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The View from the Hill

by Dale L. Walker

Old Friends, Good Folks

It was a pure joy to see Arleigh and Maxie Templeton back on campus in June, here for the opening of the Arleigh Templeton room in the Union Building. Good and old friends gathered about and had a fine meal together and rose and told Dr. T stories — of which there are an uncounted number, all of them funny and almost all of them true. I hated to see them leave to go home to San Antonio.

Just as I hated to see Haskell and Jo Monroe leave here to see for themselves what is meant by the “Show Me” motto of the state of Missouri. Dr. Monroe is the new chancellor at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and we turned loose of these two fine people in July with the greatest of reluctance. Good folks and old friends.

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Speaking of which, I met Charles Humbert in about 1959 or ’60, in the days when I first came to El Paso and found a job in the mailroom of the Federal Reserve Bank of El Paso, working under a crusty retired warden of La Tuna Federal Correctional Institution named “Nick” Nicholson. Charles, a very tall, always pleasant, red-headed young man had a job doing something with government checks in a huge, brightly lighted, airy space outside the mailroom that was known as the Transit Department. He was married, only about a year past when I met him, to Cynthia Lucas (known as Cindy) Humbert, and I soon met her, too.

Charles graduated from TWC in ’64 with a B.A. in elementary education, then took his master’s in educational administration at UTEP in ’67. Cindy also graduated from UTEP in ’67 with a B.A. in history.

Very nice people, the Humberts, the kind of people you don’t like to lose track of but which you inevitably do as life and people move on.

Over the years since they left El Paso, I’ve had maybe two or three contacts with Charles and Cindy and so it was a great treat to find them back home in mid-July, to attend their graduating class reunion at Ysleta High, visiting their alma mater and, along the way, this office.

And, I am happy to report, neither has changed much — both are still tall, still good-looking (Charles always has reminded me of a tall Arthur Godfrey and if you have to ask who Arthur Godfrey was, forget I said that), still loyal UTEP alumni and still among the nicest people I know.

The Humberts, Californians since 1967, live in Lodi now. Charles is assistant superintendent for curriculum and instruction for the San Joaquin County Office of Education, in Stockton, with 17 school districts and 80,000 students as his area of responsibility. Cindy, who earned her law degree in 1983 at the McGeorge School of Law at the University of the Pacific in Sacramento, is deputy city attorney for the City of Stockton, involved in defense litigation work.

They have two sons. Christopher is 17, a senior student at Tokay High in Lodi, a terrific swimmer, water polo and basketball player. Chuck is 22, a sophomore at Delta Junior College in Stockton. He is seven feet tall, and, it should go without saying, he too plays basketball. (And yes, with the Humberts’ permission, I phoned Don Haskins’ office about Chuck and Christopher. Russ Bradburd, Haskins’ ace assistant and chief recruiter, has the names and numbers.)

“We read everything in NOVA,” Charles and Cindy told me. “We like to keep track of what’s going on here. We love this place.”

And so said Arleigh and Maxie and Haskell and Jo, to which we say: We love you, too. □
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In some circles, the face of television doctor Dan Foster is as recognizable as Johnny Carson’s or Merv Griffin’s.

The professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas was host of his own “Daniel Foster, M.D.” show, broadcast on PBS in the 1970s.

During the show’s six seasons on the air, Dr. Foster appeared on more than 200 television stations across the United States, Great Britain and the European continent. Each week he would feature a medical expert to speak in lay terms on a specific illness. (Dr. Foster, too, is a medical expert, with diabetes as his field.)

How did Dr. Foster feel about being a famous television personality? “Ambivalent,” that’s how.

He says he was never quite comfortable with his television stardom. Even before his days as an undergraduate in pre-med at Texas Western College, he pictured himself as a physician and a scientist. Somehow the identities of glamorous star and humble healer didn’t fit.

“I was not a television person, and what I didn’t want to do was to ruin my serious reputation — the only one I really care about — in the academic world. I didn’t want to be known solely as somebody on television.

“Television writers would interview me in cities outside Dallas and would ask, ‘What did you do before you went on television?’ That bothered me. Television was just something I did above and beyond everything else. Physicians in general tend to remain anonymous for ethical reasons, and I didn’t like to see my name on the show.”

At the same time, well aware that people were hungry for health care information, Dr. Foster’s television personality developed into a warm easy-going style. His comfortable, and straightforward approach to medicine and to the realities of life and death provided the basis for a remarkable trust relationship with his television audience.

Practically every place he went, inquisitive strangers would approach him, wanting to talk about their medical problems. Phone calls and letters poured in each day. People just wanted to tell him personally about their illnesses.

Today, the same personable attentiveness carries over into all aspects of his busy life. He has a variety of talents — each directed at helping people in a fatherly, almost priestly way. He holds credentials as a physician, a teacher, a working scientist, an editor of scientific journals, a member of governmental advisory boards, a religious leader and, of course, a television star.

For his many accomplishments, Dr. Foster has been selected as the 1987 Outstanding Ex-Student of The University of Texas at El Paso. He was chosen for his achievements as an individual and for his continuing interest in the University.

Among his peers, Dr. Foster is known as an international authority on diabetes and its complications. With his colleague Dr. J. Denis McGarry, he is responsible for discovering the biochemical mechanisms by which diabetic ketoacidosis develops. The two researchers solved a problem that had escaped some of the finest scientific minds in the world — that is, how the liver produces a family of strong acids. It is the uncontrolled production of these acids that causes diabetic coma.

In recognition of his research efforts, Dr. Foster received the Banting Medal, the highest award in the field of diabetes research. His research has appeared widely in the scientific literature. With his long-time friend and fellow faculty member Dr. Jean Wilson he edits the Williams Textbook of Endocrinology, the standard in the field. He is also a contributing author of Harrison’s Principles of Internal Medicine, along with other books and monographs. He was editor-in-chief of the journal Diabetes and has served as associate editor of other scientific and medical journals.

To admiring medical students at Southwestern Medical school, Dr. Foster is regarded as a role model who encourages and inspires. This year, in fact, he received the Teacher of the Year Award from Southwestern alumni and faculty. Dr. Foster teaches both medical students and residents at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, the...
medical school’s primary teaching hospital. He is Senior Attending Physician at Parkland and he serves as a consultant at the Dallas Veterans Administration Medical Center, Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas and at Baylor University Medical Center.

Other people have come to know Dr. Foster through his popular book, *A Layman’s Guide to Modern Medicine*. This medical reference book for the “non-physician” was written to address common problems related to a lack of reliable information.

“Patients overuse doctors tremendously,” he says. “Doctors’ waiting rooms are overcrowded with people who have minor aches and major anxieties. People often can’t tell when a symptom is serious or not.”

Dr. Foster’s book ends on a philosophical note in a section of “Living and Dying.” He writes:

“It is quite paradoxical that life seems most beautiful to those who are about to die. It has been my repeated experience that this is so. To one who has received an announcement of impending death (whether weeks or months ahead), the sun is no longer just there, trees and flowers do not just exist, the rains are not just to be endured; rather every aspect of nature seems rich and precious . . . In place of a future-oriented, goal-driven existence (‘Someday, when I make it, I’m really going to enjoy life’) is substituted the desire to live in the ‘now,’ extracting from it and giving to it everything there is. Perhaps the message to the rest of us (who differ from the ill only in that the signs of our inevitable approaching death are still hidden) is simply this: The only way to live is as if one is about to die.”

