOVA’S circulation is climbing astronomically—it will pass 20,000 by the first issue of 1976, and you have all heard of the skyrocketing costs of paper, printing and postage. There will come a time when the NOVA mailing list will undergo a most careful scrutiny for the purpose of determining if it will provide one avenue toward a cost savings. I have no doubt that members of the Alumni Association will have top priority in continuing to receive NOVA, but I can’t be sure of that large gray area of exes who never maintain contact with their alma mater. The best answer I can think of to the question of NOVA’S future is to contribute to the future of the Alumni Association by becoming a member, renewing memberships, and passing the word. NOVA is not strictly an alumni magazine — it is the official magazine of the University—but its audience is the alumni audience; it is the voice of the University, so to speak, to the University’s alumni. And participation in alumni affairs—by at least maintaining membership in the Alumni Association will have a strong influence, I think, on the decision to be made sometime in the near future as to who will continue to receive the magazine.”

REMEMBER. AN ALUMNUS IS ANY PERSON WHO HAS ATTENDED OUR UNIVERSITY! So, if you’re NOT a member, what are you missing?

- Rights to membership in the University Credit Union
  - . . . savings accounts which pay semi-annual dividends at 6% per annum.
  - . . . matching no-fee life insurance on savings up to $2000
  - . . . by enrolling, you become a candidate for secured loans.
- A 20% discount on items purchased from the Texas Western Press
  - . . . if you like Southwestern literature, this is for you
  - . . . catalogs mailed to you, as members, semi-annually
  - . . . many titles from which to choose
- Discount on mail subscriptions to the PROSPECTOR
- Waiving of Community User’s Fee for the University Library (that alone is worth more than your total annual alumni dues!)
- University Swimming Pool privileges for you and your family
  - . . . with your membership card, you pay only 50¢ a person
  - . . . if you’re not a member, pool is closed to you
- Voting privileges for Association officers and directors
- Advance notice of Homecoming, and special “do-in’s” during Homecoming Week (more about that later)
- The Flyin’ Miners Travel Club
  - . . . we are now planning our first trip to Hawaii
  - . . . other trips will be planned in the future and you, as a member, will have advance notice of all plans

What’s more, if you’re not a member, perhaps you are unaware of what the Association does with funds brought in from dues...

- Sponsorship of Career Awareness Day
  - . . . in February, all high school seniors are invited to spend “a day on campus”
  - . . . alumni professionals talk with them about the “real world and what a college education will mean to them in their chosen fields
- Scholarships for incoming freshmen
Superior Student Symposium
... to introduce outstanding high school juniors to UTEP and college life and curriculum

Southwestern Art Projects
... the Association has put together 3 Southwest­ern art projects, and will sponsor more... you, as a member, receive advance notice and first chance to have these unique works of art for your homes and offices

Spring Reception for Retiring Faculty and Staff
... who, more than our University's alumni, should honor those people who are retiring?

Area Chapters throughout U.S. and Mexico

Decal for your car
... identifies you as a supporter of your alma mater and encourages other alumni to join us

Class Reunions
... sponsorship by the Association... brings together alumni who haven't seen each other perhaps since their year of graduation

Top 10 Seniors
... selected by Alumni Association... the most selective honor any senior student could wish to earn.

SEE HOW MUCH YOU'RE MISSING?
IT'S TIME YOU GOT INVOLVED!

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY (See Other Side)

To: Alumni Association
The University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso, Texas 79968

I didn't realize what I was missing. Please quickly accept my dues and add me to your membership list.

I am enclosing a check for:

( ) Singles membership . . . $8  ( ) Couples membership . . . $10
( ) Single Life membership $100  ( ) Couples Life membership $125

Name(s) ________________________________________________________________
Address ________________________________________________________________
Number & Street

City State Zip

Phone
NOW. About Homecoming.

You won’t want to miss this year’s festivities. Because the battle this year is between the Miners and the Arizona Wildcats (and we are most certainly going to win that game!) What’s more, a lot is happening.

The Homecoming excitement begins Thursday evening, October 9, at the Travelodge Central. From 8 to 11 p.m., Hospitality Night gets Homecoming off to a swinging start—come out and meet Athletic Director, Jim Bowden, and ALL of his fine coaches. This is a very casual affair with open cash bar and snacks. A dollar at the door will get you in!

Friday night, starting at 6:30 p.m. at the El Paso Country Club, we honor our 1975 Outstanding Ex-Student, Ross Moore, ’39; the Reunion Classes of ’25, ’35, ’45, ’50, ’55, and ’65; and the officers and directors of the Association. Admission is $12.50 per person; dress is semi-formal. The cost includes cocktails, dinner, and the Reunion Party following. This year, we offer you—in place of the traditional acceptance speech—a “roast” by such people as Jim Bowden, Don Haskins, Benny Collins, Mike Brumbe-

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1975 HOMECOMING RESERVATION CARD

To: The Alumni Association
The University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso, Texas 79968

NAME(S) (please print) __________________________________________

ADDRESS __________________________________________

Number & Street ____________________________________________

City State Zip ____________________________________________

Yrs. Attended ________________________________

A. ___ reservations for the Friday Honors Banquet
   ($12.50 each) $ __________

B. ___ reservations for the School of Mines Luncheon Saturday
   (for pre-'36 alumni and faculty) ($3.50 each) $ __________

C. ___ reservations for Combination Pre- and Post-Game Parties
   ($7.50 each) $ __________

D. ___ reservations for Pre-Game Buffet dinner only
   ($6.00 each) $ __________

E. ___ reservations for Post-Game dance and snacks only
   ($2.00 each) $ __________

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED $ __________

____ Miners vs. Arizona Wildcats Football tickets** $ __________

**Send separate check made out to “The University of Texas at El Paso ($6.25 or $4.25 each)
A conversation with

FRITZ LEIBER

Editor's Note: On June 12-13, 1975, the University was host to one of the top science fiction and fantasy writers in America, Fritz Leiber of San Francisco. Mr. Leiber came to the campus and to the Plaza Theater to participate in the English course, "An Introduction to Film Theory and Criticism: The Science Fiction-Fantasy Film," conducted by Dr. Les Standiford, UT El Paso English Department, and Jay Duncan, film expert and program director for the Plaza Theater. Leiber (author of over 25 novels and story collections and recipient of repeated "Hugo" and "Nebula" awards—the "Oscars" of the science fiction world), on June 13, was interviewed at campus radio station KTEP by Dallas Brown. Excerpts from that interview follow.

DB: Fritz Leiber is a science fiction writer who is also often called a "fantastick." Apparently there is a difference, Mr. Leiber. Would you explain that for us?

