

# Sombrilla

The University of Texas at San Antonio **MAGAZINE** Fall 2002  
Vol. 19, No. 1

## 2020 Vision

UTSA plans for growth

Exploring an ancient Southwest settlement  
How to be a football coach  
A conversation about light





A large, dimly lit industrial interior, possibly a warehouse or construction site. A scissor lift is positioned in the center, with a person standing on its platform. Bright light streams in from large windows on the right, creating a strong contrast and lens flare. The floor is concrete, and some cables are visible in the foreground.

# FALL 2002 Sombrilla

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### On the cover

Illustration by Melissa Grimes.

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Shining some light on the construction of the long-awaited Wellness and Recreation Center, which is due to open in January. Photo by Mark McClendon.

# Sombrilla UTSA

Sombrilla Magazine  
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## EDITOR'S NOTE

### First Impressions

I first visited UTSA in the early '80s, soon after moving to San Antonio from the East. At that time, UTSA was strictly a commuter college serving stop-and-go students. The campus itself was a cluster of low-slung concrete buildings surrounded by acres of scrubby, no-name trees. The city's only public university campus seemed far away from the city bearing its name.

Twenty years later, the 1604 Campus has matured into one of three institutions that make up UTSA. And the school's suburban location, 16 miles northwest of San Antonio's downtown is, for better or worse, much more connected to the city now than it was then. Big-box retail, chain restaurants, tourist attractions and dense residential development surround the 600-acre campus. The university's wide-open spaces, which used to seem so sprawling, are the site of constant construction.

But just as the imprint of that memory remains, the original campus imprint is still apparent, too. While reading and writing about UTSA's master plan, a 20-year vision of growth and development for all UTSA components, I've gained a better appreciation for the design of the campus where I work. There's rhyme and reason to its central courtyard and wide paseos; tradition and practicality at work in its landscapes and buildings.

The new master plan was actually finished in 2001. With the launching of our expanded magazine format, we've had both the time and the space to bring a comprehensive story about the plan to our readers. Our eight-page cover feature, which begins on p. 14, is written, designed and photographed by staff. We had help from freelancers Jenny H. Moore (writer) and Melissa Grimes (illustrator).

The passage of time has certainly changed the 1604 Campus—and my impressions. For example, the concrete buildings' hard edges have been softened and brightened by lush plantings of native perennials. The nearly year-round display of colors (yellow esperanza, red salvia, purple sage and blue plumbago) are models for my own attempts at native landscaping. The "scrubby, no-name" trees, I've learned, are live oaks. Their sinewy shapes offer welcome shade from the South Texas sun. And they provide a home for birds like the cerulean blue scrub jay, a Hill Country resident that's rarely seen in the city. The native grasses, trees and perennials of this gently rolling landscape are familiar now. And beautiful.

Twenty years ago I couldn't have imagined what this campus would grow to look like and what it would come to mean to San Antonio. What will it look like 20 years from now? Fortunately for UTSA, many people with creative vision—faculty, staff, administrators, architects and others—are continuing to plan and support this growing university.

—Lynn Gosnell



# in the LOOP

## ¡Bravo!

**Marshall Pitman**, associate professor of accounting, elected treasurer of the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants; **Patricia McGee**, assistant professor of interdisciplinary studies, awarded a National Learning Infrastructure Initiative Fellowship for 2003 by EDUCAUSE, a nonprofit organization that promotes the use of information technology in higher education; **Richard Lewis**, associate professor of sociology, appointed the first Presidential Fellow by President Ricardo Romo; **Aaron Cassill**, biology professor, and Honors College staff **Ann Eisenberg**, **Judi Edelman**, **Stephanie Drenner**, **Angela Varoff**, **Erineo Granado** and **Cynthia Tarrillion**, recipients of the 2002 Richard S. Howe Excellence in Service Award to Undergraduate Students; **Mizue Goto**, **Machiko Iura**, **Rieko Kamei**, **Yukie Kawasaki**, **Haruki Kumazawa**, **Takafumi Saito**, **Ayako Shimotomai**, **Yoko Sumitani**, **Junko Toda** and **Shogo Uematsu**, graduates of the ESL Services' intensive English summer program; **John Poindexter**, assistant director of multimedia imaging in the Office of University Communications, elected an officer in the Employee Advisory Council of the University of Texas System; **Cheryl Schrader**, associate dean in the College of Engineering, named president of the Control Systems Society of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers for 2003; **Linda Poetschke**, professor of music, elected governor of the National Association of Teachers of Singing's Texoma region, which has 500 members from Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico; **Oscar Casares**, lecturer in English, named a Dobie Paisano Fellow for 2002–03 by the Texas Institute of Letters; **Amir Karimi**, winner of the American Society of Electrical Engineers' Spread the Word/Campus Representative award for the highest percentage of faculty recruited in the Gulf Southwest section; **Melissa Killen**, **Andrew Guitierrez**, **Laurie Ritter**, **Roger Garza**, **Jessica Curtis**, **Andrew Waterman**, **Sarah Garza**, **Veronica Russo**, **Jonathan Windham**, **Jade Floyd**, **KeAna Hardy**, **Maria Lamas**, and **Charles C. Russell III**, elected student government representatives for 2002–2003 academic year; **Art Hernandez**, associate professor of educational psychology and associate dean for the College of Education and Human Development-Downtown Campus, nominated by Texas Gov. Rick Perry to a five-year term on the State Board of Examiners of Psychologists; **Josephine Mendez-Negrete**, assistant professor in bicultural-bilingual studies, recipient of a Community Recognition award from the San Antonio 16 de Septiembre Commission; **Rosalind Horowitz**, education professor, recipient of the 2002 Gordon M.A. Mork Outstanding Educator Award honoring excellence in the field of school-based education given annually by the University of Minnesota's College of Education and Human Development; education students **Janelle Ackerman**, **Irma Cecilia Villalobos** and **Isaac Rehberg**, winners of the 2002 **Martinello Prize for Inquiry**, presented annually to students who have excelled in the Modes of Inquiry class; the Texas Prefreshman Engineering Program, led by Professor **Manuel Berriozabal**, a recipient of a Texas Higher Education Star Award by the Texas Higher Education Coordination Board; the student chapter of the **Society of Mexican American Engineers and Scientists (MAES)**, named the most outstanding of 50 student chapters around the country; engineering students and MAES members **Karen Florendo**, **Juan Portillo** and **Rebecca Martinez**, first in research design competition sponsored by Ford Motor Company.



### Lyric Opera serves up musical 'Cu

What do you get when you mix Texas-style barbecue, Wagnerian opera and some catchy tunes? What else indeed but *Das Barbecu*, this fall's Lyric Theatre production.

The musical, loosely based on Richard Wagner's four-part, 20-hour opera cycle, *Der Ring Des Nibelungen*, was staged Oct. 4–6 at the Buena Vista Theater at the Downtown Campus.

Seven students brought to life 30 diverse characters including heroic cowboys, spinster triplets, Texas Rangers, giants, river maidens and society matrons. *Das Barbecu* was originally commissioned by the Seattle Opera in 1991 and has been produced in Baltimore and New York.

The UTSA production was directed by the Department of Music's William McCrary and choreographed by Gloria Liu.

## First Edition

### Faculty and alumni publications

Anyone who has ever read a poem and wondered how it came to be written will appreciate the premise behind English Professor **Wendy Barker's** essay collection, *Poem's Progress* (Absey & Co., 2002). Barker invites readers "behind the scenes" of the genesis and development of 21 of her poems, some dating back to her days as a young graduate student and mother searching for her poet's voice. In rich detail, each short essay reveals a particular time and place in Barker's life, including the complex emotions and often mundane tasks from which a poem can begin.

Barker also reveals the pleasures and pains of her craft—of getting a poem to a certain state of completion. Having friends

to read and comment on drafts is surely one of these pleasures. She writes, "These essays are, at least in part, a way of paying tribute to the mentors, friends and family members who have helped along the way."

Applied anthropology, as Associate Professor **James H. MacDonald** explains in *The Applied Anthropology Reader* (Allyn & Bacon, 2002), is often defined as "using theory to address and solve real-world problems" in contrast to academic anthropology which is viewed as building theory apart from practical applications. The duality is false, says MacDonald, and has led to a too-narrow conception of applied anthropology. Theory and practice go hand in hand with all kinds of ethnographic investigation, he maintains.

MacDonald has organized this edited volume into two parts. The first focuses on issues: the roles, ethics and methods of the field. The second is composed of historic and contemporary case studies that display the scope of the applied field, from urban, medical and international development study to environmental, educational, business and industrial work. MacDonald's book gives students a much broader view of the discipline—and perhaps gives parents the reassurance that anthropology is indeed a viable career path.

Magnet schools. Mainstreaming. Montessori method. These are examples of educational philosophies or movements

defined in *The Quick Reference Guide to Educational Innovations* (Corwin Press, 2002) by **Carolyn Orange**, associate professor of education. The book also lists and carefully defines educational practices, such as block scheduling, learning centers and portfolios; programs, such as accelerated reader, emergent literacy and Chicago math; and policies, such as no pass/no play, immersion and standardized testing. Altogether there are 125 entries, ranging from a paragraph to several pages in length. Where applicable, Orange includes examples, benefits, concerns, grade levels, barriers to implementation and other reflections. She has also recruited input from master teachers recognized as "teacher of the year" in their states. Orange's audience for this handy reference is practicing teachers, students studying to be teachers, administrators, professors and parents.

**Norma Cantú**, professor of English, has contributed five essays to the collection *Telling to Live* (Duke University Press, 2001). They are "Getting There Cuando No Hay Camino," "A Escondidas: A Chicana Feminist Teacher Who Writes/ A Chicana Feminist Writer Who Teaches," "Reading the Body," "Migraine/ Jaqueta" and "A Working Class Bruja's Fears and Desires."

The book is a collection of testimonios, or life stories, by a diverse group of 18 Latina feminists who began meeting in 1993 to collaborate on research issues. The initial impetus for the group soon gave way to a new project, one which led to the publication of this book, authored collectively by the Latina Feminist Group.

"We discovered that to move forward and develop theory as a group, we first needed to explore the complexities of latinidad—Latina/o identity—and compare how each of us had made the journey to become credentialed, creative thinkers, teachers, and writers," the introduction states. Over the years, the group met at a variety of locations, building trust and gradually telling each other the personal and professional stories that would form the basis of this book.

—Lynn Gosnell





# Snapshot, Texas

From the photographic archives of the Institute of Texan Cultures



**SOME PIG!** Remember Aquarena Springs in San Marcos? Glass-bottomed boats, aquamaids performing underwater acrobatics, and, of course, Ralph the Swimming Pig. Ralph, shown here in a ca. 1970 photograph from the Institute of Texan Cultures' Zintgraff Collection, was without a doubt the star of the Underwater Theater—diving into the water, cavorting with the Aquamaids, and, in general, stealing the show. Other Aquarena Springs photos in the collection include Aquamaids nibbling grapes and drinking sodas underwater, Aquamaids-in-training learning to eat bananas while breathing through an air hose, and Santa Claus on a submarine visit.

Aquarena Springs, purchased by Southwest Texas State University in 1994 and re-named Aquarena Center, is now a nature center committed to protecting the San Marcos springs and educating people about this unique environment. The Aquamaids have been replaced by trained research divers and Ralph has bowed out in deference to the endangered species in and around the springs, but you can still visit this beautiful underwater world via a glass-bottomed boat, and you can revisit your Aquarena Springs memories through the Institute of Texan Cultures' photographs.

— Kendra Trachta

*The UT Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio, Z-109, The Zintgraff Collection.*



## UTSA is busting out all over

It's official. UTSA's 2002 fall enrollment is 22,054, up from 19,883 students counted in the 2001 fall census.

The increase places UTSA among the fastest-growing institutions of higher education in the state. Among public universities in Texas, UTSA is now the seventh largest in enrollment. Administrators attribute the 11 percent increase, which was higher than anticipated, to UTSA's rising profile among Texas institutions, especially in South Texas.

In addition, a 30 percent jump in freshman enrollment is partly due to increased participation in UT Austin's provisional admission program, in which some freshmen must enroll in another UT System school before being admitted to the Austin campus. The number of students attending UTSA for the program is close to 600.

## More freshmen participate in learning communities

Now in its third year, the freshman Learning Communities program continues to expand. This fall, 450 students have signed up to participate in 21 communities.

The program invites freshmen to be a part of a cohort of 25 students who take two or three Core Curriculum classes together. The students are grouped by major or area of interest and each group of classes has a theme. Some of this fall's themes are "The Business of Pop Culture," "American Identities: Then and Now," "Revolutions and Revelations" and "Making a Difference."

The focus of the program, which is funded by a Title V grant, is to assist students in having a successful first year by making friends, forming study groups, getting to know faculty and learning about UTSA resources.

## SAAF funds 12 grants

The San Antonio Area Foundation (SAAF) has funded a dozen grant proposals submitted by UTSA faculty. The awards total \$142,936 and will support faculty research, educational outreach, technology upgrades and student support.

Faculty and staff receiving the awards were David Jaffe (neurobiology), Kathryn Fischback (research scientist), Patricia Glenn (Tomás Rivera Center for Student Success), Gail Taylor (neurobiology), Hans Heidner (microbiology), Bernard Arulanandam (immunology), Steve Tomka (Center for Archaeological Research), Shirley Mock (Institute of Texan Cultures), Manuel Berriozabal (mathematics), John Reynolds (history), Suzanne Winter (education), Juliet Langman (bicultural-bilingual studies) and Beth Guajardo (ESL Services).

## Raising the Bar

### Institute for Law and Public Affairs holds first Prelaw Academy

UTSA held its inaugural Summer Law School Preparation Academy at the Downtown Campus this summer. For eight weeks, a diverse group of students got a preview of law school—spending up to six hours daily in the classroom, listening to lectures by some of the leading legal minds in the state, and staying up nights reading cases and preparing for the next day’s classes.

“There would be nights where you could not go to sleep because you knew that you still had to read a hundred or so pages of cases that were to be discussed the next morning,” said Santiago Alaniz, a senior criminal justice major from Karnes City, Texas. “These were the hardest classes that I have encountered in my college experience.”