Dr. Foster says his Christian beliefs are central to what he is. “People often ask me if being religious has caused me problems, given that most scientists are not overtly religious.
or are frankly agnostic. It has never been a problem, and my views have always been treated with respect. I suppose part of that follows from the fact that I feel strongly that one should not impose one's religious views unasked on colleagues or patients (I even wrote a chapter about this once).

Along with all his contributions and accomplishments in the recent past, Dr. Foster reflects with pleasure on his roots in El Paso. He was born in Marlin, Texas, but was raised in El Paso. He chose a college career at Texas Western, commuting as many students did, by crossing Scenic Drive over the mountain from the east side. Initially his mode of transportation was a 1934 Ford, but he moved up to a gigantic 1937 LaSalle.

"I really had very little insight into what college was all about, knowing only that I wanted to be a doctor. Like most of the pre-meds, I quickly came under the influence of Dr. Anton H. Berkman, the stern yet fatherly figure who headed the Division of Biological Sciences. He was extremely proud of his pre-med program and followed his students through their medical careers.

"Three Texas Western students began medical school at Southwestern in 1951: Werner Spier, Stanley Blaugrund and myself. Today Dr. Spier is a distinguished practitioner in El Paso while Dr. Blaugrund heads the Division of Otolaryngology at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. He is one of the best known head and neck surgeons in the country."

One of his greatest regrets in life, he says, is that "I did not understand then, as I do now, the rich opportunities of the intellectual life in college. I did what was required, making good grades. But I failed to see the importance of a broad liberal arts education, thereby missing the feasts of literature, philosophy and the arts. Somehow the American educational system does not foster that insight in students."

"I also think, somehow, that we don't do a very good job of inducing dreams and possibilities in students — what they really can be. When I left college and entered medical school, my highest ambition was to get an M.D. degree, to take one year of internship and to return to El Paso for the general practice of medicine. But in Dallas, I came under the influence of professors who saw more possibilities in me than I could see in myself. They initiated a great desire to excel. Somehow we need to inculcate such visions in the undergraduate schools."

He says he had great fun at UTEP. "Most of my close friends went there, and it was a grand social life. I believe I spent more time playing the pinball machines in the student union building than I did in the library."

In his senior year, Dr. Foster met his future wife, Dorothy Alice Skinner, an incoming freshman. Her vivid career at Texas Western makes his pale in comparison, he says. She was elected the Four Year Outstanding Student, was Vice President of the Student Body, was All Campus Favorite and collected honor after honor in addition to being a straight "A" student.

They married in 1955, the year that he received an M.D. degree from Southwestern. That same year, she entered graduate school at Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University. Unfortunately, because interns made only $25 a month at that time, she had to quit her academic career to support his.

"In those days a man's career was preeminent and she sacrificed to allow me to have it. Now that wouldn't be true since we recognize the unfairness of that system. She probably would be receiving this Outstanding Ex-Student Award from UTEP rather than me, if things had been different," he says.

Today, Dr. Foster advises students at UTEP and other small state schools to resist the tendency to think they can't compete on a national or international level. This is not so. And his own experience is a case in point.

"I guess the take home message to all UTEP students is simply this: Don't stunt your career dreams. If you take advantage of what's on the El Paso campus, you likely will be able to compete wherever you find yourself — whether in the academic world or the arena of commerce."

For him, the road to a career in academic medicine was long and tedious, but rich in rewards. He graduated from Southwestern with the highest academic record in his class. Then he served a year of internship and three years of residency training in internal medicine at Parkland Hospital. And he further accepted postdoctoral fellowship appointments in biochemistry, first at the Southwestern and then at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Even today, academic medicine is not always an easy life. "In the good medical schools you have to publish continually not only to compete for research grants from the National Institutes of Health and other sources, but also to obtain tenure. With my NIH grant in its 25th year and with an endowed professorship and tenure, the early days sometimes (Continued on page 17)
Ask Diana Natalicio, appointed Interim President of UTEP July 1 by the UT System Board of Regents, the obligatory reporter question on what her "priorities" are and she is ready for you. Dr. Natalicio not only has genuine priorities, she knows the details of each of them intimately from her work since 1984 as Vice President for Academic Affairs.

"Among many things," she says, "I want to pursue our requests for authority to grant doctoral programs in certain areas in which we have the need and the expertise; I want to continue our work toward national accreditation of our College of Business Administration; I want to settle the searches for a director of our new Institute of Advanced Manufacturing, a dean of the College of Education and a director of Intercollegiate Athletics."

And there are more priorities.

"Depending upon our getting a decent budget to work with," she says, "I want very much to see faculty and staff get long-awaited pay increases. I want UTEP to get back into a competitive mode, to fill critically needed positions on the faculty and staff and stem the flow of people leaving here because they view the state as minimizing the importance of higher education.

"I'm anxious to see the work completed on our Academic Services Building — the old Library Annex — and the offices there in full operation: advising center, admissions and evaluation, registrar, undergraduate recruitment and scholarships, veteran's affairs. I'm looking forward to seeing the Coordinating Board grant our Master of Arts degree in art after our four-year wait for this program. I want to help any way I can to encourage enrollment here of Mexican national students who qualify for admittance under the new bill which grants such qualified students the equivalent of in-state tuition. I believe strongly that UTEP should be at the forefront in this program which will give an American university education to northern Mexico's leaders of tomorrow.

"Of course," Dr. Natalicio adds, "I want to continue the work of increasing extramural funding through the Office of Research, and I want to see through the remodeling of the old campus Library as the new home for our Department of Geological Sciences.

"The list of priorities," she says finally, "is long."

Dr. Natalicio graduated summa cum laude from St. Louis University with a B.A. in Spanish, earned her master's degree in Portuguese (language and literature) and Brazilian studies, and her Ph.D. in linguistics, at UT Austin. She joined the UTEP faculty in 1971 as an assistant professor of modern languages and rose to become chairman of the Department of Modern Languages, acting dean and dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and in 1984, was appointed vice president for academic affairs by President Haskell Monroe.

She has studied under a Fulbright fellowship at the Pontificia Universidade Catolica in Rio de Janeiro and under another fellowship in Lisbon, Portugal.

Among many important appointments she has received, Dr. Natalicio served in the Texas World Trade Council, a group created by the Texas Legislature in 1985 to further the state's international trade; Leadership El Paso, a program of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce; and the UT System Task Force on Women in Higher Education.

"She is an outstanding administrator," President Monroe said of Dr. Natalicio, "committed to UT El Paso — to outreach programs that bring the community and the institution closer together, to the progress of women and minorities in higher education, to research activities on campus, to strengthening the entire academic program."
“Knowing for sure without knowing for certain”

Weston Agor & Intuition

by Carol Mottinger

The NBC studio came alive during the commercial break. The fast-paced environment of the *Today* show readied itself for the 6:10 a.m. segment featuring Weston H. Agor, political science professor at UT El Paso, as guest. Chosen by one of Today’s producers who had read his book, *Intuitive Management*, Agor appeared on national television to talk about intuition in business.

With the commercial break over and introductions completed, the first question asked of Agor by co-host Jean Enerson centered around discussion of “What exactly is intuition, and how can intuition be beneficial to top executives?”