LEIBER: Both refer to fiction, of course; both deal with things a writer imagines or makes up to entertain readers. Simply put, science fiction deals with stories with a lot of science in them, and speculations about science: imagining new inventions or what it will be like to live in the future or the expanding consequences of the exploration of space. Fantasy is all the rest of highly imaginative writing; it includes horror stories, stories of the supernatural as well as happier fantasies such as Alice in Wonderland, and romantic stories of adven...
tories in far-away lands where magic and sorcery work and where the heroes are apt to be fighting with swords and on horseback.

DB: So, in fantasy, there is no time or other limitations?

LEIBER: Yes. But good science fiction shouldn't violate the facts of science as we know them. The science fiction writer should have a scientific background or at least conduct research enough so that he doesn't make obvious boners, such as having an atmosphere on the moon.

DB: There seems to be some distinctions even in the field of science fiction. There is "speculative" science fiction and a type some call "space opera." Do you make such distinctions?

LEIBER: Sometimes these distinctions are convenient, but the aim is always the same — to entertain. Some science fiction stories are more concerned with speculating about "hard" sciences — where the technology is very important; others are more about the sociological aspects, how our culture is developing now and may develop in the future.

DB: How did you get involved in this particular literary form of science fiction?

LEIBER: I think I got in very slowly. Like many a writer, I didn't know what I wanted to do as a young man. My father and mother were actors, actors in Shakespeare especially, and there was the feeling that that was the thing to do in that tradition. And I did actually act for a couple of seasons in my father's company. But during the Great Depression, he was forced to get out of that work and into the movies to make a living and I had become interested in writing, largely because I corresponded with a couple of people who were also hopeful young writers. Eventually I managed to sell a fantasy, of the "sword and sorcery" type to a pulp magazine called Unknown. I sold a half dozen stories to Unknown and to Weird Tales, another magazine of that sort. Then Unknown folded and its editor, who also brought out an older magazine, Astounding Stories, devoted entirely to science fiction, encouraged me to try science fiction too. So I did. My first story was a novel that was serialized in Astounding Stories, called Gather, Darkness, which has just been reprinted this year by Ballantine Books.

DB: You also had an association with Science Digest?

LEIBER: Yes, later on in my career, I spent about 12 years as associate editor of Science Digest, which is still in existence, and publishes short factual articles about science. It was very good for me; I was exposed to a great deal of scientific information — forced to read a lot of popular science — and that helped me in the science fiction stories I was writing in my spare time. After close to 20 years of that sort of editorial work, I could just manage to support myself in fiction writing alone, and I've been in that situation for almost 20 years now.

DB: I've often wondered if science fiction writers are writers who are frustrated scientists or scientists who are frustrated writers. Eventually, my mind is tuned that way most of the time: I am listening for ideas that might be fitted into stories. So there is a steady sort of input into the particular computer that is me.

DB: How do these ideas take shape?

LEIBER: Well, every so often I see a cluster of these ideas beginning to take shape into some kind of story. Then I write it.

DB: How long does it take you to write it, once you have the idea visualized?

LEIBER: Oh, a short story anywhere from a couple of days to a couple of weeks to write. A novel anywhere from three months to as long as two years. My longest novel is called The Wanderer, published by Ballantine, and I worked on that for about two and a half years. [Ed. Note: And it won the Hugo Award for "Best Novel" in 1964]. On the other hand, my novel The Big Time was written in exactly 100 days. [Ed. Note: and it won the Hugo for "Best Novel" in 1958]. Of course, it is a short novel.

DB: Do you do your writing every day?

LEIBER: Yes, almost every day. About once a week or 10 days I take a day off arbitrarily. My day begins with writing. When I was young I was a night person but now I am very much a morning person. I found out that writing is one thing you can do in bed, so with a clipboard and pencil you have a noiseless operation. I work best this way, six or eight hours through the morning.

DB: Do you complete every project you start or are there times when you have to put something aside because it just didn't work?

LEIBER: Yes, sometimes I have had to put things aside. It's a matter of judgement. When I was younger, I tended to tackle more things I really hadn't thought through beforehand. But you can't plan a story completely. Planning is one thing — and you do try to plan what's going to happen in the story. But when you write it, you really live it, and things happen that you couldn't have planned on. A writer of fiction is really living when he's writing his story and like living, things happen you don't really expect, things you have to deal with and may force you to go back and revise what you've written already. Like life, writing has surprises in it.

DB: In writing courses we are told that you have to experience before you can write.

LEIBER: Well, we all have experiences, don't we? People we have encountered, the things we have read — all are good raw material for the writer. Even the things we have read are important. In writing, we try to live through the story as fully and deeply as we can, and try to experience it as if it were real.

DB: I've read that you are also a poet and an actor. Do these endeavors also revolve around science fiction or are they relaxations?

(Continued on Page 14)

Dwelling back in most people's minds—especially Texans and after what Texas history books have taught us—is the thought that the U.S.-Mexican War of 1848 grew out of a natural distrust and hatred between gringo and Mexican.

This book sets the record straight: the war between the two countries was caused by slavery.

The author traces the first arrival of slavery in North America from 1619 when the English brought the first Africans here. Seventy years later the first runaway slaves arrived in Spain's territory in Florida, seeking refuge.

The Spanish in turn promised protection for them and it was said, "Catholicism was undoubtedly a happy alternative to servitude."

The Spanish thinking was to contain the American expansion by offering freedom to the slaves, but this plan was ultimately to backfire and cause the Anglo continually to seek to eliminate such refugee, even if it had to take over the territory. This counter-action resulted in the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 which ceded Florida to the U.S. for $5 million, closing Florida as a refuge for slaves.

On December 6, 1810, less than three months after the "grito", the Bando de Hidalgo issued a decree of freedom for all slaves within 10 days.

By September 14, 1813, Jose Maria Morelos, in his Sentimientos de La Nacion, said: "Slavery is forbidden forever, as well as distinction of caste, leaving all equal; and only vice and virtue will distinguish one American from another." It must be pointed out that all inhabitants of this continent are Americans, not just residents of the U.S.

A Mexican federal act of July 13, 1824, followed, by prohibiting commerce and traffic in slaves from any country, and declared that those introduced into Mexican territory were to be free.

The American migration into Texas brought slaves and the settlers fought Mexican efforts to end slavery. After that, there were many attempts by the U.S. to get agreements for the return of escapees. But Mexican leadership began to view the prohibition of slavery in their country as a weapon against Anglo-American power and influence in the north, perhaps with British backing.

The author points out, and backs it up with facts, that Mexican leaders, at least in part, based their refusal to recognize the independence of Texas on the slavery question.

The Mexican Constitucional Congress in 1842 reaffirmed the commitment to fugitives from servitude. President John Tyler moved to annex Texas with a concern for anti-slavery British influence in Texas as a threat to the southern slaveholders. That annexation, in turn, led to the U.S.-Mexican War as slaves were induced to flee.