The academy, which is designed to help students gain admission to and succeed in law school, is part of the Institute for Law and Public Affairs, a new collaboration between UTSA and the UT School of Law. The institute’s three-part mission is prelaw education, research and policy analysis, and community outreach.

“This innovative program will expose UTSA students to rigorous training, using some of the best teachers from the School of Law and UTSA,” said William Powers, dean of the UT Austin School of Law,



when the partnership was announced last year. UT’s law school lent faculty and student assistants for the summer program, and also contributed funding. Now more Texas law schools have signed on as partners, offering financial and academic support as well as scholarships for successful applicants.

UTSA’s program aims to be a model, “for other public universities which have a high enrollment of minority students,” said Professor Richard Gambitta, chair of the Department of Political Science and Geography. Gambitta, who credits President Ricardo Romo and Dean Powers for making the academy a reality, now serves as the institute’s director.

## Regents approve two new Ph.D. programs

The University of Texas System Board of Regents in August approved plans for proposed doctoral programs in biology and in environmental science and engineering at UTSA. Next, the proposals will go before the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for review.

The doctoral program in biology would have an emphasis on cell and molecular biology, complementing the university’s original biology doctoral program’s focus on neurobiology. According to UTSA College of Sciences Dean William Scouten, the program would help meet a growing demand for Ph.D. biologists to work in biotechnology and biomedicine in the scientific and industrial communities in and around San Antonio.

The doctoral program in environmental science and engineering would emphasize research on natural resources such as water, land and air and address issues such as water contamination, land restoration and air pollution. “The program will have a great impact since it addresses natural resources (water, land and air) that are of enormous importance for the San Antonio Metropolitan Area, South Texas region and the border region,” said Zorica Pantic-Tanner, dean of the College of Engineering.

UTSA currently has seven doctoral degree programs: biology (neurobiology); business administration; computer science; culture, literacy and language; educational leadership; electrical engineering; and English. UTSA enrolled 154 doctoral students for the fall semester.





### Preparing for the paper chase

In its first summer, 68 students enrolled in one of two one-month sessions (called Phase 1 and Phase 2) of the prelaw academy. An additional 13 students, mostly seniors, enrolled in both sessions, bringing the total to about 40 students in each session.

Phase 1 students spend their session learning legal and philosophical reasoning, constitutional law and written communication. Phase 2 students, juniors or seniors, study torts, legal history and writing; they also spend time preparing for the LSAT and writing their personal statement, a significant part of the law school application. The academy picks up the \$1,100 tab for each Phase 2 student to take the Kaplan LSAT preparatory course. Students receive 12 hours of academic credit for completing the whole program.

Guest lectures and seminars round out the intense classroom program. They included professors from St. Mary's public justice department, law professors from UT Austin as well as federal and state judges, city government officials and lobbyists.

"Many of [the visiting professors] set up their lectures to resemble an actual law class, which was incredibly helpful," said Kara McGinnis, a senior political science major. "They gave us a taste of what it will feel like to be law students."

### Tapping into community

A major focus of Gambitta's job has been to build relationships among the legal, corporate, academic and civic communities that will support the institute in a variety of ways. He's given dozens of talks to law firms and civic organizations, pulled in former students-turned-attorneys, and formed an advisory board to help with fund raising.

"What we've done is to engage the bar and the attorneys and the judiciary, and hopefully they have some feeling of ownership and participation in the institute so that they recognize the financial needs we have," Gambitta said.

In addition to the Kaplan support for Phase 2 students, all students receive a \$500 stipend for each session. That's not enough to keep some students from working

part time, a situation that is "highly discouraged" by the director. "It defeats the mission of the institute," which is to make it possible for students to devote their full attention to their future.

It's a situation he understands, though. One student in the prelaw academy admitted to Gambitta that he has never been able to afford to buy books for his regular classes. It's not uncommon for UTSA students to work one or two jobs while trying to keep up with their studies.

"Individual instruction is the key," Gambitta said. "What we've tried to do here is to provide the environment of a small liberal arts college within a larger

**"There would be nights where you could not go to sleep because you knew that you still had to read a hundred or so pages of cases that were to be discussed the next morning."**

public university structure and to provide the financial support to allow [students] to have full-time focus on their studies."

### After Hopwood

Ultimately, the institute's goal is to improve diversity in the Texas bar.

Currently, minorities comprise about 12.5 percent of the state bar membership, and Hispanics make up about half of minority participation, or 6.2 percent of total bar membership. The growing Hispanic minority in Texas is 32 percent of the total population, but much higher in Bexar County and the poorer counties that line the Texas-Mexico border.

"We need an institute here because there's a tremendous shortage of attorneys that serve the Mexican American community and serve the South Texas and border areas," Gambitta said. "We have a student body which provides a prime resource for a generation of top-quality students that will get into law school, will excel at law school, and then will go into the practice of law and serve historically underserved communities."

In the first year after the 1996 Hopwood ruling (the reverse affirmative-action lawsuit that eventually led to the elimination of race as a consideration for

admissions, recruitment and financial aid at public universities in Texas), UT's law school saw a dramatic decrease in both African American (90 percent) and Hispanic enrollment (60 percent). But the ruling also led to legislation that broadened admissions criteria in ways that might increase diversity without relying on the single criterion of race.

Since 2000, law schools that receive state funding may take into account during the admissions process a number of factors in addition to academic record and LSAT scores. These include the applicant's socioeconomic background, status as a "first-generation" college student, multi-

lingual proficiency, and responsibilities while attending grade school or undergraduate school, including work and family responsibilities. UTSA, with its majority-minority enrollment and its many first-generation college students, is a natural recruiting base for this effort.

Last year, UTSA's total minority enrollment was 55 percent. Almost 63 percent of students came from Bexar County, and UTSA continues to draw many students from border counties such as Hidalgo, Cameron and Webb.

"What we do is empower our students with the same advantages that those from higher socioeconomic strata have," Gambitta said.

That the academy will succeed in its mission is a belief the students take on faith.

"We have a big advantage," said senior philosophy major Yvonne Gutierrez, a graduate of both summer sessions.

"I know how to brief, how to read cases, how to get the rationale. I know how to formulate arguments, how to write. I will be so much better [prepared] not only for the rest of my year at UTSA, but for my first year of law school."

—Lynn Gosnell

# Investigations

From the sponsored research files at UTSA

**David Jaffe** (biology) has received \$117,474 from the National Institute of Mental Health for a study aimed at understanding the functions of inhibitory interneurons in the hippocampus, a region of the brain important to learning and memory. Inhibitory interneurons, which represent about 10 percent of the total neuron population in the hippocampus, limit the firing of principal neurons. If principal neurons continuously fired without interneurons there to control them the result would be widespread, uncontrolled firing; an epileptic seizure. Under normal conditions, these neurons are also believed to be responsible for synchronizing neuronal activity. The goal of the project is to understand how interneuron firing is readily recruited by the hippocampal network.

Jaffe's research also has implications for the study of Alzheimer's disease. For this purpose, he has received a second grant from the San Antonio Area Foundation. With the use of a transgenic mouse line that exhibits Alzheimer's disease-like signs with age, Jaffe is studying whether inhibitory interneurons and their function are altered such that, in turn, cellular mechanisms of associative memory storage might be affected.

**Jahan Eftekhari** (engineering) has a grant from Michigan-based Northwestern Medical Review for \$102,000. The grant focuses on collision-testing protocol and cervical spine injury risk. Eftekhari will evaluate the bumpers and seats of the most widely used vehicles to determine how well they absorb energy. The information resulting from the research may help reduce the likelihood of cervical injury during low-speed collisions.

**Valerie Sponsel** (biology) has received a grant of \$100,000 from the National Science Foundation for her ongoing

research into *Arabidopsis*, the mustard plant. This was the first plant to have its genome sequenced, completed by the Arabidopsis Genome Initiative in the year 2000. Sponsel is focusing her research on a hormone called gibberellin that controls the growth and development of the plant. Hormones act as signals that tell genes when to turn on or off. Stem growth and the development of fruits and flowers can be controlled by regulating the gibberellin hormone.

Sponsel chose the mustard plant to research because it grows easily and goes through its entire life cycle in one month.

**Ghezai Musie** (chemistry) has received a \$50,000 grant from the Welch Foundation for his research on xylose and glucose isomerases (XGIs). These are enzymes that change glucose to fructose and xylose to xylulose.

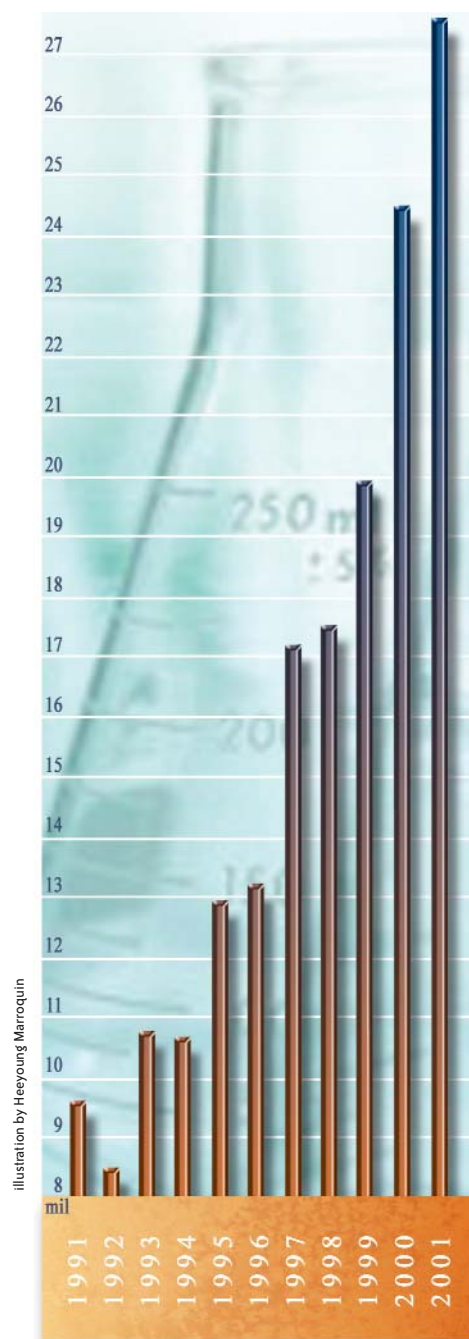
Musie's group is working on synthesizing a catalyst that has an increased tolerance for temperature and pH. A catalyst with a higher tolerance range would allow greater production of the intended product.

Fructose is much sweeter than glucose and thus has great value in such arenas as the soft drink industry. With a catalyst that can withstand a broader range of temperature and pH, more fructose could be produced without expensive enrichment steps, thus making the industry more efficient and economical.

**Hyunsoo Han** (chemistry) has received a \$150,000 grant (distributed over three years) from the Welch Foundation for his efforts to find organic catalysts for a variety of resolution reactions. Resolution is a special technique in organic chemistry by which a single chiral compound (called an enantiomer) can be selected from the racemic mixture. A racemic mixture contains two enantiomers in an equal amount, which are mirror images to each other and are not superimposable to each other.

Developing efficient catalysts for the organic reactions, by which a single chiral compound can be obtained, is a research area of current interest in chemistry. Many chemically and biologically important molecules such as drugs, ligands and catalysts are chiral compounds.

— Jeff Miller



**CHARTING RESEARCH GROWTH** This illustration shows the growth of sponsored research for all colleges at UTSA over the past decade.



A new partnership

## Brooks City-Base and UTSA will collaborate on biotechnology research and training

More than a year ago, UTSA began a new chapter in its development by initiating a partnership with Brooks Air Force Base (now Brooks City-Base).

Signing a memorandum of understanding, President Ricardo Romo and U.S.A.F. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Dodd Jr. initiated a five-year collaboration between the university and the 311th Human Systems Wing at Brooks A.F.B. with the aim of enhancing academic and research programs at both institutions.

July 2002 marked the end of the Brooks campus as an Air Force base and the beginning of City-Base, which many expect will be a vital economic generator for South San Antonio as well as an essential part of the nation's biomedical research.

"UTSA's efforts at Brooks promotes the growth of high-technology businesses at the Brooks Research and Development Park by providing an educated workforce, continuing education, a research-oriented work environment, and research collaborations and support for specific projects," said William Scouten, dean of the College of Sciences.

Last spring, UTSA biologist Clyde Phelix taught a course in human biology on the base. UTSA also created a distance learning classroom in which scientists at Brooks can contribute to classes taught at the UTSA 1604 and Downtown campuses, and where faculty from both campuses can provide instruction for Brooks students. UTSA will offer three courses at Brooks for the spring 2003 semester.



Work is underway to create a biotechnology/bioprocessing training center at Brooks City-Base that will be used by military and civilian personnel for courses on how biological materials such as vaccines and antibodies are commercially produced. The center will be used for student teaching and research for the master's program in biotechnology. UTSA received an initial investment of \$2.1 million from the U.S. Congress last year to renovate Building 175 West at Brooks to house the center. Once completed, this center will play a key role in helping the leadership of San Antonio secure a proposed \$1.5 billion federal vaccine production facility. San Antonio is one of three communities in the country seeking to have the federal vaccine production facility located in their respective communities.

—Jasmin Dean

## New sounds

Recent releases by faculty from the Department of Music

David Heuser, assistant professor of music, has an orchestral work, "Cauldron," on the CD *New Music from Bowling Green, Vol. 2*, recorded by the Bowling Green Philharmonica and released by Albany Records. His composition, "Deep Blue Spiral" can be heard on the CD *Juggernaut*, recorded by Jeremy Justeson (alto saxophone) and released by Equilibrium. Both were released last spring.

James Syler, lecturer in music, will release *Symphony No. 1 – Blue* this fall on Albany Records. The CD features the University of Miami Wind Ensemble and Chorus. Other new recordings include the bebop inspired "Minton's Playhouse" recorded by Illinois State University on a CD titled *David Maslanka: Symphony No. 5* and his choral work "Dear Sarah" recorded by the University of Miami Chorale on a CD titled *Love of My Soul*. Syler teaches History and Styles of Jazz and Masterpieces of Music.