(Webster defines intuition as “the power of knowing, innate or instinctive knowledge, quick or ready apprehension.” Noted psychologist Carl Jung said intuition is “one of the four basic psychological functions: thinking, feeling, sensing, intuition.” And in the Eastern World intuition is viewed as “all within us and we are one with the universal mind.”)

Agor believes that, for management purposes, intuition goes beyond such definitions. He says that intuition and the ability to integrate facts and feelings will enable one to project future trends, even in risky business.

“Intuition is knowing for sure without knowing for certain.”

Most top executives know all too well the left brain analytical techniques which guide decision-making policies in board rooms throughout the country. These techniques include Management by Objective (MBO) and Program Evaluation Review Techniques (PERT). Unfortunately, top executives also know that using only economic forecasting models to plan long-term objectives and business goals often falls short of providing a complete or accurate prediction.

In two recent articles, “How Top Executives Use Their Intuition to Make Important Decisions,” January/February 1986 *Business Horizons* and “Wanted: The Intuitive Director,” Spring 1987 *Directors and Boards*, Agor states, “Intuition is a brain skill that is particularly useful for making major decisions in a management climate where: there is a high level of uncertainty; there is little precedent; variables are often not scientifically predictable; facts are limited; facts
Intuitive Decision-making: A Research-based Approach for

...do Walt Disney Enterprises and Hawaiian Tel (GTE). These companies utilize management settings in which right brain skills are encouraged in an informal, collegial atmosphere. "Participatory and horizontal authority structures are used and decisions are made in a somewhat more unstructured, fluid and spontaneous manner," Agor says. "In today's business environment, there are several plausible alternative solutions to each problem." Thus, executives are becoming increasingly more receptive to intuitive decisions.

Weston Agor's research on intuitive managers has resulted in two books. The first book is *Intuitive Management, Integrating Left and Right Brain Management Skills*, and is used in such universities as Harvard, Yale, UT Austin, Stanford, Brown, and over 40 others; the second is *The Logic of Intuitive Decision-making: A Research-based Approach for Top Management*. Through his research of thousands of executives who regularly use intuition, Agor found that intuitive managers have decision-making skills not normally possessed by others. "They are pathfinders," he says, "who have a vision of the future and who sense how to move their organization in response to upcoming events. They are adept at generating new ideas and providing ingenious solutions to old problems."

From articles published in *Psychology Today*, *Discover*, *Woman's Day*, *Harper's* (which was also translated in several languages for the international issue), and other prestigious magazines, Agor describes managers who use intuitive-based decisions as those who "made the creative bulb in their heads light up: a sudden flash that signals a solution; a sense of excitement; a burst of enthusiasm or energy; feelings of total harmony; warmth; confidence."

It is possible for left brain managers to develop a more integrated approach to their decision-making policies. In his article, "The Intuitive Edge," published in the May/June 1986 *The Executive Female*, Agor lists some analytical exercises one can practice daily.

- Discuss the problem with colleagues or respected friends who have different perspectives.
- Concentrate on listening to not only what but *how* someone expresses himself or herself.
- Immerse yourself totally in the issue at hand.
- Identify pros and cons; then assess your feelings about each option.
- Consider the problem only when you are most alert.
- Tune in to your internal reactions to outside stimuli.
- Analyze your dreams.
- Insist on a creative pause before you reach a decision.
- Ask, "What do I want to do?" and "What is 'right' to do?"

"In short," summarizes Agor, "believe in your intuition, practice using your intuitive ability, and help create a work environment where intuitive skills are valued."

Can one develop intuition? According to Prof. Agor the answer is a definitive "absolutely." He says, "There are a number of techniques that can be useful in helping you to use and develop your intuition for management decision-making. They may be classified broadly as follows: methods to identify your powers, methods for using your skills in applied settings, and methods for developing your present ability still further."

Agor has developed a test which assesses one's intuitive ability, and how well one uses intuition in making critical management decisions. "Test Your Intuitive Powers: AIM Survey" also provides for comparison of oneself with national norms by sex, management level, and occupational specialty. Because research shows that managers who use and develop intuition-based decisions are actually more adept at sensing future trends, the AIM Survey can indicate one's present level of intuitive ability, and how often and to what degree one uses intuitive-based decisions on the job.

Agor now begins his sixth year at UT El Paso as a professor of Public Administration. He is a former Fulbright scholar to Latin America, and was recently awarded the George Washington Honor Medal for excellence in the category of Economic Education for 1987 from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. He completed his MPA at the University of Michigan — Ann Arbor and his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. He spent two years as advertising brand manager for the international division of Procter and Gamble, then spent four years in program development for the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures and teaching at the University of Florida and Michigan State. From 1973 to 1978, Agor was with the State of Michigan as acting director of higher education management services for the Department of Education, executive assistant to the senate majority leader, and special assistant to the governor. From 1978 to 1981 he was professor and department chairman in the Business School of the University of Miami, and executive director for government and community relations of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and the South Florida Coordinating Council. Prior to coming to El Paso he served as a visiting professor at the Center for Public Policy and Administration at California State University, Long Beach.

Along with his duties at UT El Paso he is President of ENFP Enterprises, a management consulting firm specializing in the use of intuition in decision-making.

This past March 14, Agor was featured in an hour-long radio program. Produced by New Dimensions radio network in San Francisco and aired by over a hundred public radio stations (including KTEP-FM), he presented perceptions of intuition and how intuition can be used not only in work but also in one's personal life.

And so, as the seven and one-half minute *Today* show segment began to wrap-up, Agor recapped these points. "I have found that presidents of top corporations make decisions guided by intuition but integrating both the deductive skills of the left brain and the inductive skills of the right brain. The techniques for using these skills can be developed. Intuitive management is a program designed to increase productivity and job satisfaction through the restructuring of problem solving techniques."

The interview ended. It was 6:18 a.m. on *Today.*

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Carol D. Mottinger is assistant principal of Milam Elementary School in El Paso. A native El Pasoan, she received her B.A. (1975) and master's in education (1986) at UTEP.
Early one morning last March a group of El Paso business people and educators gathered in the parking lot in front of the UTEP Business Administration Building. Under the direction of Lee Nelson of the Center for Professional Development, Dr. Jeff Brannon, Department of Economics, and Dr. Robert Schmidt, Department of Geological Sciences, our group of eighteen was embarking on a five-day bus and train tour of the state of Chihuahua, the largest and one of the wealthiest states in Mexico. Our main goal was to better understand our neighbor's customs, environment and economy while enjoying the variety of tourist attractions along the way.

During the first day and a half of the trip, we spent our time in the industrial north. From the large settlements of squatters and homesteaders south of Ciudad Juárez to the new industrial parks and modern homes of Ciudad Chihuahua, we encountered a tremendous amount of change and drive in the lives of the Mexican people. While large amounts of wealth and people flow from Juárez into the United States, Ciudad Chihuahua appears to be experiencing an economical revival facilitated by the establishment of many maquiladoras such as the Ford plant which employs over 2,000 workers. The number of satellite dishes in people's backyards seemed as prevalent as the number of swimming pools in Los Angeles and gave testimony to the economic prosperity of this city. Yet many of the old traditions still exist there. Numerous cantinas often segregate men and women. The traditional open market with stalls of food, flowers and just about anything else are still present, providing a popular gathering place for Mexicans and tourists alike.