This Southwestern Studies monograph is fascinating in its detail on a question that has all but escaped the study of what, to El Pasoans as well as any person interested in inter-American relations, should be considered a pivotal event in the early relations between the two countries.

—Wayne McClintock


It is timely that Texas Western Press, in its Southwestern Studies series of monographs, came with this translation of an anonymous study by Mexican "moderado" liberals of the last century. Today, as in 1847—the year the U.S. and Mexico were negotiating a peace agreement—Mexico is in the midst of a quiet reform. The 1847 liberals became the precursors of the "Reforma" movement of the 1960's which saw the domination of the clergy take a battering.

In 1847, as today, the numerous social problems besetting the Republic of Mexico invariably led the intellectual to examine various institutes and interests. And it is these interests and institutes that came up for bitter criticism in this Study, authored by "algunos mexicanos."

The war had gone poorly against Mexico, frustratingly so since to lose the war would be an injustice by virtue of the Americans having instigated the struggle. Shared by many Mexicans, the frustration of having disoriented armies defeated by the American troops brought out the common portrayal of the Mexican pounding his head with his fists and in bitter disappointment proclaiming, hopefully, Raza—Raza—Raza.

"Raza," with the connotation of inferiority in the Indian, continues to flow out of the Mexican's mouth today, when Mexico still faces the problem of unifying its people or at least having more of its people share democratically the nation's progress.

Thus it becomes enlightening to the student of Mexico's present social reforms, so strongly opposed by private interests, that the "moderado" liberals of 1847 took the accepted theories of racial inferiority and lack of patriotism to task in this Study.

For the roots of today's social struggle in Mexico were recognized by the intellectual then as today.

The Indian, scattered and apart from the White, made the transition from the strong priestly rule of the Aztecs to the rule of the Catholic clergy.

Commerce, agriculture and manufacturing operated on a meager scale and then only for the benefit of a few, protected by the various governments which changed hands constantly from Independence Day in 1824 to the American War. For the Mexican, that attitude continues to exist with far too many Mexicans being lured by the vanity of the "licenciado," and "doctor" titles, where few venture into the vocational and technical education fields.

The three classes which ran the country in 1847 operated in such a state as to justify the words of an ousted Spaniard in the years Mexico was fighting for its independence: "You could not give the Mexicans a greater punishment than that of self-government."

The Army, with generalships endowed or sold, found itself disoriented not because its rank and file soldiers were untrainable, but rather because they lacked a trained and qualified leadership.

The clergy managed to meddle into the affairs of government and in 1847, as today, it continues to be a force to be dealt with despite the setbacks suffered in the 1860's reform movement and the 1917 Constitutional movement.
The third class, that of government officials, was deep in corruption and ineptitude. As in the Army, government posts were also passed out to political favorites with no safeguards against malfeasant.

With a historic situation as analyzed by the liberal writers, they reasoned it was no wonder Mexico lost the armed struggle against the U.S. and lost more than half of its territory in the process.

—Bob Ybarra

THREE REVIEWS

by Dale L. Walker

RESTLESS RIVER by Jerry E. Mueller. El Paso: Texas Western Press of the University of Texas at El Paso, 1975, $8. cloth; $5 paperbound.

Prof. Mueller, a former UT El Paso faculty member now associated with the Department of Geography of UT Austin, has studied the Rio Grande for ten years, in particular the role this Restless River has played as an international boundary. His book must rank among the most important yet written which fixes to the printed page the important, often erratic and meandering behavior of the River and its impact on international law.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, beginning with a careful and most readable tracing of the general geology, climate, ecology and history of exploration and settlement of the Rio Grande. Another chapter is devoted to the five events of most importance prior to the establishment of the boundary in the years 1849-55: Mexican Independence (1821), Texan Independence (1836), Texas Annexation (1845), the U.S.-Mexican War (1846), and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848). The chapter on the settlement of the boundary is followed by a section on “International Law and Restless River, 1855-89,” the establishment of the International Boundary Commission, the Chamil, rectification and flood control, and the 1970 Boundary Treaty.

As with most people who have lived near its banks, Mueller views with understandable concern the changes in the River that have occurred as a result of the 125-year history of establishing and maintaining it as a boundary between the U.S. and Mexico. “Certainly these efforts and expenses have proved worthy in terms of flood control, reclamation of irrigable land, urban development, and establishing jurisdictional status,” the author writes in closing. “However, from all this gain must be subtracted the loss of aesthetic appeal. It is difficult to comprehend that the Restless River, once teeming with fish and bordered by the cottonwood oases so vividly described by explorers and settlers, has been transformed in some places into nothing more than an open sewage canal. Admittedly, such unpleasant places along the River are few and measures are being taken to clean them up.”

This is an admirable work, filled with scholarly documentation, maps and charts, yet readable, interesting, and unquestionably valuable.


This is a collection of essays deriving from the First Binational Symposium on Air Pollution, held on the UT El Paso campus September 27-28, 1973 and is published with alternating Spanish and English texts. The editors (Prof. Applegate the well-known environmental expert with the UT El Paso Department of Civil Engineering, Prof. Bath of the University’s Department of Political Science) have deftly arranged the 26 technical papers in this volume which cover, among many sub-studies of air pollution, such subjects as: open burning, agricultural air pollution, industrial air pollution, vehicular air pollution, environmental policy in the U.S., international pollution cooperation, the effects of air pollution on artistic and historic objects monitoring programs, air pollution and respiratory disorders, and enforcement of pollution controls.

Hopefully, from the UT El Paso Symposium, from which this volume had its origins, as well as the later one held in Mexico, will come international law which will aid in the abatement, control, and environmental improvement of the two neighboring nations.


Listen to Elroy Bode.

As I played in the endless childhood days among the oak trees around home, I came to love many things: a gray-faced terrier, so painfully shy that she came up sideways, apologetically, to be petted; acorns, with their beautiful bullet sleekness; a red-striped mackinaw smelling of chalk-dust from school and armloads of wood carried indoors for the fireplace; a backyard tree house where I sat by myself and watched the summer morning drift by.

That, at the opening of Bode’s thoroughly beautiful and evocative new book, is the essence of the book and of Elroy Bode.

I have known Bode for ten years and for all that time have insisted he has no more loyal and admireing fan. I have written reviews of his books, and a couple of long personality profiles of him (hard to do, too, and mine were not successful). He is a neighbor of mine and we get together now and again and talk about writing and books. I believe he is the finest writer—for what he writes—in America, hands down. The problem is (and I have a hunch it is no problem to Bode, only to his reviewers) trying to determine just what it is he writes.

“Sketches” they are often called but the word is inadequate as well as misleading. “Sensitive reportage?” That is certainly wrong for Bode’s work is a combination of fiction and corruscating truth. “Prose poems” won’t do either.