## Interim dean of COLFA appointed

Dan Gelo was appointed interim dean of the College of Liberal and Fine Arts and began his new role at the beginning of the fall semester. He replaces Alan Craven, who has returned to teaching full time at the university.

A professor of anthropology, Gelo previously served as director in the Division of Behavioral and Cultural Sciences and currently is chairman of the Department of Anthropology. He is recognized for his research in symbolic anthropology and publishing in areas including religion, social organization, language, folklore and music. Gelo is the recipient of the Chancellor's Council Outstanding Teaching Award and the President's Distinguished Achievement Award for Creative Activities.

Craven served for 21 years as director of the Division of English, Classics, Philosophy, and Communication before becoming dean of the college in 1995. During his tenure as dean, the college has implemented numerous new degree programs, hired additional faculty and improved support for faculty research. During the last 18 months, the college raised more than \$2 million for faculty support and student scholarships.

The College of Liberal and Fine Arts employs the largest number of faculty at UTSA and includes 10 departments: anthropology; art and art history; communication; English, classics, and philosophy; history; modern languages and literatures; music; political science and geography; psychology; and sociology.

# On Top of His Game

By Leigh Anne Gullett

**This summer, Mark Schramek made UTSA history by becoming the Roadrunners' highest Major League Baseball draft pick. But only a year before, the third baseman didn't know if he'd ever play the game again.**

It was June of 2001. Mark Schramek had turned 21, and he'd just been drafted by the Cincinnati Reds in the 45th round of the Major League Baseball amateur draft.

He wasn't celebrating, nor trying to decide between playing professional ball and returning to UTSA for his senior season. Instead, the 6-foot-4-inch, 225-pound third baseman was praying the best season of his life had not been his last.

Just weeks earlier, Schramek was wrapping up a junior season that had helped the Roadrunners to a spot in the conference tournament. Major League scouts were taking note, and the San Antonio native did not disappoint them. Schramek garnered first-team all-Southland Conference honors, batted .310, and hit not just the first home run of his college career, but the first 10.

The Roadrunners started the first round of the Southland Conference tournament against second-seeded Louisiana-Monroe, and Schramek opened the contest with a double to left field. A short while later he was back in the dugout after being called out in a collision at home plate. But when the time came for UTSA to take the field, Schramek didn't even make it across the infield before retreating to the dugout.

"My knee had gotten really sore after the collision," he explains. "But when I went to take the field, I felt my knee shift in and out like nothing was holding it together. I went in the dugout and said, 'Something's wrong.'"



Something definitely was wrong. The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) in Schramek's left knee was 95 percent torn. A common and possible career-ending sports injury, a torn ACL posed a serious threat to Schramek's baseball plans. A week later, he was back in San Antonio, where doctors replaced the damaged ligament with a graft from his patellar tendon.

For the next six weeks, Schramek spent four hours every day with athletics trainer Terry Gault. "In the beginning the goal was to get his range of motion back and that took about three weeks," Gault says. "He was so motivated. He ran through the steps really quickly. It actually got to the point where we were backing off strengthening because he was going too fast. He just kept getting stronger and stronger and stronger."

With the same stubborn determination he showed on the playing field,

Schramek confronted a rehab process that is frustrating to most athletes. "Ninety percent of rehab is mental," Gault says. "I tell most athletes that if they make it through their rehab, they'll many times be a better player than before the injury just because of the mental toughness they developed in getting through it. [Mark] is so extremely mentally strong because he stays within himself. He doesn't show any emotion. He always did what I asked. I would push him and he'd just take it and he wouldn't even flinch. He always accomplished whatever goals we'd set for the day."

By September, Schramek was running again. By October, he was hitting again. By December, he had his full release and something to prove.

"I wanted to show [the Cincinnati Reds] they hadn't made a mistake in drafting me. I wanted to prove that I still belonged on the field and deserved

## Player trades the orange and blue for the silver and black

Devin Brown signed with the San Antonio Spurs in early November, creating a new chapter in what has been a busy year for the former UTSA standout.

Since completing his senior season at UTSA last spring (and setting a school record with 1,922 career points), Brown was named the United States Basketball League's (USBL) co-rookie of the year and played for the Washington Wizards' summer league in Boston. This fall, he earned an invitation to the San Antonio Spurs training camp, scoring 13 points in the Spurs' preseason opener against the Philadelphia 76ers.

Brown averaged 5.8 points and 3.0 rebounds over six preseason

games with the Spurs, but was waived by the team before the start of the regular season. Days later, the Spurs signed Brown to a non-guaranteed contract to fill out an ailing roster.

Before signing with the Spurs, Brown was drafted by both the National Basketball Developmental League, where he was a first-round selection of the Fayetteville Patriots, and the Continental Basketball Association, as a first-round pick of the Sioux Falls Skyforce. Earlier this year, Brown helped lead the Kansas Cagerz to the USBL title game, scoring a franchise-record 47 points in a late-season playoff game. He averaged 17.3 points and 6.2 rebounds for the Cagerz.



a chance to play pro ball,” he says.

Schramek did more than that: He put together the best individual season UTSA baseball history. Schramek shattered the UTSA school record for single-season batting average, finishing the year at .416. He hit 11 home runs, 16 doubles and two triples, while committing just seven errors. He was named the Southland Conference Player of the Year, the Southland Conference Hitter of the Year, the UTSA team MVP, UTSA team Offensive and Defensive Player of the Year and an all-American.

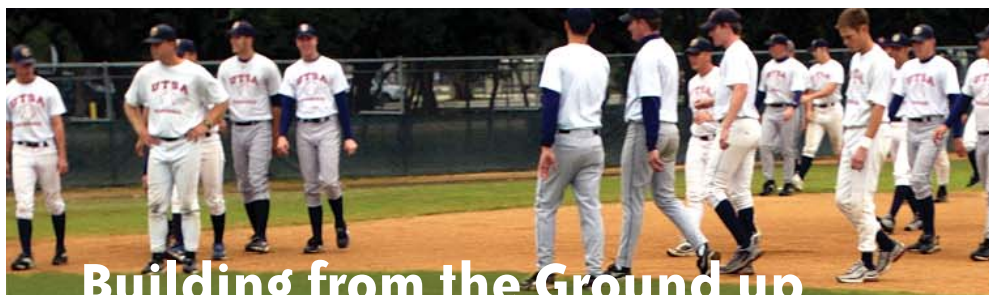
The Reds had been watching Schramek’s comeback and took advantage of their existing relationship with him, jumping ahead of the sea of scouts courting Schramek to invite him to Cincinnati for a pre-draft workout at Cynergy Field.

At the end of May, Schramek flew to Cincinnati, where the Reds were hosting the Atlanta Braves, and joined a handful of other top prospects for workouts in front of team management. With his stoic demeanor, Schramek stepped up to the plate and promptly hit the first pitch out of the ballpark.

Days later, in the supplemental first round of the Major League Baseball amateur draft with the 40th overall pick, the Cincinnati Reds announced their selection of Mark Schramek, a third baseman out of the University of Texas at San Antonio. He had completed the journey from the 45th round to the first round, the highest draft pick in school history and recognition as one of the top collegiate third basemen in the country.

Just one year removed from reconstructive knee surgery, one year after sitting in a dugout convinced his career was over, one year after thinking baseball would take him no farther, Mark Schramek threw a party and enjoyed the moment. Tomorrow he would hit the weight room and, later, the batting cages. “You can always get better,” he reasons. “There’s always room for improvement.”

*Editor’s note: At press time, Mark Schramek had not yet signed with the Cincinnati Reds. Leigh Anne Gullett, former UTSA assistant director of sports information, now is assistant athletics director for media relations at Nicholls State University in Louisiana.*



## Building from the Ground up

Ever since he was old enough to walk, head baseball coach Sherman Corbett has been around a ballpark. As a school administrator’s son and professional baseball scout, he was weaned on resin and pine tar while most his age were still learning their ABCs.

Over the years of playing youth league, high school, college and professional baseball, he had quietly observed the groundskeepers who worked behind the scenes making sure the field was ready when the umpire yelled “Play ball!”

As he readies for his third year as a Roadrunner coach, Corbett has developed a new appreciation for those who manage the fields. A year ago, Corbett, along with assistant coach Scott Malone and groundskeepers Jacob Castillo, George Martinez, Juan Villarreal and Frederick Wiedner, went to “turf school” courtesy of Floyd Perry’s Grounds Maintenance Services. Staff from Texas Tech University, Texas A&M University in Corpus Christi and Laredo Parks and Recreation also attended.

“We all brought different backgrounds and obviously different levels of expertise,” Corbett said. “It was important that our grounds maintenance people were involved so that they now have a better understanding of the dynamics of a baseball field and the beating it takes throughout a baseball season. This type of learning moves people from just trying to maintain a field, to being progressive in the methods of turf and grounds management. I felt we accomplished that and saw a big difference in our field this past season.”

Perry, who spent 25 years as a baseball coach *without* groundskeepers, began the Turf Management Academy in 1992. His company, Grounds Maintenance Services, has attended to many notable fields including football fields at Texas A&M University and the University of Florida.

The number-one ingredient needed to improve a field, according to Perry, is tender loving care.

“Do you have any children?” he asked participants. “Do you ever try to not feed them, or clothe them, or not give them enough sleep? They get pretty ornery, don’t they? Same thing with turf. If you don’t feed it, if you don’t aerate it to give it some oxygen, if you don’t mow it, if you don’t culturally take care of it, it will go south on you. Athletic turf is a living plant and it takes rest and feeding and oxygen to take care of it properly.”

By the end of the workshop, Corbett realized that there was a huge difference between maintaining and *managing* a field.

“What most of us coaches who take care of our fields do is maintain it to the best of our ability and to make it presentable for our team to practice and play,” he said. “Grounds managers work on the fields to put them in the best possible condition. This means understanding how to grow healthy turf, to work with existing soil compositions, and to understand the climate and how it affects your fields.”

Malone, who assists Corbett in the dugout and in the maintenance of Roadrunner field, estimates that he spends two hours a day and 10 hours a week working on the field.

“It was great to be around Floyd for four days,” said Malone. “It’s his business to make fields look good. I enjoy working on the field more than before. Once you get the mass work done, fine tuning is the fun part. There are days you can’t wait to get out there and start again.”

—Rick Nixon



Last March, UTSA approved a plan that will help guide the university's physical development through 2020. The Master Plan and Planning Guide 2001–2020 is actually three separate documents addressing the unique needs and challenges of the 1604 Campus, the Downtown Campus and the Institute of Texan Cultures. It's the most comprehensive planning document developed since the original master plan was completed in 1971.

"The master plan serves as a common vision and a blueprint for progress, providing direction and a 'sense of place' for our academic community," wrote President Ricardo Romo in the document's introduction. "It reflects the values, goals and priorities of one of the fastest-growing university communities in the State of Texas."

The plans were the result of an 18-month process (November 1999 to May 2001) involving students, faculty, staff, alumni and community members who contributed ideas and insights about UTSA's future growth. A 12-member Campus Master Planning Task Force was formed to help keep the process on track.

Ford, Powell & Carson Architects and Planners Inc., the firm that designed the original campus, led the research and design process. Facility

Programming and Consulting Inc., a local firm that has helped direct master planning efforts at numerous universities and that works closely with other UT System capital projects, was hired to coordinate preproject planning. As part of the preproject work, they compiled information on existing conditions, planning principles and space needs.

Architects from Ford, Powell & Carson along with staff from UTSA's Office of Facilities Planning and Development led design charettes that were also instrumental in providing direction. Charettes are intense, collaborative processes during which ideas and information are generated about a particular design project. The design team then takes the ideas and turns them into conceptual schemes, which are further developed into a working plan.

Why develop a master plan now? President Romo has set a clear goal for UTSA to become a premier research institution. Careful planning must accompany the vision—UTSA needs more classrooms, more laboratories, more performance spaces, more places for students to live and play, and more amenities to draw undergraduate and increasingly, graduate students to campus and to help foster their success.

For all these things, UTSA has a plan.

# 2020 VISION

UTSA's new master plan offers a blueprint for growth.

"Dreams, aspirations and hard work will shape UTSA's future."

*President Ricardo Romo*





Space projection models. Plumbing maps. Roof diagrams. Stucco color palettes. Planning grids. Signage and graphics standards. Enrollment statistics. Parking inventories. Chilled water loads. Construction schedules.

To gain an appreciation for the level of detail that goes into the maintenance and growth of the 1604 Campus, one need only open a copy of its master plan. There you'll find guides, policies, maps and tables that cover just about every imaginable aspect of the physical campus, from the color of outdoor trash cans to schedules for major capital projects over the next two decades.

# THE 1604 CAMPUS

COME HERE.  
LIVE HERE.

### According to plan

The first section of the master plan lays out some of the ideas and philosophies that guided the original campus design. Many design decisions made in the early 1970s continue to have an influence on the way students, faculty and staff experience the campus.

For example, planners originally conceived UTSA as “a campus of high-density, low-rise buildings” with permanent open spaces, and parking and traffic separated from pedestrian areas. The campus was designed with a central plaza (Sombrilla) from which wide paseos, or walkways, radiate in the four cardinal directions. The paseos provide view corridors that link the campus to the landscape and also are the main arteries on which newer buildings have been, or will be, situated. Besides providing walkways wide enough to accommodate crowds of students rushing to class, the paseos let in cooling Gulf breezes. They also offer some seating and shade making it inviting for students to stop and visit.