To those of us who have lived on the border for a while, northern Chihuahua seemed close to home. Yet this mood soon changed as we boarded our bus the next day and headed further into Mexico. Our short drive from Ciudad Chihuahua southwest to the town of Cuauhtemoc was a step back in time after the bustling cities to the north. Cuauhtemoc, a railroad and marketing center, was once called San Antonio de los Arenales (San Antonio of the Sand Dunes) but was later renamed Cuauhtemoc for the last Aztec emperor. The wide clean streets are populated by large numbers of blonde men, women and children mingling among the Indians and mestizos who normally dominate the streets of most Mexican towns. The former are descendants of the early Mennonite settlers who came to this area from Canada in search of religious freedom. They have built many villages nearby that closely resemble those in which their forefathers lived over a century ago in Russia. A wide street, a store, a school, and a church, all with corrugated metal roofs and adobe walls, make up the centers of activity for community life. They have farmed and ranched this rugged land since their arrival 50 years ago and while religious rigidity doesn't prevent their purchase of modern farm equipment, their religion does forbid the display of luxuries, worldly goods, or frivolous behavior. Most family transportation is provided by a horse and cart, and there is no music or singing allowed outside the church nor do the Mennonites permit dancing, theater, sports or card playing.

Even during our visit to a cheese factory, these stern, hard-working pacifists kept mostly to themselves, perhaps due in
part to our language barrier. While they are of necessity fluent in Spanish, they also maintain their old German language which is difficult even for the modern German to comprehend. The children were equally as serious but did come over to stare at us and pose for pictures, especially when we rewarded them with candy. None smiled and few spoke, a strange contrast to the noisy youngsters that we encounter daily here on the border.

If our visit to Cuauhtemoc was a step back in time, our trip to Divisadero in the Sierra Madre Occidental was a giant leap back. We boarded our train early on the morning of the third day and headed southwest again into the mountains and pine forests of the Sierras. This area is populated by 50,000 Tarahumara Indians, descendants of the Chichimecas who emigrated to Mexico in pre-Columbian times. They originally settled on the nearby plains, but the arrival of the Spaniards caused many to flee into the mountains to avoid enslavement. For those who valued their freedom, their way of life has changed little. Their homes of logs or in caves dot the many deep canyons of the area. Access is mostly by foot, and the Indian’s speed is equaled only by an animal as fleet as the deer. Paths that would take us seven hours to climb, they manage in less than two.

Their survival is marginal and for some, primitive. Subsistence farming of maize and beans plus the sale of handmade trinkets, baskets, belts, and wood carvings shown daily at the market in the railroad station at Divisadero provide them their small income. Yet, in the context of their way of life, this is often sufficient.

Our lodgings were located behind this marketplace and on the edge of a precipice that overlooked a spectacular view of the Barranca del Cobre. Often referred to as Copper Canyon, this area is reputed to be four times the size of our Grand Canyon. Our rooms were comfortable but lacked a few amenities such as phones, television and water pressure. Too many showers taken at once proved to be a freezing experience in the cool mountain mornings. On the other hand, the large dining hall with its home style meals provided a pleasant gathering place for people from all over the world. French journalists as well as German, Irish, Mexican and North American tourists added spice to our mealtime conversations.

On the fourth day, we boarded our train and headed north toward home. Our stay had been brief, but for many of us it had only whetted our desire to return and explore more of this strange and beautiful land. The trip back was broken up
with an overnight stay in the town of Creel, a community of 5,000 people. We visited a clinic, a Tarahumara crafts shop and a Jesuit mission built in 1676. This was one of a series of churches built within one day's walking distance of each other.

The next morning we rose early, and left the cool mountains for the hot plains of Northern Chihuahua. Riding through repetitious miles of rugged mountains, cactus and creosote bushes, we occasionally passed through dusty towns of drab one-story buildings. In all these small communities, flowers brightened the windows of even the poorest jacal. Plants also decorated the many lonely cemeteries found along the winding road. Some historians attribute the Mexicans' love of greenery to their Aztec ancestors who maintained enormous botanical gardens near what is now Mexico City.

The last leg of our journey was through a blinding dust storm, perhaps a fitting finale and lasting reminder of our visit to this harsh land of independent people — survivors of revolutions, foreign raiders and 200 years of marauding Apaches, yet still a friendly, self-assured people.

Carol Odom Eastman, stockbroker and Certified Financial Planner with Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc., accompanied the UTEP Center for Professional Development's inaugural orientation trip to Chihuahua. Those interested in participating in a similar trip to learn more about Northern Mexico and its people can contact Lee Nelson at the Center (915/747-5187 or 5209) for information and reservations. The next Border Orientation Program is scheduled for October 7-11, 1987.

(photos by Carol Eastman)
Some people may wonder what faculty do after teaching classes, behind the closed doors of their offices, labs, or library carrels. They may be preparing for classes, but many are also doing research and writing.

Academic publishing, whether in journal or book form, can be a gruelling as well as fulfilling process. However, the generation of knowledge through research and its dissemination through publication are chief reasons for a university's existence and a major commitment of many faculty members. The UTEP Library puts out an annual booklet that lists faculty and staff publications. The 65-page booklet for 1984-85 catalogs over 40 books and monographs published by our faculty, besides their hundreds of articles.

Rather than highlight or even list these many books, I'd like to focus on the achievements of our highly productive history faculty over the last few years. Research and writing in the historical field has a particular style all its own. Not unimportantly, these faculty have, for the most part, engaged in the somewhat exceptional practice of publishing in distinguished university presses. I will describe the historians' research style, using examples from their approaches. First, though, I'll attempt to uncover the special challenges which professors face when publishing in university presses.

University presses establish rigorous standards to judge manuscripts submitted to them. In the larger presses, specialized staff work with editorial board members and outside reviewers (the latter being anonymous to the author). As many as three or more reviewers critique the manuscript, suggest revisions, and recommend whether it should be published. The process is a time-consuming one, potentially adding years to those years authors have already invested in the effort of writing their books.

Authors, too, set high standards for themselves, as they know full well that their professional reputation, potential job mobility and personal motivations require finely crafted work. A pathbreaking historical work may require ten or more years from project conception through final publication.

University presses, in contrast to commercial presses, are not driven primarily by marketplace considerations in their decisions about what to publish. Indeed, the key test will be that of enduring quality rather than immediate quantity sales. Publishing is an expensive operation; high costs are invariably reflected in limited printing runs and steep per-copy prices. Universities may even subsidize press operations to various degrees, attesting to the value of academic publishing and its centrality to intellectual endeavors.

(UTEP's own Texas Western Press, recently admitted to membership in the prestigious AAUP [Association of American University Presses], has been publishing books about the history and cultures of the Southwest for 35 years. TW Press receives a subsidy from university trust funds and with that money, plus the revenue from its book sales, is able to publish, currently, 10 new titles a year and pay the salaries of a small staff.)

Financial incentives are almost nonexistent for authors as well. Indeed, the commitment to academic writing probably represents a net financial loss to faculty members, unless they write mass-produced textbooks. Technically, merit systems in universities reward publication, but the amounts do not even begin to recover the time, effort and talents authors have invested. Rather, authors derive rewards from the recognition and contribution they hope their work will make in advancing knowledge. Multi-step merit systems, which may amount to a $20-30 monthly pay differential, provide symbolic recognitions from colleagues and, not coincidentally, a way to keep up with inflation.