I wrote of him once, likening him to a night watchman with a flashlight, throwing his beam of light in the dark corners of the past and illuminating a sort of universal American childhood. His early life in Kerrville, Texas, at least, starts me in its similarity to mine in Decatur, Illinois. If we think of our childhood as a giant pane of brittle glass that has fallen and splintered into a million fragments—only a few of which the average person is able to salvage and use in adulthood—perhaps we can get a view of Bode. He is that rare man who picks up the tiniest of those glistening shards and begins to reconstruct the window. His shortest “sketch” (a word we are stuck with) consists of many of these shards. In the passage quoted above, I detect no less than eighteen recognizable shards of my own childhood.

I dwell on the word “childhood” because I believe it is Bode’s true home as a writer, the subject he handles best (I know of no writer who handles the subject better) and the one most familiar word in all his prose. “I existed like a fish in the shadowy, sunlit, distorting waters of childhood,” he writes, and his “childhood days” seemed “endless”—as, indeed, they were. “It wore a groove in me as deep as memory goes: four-thirty in the afternoon on a warm, spring day. It was the heart of my childhood life,” he says, and he likens childhood to “that prairie on which all

(Continued on Page 14)
Ross Moore (Contd. from Page 4)
his leg, then sent him out to the court on crutches.

"You should have seen the look on Has­
kins’ face," comments Collins. "And there was Ross outside in the hall, doubled up 
with laughter."

Haskins’ only comment about this inci­
dent is: "Ross waited about five minutes before telling me it was a joke—and by 
that time I was about ready to throw up."

This reminds Haskins of the time when he 
was walking toward the dressing room 
when the door burst open and Neville 
Shed came running out. "He runs right 
over me," says Haskins, "and right behind 
him is Ross with a great big horse needle 
in his hand. Old Neville hated needles— 
he couldn’t even stand a little one."

One of the highlights of Moore’s career 
as a trainer was the completion, in 1974, 
of the new training facilities on campus. 
The building, located just north of Kidd 
Field, has just about everything including 
a spacious treatment area. The treatment 
rooms are complete with the finest equip­
ment including what has been called “the 
world’s largest bathtub,” a king-sized 
whirlpool bath that will accommodate 
four husky athletes at a time.

Moe is delighted to show visitors around 
his new headquarters and says: "It sure makes 
a difference. We can treat three or 
four times as many players at one time 
now."

Described by Jim Bowden as one of the 
finest facilities of its kind in the nation, 
the new setup is indeed a far cry from 
what Moore had to work with in former 
years, particularly in the late ‘40’s and 
1950’s.

"When Ross first came here as a coach," 
explains Collins, "all he had was a little 
old table he built himself and set out in 
the hallway under Holliday Hall."

"And he made the first whirlpool bath 
out of an old bathtub and a couple of 
hoses he connected up to the showers in 
the dressing rooms," adds Bowden.

"Remember the light switch that was 
behind the door in the old equipment 
room in Holliday Hall?" asks Collins.

"The position of this light switch just ir­
ritated the hell out of Ross. So he got a 
couple or three old pulleys, some bailing 
wire and screws, and fixed it so that when 
you walked in the door, you pulled a little 
cord and the light went on. Ross always 
thought things should work and if they 
didn’t, he would make them work."

Ingenuity is Moore’s middle name, par­
ticularly when making protective pads 
and other equipment for the athletes. For 
years, he has designed and constructed 
custom-made mouthpieces, elbow pads and 
shinguards, using fiberglass for much of 
the equipment. His use of fiberglass has 
been the topic of various papers presented 
at trainers meetings all over the nation.

Moore has had his share of recognition 
for his work, such as the “Outstanding 
Trainer Achievement” award presented in 
1961 by the Southwest Trainers Athletic 
Association; named to the El Paso Ath­
etic Hall of Fame in 1968 and in 1974, 
named to the National Association of Ath­
etic Trainers’ Hall of Fame—one of only 
six trainers in the state of Texas to be 
given the honor in the 25-year history of 
the organization.

That Moore is a hard worker is an un­
derstatement. He averages 10 to 12 hours 
each weekday on campus and is also on 
duty most Saturdays and Sundays. During 
the various seasons—football, track, 
basketball, baseball, not to mention spring 
football training—he works even longer 
hours.

For example, a typical football game 
day begins at 8:30 a.m. and continues on 
through the 3:30 pre-game meal in the 
Dining Commons, followed by taping ses­
sions, warm-ups on the field, the game 
itself and afterwards, when all the tape 
has to be taken off (an estimated 26,000 
yards of it is used just for football season) 
and each player checked and treated for 
injuries. Finally, around 11 or 11:30 p.m., 
the day is over.

"It’s a lot easier now than it used to be," 
says Ross, "not only because of the 
new facilities but because I have assistant 
trainers working with me."

"Kids from all over the country want to 
come to UTEP to work as student train­
ers under Ross," says Haskins. "We have 
no problem getting the best young talent 
available."

Since 1953, when the first student be­
gan training with Moore, he has had 
about 36 of them, and more than 50 per 
cent of those are now in the training pro­
fession. In order to be a professional train­
er, a student must work with a certified 
trainer such as Moore for at least three 
years, then pass a rigid, three-part test 
(both oral and written) on such subjects 
as anatomy, and the use of modalities 
(methods and equipment used in physical 
thrapy).

Some of Ross’ former student trainers are 
Doug Atkinson, now with the Los An­
geles Angels; Tom Shackleford, El Paso 
Diablos; and Fred Schwake, now with the 
Atlanta Falcons.

Ross’ “do it yourself” ability and his 
keen sense of competition both have a 
tendency to spill over into his recreation 
time. Back in the 1950's, and over a period 
of about two years (on vacations, week­
ends, school holidays), he built his cabin 
at Elephant Butte Lake, with the help of 
Don Cromeans, his son-in-law. Ross, Kath­
leen, daughter Marilyn, Don, and the two 
grandchildren David and Dana all stay 
there whenever possible and a number of 
Ross’ friends and colleagues can be found 
there at times—as long as they don’t “fish 
themselves out of the boat.”

"We go fishing up there quite often," 
says Bowden, “but you don’t dare catch 
more fish than Ross or you might not get 
invited back. One time when I was out in 
the boat with him, all of a sudden I hung 
a real good bass. So I’m reelin’ him in and 
then Ross starts pickin’ him up in the net 
when he looks up and says: ‘You o.k., how 
would you like to walk home from here?’

“And a few weeks ago,” continues Bow­
den, “Ross came in the office and told us 
Kathleen had fished herself out of the boat 
because she caught more than he did.”

Ross is also an inveterate, dedicated 
domino player — particularly of a game 
called “Moon.”

“I remember Dr. Waller (chairman, 
History Dept., 1931-58) used to get so mad 
at Ross when they played ‘Moon’,” says 
Collins. “Ross would pick up one of the 
dominoes and rub it on various parts of 
his body. He’d keep doin’ this until Dr. 
Waller would lose patience and say ‘Moe, 
that Louisiana voodoo isn’t going to help 
you one bit! Just go on and turn that domo­
ino up and quit feelin’ around with it!’”