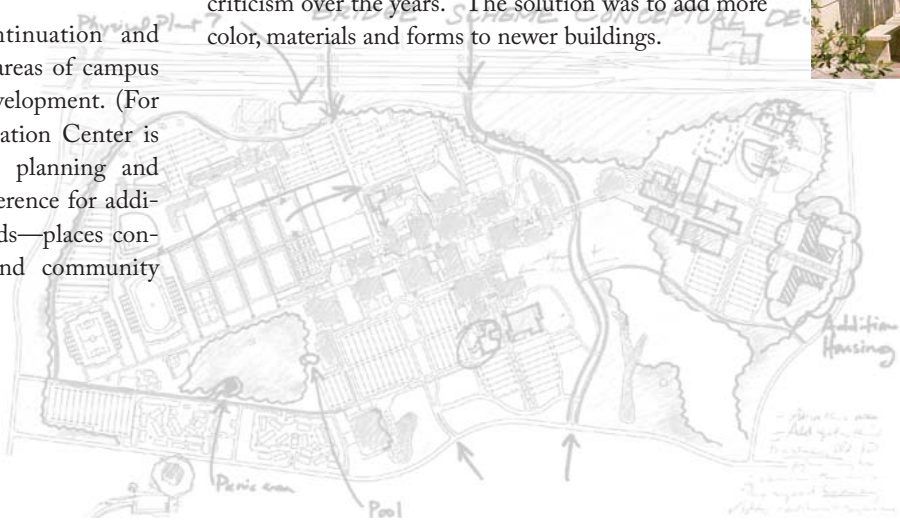
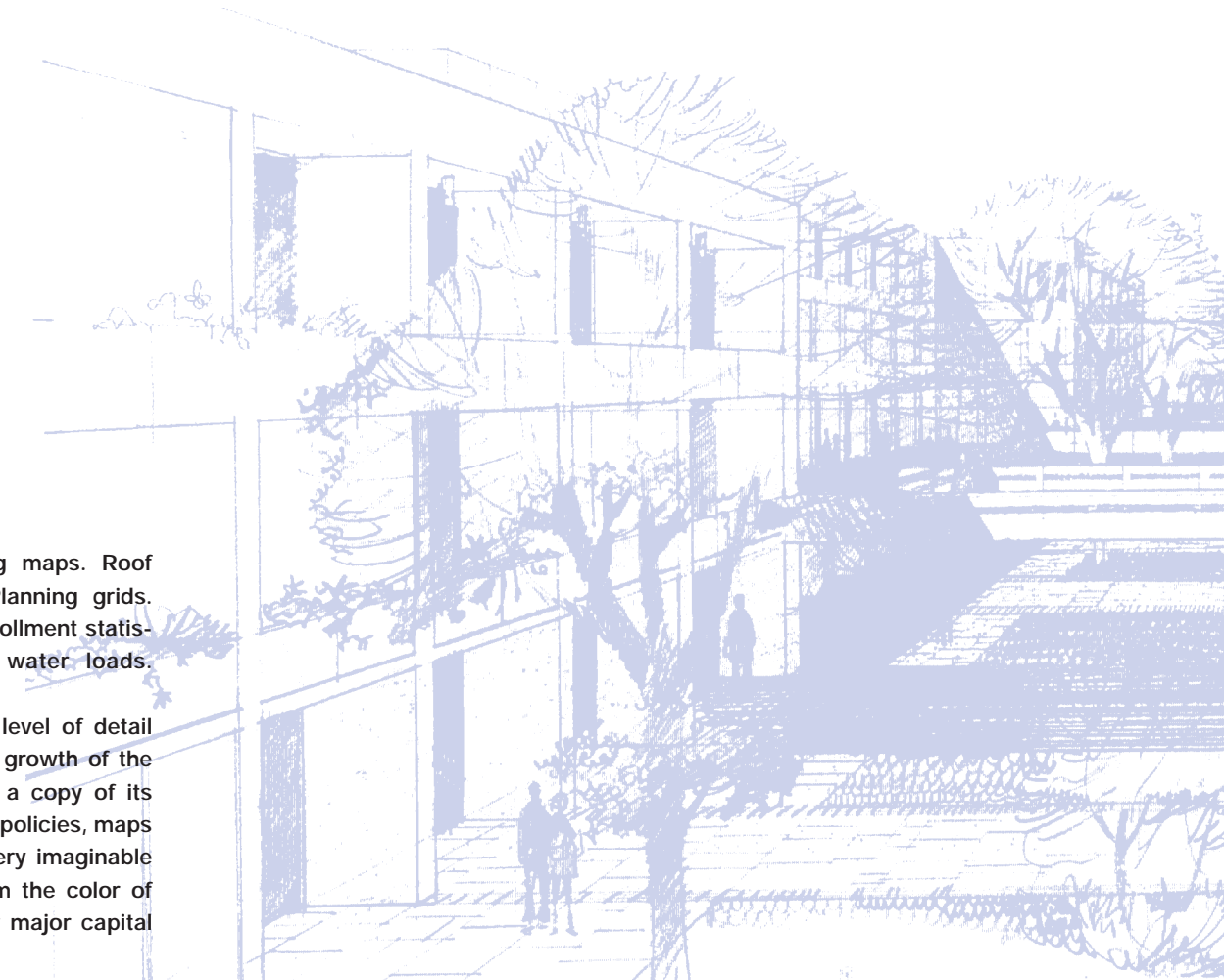
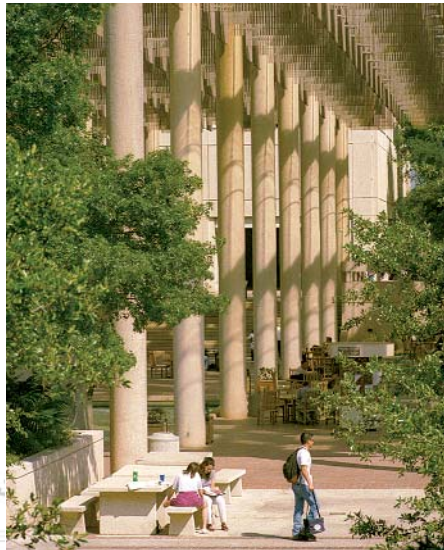
The new plan envisions a continuation and strengthening of the paseo system to areas of campus that are planned or already under development. (For example, the new Wellness and Recreation Center is situated along the west paseo.) The planning and charrette process recorded a strong preference for additional landscaped and shaded courtyards—places conducive to lively social interaction and community gathering.

To make the campus pedestrian-friendly, architects and planners of the original campus placed parking around the perimeter. Building services were also placed below pedestrian level. This concept is favored for new growth as well.

These policies allowed UTSA to preserve much of the landscape in its natural state and kept buildings close enough to one another so that students could quickly get to class. In fact, the low-rise buildings with second-story arcades were designed so that students would have no more than an eight-minute walk between classes in the original building complex.

The cast-in-place and precast concrete panels of the original buildings were meant, according to the master plan's authors, “to tie the buildings to the landscape and to the building traditions of the region.” New construction has echoed this philosophy, to varying degrees. As the authors of the plan acknowledge, the uniformity of the original buildings “has come under criticism over the years.” The solution was to add more color, materials and forms to newer buildings.

Plans for a dramatic expansion support a change in campus culture.







**Drawing from the past**

By José G. Jimenez

Though the buildings have a contemporary look, UTSA's first campus incorporates many colonial and even pre-Columbian planning principles, including several of the Spanish Colonial town planning ideas set forth in the Laws of the Indies.

Compiled by King Philip II in 1573, the Laws of the Indies were largely adaptations of ancient Roman town planning principles as outlined by the Roman architect Vitruvius (ca. 90–20 B.C.E.). They addressed the relationship of the colonists to the indigenous population in the Americas, the founding and layout of settlements, the distribution of property and the placement of the main governmental and ecclesiastical buildings. These principles included the building of a central plaza as the focal point, the location of the most important buildings around the plaza, and the geometry of the main streets or pathways accessing it.

Some pre-Columbian town planning principles are also reflected on the 1604 Campus. One is the use of terracing to give scale to large open areas; another is the division of the main plaza into several smaller spaces to provide areas for socialization, study and relaxation. And, like the pre-Columbian cities, which were well integrated with their surroundings, both UTSA campuses feature landscape as a strong element in design.

The colonial and pre-Columbian influences give the campus plan a unique character as well as a framework for future growth. They connect us to the rich traditions of the past but at the same time provide us with guidance and inspiration for the future.

*José G. Jimenez, AIA, is an assistant professor of architecture and interior design at UTSA.*

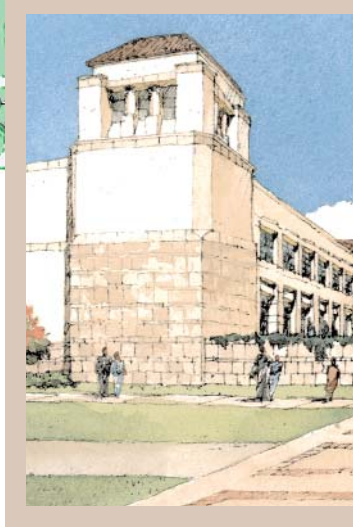
#### Looking east

The new master plan breaks from the original planning concept of a “dense scheme” of development for the academic complex. The plan introduces a “bridge scheme” which adds facilities next to older ones, but also calls for the creation of a new cluster of buildings to the east, stretching to Valero Way (formerly Regency Blvd). The new east campus will connect to the present campus by a pedestrian bridge that will span a parkway connecting UTSA Blvd. and Loop 1604. Plans for this campus include six academic buildings, graduate housing, a dining hall, a thermal energy plant, parking structures, recreation fields and open spaces. A “people-mover” or shuttle is one option proposed for making it easier to get around a larger campus.

Ford, Powell & Carson Architects suggest that a bridge tower or bell tower could function as a new campus landmark. The north-south parkway (projected to begin construction in 2010) will become the main campus artery, providing access to campus via UTSA Blvd or Loop 1604.

Pointing in the direction of this new growth is the Academic III Building, now under construction. Besides providing needed space for multiple uses, this new building will serve as the “front door” for the campus. It will house administrative offices (currently located on the 4th floor of the John Peace Library building), classrooms, lecture halls, a 500-seat auditorium and the Visitor's Center.

Above, a map of the 1604 Campus as it may look in 2020 shows existing (tan) and planned buildings (brick).



#### Changing campus culture

UTSA's original campus functioned for many years as a commuter school, lacking residence halls, athletic facilities and many of the amenities of student life. With the addition of Chisholm Hall (1986) and The Oaks Apartments (built in phases in the 1990s), UTSA began to accommodate students who wanted to come here and live here.

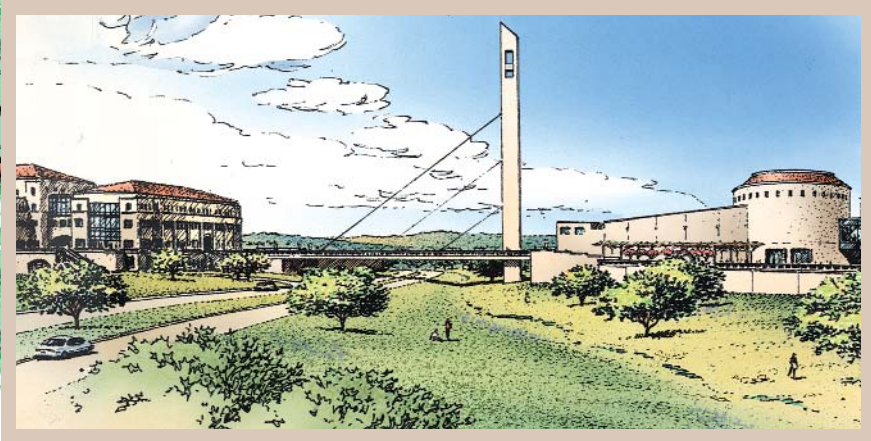
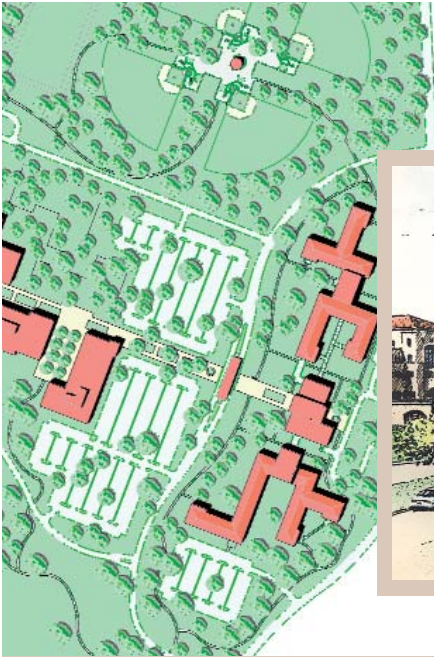
The new plan calls for housing to expand from 2,000 beds to 4,000 beds in the next 20 years. Ground-breaking on a new residence hall, to be located next to Chisholm on the west side of campus, will take place in 2003. Rosalie Ambrosino, vice president for student affairs, believes that more housing will be a catalyst for a change in culture at UTSA's suburban campus, sparking the creation of “a 24-hour campus community.”

By 2020, enrollment is projected to reach 30,000 students (23,000 at the 1604 Campus and 7,000 at the Downtown Campus, with about 3,000 of those students commuting between campuses for class).