Whether a commercial or university press, the process of submitting manuscripts is a highly competitive one. Princeton University Press publishes 160 or more books a year, from the 1,000 or so manuscripts it reports are submitted yearly. Even those 1,000 submissions are honed down to a certain extent, as authors typically send queries to publishers or contact presses which have printing missions that coincide with their writing interests. Still, not all authors are attuned to these preliminary considerations. Dale L. Walker, director of Texas Western Press, with its mission to publish on the southwestern U.S., reports receiving manuscripts on the Grenada war and on New Zealand!

While an author contributes by far the overwhelming thought, energy and sweat to the preparation of a manuscript, academic books represent a collective endeavor of university establishments, over a lengthy time period. Teachers, mentors, colleagues and students participate in the whole process as well. A book idea may begin in the author's own graduate training, in seminars, or discussions with a Ph.D. dissertation advisor who may also serve as a mentor.

Graduate training, furthermore, provides the intellectual...
foundations from which authors write, as they develop, critique, and more generally expand and refine knowledge. Authors cannot really begin their work until they have read just about everything that has ever been written on their topic. Graduate training, too, instills the methodological skills and the dedicated wherewithal needed to see a lengthy project through its completion.

Once embarked on manuscript preparation, university colleagues, administrators and staff can provide important assistance to authors. Colleagues provide invaluable help when they read early drafts and make suggestions for revision. Most writers would not venture skipping this crucial stage to proceed directly to the sharp and critical eye of anonymous reviewers upon whom publishers rely. Cross-disciplinary authors consult colleagues outside their field for clarification or answers to questions about other sources to read. Colleagues may even share word processing computer skills. Librarians are, of course, fundamental to research at all stages of the endeavor.

University administrators affect manuscript preparation. Heavy teaching loads reduce the time authors have available for research and writing. UTEP faculty course loads surpass those of other institutions in the University of Texas system, so most publishing faculty simply add on to their work week to carve out the necessary extra time, often to the dismay of their families. During a crucial stage of manuscript preparation, however, supportive administrators may reduce teaching loads to facilitate progress on a book.

Texas, unlike many states, does not provide faculty sabbaticals, the usually year-long reprieve from teaching and administrative duties to devote time to research undertakings. Here, outside institutions, through covering a yearly salary for this purpose, can provide precious, uninterrupted work time. Two history faculty members, Drs. Cheryl Martin and Oscar Martinez, received highly competitive fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University, respectively.

Unlike many natural and contemporary social scientists, historians usually cannot observe or speak with those whom they analyze. They thus must design a research plan of enormous imaginative breadth, but at the same time, they explore topics with a thoroughness that requires years of effort. Multilingual capability is frequently necessary. Like cultural anthropologists, they immerse themselves in what they study. This immersion often requires that they examine their topics from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, with a variety of sources. Our historians' experiences illustrate this well. (See sidebar for brief descriptions of their books.)

To reconstruct history from centuries past, Dr. Cheryl Martin painstakingly combed a variety of sources, including hacienda inventories, ledgers, correspondence and personal testimony located in the Mexican national archives. She found a veritable goldmine of parish records, particularly the baptismal registers for the information they contained on demography and ties of compadrazgo (ritual kinship). The Genealogical Society of Utah was instrumental in providing access to its microfilm collection of parish registers.

In an effort to uncover the collective mentalities of centuries past, Dr. Ellery Schalk made numerous research trips to France, where he read extensively in the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Archives Nationales. Among the many sources he consulted were letters, legal documents, pamphlets, novels, memoirs, essays and plays. He attended weekly seminars with scholars in France and thus drew on their expertise, as they did on his.

Dr. Sandra McGee-Deutsch drew on documents, newspaper archives and interviews with remaining members of the Argentine Patriotic League. While pursuing the written sources, she was struck by the visibility of women in photographs of League activities, but the absence of women in articles written on the League. That led her to investigate the different activities of male and female members. Men, she found, broke up strikes, unions, and leftist meetings, while women co-opted laborers through social welfare programs.

Common to historians of Russia, Dr. Robert Thurston made the traveling circuit of libraries, starting at the University of Michigan and moving to the Hoover Institution, the Library of Congress, Columbia and Harvard Universities, the Lenin Library of Moscow, the Academy of Sciences Library in Leningrad, the Archives of the City of Moscow and the October Revolution in Moscow, and the Helsinki University. Thurston recalled frustration in the City of Moscow Archives for him and Soviet scholars as well. Even after a two-year reorganization, the library was a bureaucratic nightmare.

The breadth and depth of all these historical reconstructions is awesome. Historians cross disciplinary boundaries as they immerse themselves in cultural and time contexts different from their own. They bring skill, imagination and perseverance to the process of uncovering sources.

Readers may wonder about the relevance of this activity to faculty members' important role in teaching. Faculty publications are intimately tied to the teaching enterprise. In class discussions, students may contribute ideas during critical stages of research. Professors share research findings and methodological skills with students; they, more generally, generate debate and knowledge in the specialized fields in which they teach. Dr. Yasuhide Kawashima, for example, teaches advanced courses in Colonial America, Revolutionary America, and American Legal History. Schalk circulated several chapters of his book to students in his seminar for their reactions. Dr. Eugene Kuzirian's book is especially useful in the classroom. It encourages students to move away from dualistic thinking into a more fine-tuned ability to analyze and judge arguments with different points of view, which use evidence of varying credibility.

In contrast to the serious, complex and sometimes tedious activities associated with writing books, field research can involve some adventure as well. Cheryl Martin recalls a scheduled appointment with a local delegate of an agrarian committee, amidst charges, accusations and high-riding emotions over his alleged destruction of vital land documents that peasants needed to prove ownership. She had visions of campesinos descending on his office during their appointment (which he ultimately cancelled, probably wary of a nosy researcher's questions about colonial documents). Sandra McGee-Deutsch remembers the chilling effects of coming home to a military jeep in her neighborhood, the usual sign of someone's impending "disappearance" during the dictatorship years when she did her Argentine research.

For UTEP's history professors, the content of their research and vehicles for its dissemination mean a great deal. Just as these authors distinguish themselves in their contributions, so also do they distinguish UTEP, its alumni, and the larger community with their work and publication in fine presses.
Kathy Staudt is associate professor of political science at UTEP and assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts. She is author of many articles in academic journals and the book Women, Foreign Assistance and Advocacy Administration (1986). She is completing co-editing a book, Women and the State in Africa, with a Canadian historian. Dr. Staudt is currently on leave of absence to teach at Scripps College in Claremont, California.

New Books by UTEP Historians

Yale University Press has accepted Dr. Charles Ambler's book, Community and Region in Nineteenth-Century Kenya: Migration, Trade and Famine in the Age of Imperialism for forthcoming publication. It is based on extensive field research with oral informants and documents in Central Kenya.


Dr. Yasuhide Kawashima has published Puritan Justice and the Indian: White Man's Law in Massachusetts, 1630-1763 with Wesleyan University Press in 1986. He examines what he calls the "clash of legal cultures" between early settlers and the various Indian nations. What began as coexistence between widely divergent systems of justice, authority, and leadership later developed into the expansion of Puritan law and population over a decimated Indian population that the Puritans viewed as barbaric. Kawashima found that Indians were dealt with in ways that ranged from relatively equitable to harshly discriminatory: court clerks often referred to an Indian as an "it" in their records.