And Haskins adds: “I remember one of 
the first trips I went on with Ross; he 
asked me if I played Moon and I said no 
and he said: ‘Aw——! Go get yourself a 
sack of quarters and I’ll teach you!’

Then there was the frog-giggin’, much 
of which was done in the company of 
Marshall Pennington.

“We must have gone frog-giggin’ a time 
or two each week during frog season for
Ross Moore (Cont’d from Page 13)
years,” says Pennington. “We probably averaged about 40 to 50 frogs each trip and one night when our favorite ditch had just been dredged, we caught 92 of them. So we invited 16 people over for a frogleg dinner and we still had froglegs left over... we must have caught at least 5,000 frogs over the years... we became so proficient at dressing them that we got to where we averaged one frog a minute.”

As far as his friends and colleagues are concerned, Ross Moore is the logical and perfect choice to be honored as Outstanding Ex-Student. And some of those closest to him explain why.

“There’s nobody that has ever been at this University who has helped this institution in as many ways as he has,” says Collins. “All of his boys, for instance. The reason they have such high regard for him—they know he’s not only pulling for them out on the field—he also hurts when they hurt. And if they get hurt, they know he’ll take care of them in first-class style.”

Haskins adds: “If Ross had never done anything else—and he’s done plenty—the great rapport he has established with the various physicians who have worked with the team is really somethin’. Good night, the free medical care these boys have received—and I couldn’t begin to name all the doctors that have contributed their time and effort—you’d have to start way back with Dr. Ralph and Dr. Bob Homan and go down the list to the present ones. The doctors will do anything for Ross and his boys.”

“You know, Ross is tougher than a nail, on the one hand,” comments Bowden, “but he has the tenderness to take care of the kids when they are hurt. They know he’s been right there on the sidelines watching them in every play and if one of them is hurt, the guy knows he will get excellent care.”

Collins adds: “Ross has come a long way. He came out here with nothin’ and everything he has accomplished he has kinda dug out of the ground, or built himself, and he’s spent a lot of time and effort and work to learn all that he knows now. All that knowledge didn’t just come to him—he’s worked—he’s done everything conscientiously in order to do a better job. And everything he does, he does unselfishly—for everyone else as well as himself.”

An observation about Ross by Marshall Pennington seems to sum it all up.

“Ross is a very astute individual, very discerning of what is going on. He keeps his own counsel, tends to his own business, is loyal to his friends and fiercely dedicated to the University and to his profession. There is no better trainer in the business today. Unfortunately, he is one-of-a-kind, and the world could use many, many more just like him.”

Ross Moore

Leiber (Continued from Page 10)
LEIBER: When I was young and going to high school and especially to college, like many another person, I wrote poetry. When we’re young and falling in love for the first times...

LEIBER: Right, plural. I’ve kept up a little on the poetry but it doesn’t amount to much. Let me put it this way: In about 1969, I actually got paid for a poem. That was the first time I got paid for a piece of poetry; it was for a poem published in The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction and I think I got 50 cents a line for it. I do have one small book of poems, called Demons of the Upper Air but it wasn’t a big financial operation.

LEIBER: As an actor?

LEIBER: I had those two fortunate years of playing in Shakespeare when I was a young man, just after I got out of college. When I was a little kid, I heard my father rehearsing Hamlet and so, just by dint of being there, I almost learned Hamlet. I think hearing so much Shakespeare has helped my writing—exposed to a lot of good language and feeling early in my life. But I have done actually very little acting. I still exist as a bit part in the film “Camille” with Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor. Later on I was in a horror film called “Equinox.”

LEIBER: One of your novels, Conjure Wife, was adapted to the screen and the film was called “Burn, Witch, Burn.” I know it was shown just last night on campus. Were you pleased with it?

LEIBER: Yes, I was. I sat through it last night—I guess it was the fifth or sixth time I have seen it—and I was impressed by what a good job the scriptwriters, Charles Beaumont and Richard Matheson, did with my story. That story, by the way, was the subject of an earlier film called “Weird Woman” with Lon Chaney, Jr., which didn’t really follow the book much at all, and also an hour television show in about 1960 with Janice Rule and Larry Blyden. This was the program called “Moment of Fear,” and the adaptation was called “Conjure Wife.”

LEIBER: Do science fiction stories generally appeal to you?

LEIBER: I think the record in recent years has been very good, starting with “2001: A Space Odyssey,” the Kubrick film, and including Kurt Vonnegut’s “Slaughterhouse Five,” “Zardoz,” “Phase Four,” and the other Kubrick film, “Clockwork Orange.”

LEIBER: What do you think of the television series such as “Lost in Space” and “Star Trek,” and others? Are these really science fiction?

LEIBER: Yes. I think “Star Trek” became a very good job; I’m practically a “trekki” myself—one of the admirers of Leonard Nimoy as “Mr. Spock.” I was late coming into the “Star Trek” audience but during its re-runs I’ve grown to like it very much and think it the best of all science fiction programs to have appeared on television.

LEIBER: No, I like to work by myself and not with a bunch of other people—producers, directors, studios, networks, and all the rest. I think I work best in my lone wolf, freelance style, in the bed early in the morning, rather than having all the additional, very big problems with working in one of the media. With a little bit of money is going to be spent.

LEIBER: It has been a pleasure having you on “Your Turn,” Mr. Leiber, and I look forward to your return to El Paso.

LEIBER: Thank you, Dallas, it has been my pleasure.

Books (Cont’d from Page 12)
my wildflowers grew.” And this: “It was as though a person’s life were parallel to the life of the earth and I had finally entered the Ice Age: How I yearned for the good old pterodactyl days of yore when I roamed through lush childhood greenery, when Hallo­ween-looking birds glided on stiff boomerang wings overhead and Alley Oop dinosaurs stared, half-turned, in the dim magic distance; when I could play from cave to cave across the tireless eons of boyhood, across endless primitive days of bliss when the goodness of life was borne out each day through the smell of trees along a riverbank, the flap of wet laundry hanging on a line.”

Home and Other Moments is somewhat different from previous Bode books but—thankfully—it is also much the same. There is an opening section of sketches on home, another centered on El Paso, another headed simply “Losers.” But, for the first time, Bode has included some of his book reviews (his review of Larry McMurtry’s doorstep novel Moving On is priceless), essays, and reportage. His Texas Observer pieces on “The Making of a Legend” (the discovery of Amado Muro Seltzer), and “Requiem for a WASP School” are included as well as that unusual literary essay, “The World On Its Own Terms: A Brief for Miller Simenon and Steinbeck,” and his observations on El Paso’s first “peace march,” “Hey Prof, Why Don’t You Set Yourself on Fire?”