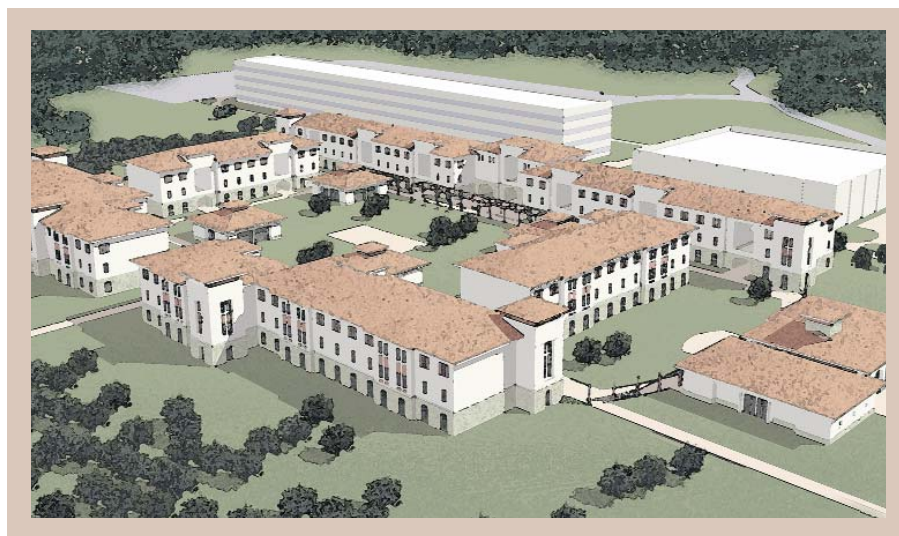
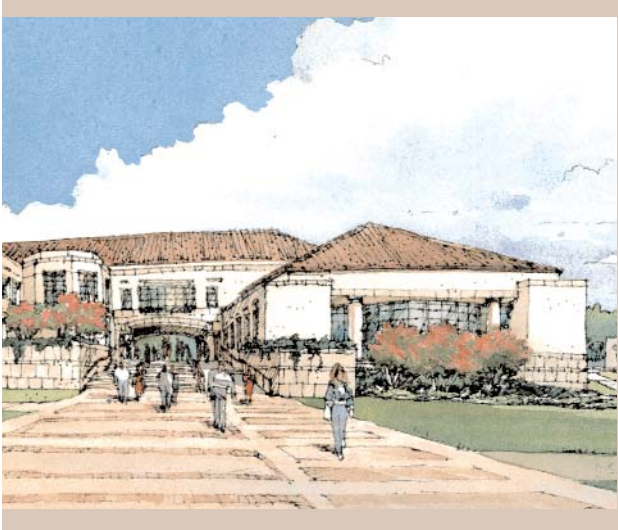
Native landscaping, green spaces, elevated bridges and wide paseos are pedestrian-friendly touches across the 1604 Campus.







Clockwise from the top: A bridge spans a new north-south road and connects the original campus to a new east campus; drawings for a new residence hall feature a courtyard for community gathering; a rendering of the new Wellness and Recreation Center due to open this January.



With an official enrollment of 22,054 this fall, enrollment pressures are significant—and increasing. This year, Chisholm and the Oaks were filled to capacity by the middle of the summer, Ambrosino reports.

A contributing factor to the housing pressure is UTSA's changing student profile. The average age of students is falling (from 27 to 24 in the past three years), meaning that UTSA is attracting younger, more traditional students. It's also attracting more graduate students; the master plan projects that by 2020, 25 percent of UTSA's students will be graduate students.

"If we're talking about becoming more of a top research university, we need to provide more housing," Ambrosino says. "Our passion and our heart are targeted toward San Antonio, but increasingly we're drawing students from South Texas, the state, out of state and other countries."

#### Challenges ahead

Space is at a premium at UTSA. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) sets standards for academic space per student at all Texas public higher education institutions, and these standards are updated annually. In 2000, UTSA had a significant deficit (31 percent) in space compared with its peers.

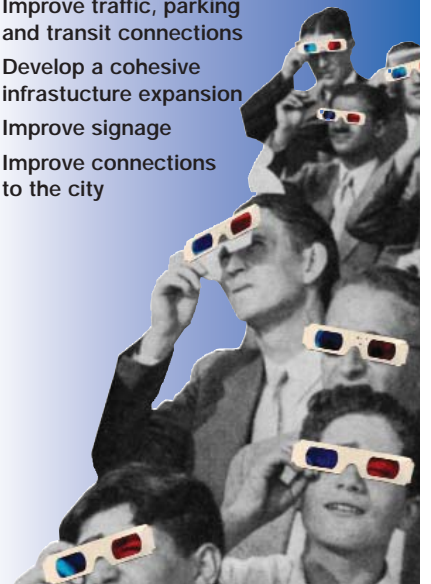
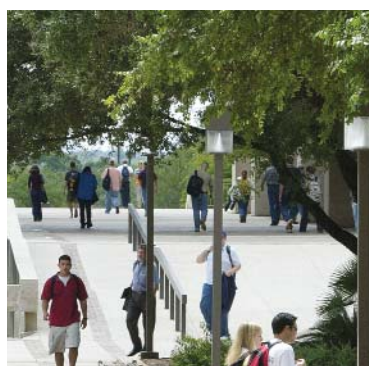
To become a premier university, UTSA needs more classrooms, labs, offices, libraries, fields, stadiums, tracks, meeting areas, housing and special events centers and, as always, more parking.

The money to complete these projects will come from a variety of sources—tuition revenue bonds, the Permanent University Fund and future capital campaigns. Partnerships with private developers, such as UTSA's agreement with Century Housing, may be another source of support for growth. Having a plan, supported by strong leadership and vision, means UTSA is on its way to becoming all that it aspires to be.

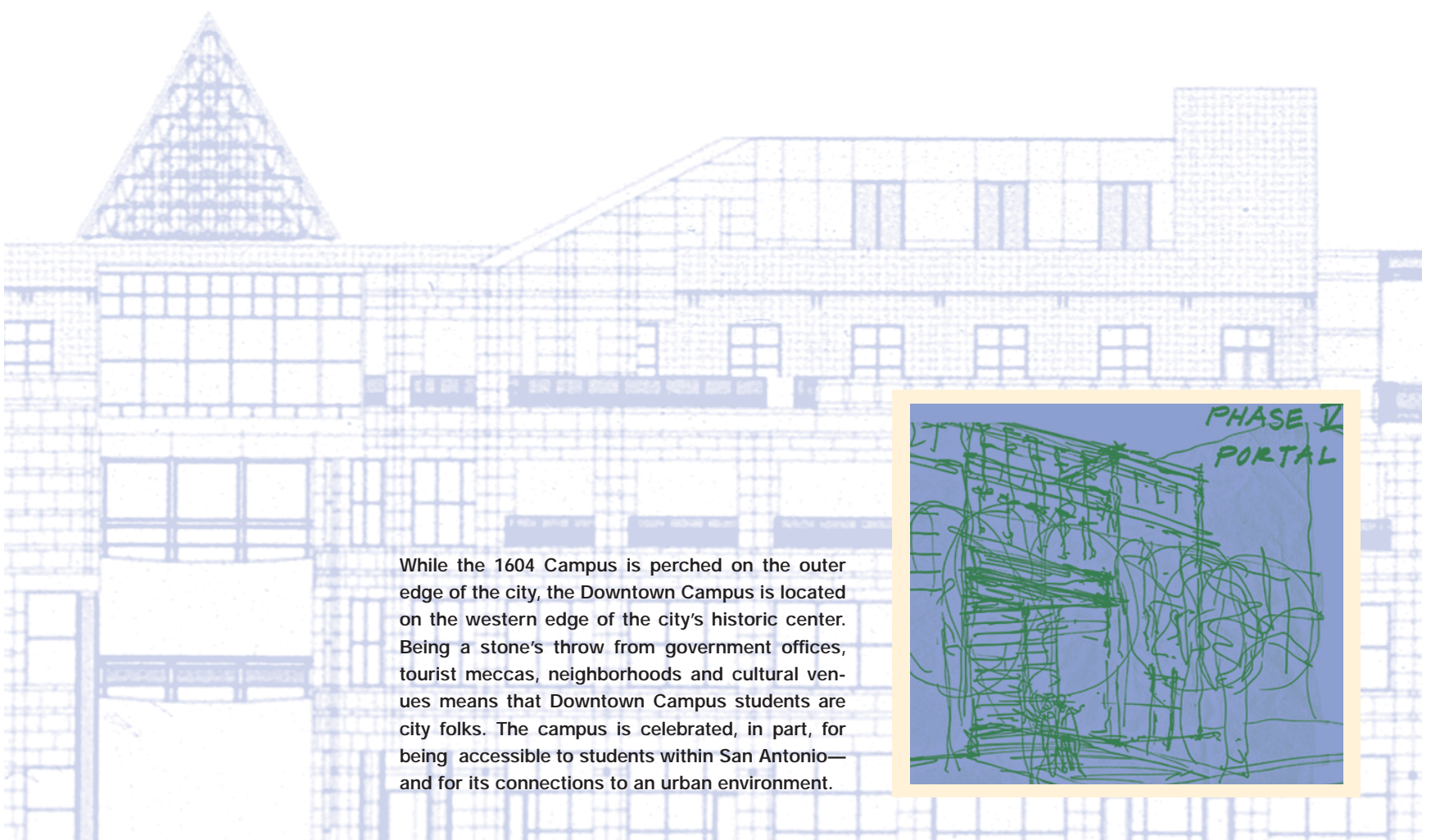
—Lynn Gosnell

#### Master Plan Goals

- Accommodate the 2020 building program
- Continue original academic planning design
- Clarify existing land use by developing strong precincts on campus
- Improve the pedestrian-friendly qualities of the campus
- Preserve open space and strengthen visual and pedestrian connections to these areas
- Improve traffic, parking and transit connections
- Develop a cohesive infrastructure expansion
- Improve signage
- Improve connections to the city







While the 1604 Campus is perched on the outer edge of the city, the Downtown Campus is located on the western edge of the city's historic center. Being a stone's throw from government offices, tourist meccas, neighborhoods and cultural venues means that Downtown Campus students are city folks. The campus is celebrated, in part, for being accessible to students within San Antonio—and for its connections to an urban environment.



# COME HERE. GROW HERE. THE DOWNTOWN CAMPUS

Continued growth at the Downtown Campus strengthens connections to the city core.



Right, an architecture studio has temporarily located to a new building near the Downtown Campus, providing needed space for the growing downtown program.

The 2001–2020 Downtown Campus master plan addresses issues of access and continuity in the physical campus; how to accommodate phenomenal growth, especially in certain degree areas; and the future need to add facilities and amenities that will provide a literal home for students, not just an academic one.

### The City Connection

The new plan envisions a campus that takes full advantage of the urban milieu while trying to meet the demands of students who experience the campus in two very different ways—commuters from 1604 *and* students who consider downtown their home base.

“One of our goals was to allow for the Downtown Campus to fit into the city structure,” explains Boone Powell of Ford, Powell & Carson Architects.

This city connection means the Downtown Campus can be a place where there is an integration of what is learned inside and outside the classroom. To this end, some academic programs serve as anchors

for the campus, says Jesse Zapata, vice provost for the Downtown Campus and dean of the College of Public Policy.

The College of Public Policy, which offers programs in criminal justice, justice policy and public administration, was established downtown in 2000 to take advantage of the campus’ proximity to governmental and nonprofit agencies and institutions, Zapata says. Being downtown, he explains, serves to strengthen the school’s connection “between the theory and knowledge of the academic disciplines and the practical needs of policy makers and practitioners in San Antonio, the state of Texas and the country.”

Likewise, Julius M. Gribou, chair of the School of Architecture, says the city has become a unique laboratory for the exploration of design, history, and the influence of culture and ethnicity.

“Being downtown is an excellent opportunity for the students to be in the living-learning laboratory that is San Antonio.”

### An urban landmark

In 1997, the Frio Street Building, a striking five-story multicolored stone, glass and metal structure, announced UTSA’s arrival downtown. It was the first of five buildings projected for construction within the 11-acre site, according to the original (1993) Downtown Campus master plan created by Humberto Saldaña & Associates. The campus was to be completed in phases (each building represents a phase), with five connecting buildings outlining a central courtyard with paseos,







Left, an architectural rendering of a walkway that will connect new buildings (phases 6 and 7) to the existing 11-acre Downtown Campus. The view is looking toward the Phase 5 building. Below, a drawing of existing and planned buildings on the 11-acre campus and across Buena Vista Street.



shade trees and seating areas. As with the 1604 Campus, building services were placed below grade, but the Downtown Campus had no on-campus parking. The first buildings were placed near the street's edge and were oriented on an east-west axis in order to connect to the business district.

The new plan by Ford, Powell & Carson builds on these principles and incorporates some of the changes that have been made in the phased construction. For example, an underground parking garage was situated along Pecos-La Trinidad Street. New buildings have adopted more classical architectural forms while still relating to earlier construction. To date, three phases (or buildings) have been completed. The fourth building, an addition to the Durango Street Building that will house the Institute for Economic Development, is scheduled to open in 2003.

In addition to the five buildings to be constructed on the current site, two more are projected north of Buena Vista Street.

According to Zapata, "the projected buildings will accommodate student growth that has been quite dramatic since opening our doors at this permanent location in 1997. . . . The recognition that the Downtown Campus will have to expand beyond its current boundaries is key to its future."

The Phase V building will have a lobby that functions as an urban portal connecting the original campus to the two new buildings and crosswalk. The plan calls for linking these new buildings to the existing campus via an attractively landscaped pedestrian crosswalk bordering Leona Street, a street that lines up with the campus' north-south axis.

## Goals

- Maintain a pedestrian-friendly campus
- Provide adequate and convenient parking and improved transit connections
- Promote development of adjacent housing
- Establish strong connections to campus expansions and surrounding areas
- Develop a cohesive infrastructure expansion
- Improve signage





The Downtown Difference

UTSA's Downtown and 1604 Campuses couldn't be more different in location, size and appearance. But what about the students who spend most of their class time at UTSA's newest campus? According to statistics cited by Provost Zapata, there *is* a difference.

Students who take classes downtown are more likely than their 1604 counterparts to come from Bexar County, to be slightly older, to be a minority, and to be first-generation college students.

Michelle Montanio, assistant director for student leadership and cultural programs, describes at least three types of students on campus: neighborhood students on scholarship who often live with their families, students who take classes both Downtown and on the 1604 Campus, and graduate students who arrive in the early evening after work.

In the midst of rapid growth, the administration is working to meet the varied needs of a population whose size fluctuates depending on the time of day. For example, Montanio has extended her office hours. To maintain the flexibility required of the many students who are employed part-time, classes are offered throughout the day and evening.

The student response, according to Josephine Mendez-Negrete, professor of bicultural-bilingual studies and adviser to downtown students, has been largely positive.

"What I hear students saying is that the Downtown Campus offers a more personal feeling and is more accessible," she says.