In Taking Sides: Clashing Views on Controversial Issues in American History (Dushkin Press). Dr. Eugene Kuzirian and his coeditor Larry Madaras present alternative views on key themes in U.S. history.

Rural Society in Colonial Morelos is the title of Dr. Cheryl English Martin's book, published by the University of New Mexico Press in 1985. She analyzes the historical roots of Morelos, the state of Mexican revolutionary hero, Emiliano Zapata, from 1580 until the end of the colonial period in 1810. Continuous conflicts associated with land, labor and water usage occurred among people in Indian villages, and on haciendas and small farms. These interactions are detailed in Martin's study.

Dr. Oscar Martinez's forthcoming book from the University of Arizona Press is called Troublesome Border: Perspectives on Historical and Contemporary Issues in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands. It contains diverse essays on topics associated with conflict between the two countries and various ethnic groups in the border region. The border location, writes Martinez, converted frontierzos (borderlanders), both Chicanos and Mexicanos, "into entities that stood apart from the mainstream societies of each nation." Troublesome Borders is Martinez's fourth book. His first, Border Boom Town: Ciudad Juarez since 1848, was published by the University of Texas Press, while his others, Fragments of the Mexican Revolution: Personal Accounts from the Border and Across Boundaries: Transborder Interaction in Perspective, were published by the University of New Mexico and UTEP's Texas Western Press.

Counterrevolution in Argentina, 1900-1932: The Argentine Patriotic League is the title of Dr. Sandra McGee-Deutsch's new book appearing in 1986 with the University of Nebraska Press. What leads people to glorify nationalism and authoritarianism and oppose democracy? McGee-Deutsch analyzes Argentina's first significant and long-lasting far-right group, comparing it with European rightist counterparts and the recent military dictatorship in Argentina.

Princeton University Press published From Valor to Pedigree: Ideas of Nobility in France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries in 1986, a study of French nobility by Dr. Ellery Schalk. He found that in 16th-century France, people viewed nobles as those who engaged in virtuous deeds, rather than the later view of nobility as inherited. While the reality of nobles' behavior was often far from virtuous, the gaps between people's beliefs and those realities were significant for explaining subsequent historical events, such as the development of absolutism. The book also helps solve the puzzle about how, as Schalk writes, "something so seemingly irrational as nobility could have existed and been important so long." Because Schalk challenges existing interpretations, his book promises to be a landmark.

A product of 12 years' work, Dr. Robert Thurston's Liberal City, Conservative State: Moscow and Russia's Urban Crisis, 1906-1914, will be published by Oxford University Press in 1987. Second largest city at the time, Moscow experienced enormous poverty, health, housing, and sanitation problems; it was a highly volatile city in the 1905 revolution. Elites pursued two contrasting strategies to secure political stability. Municipal leaders sought enhanced political freedom, economic modernization unhindered by a centralized state, and educational opportunities to incorporate an upwardly mobile population. Yet the more powerful Tsarist bureaucratic officials, bound by their conservative, 17th century ideologies, worked to guide and control people's lives through the police and paternalistic programs. These conflicting control strategies produced clashes between Moscow's leaders and state officials, perpetuating ineffective municipal governance. Meanwhile, urban dwellers joined peasants in their push for fundamental changes, culminating in the 1917 revolution. □
The University of Texas at El Paso now has 11 endowed academic positions under the provisions of the UT System Eminent Scholars Program. The 11 positions were established by gifts totaling $3,162,738 from local El Pasoans. The Eminent Scholars Program was proposed to encourage the development of academic positions at each component on the level of professorships and/or chairs. Each position is established by a minimum gift of $50,000. The program is being considered now by the Texas Legislature to promote giving to higher education. Interest earned on the endowed fund will be matched by the State of Texas, if and when funds become available to support this program, according to James Peak, Director of Development. UT El Paso is among the leaders in the State, securing over $3 million. Eminent Scholars funds established to date are the Charles R. & Dorothy S. Carter Chair in Business Administration, the Dr. C. Sharp Cook Physics Professorship, the Richard M. Dudley and Frances M. Dudley Professorship (to be awarded at the discretion of the University's president), the El Paso Community Professorship in Accounting, the Betty M. MacGuire Professorship in Business Administration, the John T. MacGuire Professorship in Mechanical & Industrial Engineering, the Ellis and Susan Mayfield Professorship in Business Administration, and four Chairs (I-IV) in Engineering established by the late Mr. and Mrs. MacIntosh Murchison.

“State of the State” Affects UTEP Fund Drives

Based on July reports for the University's annual Alumni Fund for Excellence, and Corporate and Business Gift Campaign, a tightened state budget and inflation are finally having an effect on the progress of the UTEP fund-raising programs in 1987. Both campaigns indicate decreases in comparison to 1986 reports. The corporate campaign seems to be taking the brunt of the economic woes assailing the state. Major oil companies and their subsidiaries, sizeable contributors to UTEP in the past, simply are unable to lend their support this year due to corporate shortfalls. By July 1986, UTEP had received 391 gifts from corporations totaling $452,662. This year's report shows 301 gifts for $343,551 — a decrease of 24%.

The Alumni Fund for Excellence is showing an 8% decline over 1986 figures with gifts of $193,873 compared to $211,700 in 1986. Chairmen, volunteers and members of the fund raising program are, however, remaining optimistic that the year will end with all goals met. The University's track-record for fund-raising is one of the top in the State and often places in national comparison surveys as well. Additional campaigns, pledge reminders and direct donor contacts will continue now throughout the fall to offset the current deficit.

Luis Lujan, Assistant Director of Development, noted that “in fund raising, parameters are not set and one works as best one can to not only meet, but exceed, the established goals. We strongly believe in our product (education) and in particular, this institution. Over the years, our alumni and friends have demonstrated their generosity to varying degrees, from a first-time gift of $5 to an endowed chair of $500,000. We have to believe that we will continue our progress by working together to improve our institution which serves as a conduit towards a better quality of life.”

“State of the State” Affects UTEP Fund Drives

While tax dollars provide for the basic needs of the University's academic programs, private gift support is the vital factor in growth and excellence for the student. All those who were not contacted during the University's annual Telephone Campaign (March '87) are urged to join those who have already pledged their support for academics in 1987. The theme for 1987 is raising funds for the University Library's Endowed Excellence Fund. However, all support for any academic area is both needed and appreciated.

Follow the Miners in '87!

Alumni, friends and fans of the promising UTEP football team may want to take advantage of some of the attractive packages put together by Sun Travel Agency and the UTEP Alumni Association for their annual “Follow the Miners” program in 1987. Profits from these trips go to the UTEP Alumni Association Scholarship Fund.

The first trek will be an old-fashioned “bus trip” to Arizona State in Phoenix, October 2-4. The cost of $207/person includes bus trip to Phoenix and return, hotel and tax for two nights, a ticket for the game, and a pre-game tailgate party. Other season trips are based on air-fare, double occupancy and include two nights hotel, hotel tax, two-day rental car and a game ticket for the following: UTEP vs. San Diego State, October 9-11 ($280 per person), Air Force Academy, October 23-25 ($330 per person), and Utah, November 6-8 ($405 per person).

Sun Travel is preparing information flyers on these trips which will be mailed to dues-paid members of the UTEP Alumni Association. Others wanting more information should contact Sun Travel, 3100 N. Mesa, Suite B in El Paso, TX (79902) or by telephone, 915-532-8900.