Texas Western Press is Bode’s publisher and all his books are in print, selling steadily as more and more people discover him. This is his fourth book.

You owe it to yourself to read Elroy Bode.
Osborne Lawes is director of Equal Employment Opportunity in the personnel administration department at The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Conn.


CLASS OF 1951:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earl Gillett (she's the former Betsy Lou Goodloe) reside in Las Vegas, Nev., where he is an accountant with 5th Street Tax Service. Their son Stephen Lee graduated last summer with honors from Cal Tech U. and their daughter is in her fourth year of veterinary medicine at Washington State University.

Lt. Col. Noel Howard is Administrative Officer, National Training Institute, Drug Enforcement Administration in Wash., D.C. He and Mrs. Howard reside in Falls Church, Va.

William J. Gonzalez has moved to Casa Grande, Ariz., where he has begun a new business, Coronado Ford.

CLASS OF 1952:

Janie Rowland (M.A.) is principal of Sea Gates Elementary School in Naples, Fla.

Maxine Melvin (M.Ed.) is an assistant teacher at Austin High School and a Red Cross Volunteer instructor for 20 years, is recipient of the first Dorothy C. Brownlow Award for outstanding volunteer service in Red Cross Nursing and Health programs.

CLASS OF 1954:

Eduardo Crespo-Krause (M.S. '69) is director of Sales and Public Relations for the Chihuahua Portland Cement Co., Juarez Plant, and resides in El Paso.

Hughes Butterworth, president of Lawyers Title Co., is recently-installed president of the Texas Land Title Assn. which has 335 member-companies throughout the state.

Mrs. Lea Hutchinson, the former Constance Harrison, is director of the Women's Dept., El Paso Chamber of Commerce, and vice president of World Travel Associates.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Layla (she is Class of '56) have returned from a three-year tour in Germany and are now in Fort Sill, Okla., where he is stationed with the U.S. Army.

CLASS OF 1956:

Mrs. Wandall W. Root (M.A.), the former Barbara Bannister, is enjoying life in Australia and is "very grateful to receive NOVA," because it is her "one main contact with friends in El Paso."

Mrs. Amelia Levy Lemmon (M.A.) resides in Oakland, Calif., and has given up school teaching for volunteer work.

Joseph Walsh Hanley is the Ford dealer in El Paso who is in the highest volume of the Hawaii Island Chamber of Commerce and on the board of directors for the State Chamber of Commerce. His wife is the former Katherine Stone, Class of '55.

Delfino Torres, former teacher at schools in El Paso, is now guidance counselor for the Salinas, Calif., Union High District.

Bernardo Lopez Nova (M.Ed. '66), former principal of Aoy School, is now principal of Henderson Intermediate School.

CLASS OF 1957:


Charles W. Monk is division sales manager of Europe and Africa for the Smith Tool Co., a division of Smith International, Inc., with his wife in his native Italy.

Mrs. John L. McKenzie is a retired EPISD teacher and resides in Anthony, N.M.

Damon E. Garbern (M.Ed. '71), former assistant principal at Bowie High School, is now principal of Hughley Elementary School.

Profs. Barbara J. Kaster (M.Ed. '66), faculty member of the Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, has been named Harri­son King McCann Professor of Oral Communication in the Department of English.

CLASS OF 1958:

Jim Peak, general agent for Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., is American Cancer Society Director of El Paso County for the 1975-76 year. His wife is the former Virginia Lord, Class of 1949.

Fred G. Green is head of the Music Department in the Gonzales Union High School District in Gonzales, Calif.

Mrs. Patricia Wriston, daughter of Allied Trades of the baking industry and resides in Maryland.

CLASS OF 1959:

Dr. Bruce A. Black is president of Colorado Plateau Geological Services. Also a commander in Naval Intelligence in the U.S. Navy Reserve, he was recently re­called to active duty during "Operation Homecoming" to help debrief U.S. POWs upon their return. He resides in Farmington, New Mexico.

Charles E. Woodul has a doctorate in music from the University of Arizona and is director of music at Central United Methodist Church in Albuquerque, N.M.

CLASS OF 1960:

Melchor (Mel) Ontiveros is Range Operations Manager at the Kwajalein Missile Range, Marshall Island Defense Command. His wife is the former Julia Lord, Class of 58.

Abelardo Oscar Rosas is a Clinical Information Systems Salesman for Amco, Inc., a division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., with offices in El Paso. He is the former Alicia Anchondo, also Class of '60.

Dr. Linda J. Robinson (M.A. '62) is director of the Division of Languages and Humanities at Eastern New Mexico University.

CLASS OF 1961:

Mrs. Betty Casaret Gray teaches art at Putnam Elementary School.

M. J. Bibo is Area Export Sales Manager in Nairobi, Kenya, for Godfrey International Corp.

Mrs. Gloria Boyer (M.Ed. '62) is principal of Aoy School.

LCDR Richard H. Holt is attending the Naval War College in Newport, R.I. His wife is the former Susan Hall, Class of '60.

Joseph R. Sitter (M.Ed. '62) is president of El Paso National Bank Public Relations Department. His wife is the former Yolanda Chavez, Class of '59 with an M.Ed. in 1975.

Raymond S. Briggs (M.S. '69) is Chief Instrumentation Engineer of the Electrical Engineering Design Group of El Paso Natural Gas Co. His wife is the former Alice Marie Parra, Class of '60.

CLASS OF 1962:

Major Thomas H. Haines, Jr. now serves at Alconbury RAF Station in England, with a unit of the U.S. Air Forces.

Leonard O. Genss is with Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., in the post of Passive Devices (capacitors and resistors) Engineer.

Maj. and Mrs. Michael B. Howe are in Utah where he is a Reserve officer for the 108th Air Defense Group.

Mrs. Bonnie Pfeifer Morell has taught first grade for 13 years in the Freedom Elementary School District, Freedom, Pa.

Mandy J. Zabriskie is vice president of Gunies Printing Co., president of the El Paso Advertising Federation, and second lieutenant governor of the 12th District of the American Advertising Federation. He will assume in 1977 the governorship of the AAF district, which encompasses advertising societies in Colorado, New Mexico,
Arizona and Utah as well as in El Paso. The last El Pasoan to hold this office was John Phelan, Class of 1948, now vice president of KTSM.

CLASS OF 1963:

Enrique Solis Jr. earned a doctorate in educational management and development from New Mexico State University and is now assistant director of human resources for El Paso Community College.

Bruce A. Boyer is a lead design engineer for Vought Aeronautics Corp. in Arlington, Texas.

William A. Fletcher teaches in Campbell, Calif., and is working on a master's degree in Russian History.

Johnathan Case (M.A. '67) is State Coordinator for Community Services Administration and is assigned to New Mexico and West Texas.

Herbert J. Bell, Jr. is a senior petroleum engineer with Texas Pacific Oil Co., Inc., in Abilene, Tex.