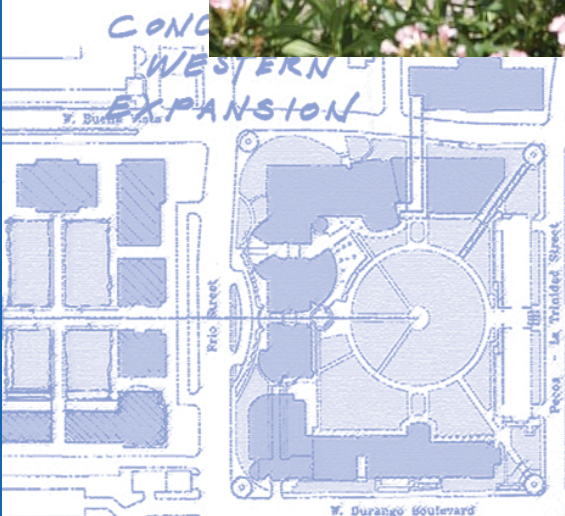
Some feel the campus could do more to accommodate their needs.

"One of the complaints I hear from students," says Mendez-Negrete, "is that the Downtown Campus does not have the same amenities as the 1604 Campus, such as copy machines."

Sara Gonzalez, a junior business administration major from San Antonio, notes that the cafeteria is closed during her evening classes and that "the library and computer lab close before the nine o'clock news." Many students long for more traditional campus amenities; others have said they are concerned for their safety in the evenings. These complaints don't detract from the feeling of many students that the campus is home.

"People should realize the Downtown Campus has a unique spirit and environment," one that is noticeably distinct from the 1604 Campus, Gonzalez adds.

—Jenny H. Moore



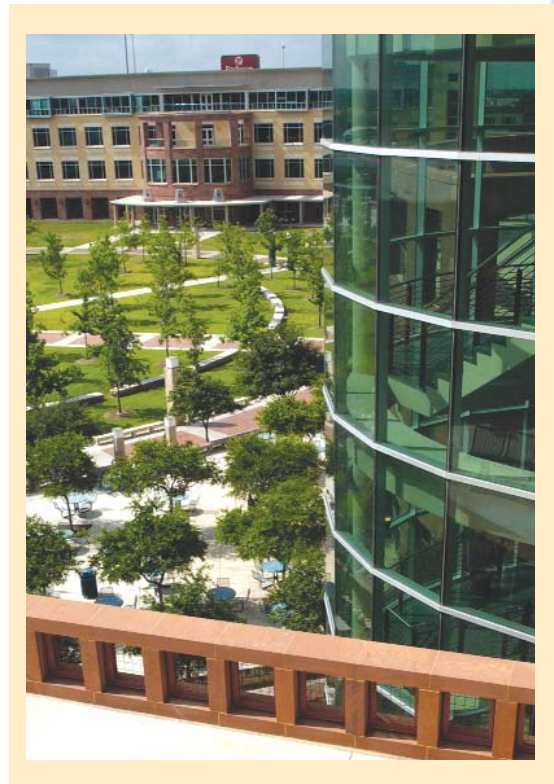
The plan also notes that future expansion could take place to the west of Frio Street, a city-owned site almost as large as the existing campus. A parcel this size would allow the addition of housing, more classrooms and space for student activities.

Growing by degrees

The Downtown Campus is certainly helping to fuel UTSA's rapid growth. Since opening just five years ago, enrollment has increased from 1,910 to nearly 5,000 students. UTSA is well on its way to fulfilling an enrollment goal of 7,000 students by 2020, as outlined in the Downtown Campus plan. The plan also predicts that about 30 percent of the students attending class at the Downtown Campus in 2020 will also attend class at the 1604 Campus. That's a reduction in the current percentage of students attending both campuses; the prediction is based on the plan for more programs to become self-sufficient at the Downtown Campus.

Currently, all colleges and the School of Architecture offer classes at the Downtown Campus. Fifteen of UTSA's 52 undergraduate degrees can be earned by taking classes exclusively at the urban campus. In the last couple of years, the College of Business, the College of Education and the College of Public Policy have developed graduate programs that can be completed downtown.

This phenomenal growth has placed added pressure on UTSA's struggle to catch up with Texas



Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) standards for student space allocation. With more students come increasing needs for space, something UTSA has a shortage of at both campuses.

An eye on the future

The 2002 master plan makes clear that the Downtown Campus is a work in progress. The estimated cost for the Downtown Campus expansion over the next 18 years is \$186.7 million and includes provisions for dormitory housing, athletics, wellness/recreation and childcare facilities, and more support services. The emphasis is on luring and retaining a diverse student body that will carry the institution into the future.

One of the major obstacles for any plan of this size and duration is how to implement it so that the intrinsic values remain intact. Whether the Downtown Campus will be a safe urban campus complete with adequate housing and pedestrian walkways depends on how the master plan is carried out in the face of some pretty formidable considerations, including increased enrollment, multidirectional growth, and the relationships the university develops with the city of San Antonio, developers and investors.

"One of the university's challenges is to stimulate and work with the community to develop a supportive relationship," says architect Boone Powell.

"The university can't do it alone."

—Jenny H. Moore







What started as the Texas Pavilion at the 1968 World's Fair has evolved into one of the UTSA's three campuses. The Institute of Texan Cultures became affiliated with the university in 1986 and now provides a comprehensive program of permanent and touring exhibitions, community outreach and special events designed to educate the public about the ethnic and cultural history of Texas.

## THE INSTITUTE OF TEXAN CULTURES

More than 200,000 visitors, many of them school-children, come through the doors each year.

Besides exhibits, the institute's inverted pyramid-shaped building contains photographic archives (more than 3 million images), a research library and a retail store. The institute houses the Academy of Learning in Retirement, a continuing education program. The grounds around the building contain a living history area and historic replicas of buildings. The interactive exhibits, audiovisual materials and print publications are researched, written and produced by staff.

ITC is perhaps best known as the home to the long-running Texas Folklife Festival, a major event in San Antonio's civic life. The festival takes place each summer drawing locals and tourists alike.

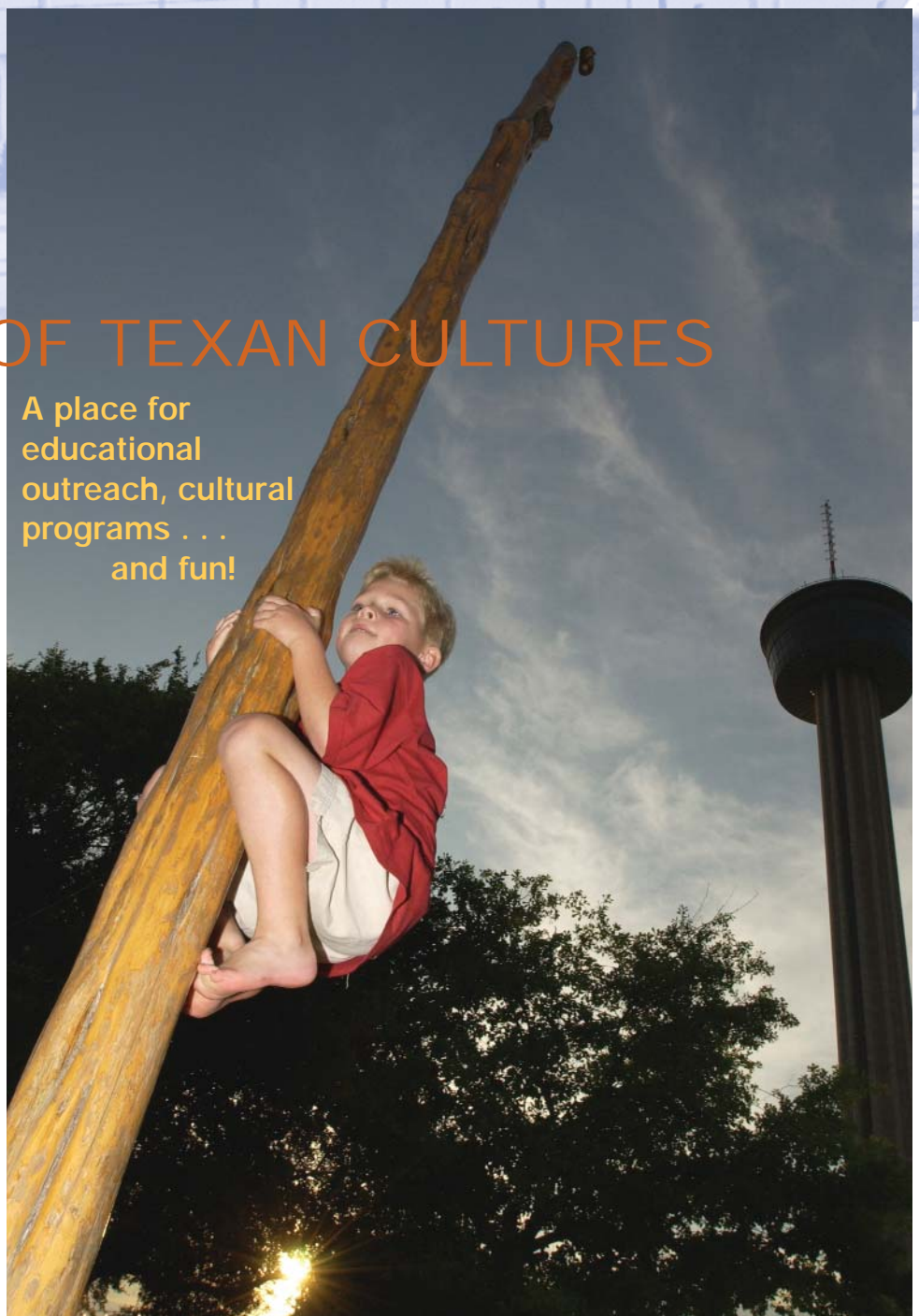
As part of UTSA's recent master planning process, architects and planners scrutinized the institute's buildings and grounds to make suggestions related to the function and aesthetics of ITC as a component of the university's educational and cultural mission.

The ITC plan is a guide for future development and maintenance of the facility. Recommendations include improvements to the landscaping of the grounds and ways to "open up" the exterior appearance of the facility, which includes almost no windows and darkly tinted entrance doors. The plan also recommends enhanced pedestrian corridors to connect the campus with downtown San Antonio.

"The master plan is a useful resource to use as we look at ways to make ITC more accessible to visitors and members of the UTSA community," said Rex Ball, director of the institute. "We soon will initiate an extensive project to improve the appearance of the main building and the landscaping of the grounds."

—David Gabler

A place for  
educational  
outreach, cultural  
programs . . .  
and fun!







# CERRO JUANAQU





# E Ñ A

By Lynn Gosnell

## IN THE MEXICAN STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, WHERE RIVERS AND HILLS CRISSCROSS AN ARID DESERT PLATEAU, ARCHAEOLOGISTS ARE FINDING EVIDENCE THAT CHALLENGES IDEAS ABOUT SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the top of an ancient volcanic hill, UTSA archaeologist Robert Hard can see for miles. What he sees is a series of hills stretching south to the horizon like knots on an invisible thread. Hard imagines that a very long time ago a farmer stood on the same hilltop, taking in the same landscape, wary and watchful.

From four seasons of fieldwork, Hard knows that the farmer's home would have been close by, a stick hut perched precariously on a rubble terrace. The hand-built terrace was one of many that ringed the hill, giving shelter to a small community.

The farmer's diet was spare—maize, cultivated in the river valley below, wild plants and small game like jackrabbits. The people drew water from a nearby spring, filling gourds for the steep climb. Though they possessed little, the village's inhabitants were in constant danger of attack; eventually, though no one knows why, the settlement was abandoned.

These are the facts, as gleaned from the archaeological record, about a 3,000-year-old hilltop village now known as Cerro Juanaqueña. And just about everything about these facts is surprising.

Since 1997, Hard, an associate professor of anthropology, and New Mexico Bureau of Land Management archaeologist John Roney have been excavating *cerros de trincheras*, literally hills with terraces, 110 miles southwest of El Paso. Cerros de trincheras are well-known archaeological features in the American Southwest and northern Mexico, where they generally date from 1100–1400 C.E. (the Common Era, also expressed as A.D.) Their functions are somewhat mysterious: depending on their size and date of occupation, they've been used for farming, for refuge, for communication, and as political and religious centers. But in Chihuahua, their existence and function was unknown until Hard and Roney's excavations. Now their discovery is helping rewrite the story of agriculture and early settlement in the Southwest and northern Mexico.

### DIGGING UP QUESTIONS

The first time he climbed Cerro Juanaqueña, archaeologist Roney was looking for evidence of prehistoric roads and *atalayas* (lighthouses for communication by the Indians). The large basalt hill, located in a well-explored area of the Sierra Madre Occidental, had been previously dated to about 1200 C.E. But instead of finding artifacts of that era, Roney quickly noticed something strange—the artifacts he was seeing didn't fit what was known about the area's prehistory.

For example, he had expected to find pottery shards at the site; there were none. Instead, there were lots of chipped stones and large projectile points suggesting that the site was occupied much earlier than believed. The projectile points, used on older spears or darts, rather than arrows, themselves suggested that the site dated from the Late Archaic period, which ranges from 1500 B.C.E. (Before the Common Era, also B.C.) to 100 C.E. When Roney first noticed the terraces, about halfway up the hill, he thought perhaps he was seeing a geologic phenomenon and not something constructed by humans.



Above, archaeologist Robert Hard and Gerry Raymond, graduate student, screen dirt for artifacts; Hard oversees graduate students Kevin Hanselka and Jennifer Nisengard as they trowel dirt at the site.

Left, a full moon rises in the pink airglow above the horizon after sunset. In the foreground are the prehistoric stone terraces on the summit of Cerro Juanaqueña, a low volcanic hill near Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico. Photo by Adriel Heisey. All rights reserved.



At right, some of the projectile points gathered at the site; modern corn, the descendant of ancient maize; well-used metates found on Cerro Juanaqueña added to the evidence that maize was grown and prepared much earlier than thought. Below, Roney and Hard stand on top of Cerro Canelo, another cerro de trinchera located in the area. Photos by Adriel Heisey.



“The construction was massive, so out of line with what should be found in that late Archaic period,” Roney recalls. In the Southwest, Indians of this period were thought to be hunter-gatherers—always on the move in order to survive. But what Roney was seeing suggested the construction and sustained occupation of a sizable hilltop village. Ultimately, the research team would find nearly 500 terraces.