Get Ahead of the Game

Reservations are being taken now for the 1987 Outstanding Ex-Student Banquet at the El Paso Country Club on Thursday, October 15. Tickets are $25 each (non-refundable). Last year's banquet was a sell-out, so make your reservations soon! The UTEP Alumni Association is hosting its 3rd Annual Scholarship FUN RUN/WALK (5K-3.1 miles) on Saturday, October 17 at 9:00 a.m. Awards will be presented to the overall winners, and first, second and third place finishers in each age group. Entrants pay $5 now, $7 on the day of the race. For information and application forms, contact the UTEP Alumni Office (747-5533) at UTEP. Tickets for the UTEP vs. Lamar University Cardinals are being reserved: $6.00 adults; $3.00 child and $9.00 reserved seating.

Col. Hugh D. McGaw, 1929 graduate of the Texas College of Mines, and Outstanding Ex-Student of Texas Western College in 1959, died on Sunday, June 14, 1987, in Austin, Texas. He is survived by his wife, Obelia Lea McGaw of Austin. Col. McGaw received his degree from TCM in 1929 in Mechanical Engineering. After his graduation, he was a member of a government geophysical team which worked in the Western U.S., Mexico and Russia. He entered the U.S. Army in 1935 and retired as a Colonel in 1957. He was Professor of Military Science at UT Austin from 1953 to 1957. During his military career, Col. McGaw served in both World Wars and the Korean conflict. Col. & Mrs. McGaw were members of the University Matrix Society and President's Associates. Mrs. McGaw asks that memorial contributions in his memory be sent to his alma mater, the University of Texas at El Paso.

The University of Texas at El Paso
by Sue Wimberly

(A.B.A. '55), graduated at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, from the USAF course for information systems specialist.

Albert K. Childs, 2nd Lt/USMC (B.B.A. '85), graduated from The Basic School, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia. As a newly commissioned officer he was prepared for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force and given the responsibility of a rifle platoon commander.

Alba C. Zebrowski, 2nd Lt/USA (B.S.W. '86), has completed the field artillery officer basic course at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

1930's - 1950's

George M. Bernhardt (B.A. '37), founder and former owner of the San Antonio Foreign Trading Company and the G.M. Bernhardt Company, is retired in San Antonio, Texas.

Mary Lou Nash (1947 etc.) has retired from the U.S. Postal Service and lives in Fort Worth, Texas.

Susanna Vasquez Rayon (B.S. '49) has retired from the El Paso Independent School District after 38 years.

J.D. Partridge (B.A. '52), a supervisor in the athletic department for the Ysleta Independent School District, was inducted into the El Paso Athletic Hall of Fame in May.

Manny Palacios, Jr., (B.A. '56) was inducted into the Texas High School Wrestling Association Hall of Honor in El Paso on February 13.

Fredric Souleff, Jr., (B.S. '57) received his doctorate in social services at the University of Texas/Arlington this spring.

Humerto F. Sambrano (B.S. '58) has been selected by the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, El Paso Branch.

Errata: Don Maynard (B.S. '58) was voted into membership in the Pro Football Hall of Fame in January. He was inducted in August and not in January as reported in the June issue of NOVA.

1960's

A.J. Koller (B.B.A. '61) is manager of operations for United Technologies, Automotive Components Division/Diesel Systems, in Columbia, South Carolina.

Martin J. Sisk (B.A. '62) has joined Texas American Bank/Fort Worth as an investment officer and securities sales representative.

Karen Johnson Sandford (B.S. '64) and her husband, Charles W. Sandford, are presently living in Brussels, Belgium, on a Mobil Oil Company assignment.

Sharon M. Wauls (B.A. '65) received a Master of Divinity degree May 16 from the Methodist Theological School, Delaware, Ohio.

Louis L. Mollinary (B.B.A. '66; M.B.A. '74) has been appointed a vice president of E.F. Hutton in El Paso.

Mary Ann Friedman (B.S. '69) has been selected “Teacher of the Year” for 1987 in the El Paso Independent School District. A fourth grade teacher, she was prepared for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force and given the responsibility of a rifle platoon commander.

Barry K. Breen (B.B.A. '69) has joined Dallas (Texas) Rehabilitation Institute (DRI) as assistant administrator of finance.

1970's

Joyce Hallmark Espiritu (B.A. '70) has been named the National Elementary School Physical Education Teacher of the Year by the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. For the past 13 years, she has worked in elementary schools in the Parkview School District of St. Louis as a physical education teacher and most recently as the district's administrative intern in physical education where she coordinated the development of a new physical education curriculum for the district.

Glenda Marie Cook (1970 etc.) is a teacher missionary, with the Southern Baptist Convention in Taiwan.

Robert Edward Marc (B.S. '71) has been named the first Robert Greer Professor in the Biomedical Sciences at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. Marc won the Glen Fry Award from the American Academy of Ophthalmology in 1976 and was named an outstanding graduate in 1981 by the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences. He is editor of the Journal of Experimental Eye Research and researches anatomy of the retina.

Charles Santaguida (B.A. '71), a 1976 graduate of the University of Chicago law school, has formed the law firm Robert Marc with Santaguida in Phoenix, Arizona. His wife, Denise Abraham Santaguida (B.S. '71), who received her master's as a reading specialist from Arizona State University, is a teacher in the Phoenix Union School District.

David Valdez (1971 etc.) is official photographer to Vice President George W. Bush. Valdez was a campus visitor during the Vice President's commencement visit and address in May, 1987.

Robert M. Waterman (B.S. '76) and his wife, Jeanne Waterman (B.B.A. '71; M.Ed. '81) are El Paso residents. He is employed at Ft. Bliss; she is a teacher with the Ysleta School District.

Robert Eyreson (B.S. '72) is a computer programmer with MicroLogic in El Paso.

Robert G. Diestu (B.S. '72) is a project...
engineer with Hughes Aircraft in Anaheim, California.

James L. Fletcher (B.S. '72) has opened his private practice in general dentistry in El Paso. He is a graduate of the UT Health Science Center/San Antonio Dental School. A naval aviator from 1972-1978, he has the rank of lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Frederick R. Josephson (B.S. '73) is a specialty medical representative for Stuart Pharmaceutilicals, El Paso.

Lianne Fridriksson (B.A. '74), a journalism teacher at UT/Austin and Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, is currently on a Fulbright Fellowship in Auckland, New Zealand. She is researching the effect of the mass media coverage on nuclear issues in New Zealand.

Eloy Alvarado (B.S. '74) has been named football coach at Del Valle High School, El Paso.

David Leibson (B.S. '74; M.Ed. '79) is a special education teacher with the Austin (Texas) Independent School District.

James M. Purcell (B.B.A. '74) has been named senior vice president of the Bank of Ysleta, Ysleta, Texas.

Patricia Schwartz Cohen (B.S. '74) is a second grade teacher at Carlos Rivera School, El Paso.

Lourdes Tinajero (B.A. '74) has been appointed minority business development manager by the Adolph Coors Company. Based in Golden, Colorado, she will travel throughout the United States to recruit minority and women-owned businesses which can sell products or services to Coors.

Russell Autry (B.A. '75), marketing director for the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and editor of El Paso Magazine, was named the 1987 Outstanding Young El Pasoan by the El Paso Jaycees.

Rick Hassler (B.A. '75), sports editor for the Artesia Daily Press, won three awards for photography in the New Mexico Associated Press managing editors annual newspaper competition in April.