CLASS OF 1964:

Jeff Holladay is associate editor of the Oklahoma City Oklahoman's Sunday magazine titled Orbit, and is the recipient of the Carl Rogan Memorial Award for feature writing presented by the Oklahoma Associated Press Managing Editors Assn.

Fernando Payan, Jr. (M.S. '72) is Operations Research Analyst at White Sands Missile Range. His wife Corine, Class of '65, is a chemist at ASARCO.

Steve Edwards is one of three El Paso professional artists who have opened Southwest Unlimited Workshop Studio in Morning-side Mall.

CLASS OF 1965:

Mrs. Mary Carmen Saucedo (M.Ed. '70) is now the highest-ranking woman in the history of the El Paso Independent School District, as a result of her recent appointment as assistant superintendent of schools for the Northeast Area of EPISD.

Clark Krigbaum is sales manager of General Letter Service, in charge of sales activities and the development of new business.

Capt. Joseph D. Geltschopf is in Seoul, Korea, working for the Provost Marshall, Eighth U.S. Army, and has published some research dealing with photoreceptors and lung surfaces.

Dr. Robert Blystone lives in San Antonio and is an associate dean of resource development for the El Paso independent school system.

Nancy Crook Marcus (M.S. '70) has been a registered nurse at New Mexico State U., where she recently earned a doctorate in educational management and development.

Dr. Michael J. Davis is an associate professor in the School of Dentistry at Louisiana State University in New Orleans, and has a private practice in periodontics.

Michael F. Serrato is with the Bakersfield (Calif.) Office of Western States Telephone Co.

CLASS OF 1966:

Odeli S. Holmes, Jr. maintains a private law practice, is a City Prosecutor for El Paso, and recently was selected "Outstanding Young Lawyer for 1975.

Dr. Richard A. Delgado, Jr. has completed surgery residency at Portsmouth Naval Hospital and is at Camp Pendleton, Calif., as a staff surgeon. His wife is the former Linda Ferguson, Class of '71.

Salvador Gonzalez-Barney is a registered engineer with Border Steel Mills, Inc. Mrs. Gonzalez-Barney is Class of '67 also, and is a part-time teacher at the Bilingual Institute.

Felipe Borrego writes that he is "alive and well" in Manitou Springs, Colo.

Douglas B. Manigold is with the U.S. Geological Survey at the Denver Federal Center.

Karen Tolbut is winner of a county essay contest in Virginia, also a Fairfax County Extension Homemakers Club contest in which her needlepoint block, depicting the history of the county, will be included in a tapestry to be presented to the governor of Virginia during the bicentennial celebration. She is married with her husband, Harold M. Wilson in Panama. He is a master sergeant in the U.S. Air Force, and attended U.T. El Paso in 1961.

CLASS OF 1968:

Mark Regalado, artist and former teacher at Riverside High School, now has a teaching assignment with the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Mrs. Carmen Marquez is supervisor of elementary student teachers and is with the Teacher Center Project in Canutillo. Her husband David is a 1954 graduate of U.T. El Paso.

Rev. Albert G. Nelson is now serving a parish of the American Lutheran Church in New Mexico.

Richard E. Swanson is office manager for M & M Sales Co., a food distributor in Corpus Christi.

Mrs. Pat (Sunner) Richards is manager of Sunner at Grindel Mutual Reinsurance Co. She lives on a farm in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where her husband raises cattle and farmlands.

Mrs. Joyce Goldin Thompson works for Ogden Telephone Co. in Spencerport, N.Y.

Robert Taylor is back in Washington, D.C., following spending two years as consular secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Carlos R. Villegas is coordinator of World Languages and Spanish-Speaking Program and has been selected Outstanding Man of the Year by the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Christina Monge Rosario resides in St. Louis, Mo., with her husband and their son. Husband is Dr. Peter A. Rosario, now doing his residency in internal medicine at St. Louis Medical Center.

Mrs. Rosa Apodaca is a consultant in the Dual Language Program in the EPISD.

CLASS OF 1969:

Adolfo Gutierrez (M.S. '71) has earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Pat Lockett is in Saudi Arabia with his wife, the former Patricia Morford (Class of '65) and children. He is a safety engineer with Shell Oil Co.

Andrzej S. Stachowiak is a Registered Professional Engineer in New Britain, Conn.

Leila Joyce Sait teaches math at El Paso High School.

W. K. Aylor, Jr. is a geophysicist for Texaco, Inc., in Lubbock, Tex. His wife is the former Cecile Hermsen, Class of '71.

Dr. Roger R. Delgado, Jr., has completed surgery residency at Portsmouth Naval Hospital and is at Camp Pendleton, Calif., as a staff surgeon. His wife is the former Linda Ferguson, Class of '71.

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CLASS OF 1968:

Mark Regalado, artist and former teacher at Riverside High School, now has a teaching assignment with the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Mrs. Carmen Marquez is supervisor of elementary student teachers and is with the Teacher Center Project in Canutillo. Her husband David is a 1954 graduate of U.T. El Paso.

Rev. Albert G. Nelson is now serving a parish of the American Lutheran Church in New Mexico.

Richard E. Swanson is office manager for M & M Sales Co., a food distributor in Corpus Christi.

Mrs. Pat (Sunner) Richards is manager of Sunner at Grindel Mutual Reinsurance Co. She lives on a farm in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where her husband raises cattle and farmlands.

Mrs. Joyce Goldin Thompson works for Ogden Telephone Co. in Spencerport, N.Y.

Robert Taylor is back in Washington, D.C., following spending two years as consular secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Carlos R. Villegas is coordinator of World Languages and Spanish-Speaking Program and has been selected Outstanding Man of the Year by the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Christina Monge Rosario resides in St. Louis, Mo., with her husband and their son. Husband is Dr. Peter A. Rosario, now doing his residency in internal medicine at St. Louis Medical Center.

Mrs. Rosa Apodaca is a consultant in the Dual Language Program in the EPISD.

CLASS OF 1969:

Adolfo Gutierrez (M.S. '71) has earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Pat Lockett is in Saudi Arabia with his wife, the former Patricia Morford (Class of '65) and children. He is a safety engineer with Shell Oil Co.

Andrzej S. Stachowiak is a Registered Professional Engineer in New Britain, Conn.

Leila Joyce Sait teaches math at El Paso High School.

W. K. Aylor, Jr. is a geophysicist for Texaco, Inc., in Lubbock, Tex. His wife is the former Cecile Hermsen, Class of '71.

Dr. Roger R. Delgado, Jr., has completed surgery residency at Portsmouth Naval Hospital and is at Camp Pendleton, Calif., as a staff surgeon. His wife is the former Linda Ferguson, Class of '71.
Elaine Litsey worked as a parole officer in Galveston County while working on a master's degree at the University of Houston.