Within the hundreds of terraces themselves were worn metates, grindstones, suggesting that a true farming settlement had existed there. Another puzzle. Maize wasn’t farmed on a large scale in this area until the beginning of the first millennium. Or was it?

A PREHISTORY LESSON

Roney’s discovery was puzzling, not only to him, but to other archaeologists as well.

“I gave a couple of papers at regional archaeology conferences and most people kind of scratched their heads, but Bob really picked up on it.”

Hard’s interest was piqued enough to suggest a collaboration and in 1997, Hard and Roney made their first “test excavations.” They sent pieces of burnt corn, found in several of the terraces, to a lab. After months of anxious waiting, the radiocarbon dates confirmed what they strongly suspected: Cerro Juanaqueña was indeed old, dating at about 1150 B.C.E., during the Late Archaic period. It’s 1,500 years older than sites of similar scale in the region.

To understand why this is significant, you have to know a little about the prehistory of the Southwest. In the New World, archaeologists believe that tribes in Mesoamerica



A PREHISTORY TIMELINE

- 14,000 BCE**  
Earliest human occupation of the Americas
- 13,000 BCE**  
Clovis hunters occupied North America
- 6,500 BCE**  
First domesticated plant, squash, in the Americas
- 4,500 BCE**  
Maize domesticated
- 1,600 BCE**  
Maize introduced into the Southwest









By Rebecca Luther

It's the second day of class, and Glenn MacLeay and his students are watching a game tape of the 1996 match-up between two San Antonio football rivals, the Taft Red Raiders and the John Jay Mustangs. No one is paying attention to the score. Instead, they watch the formations and the plays—half the class is scouting the guys in red; the other half, the guys in blue—and then do their best to record them in their scouting reports. MacLeay operates the VCR and prompts the class with questions.

“Look at Jay. They're in a 4-3 defense. Are they blitzing?”

“Uh-oh, what kind of play is this? Did they pull anybody? Did they pull anybody on the sweep?”

“Now, what type of option is this called? How did Taft block it? What did they do with their tight end? Who did the running back block? Who did the lead back block?”

“Fourth down. Aww, get your pencils ready: Here comes the fake punt!”

The day before, when he asked the more than 30 students enrolled in Coaching Football who among them had played organized football, more than half raised their hands. For the ones who hadn't—and the ones who didn't recognize what type of option Taft was running or whom the lead back blocked—MacLeay patiently rewound the tape and offered encouragement. “If you don't know what I'm talking about, it's OK. I'm just throwing you into the fire.”

Teaching students how to be football coaches is part of a plan to prepare education students to coach as well as teach, as secondary school instructors often are asked to do, said Curtis Hart, chair of the Department of Health and Kinesiology. An existing Coaching Athletics course traditionally has focused on baseball and softball. Coaching Football, offered this summer, was the first to focus on one sport; the fall 2002 course schedule included another, Coaching Volleyball. Hart intends to add coaching classes in soccer and basketball as part of a long-term plan to combine the individual courses into a proposed minor in coaching. Through coursework, students can learn the fundamentals of a particular sport as well as philosophies of coaching.

“There's a misconception by a lot of people that coaching is about being able to outsmart your opponent,” Hart said.

Because football games are played only once a week, the majority of a coach's time is actually spent in preparation and day-to-day dealings with administrators, students and parents, Hart said. Accordingly, MacLeay, an assistant coach for Taft and a 17-year teacher and coach, spent little class time talking strategy or debating the merits of different offensive and defensive systems.



“X’s and O’s are important, but what’s going to make you a good football coach is how you deal with people.”



Students practice a fake handoff as instructor Glenn MacLeay watches. As part of their grade, each student in Coaching Football was required to teach a football skill to the class. On those days, class was held on the university’s baseball field.

After finishing the five-week Coaching Football course, MacLeay’s students knew more about the rules and mechanics of football. But they also had been given a slew of practical information on coaching, from dealing with problem parents and organizing a football practice to getting lawsuit liability insurance—even the best type of whistle to use. He peppered them daily with tidbits of advice (from “When a parent criticizes you, listen to them. They’re probably wrong, but you might learn something” to “Guys, write that in your notes. Fun. If you can make practice fun and competitive, you can have a great practice session.”). He provided them with copies of sample discipline policies, football safety tips, the American Football Coaches Association’s code of ethics.

Details do make a difference, MacLeay told his students. “Do these things matter?” he asked rhetorically one morning while handing out an extra-point rule-of-thumb table. “You bet! We lost the state championship by one point,” he said, referring to Taft’s loss to Mesquite in the 5A state championship last December.

But throughout the course, he was careful to emphasize that knowing when to kick and when to go for two was a secondary consideration in coaching.

“X’s and O’s are important, but what’s going to make you a good football coach is how you deal with people,” he said.

That philosophy was reiterated to the class by several guest speakers, including former Judson coach D.W. Rutledge, now with the Texas High School Coaches’ Association, and MacLeay’s own father-in-law, former Marshall Rams coach David Visentine, a 2001 inductee into the THSCA Hall of Honor. It was an opportunity for students to meet people who have worked in the field and to learn from them. It’s not what you know, but whom you know, MacLeay and all his guests advised the class.

“What’s rewarding to me is just seeing these men who are really dedicated to building the character of youth today and how important that is,” said senior Hector Garza. One of the students in the class who had not played football in middle or high school, Garza enrolled believing that having more knowledge of football would make him more marketable as a teacher and coach in Texas. But the students who did have football backgrounds signed up for the same reason. Among those were Ben Benavides, a San Antonian who played NAIA Division I ball in Kansas after starting his college career at UTSA. Now a

coach at a local middle school, Benavides is taking classes to complete his teacher certification, and he signed up for Coaching Football both to fulfill a requirement and to prepare himself for the fall football season. What he enjoyed most about the class is MacLeay’s emphasis on fundamentals and coaching philosophy.

“He’s a more modern coach,” Benavides said. In contrast, “our high school coach had what he called ‘the motivator,’ a huge paddle with holes drilled in it. If you weren’t motivated to play or to practice, he’d break out the paddle and he’d motivate you. You couldn’t get away with that nowadays.”

Motivation is key whether you’re on the field or in the classroom, and MacLeay advised the class to encourage their own players with constant feedback. When a player does something well, praise him, and do it in front of the team, he said. On the other hand, “If you ever have to get on a kid, after practice put your arm around him and tell him why you did it. Go into the locker room and talk to him.” Coaches can have a tremendous impact on their students and players, he added, and that’s really what the job is all about. Winning games certainly is a bonus, but a coach shouldn’t get his self-image tied up in wins and losses, he advised the students in Coaching Football.

It’s advice he also gives himself. “As soon as I started coaching, I said I wanted to take some team to the state championship in some sport, even if it’s Tiddlywinks. I want to be the best one time.” Losing the state championship by one point last year was heartbreaking, he admitted, but a year later, it’s a motivator for him and for his players, too. It’s a reminder that he can always be better.

“Maybe I’ll be a better coach because I’m always close but never on top,” he said. “So I try to focus on the impact that we had with the kids. Even though we lost, we won with so many kids that season, so many young men.

“That’s what I want these guys to do. I don’t want them necessarily to be Vince Lombardi. I don’t necessarily want them to go on to college coaching. I’d rather they stay in high school and junior high and make a difference.”



## An Interview with Frances Colpitt

By Jenny H. Moore

**This fall, art history and criticism professor Frances Colpitt was named chair of the Department of Art and Art History. She also curated a show at San Antonio's ArtPace and the UTSA Art Gallery: "Glow: Aspects of Light in Contemporary American Art," featuring works by Alicia Beach, Sharon Ellis, Craig Kauffman, Charles LaBelle, Jennifer Steinkamp, Alan Wayne (all of Los Angeles); Terri Friedman (El Cerrito, Calif.); Christian Garnett and Nancy Haynes (Brooklyn); Alex Lopez (San Antonio); Kiki Seror (New York/Amsterdam); and Yek (Las Vegas).**



**You write in the show catalog that the purpose of "Glow" is to "examine the new use and understanding of light in the painting, sculpture, photography, digital imaging, and video projection of our time." Each of the 12 artists you selected contributes something unique to the theme of light. How were you hoping they would work together, collectively?**

The point was not to make a show in which all the art looked alike, but to make a show in which all the work dealt with a particular theme. . . . This actually came from looking at work, going to studios, going to galleries, going to museums, reading all the reviews and articles about contemporary art and really knowing what's going on in the world today and noticing that there was a distinct interest in light by many, many young artists.

**You conclude in your catalog essay that "the absence and presence of light in the works in Glow represent a range of philosophical, symbolic, and technological positions through which our changing world may be at least partially illuminated." What do you mean?**

What I think this show demonstrates is that young artists in particular (although there are some elder statesmen in the show) are aware of a different kind of light. . . . If you look at the history of light—and there are people who are historians of light,



people who have devoted their scholarly careers to the study and history of light—you see huge changes in culture each time there's a technological shift. As you move from oil lamps to gas lamps, it's noted that the way night is illuminated in the city is very different. . . . What these artists are reflecting is the shift from industrial light to technological light . . . from the fluorescents and halogens, which galleries and museums use, to the electric light of the television screen or the computer screen. That's a very different kind of light, and it illuminates our domestic intimate spaces as well as our interactive spaces in a very different kind of way.

Think of Times Square, with all those Jumbotrons—that's obviously a real shared cultural space. . . . And a kid's bedroom with a computer monitor? Those spaces are illuminated differently than they were 100 years ago, or even 20 years ago.

**What were some of your goals in bringing this show to the UTSA Art Gallery?**

That was important. I could have done this show anyplace, but I wanted to do it at the UTSA gallery because I wanted to do it in the university setting, in an educational community . . . to bring some work the undergraduates would otherwise never see. And that was the case with almost all of these artists. Very few of them have shown in Texas, other than the one San Antonio artist.

The other thing is that this was organized by the graduate students in our department. The M.A. and M.F.A.

students (art history and studio art) took an art gallery and museum seminar with me last spring, and they worked on the catalog and they worked on the loans. They each had one artist they were responsible for. They got to know that artist over the phone or through e-mail, and they selected the works with the artists and so forth. So, it was definitely from start to finish an educational project.

**What's on the agenda next? What kind of exhibitions are you planning?**

Well, we have a very vital program of graduate student exhibitions at the satellite space in the Blue Star Complex. And it looks like the calendar is pretty full with exhibitions of the graduating M.F.A.'s. When students get their M.F.A., which is a terminal professional degree (it's a 60-hour degree and the equivalent of a Ph.D. in art), they typically do an M.F.A. exhibition in lieu of a thesis. A lot of the students applied to have their shows at the satellite space. We have a lot of excellent shows coming up there. On campus we'll have a faculty biennial in January.

We have one of the best [graduate] programs in the state, definitely for studio art. If we could just enlarge our graduate art history group, we'll have a really good program there.

**How do you hope the UTSA art department will fit into San Antonio's art scene?**

Well, that's a good question, but you don't need to put it in the future tense because the UTSA art department is a major player. The students who graduate with M.F.A.'s from our program are considered among the most important, influential and significant young artists in San Antonio. And anybody at any arts institution will tell you that our program has had a huge impact on San Antonio. Many of the students who graduate stay. . . . They come from all over the country and all over the world, and many of them end up staying in San Antonio because there's an incredibly dynamic art community here with ArtPace and Blue Star and the museums and so forth. There's a lot going on.

Above, Frances Colpitt in the UTSA Art Gallery and some of the works from the exhibit, "Glow: Aspects of Light in Contemporary American Art."



## 2002 Alumni Gala



At left, Magna Cum Laude table sponsors receive recognition at the Alumni Gala.



### Alumnus of the Year

#### William E. Morrow

Founder, Vice Chairman and CEO, Grande Communications  
B.B.A. '86

William E. Morrow, founder of Grande Communications and a life member of the Alumni Association, is as committed to his entrepreneurial tasks as he is to giving back to the community he serves. His leadership has propelled Grande to financial success; in February 2000 the company set a Texas initial equity fund-raising record of \$233 million. The company has grown from five employees to over 525. Bill and his wife, Traci, donated 100,000 shares of Grande stock as well as other significant cash gifts to the university. Bill serves on the Development Board, the College of Business Advisory Council, and the Entrepreneurs Roundtable, and he gives guest lectures to UTSA students about his experiences and the value of his education.



### Distinguished Service Award

#### Betty Murray Halff

Retired UTSA Director of Development  
M.A. '76

Betty Halff, a life member of the Alumni Association, has had a relationship with UTSA for over 28 years. She began by attending graduate classes at the Koger Center, and was one of the first to graduate in the Convocation Center with a master's degree in environmental management in 1976. In 1983 Betty was appointed director of development by President James W. Wagener, and reappointed by succeeding President Samuel A. Kirkpatrick. Upon Betty's retirement in 1995, Kirkpatrick announced the establishment of an endowed scholarship in her honor. Betty continues to serve UTSA as a Development Board member.

The UTSA Alumni Association held its third annual Alumni Gala this fall, establishing the event as a back-to-school tradition for the university.

The theme for the Sept. 14 gala was "Building For Our Future" in celebration of UTSA's phenomenal growth toward becoming a top-tier institution. The event, the association's primary fundraiser, raised \$40,000 for the association's scholarship fund.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the scholarship program; over the past 20 years, the association has awarded close to \$335,000 to 174 students.

In addition to raising money for Alumni Association scholarships, the Alumni Gala annually recognizes outstanding contributions to the association and the university. Betty Murray Halff, former director of development for UTSA, received the Distinguished Service Award at the gala, and Grande Communications CEO Bill Morrow was named Alumnus of the Year (see profiles at right).

This year's Alumni Gala was held at the Oak Hills Country Club and included a surf-and-turf dinner, silent and live auctions, entertainment by the Rick Cavender Band, and a drawing for a spot on an Alaskan cruise sponsored by the Alumni Association in June 2003. Honorary chairpersons for the gala were former San Antonio mayor Howard Peak '75 and Marjorie Peak '82. Sydney Muenster '00 chaired the gala planning committee.