Wally A. Gonzales (B.B.A. '76) has joined State Farm Insurance Companies as an agent. He was vice president with Texas Commerce Bank for 10 years, and has been in the banking and finance business for 18 years.

Wayne Thornton (B.A. '77), former UTEP women's basketball coach, is recreation program supervisor for the El Paso Department of Parks and Recreation.

Oscar A. Vargas (B.S. '79) has received a doctor of dental surgery degree from the UT Health Science Center/San Antonio. He plans to practice in El Paso.

Edith Franco (B.S.N. '78) has been named director of nursing for the Montivista Health Center in El Paso.

Victor Arias, Jr. (B.B.A. '78) has been promoted to vice president at LaSalle Partners, Chicago. His current responsibilities include managing client relationships and strategic evaluation projects for their Fortune 100 clientele. He is married to the former Sandra Endlich (B.S.N. '81).

James B. O'Kelley (B.S. '78) is an English teacher at Jefferson High School in El Paso.

J.A. Torres II (B.A. '78) is an accountant in Wichita Falls, Texas.

Lou Portillo (B.S. '79), former director of engineering for Continental Water System Corporation, has been appointed president of Ion Engineering Inc., San Antonio, Texas. The new firm was formed by Vickrey & Associates, Inc., of San Antonio, and will provide water purification engineering consulting services to high-technology industries beginning to locate in Texas.

Steven Kunert (B.A. '79), administrative support manager for Consolidated Data Processing, El Paso, recently received an Award for Journalistic Excellence for Division One Magazine Short Story from the Texas Intercollegiate Press Association at a meeting hosted by Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos. Steve's brother, Jerry Kunert (B.A. '73) is medical records director/DRG coordinator for Kingman Regional Hospital, Kingman, Arizona.

1980's

Robert Homan Stowe (M.S. '82) has completed his internship at the Texas Tech University Health Science Center in Lubbock. He received his bachelor's degree from Southern Methodist University and his medical degree from the University of Texas Health Science Center/Houston. He is serving his residency in anesthesiology at Vanderbilt University Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

Jose M. Ortega (B.S. '83) received his medical degree from UT Health Science Center/Houston in May. He plans to enter a residency in general surgery.

Barbara Doty (B.B.A. '84) has been named assistant vice president and loan officer for First City Bank/West, El Paso.

Karla Lutz Bowling (B.A. '84) has been appointed account coordinator for Brown-Forman Beverage Company, Price/Weber Marketing Communications, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.

Sam H. Payne (B.B.A. '85) has joined Mortgage West as a construction loan manager.

William Leatherwood (B.B.A. '86) is a staff accountant in the audit practice of Arthur Andersen & Co./Houston.

Deaths

Dorothy G. Sanders (1942 etc.), February 11, 1986, in Fountain Valley, California. Survivors include her father, Louis P. Oberkamp, of Sun City, Arizona; her mother, Edna W. Smith; and four sisters.


James K. Luyster (B.B.A. 1949), November 28, 1986, in Frankfort, Kentucky. He is survived by his wife, Helen Luyster, and six children.

La Verne Hinton Thompson (B.A. 1960), December 19, 1986. She was president of LVT, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee. Survivors are her husband, Jack Thompson (B.S. 1961), and three children.

Sara Elizabeth Maddox (B.S. 1945; M.Ed. 1953), a retired Florida teacher, January 12. She is survived by several children.

Annie Lou Anderson (B.S. 1937), March 4. A retired El Paso teacher, she is survived by her husband, a son and a daughter.

Mary Lou Squires (M.S. 1970), in Denton, Texas, May 6.

Max R. Prestridge, Jr. (B.B.A. 1957), chairman of the board of Border Steel, El Paso, April 15. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Frank W. Christenson (B.S. 1959), vice president of Teal-Tech Inc. of Santa Clara, California, in April. Survivors are his wife and several children, and his parents, Frank and Bertha Christenson, of El Paso.

Joseph Mikal (M.Ed. 1968), retired El Paso school teacher, April 25. He is survived by his wife, Catherine Mikal, and several children.

Edith Boeser (M.A. 1970), April 30. A resident of Placentia, California, she is survived by two daughters.

Jim Kirby (B.A. 1962), former newsman at Channel 4, and longtime El Paso public relations man, May 3, in Aguaclaneciltes, Mexico.

Richard McConnell Clark (B.A. 1957), in the crash of a New York-bound Polish airliner, May 9. Chairman of the Department of Theatre Arts at Ithaca College in Ithaca, New York, he was returning home from Poland after attending an international theater festival. He is survived by his wife, Patricia Clark, and his daughter, Melissa.

Wall Dowd Williams (B.S. 1940), in El Paso on May 19. She is survived by her son, Donald L. Williams.

Evans R. Pendergrass (B.S. 1965), a teacher with the Ysleta School District, May 23. He is survived by his wife, Zelda Pendergrass, a son and a daughter.

Richard John Emerson (B.S. 1941), a resident of El Paso, June 1. Several children survive.

Philip J. Gallagher, UTEP assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts and professor of English, in a highway accident July 1. Born in White Plains, New York, he earned his bachelor of arts degree summa cum laude from Providence College in 1966, and his Master of Arts (1969) and doctorate (1972) from the University of Massachusetts. He joined the UTEP faculty in 1972. Dr. Gallagher was an outstanding scholar of Milton. In 1980 he won the most prestigious award for Milton scholars in the nation, the Milton Society of America's James Holly Hanford Award. In addition to Milton, his teaching specialties were 17th century prose and poetry, and world literature. In 1982 he received the University's first Distinguished Achievement Award for Teaching Excellence. He is survived by his wife, Noreen Leary Gallagher, and four children.

Hugh D. McGaw, Col./USA, Retired (B.S. 1929; Outstanding Ex 1959), June 14, in Austin, Texas. Please see extracts section in this issue.
Foster . . . (from page 4)

seem far away. But I well remember the fears and stress of being a young faculty member with a first grant. I specifically remember an initial period of about a year where no publications were forthcoming despite working long hours.

"At one point I lay across the bed at night and said to my wife, 'I'm not going to make it in academic medicine.' Fortunately, that prediction did not come true. I mention it because many young faculty members see their established senior colleagues and can't imagine that they once also had to struggle. In fact, you always have to struggle. Even after two and a half decades, one still worries when it is time for a competitive renewal of your grant."

Dr. Foster says that he is always running into Texas Western ex-students in Dallas and elsewhere. The chairman of the UTHSCD Department of Pathology is Dr. Vernie Stembridge, a previous recipient of the Outstanding Ex-Student Award. W.E. (Pete) Snelson, a former instructor in journalism and sponsor of the SAE fraternity at Texas Western, became an influential state senator whom Dr. Foster saw regularly over the years because of his interest in higher education. Conger (Clint) Ballard spends half his time in Dallas and the other in a tremendously successful music career in New York. And there are many others.

"Overall, I look back with great fondness on my four years at Texas Western. Several of the professors were greatly influential in my development — Dr. William W. Lake, a professor of chemistry, who was a brilliant teacher; Dr. Joseph Leach of the Department of English and Dr. Frederick W. Bachmann, my German professor. These and others at Texas Western contributed greatly to my college career and provided motivation for my life in academic medicine."
Vice President George Bush was guest speaker for the May 17 Commencement held in the Special Events Center.