Richard E. Curtis, Jr., is administrative officer for the New York District Office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and is working on a master's degree at Baruch College of the City University in N.Y.

Lennell Thurman Mullen teaches fifth grade at O'Donnell School in Fabens, Tex.

Maria Elena Trejo is a speech and hearing therapist for the Ysleta Independent School District.

Ernest A. Montoya is branch manager of the Social Security Office at Gilroy, Calif.

Dr. Jerald D. Malone is in residency at St. Joseph Hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mare S. Williams is director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith.

Gaylord Reaves is senior operations engineer with Chemical Process Plants, headquarters in Los Angeles, and is working in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. His mother Renda Jean Reaves earned a degree in education from Virginia Tech.

Mrs. Carole Bram is on maternity leave from her job as physical education teacher at the College of the Holy Cross.

Cynthia Anne Collins, 1973 graduate of the University of Missouri in Saint Louis, is associated with the First National City Bank in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Margaret Holcombe Archer is on maternity leave from her job as physical education teacher at Bel Air High School.

CLASS OF 1972:

Miguel Angel Diaz Fiallos is a Planning Engineer for the San Salvador Electric Light and Power Company in San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America. He writes: "... please never stop sending NOVA ... it is the only communication I have from my University and being so far from it, I miss it very much.

James K. Hunt, Jr., earned a master's degree from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and is now associated with the First National City Bank in New York. His wife is the former Cynthia Anne Collins, 1973 graduate of UT El Paso.

Arlene Quenon keeps busy as an El Paso alderman (alderwoman? ... alderwoman?) and as the mother of seven children, also vice president of the Mental Health Association, and as a member of the League of Women Voters. Her husband Max Quenon has a construction firm.

2nd Lt. James L. Bajorelli, Jr., is stationed at Altus AFB, Okla.

William F. Pope is laboratory director at St. Joseph Hospital. He is a medical technologist, certified by the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Howard T. Cain teaches history at El Paso Community College.

Moshe Yardeni and his wife are owners of Tony's Cafeteria in El Paso. She is a 1973 graduate of UT El Paso.

Jaime Olivas, well-known in the local area for his musical talent, is band director at Irvin High School.

Linda Mendoza teaches social studies and languages at Irvin High School. Prior to graduation from UT El Paso, she worked as a student at the newspaper, The News and Information Office and still comes by once in a while to say "Hi!"

CLASS OF 1973:

David W. Rodgers is a teaching assistant in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature at Washington State University in Pullman. He is the recipient of the Alcoa Fellowship for research and writing his master's thesis on "The Life and Works of Martin Romero." His mother, Marie B. Rodgers, is a former UT El Paso staff member and for several years has worked in the High School Equivalency Program, Department of Education, on the Washington State University campus.

C. A. Klimborowski teaches journalism at Bel Air High School.

Carla H. Green is assistant to the State Board of Insurance in Austin, Tex., and a three-year student at the UT Law School.

Dan Carter, Jr., is branch manager at the Decatur Office of First Western Savings Assn. in Las Vegas, Nev.

Evangelina Sanchez is resident principal at Wainwright School for Boys in Guam.

Wilda L. Riley teaches government at La Vega High School in Waco, Tex.

Paul H. Armstrong is data processing supervisor for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, City of El Paso, and will be co-chairman of the Public Service Division of United Way '76 campaign.

Capt. Daniel R. Nelson is instructor at the U.S. Army Institute of Administration at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

David Mario Pafalox is a medical student at the Universidad Autonoma de Medicina in Guadalajara.

Randolph Nolen is a health inspector for the Training and Licensing Section of the Emergency Medical Services Division of the Texas State Department of Public Health, assigned to the Region II office in Lubbock, Tex.

Cletus G. Michel is assistant superintendent for vocaton education in the EPISD.

Richard Van Reet and his wife, the former Patricia Strickbine, are both medical students at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

CLASS OF 1974:

Paul F. Jackson is publicity specialist for the United Way of El Paso for the 1976 campaign.

Peggy Kopecky (M.Ed.) teaches vocal music in the EPISD, also performs in concerts as a soprano soloist.

Eduardo Cipriano Delgado has been employed for 14 years at El Paso Natural Gas Co. and is a member of the Southwest Football Officials Assn.

Gary Edward Graham is a laboratory director at St. Joseph's Hospital and is registered with the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

2nd Lt. Jesus Beltran is based at Ft. Hood, Tex., having received his commission through the ROTC program at UT El Paso.

Gilda Pena is a speech pathologist with the EPISD.

Walter Watson, Jr., is a cost analyst for the Department of Management and Budget, City of El Paso, and will be co-chairman of the Public Service Division of United Way '76 campaign.

C. A. Klamborowski teaches journalism at Bel Air High School. He writes:

"Father Sage Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Charles Donald Murphy, Class of 1954, died May 15 at his residence, 5735 Burning Tree. He had lived in El Paso for 25 years.

Mr. Barry R. Doolittle, Class of 1956, 10001 Album, died July 6. A life-long resident of El Paso, he was associated with the Tax Department of El Paso National Bank Co., and a veteran of World War II.

Mrs. Evelyn Ime Bratz, Class of 1959, died last March in Camarillo, Calif. Mrs. Bratz was a native El Pasoan.

Miss Nancy Marie Patterson, Class of 1966, Master of Science degree in 1971, died July 21 in El Paso. She was a teacher at Bel Air High School.

Mr. Paul Dehn Gibson, track star at U.T. El Paso, 1969-72, and nationally known professional athlete, was killed in a traffic accident May 23 in El Paso. He was 1970 NCAA high hurdles champion and later played professional football with the Buffalo Bills, Green Bay Packers, and the Dallas Cowboys.

Mr. Estanisladio V. (Stanley) Torres, Jr., Class of 1971, died June 22 in San Jose, Calif. where he was football and track coach at Pioneer High School. A native of El Paso, he was a veteran of the Vietnam conflict.

Col. Edwin W. Hubbard (Ret.), who received his M.Ed. degree in 1972, died June 10. The last commander of Biggs Air Force Base, Col. Hubbard retired in 1966 after 27 years of service. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict, and served in the Pentagon and NATO forces in France.

U.S. Army Capt. (Ret.) Emmanuel Frank Fregly, Class of 1973, 5717 Sage Court, died May 6. He had resided in El Paso for 14 years.

Mr. Bruno Tinetti, Class of 1973, died March 19 in Guatemala.

Mr. Carlton (Buddy) Bilbe, Class of 1974, 404 Ramona Ave., died May 26. He was a lifelong resident of El Paso.

Jonathan George Hicks, a student at U.T. El Paso, was killed July 4 in a two-car collision on New Mexico State Highway 37 while he was en route to his family's cabin in Ruidoso. He was a summer employee at Farah Manufacturing Company.