## Howard Chen '95

Engineer-turned-attorney helps other engineers

"The rules of the game have changed, and today's engineering graduates need to be prepared to adjust to that change." So says Howard Chen, a technology attorney with Haynes and Boone LLP in Dallas. Chen, a magna cum laude graduate who earned a B.S. in engineering at UTSA, says not only must today's engineering graduates be dedicated and passionate about their jobs, but they must also be prepared to work long days if they want to get ahead in the technology industry.

No stranger to long hours himself, Chen worked as a product development engineer for both Advanced Micro Devices Inc. and Motorola while pursuing a law degree at the University of Texas School of Law.

"Many of the people I worked with put in 12-hour days and had their lunch and dinners served to them at the office," he says.

After receiving his law degree, Chen joined the firm of Haynes and Boone LLP, one of the largest legal firms in Dallas. There, he works in the areas of intellectual property, technology start-ups and international technology transactions.

His job often involves helping Asian Americans in the local high-tech industry become more visible in the business community by creating their own start-up companies. A native of Shanghai, China, Chen provides them with his legal expertise in venture capital financing, licensing, patenting and copyrighting. He also is active in organizations such as the Chinese Institute of Engineers.

"Many of the chief technology officers in the industry are of Asian or Indian descent, but are not very visible," he says. "I would like to help push them to the forefront so others can see their success in their communities."

For his efforts, Chen this year was named one of nine High Tech All Stars by *DFW Tech Biz*, a publication for the Dallas-Ft. Worth metroplex technology industry. Chen also praises the engineering education he received as an undergraduate at UTSA. He says that UTSA students, because of the smaller student body, benefit from the increased amount of time they get to spend with the engineering faculty members.

As for advice for upcoming graduates entering the job market, Chen says they should keep their work options open and look beyond Texas for an entry-level position.

— Kris Rodriguez



**75** **Kay Cavanaugh**, M.A. in education, was named deputy superintendent for administration by the Northside Independent School District Board of Trustees. She has been with Northside for 30 years, serving as principal at Fernandez Elementary, vice principal at Scobee and Elrod elementary schools, and teacher at Scobee and Esparza elementary schools.

**77** **Carolyn J. Kobos**, B.A. in English, is the seminar director for T.R.U.E. Research Foundation in San Antonio. **Gloria Castillo Sandoval**, B.B.A. in accounting, is director of Credit Risk Management for PG&E National Energy Group in Bethesda, Md. **Richard E. "Rick" Williamson**, M.B.A. in business, was appointed vice president of finance for City Public Service, where he has been employed since 1970.

**78** **Douglas M. Garrott**, M.B.A. in business, is a management course facilitator for the University of Phoenix Online. **Jaime Escuriex Hurley**, B.A. in psychology, is chief, T56 Engine Branch, at Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma City. Jaime was a member of the Air Force Materiel Command Supply Management Team of the Year.

**78** **Rudy Bernal**, B.S. in health and physical education, is the boys' basketball coach at Lanier High School in San Antonio. He received the 2001 Texas Boys' Basketball Coach of the Year Award from the National Federation of Coaches Association and the National Federation of State High School Associations. He also serves as assistant football coach at Lanier.

**80** **Gregory Hardin**, B.B.A. in accounting, is an accounting associate for La-Z-Boy Furniture Galleries in San Antonio. **Keith A. Imon**, M.A. in education, was promoted to assistant superintendent of communications and technology for Greece Central School District in Rochester, N.Y. Keith was recognized in 2001 with three awards from the National School Public Relations Association and 22 awards from the New York State Public Relations Association. Keith is married to alumna **Janinne Wolpert Imon**, M.A. in education '80. Their daughter, Lindsay, will graduate from high school in June. E-mail Keith at Keith.Imon@greece.k12.ny.us.

**81** **Joseph Glenn Charles**, B.S. in biology, was named to Who's Who of America's Teachers in 1994 and 2002. **Kevin Jetton**, B.B.A. in management, M.B.A. in business '83, was elected 2002

association president of the Association of Information Technology Professionals. The 12,000-member international organization is made up of IT professionals and college and university students and faculty; Kevin served as the 1990 San Antonio AITP chapter president. He owns GeniSys Consulting Services and teaches information technology courses at Southwest Texas State University. Kevin lives in San Antonio.

**Rick Keeler**, M.S. in environmental studies, has a new position with Rehler Vaughn & Koone Inc. as an architect. He previously was with Marmon Mok.

**Mary Margaret McMinn**, B.A. in sociology, married Howard C. Ham Jr., a U.S. Air Force colonel, on May 25. Mary Margaret received her master's in social work from Our Lady of the Lake University in 1993 and is a licensed medical social worker—advanced clinical practitioner and psychotherapist in private practice in San Antonio.

**82** **David J. Billy**, B.S. in math, is a senior software engineer at Raytheon in Plano, Texas. Dave has had a 19-year career working on many of the defense systems used in Desert Storm and Afghanistan, including missile systems, target trackers and aided target detection systems.

**84** **Tim Fredrickson**, B.B.A. in accounting, is enterprise integration practice director for Stonebridge Technologies in Houston.

**85** **Daryl F. Kanter**, B.A. in anthropology, is the supervisor of utilization review at Electronic Data Systems in Little Rock, Ark.

**Jesus G. Vallejo**, B.S. in biology, is a physician and assistant professor of medicine at the Winters Center for Heart Failure Research, a division of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

**86** **Ellyce Warns**, M.A. in education, was re-elected as District 20 director for the Texas Classroom Teachers Association. Ellyce is a fourth-grade teacher at Ridgeview Elementary in the North East Independent School District.

**87** **George G. Gonzalez**, B.S. in biology, announces the birth of a daughter, Mikaela Tomasa, born in July 2001. **Cynthia A. Hernandez**, B.B.A. in accounting, is chief financial officer for Capital Metro in Austin, Texas. **Gary Morsches**, M.B.A. in business, was promoted to senior vice president, west region, for Atlanta-based energy company Mirant. He also will sit on the company's management council. Before joining Mirant, Gary was employed by Diamond Shamrock Refining and Marketing Co., Access Energy and Enron. He is a registered professional engineer and an active member of the New York Mercantile Exchange. He resides in Alpharetta, Ga., with his wife and two children.



**89**Ray Bruce Jr., B.B.A. in accounting, announces the birth of a daughter, Faith Alexandra, born April 9.

**Brenda Davidson-Shaddox**, B.A. in English, was featured by the Asian Cultures Museum in Corpus Christi, Texas, in the four-month Myanmar Perspective exhibition. The show included more than 50 photographs, plus hand-woven textiles and artifacts collected by Brenda during her travels in Myanmar. She has traveled to Southeast Asia for six years, during which time she has photographed some of the more than 200 ethnic tribes of that country, as well as pagodas, landscapes, city scenes and village life. She is working on a similar exhibit for the Ute Indian Museum in Montrose, Colo. Brenda spent the summer at her mountain cabin in Colorado. "Each summer I still manage to climb at least one of the fifty-four 14,000-plus-foot mountains found in Colorado," she writes. "I love being out-of-doors, and Texas in the summertime is just too miserably hot."

**Michael C. Holub**, B.S. in biology, and his wife, Sandra Z. Brothers, announce the birth of a son, Charles Henry, born March 23. Michael and Sandra reside in Dallas, where they are both physicians.

**Frank Jakobs**, B.B.A. in management, published his first novel, *The Rep*, a mystery that includes settings in San Antonio and Frank's native Germany. The book's Web page is <http://therepnovel.tripod.com/>. **Robert J. Meyer**, B.M. in music, appears locally with the Robert James Band. For information on appearances or CDs, call (210) 946-0413.

**Christopher Paul Slyman**, B.A. in political science, is a major in the U.S. Army at Fort Lewis, Wash., where he was awarded the 2001 U.S. Army Transportation Officer of the Year.

**91**Lance R. Leaming, B.A. in geography, is an implementation specialist with Emphasys Computer Solutions in Petoskey, Miss. Lance announces the birth of a daughter, Emily Katherine, on June 19, 2001.

**92**Bryan Crowley, B.B.A. in management, and Monica (Massengale) Crowley, B.B.A. in finance '94, announce the birth of a daughter, Morgan, on July 5, 2001.

**Dennis E. Dillinger**, M.P.A. in accounting, has a grandson, Kendel Gregory Adamonson, born Feb. 7, 2001.

**Amy Lea McDaniel Dugelby**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, is a sixth-grade English teacher for Llano Independent School District in Llano, Texas. Amy and her husband, James, have been married for 10 years and have three sons: James, 8; Jack, 6; and Joey, 4.

**James Scott Roe**, B.A. in political science, announces the birth of a daughter, Alyssa Emma Lee, born Jan. 21.

**93**Lloyd A. Blanchard, B.A. in political science, has been appointed chief operating officer for the U.S. Small Business

Administration. As COO, Lloyd will be responsible for implementing President Bush's agenda for small businesses. He will have policy review authority for the S.B.A. and will be responsible for overseeing the budgetary aspects of agency operations. Lloyd previously served as a program associate director for the Office of Management and Budget. Before joining the Bush administration, he was on the faculty of the Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs at the University of Washington. He earned a Ph.D. in public administration from Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. He also holds a bachelor's degree in economics from UT Austin, and an M.P.A. degree from Syracuse University.

**Ronald R. Cooley**, B.B.A. in accounting, is cash manager in the entertainment division for Clear Channel Worldwide in San Antonio.

**Jacqueline L. Thomas**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, is literacy coordinator for Anne Arundel County Public Schools in Annapolis, Md. Jacqueline married Biren E.S. Johnson on Aug. 10.

**Steven Franklin Wilson**, B.B.A. in finance, announces the birth of a daughter, Caitlyn, born March 29, 2001.

**94**Martha Y. Hutchinson, B.S. in biology, announces the birth of a daughter, Juliana, born April 7.

**Molly Kelly**, M.S. in biology, is the senior bacteriologist for the New York State Department of Health in Albany, N.Y. She lives in Delmar, N.Y. E-mail Molly at [Kelly@wadsworth.org](mailto:Kelly@wadsworth.org).

**Diana Khersonsky**, B.A. in psychology, received her M.D. in international health and medicine from the Ben Gurion University of the Negev. The program, in collaboration with Columbia University Health Sciences, is the world's first medical degree program designed to train doctors for the practice of international health and medicine. She plans to enter a residency program in family practice at Overlook Hospital in Summit, N.J. Diana, a native of Uzbekistan, came to the United States in 1980.

**Gabriel I. Lomas**, B.A. in history, received an M.A. in counseling from Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C. Gabriel is a counselor for the Regional Day School Program for the Deaf in Sugarland, Texas. He is engaged to marry Jennifer Freindel of New York. E-mail Gabriel at [gabelomas@hotmail.com](mailto:gabelomas@hotmail.com).

**Maria Rodriguez McPherson**, B.B.A. in accounting, is financial manager at Southwestern Bell Company in San Antonio. Maria and her husband, John Lewis McPherson, were married on July 21, 2001.

**Heidi E. H. Partain**, M.A. in English, announces the birth of a daughter, Veronica Isabel, on March 8.

**Roland Sistos**, B.B.A. in finance, announces the birth of a daughter, Samantha, on Dec. 2, 2001.



Brenda Davidson-Shaddox '89 relaxes as she travels down the Kaladan River in Myanmar. Brenda's photography was the focus of a recent Myanmar exhibition in Corpus Christi (see class note at left). Below, Brenda poses with two Naga warriors; she is involved in helping the Nagas establish a tribal museum in Khamti, Myanmar.



Clockwise from top: Forty-two UTSA alumni and friends went on the association's cruise to the Western Caribbean. Jane Findling, UTSA alumni director, pauses at the Tulum ruins. Bennett Radford '80 from Hutchinson, Kan., brought his wife, Lorna, and their four children on the cruise.







## Paula Jo Peterson '00

Finding a home on the stage

In the 10 years since Paula Jo Peterson (B.A. in English) signed on with Steven Stoli Productions, this alumna has become the cornerstone performer, director and acting coach for the San Antonio troupe.

Peterson's career began in 1990 with *Steel Magnolias*. She was living in England at the time, a busy PTA president married to a service member deployed in support of Operation Desert Storm.

"They wanted the cast to be all women who had loved ones over in Desert Storm—so they'd truly be steel magnolias. I auditioned, and I'll be darned if I didn't get a role!" Her role was that of the feisty Miss Clairee Belcher (played by Olympia Dukakis in the movie version). "I had the best time," Peterson says. "We took it to a competition later that year and won best play—best in England!"

Upon her return to the United States in 1991, Peterson auditioned for Steven Stoli (Dinner Theater) Productions. "It was back in the days when murder mysteries were popular. You could go and help solve the crime." She performed murder mysteries with the Dinner Theater for three years, and by the time the Steven Stoli Playhouse opened in 1995 she was playing increasingly important roles both on and off stage. One of her most successful roles was as Annie Oaktree in an original production, *Hang 'em High in the Selma*

*Sky*. The show, originally scheduled for an eight-week run, sold out for 64 weeks.

Despite her increasing responsibilities at the playhouse and her studies at UTSA, Peterson also was raising a family. Ben, now 23, is a server at Saltgrass Steak House and a stunt bicyclist. Tim, 21, who shares his mother's love for the movies, is a Marine medic deployed to Afghanistan. Liz, 19, is studying deaf communication at San Antonio College.

"We did *Grace and Glorie* [at the playhouse]. It was about me losing a child." Feeling her character's loss was no problem for Peterson, whose son had just left for Afghanistan. "All I had to do was say, 'I may never again sit with him in the dark and watch a movie,' and I would be crying."

Her other duties at the playhouse include writing and directing plays for the children's theater, The Backyard Theater. She's also an acting coach for the Steven Stoli Playhouse summer acting camps. During these annual events children learn everything from set design to how to "slate for the camera" (introduce themselves on camera and announce the role for which they are auditioning).

Her advice to aspiring thespians reflects her unflagging optimism: "Just always believe in yourself. Even when you feel yourself failing, tell yourself 'I meant to do it that way!'"

— Pat Hedelius

**95** Emily Amanda Blase, B.F.A. in art, is looking to renew her career in photography. "Now that my youngest child, Aurora, has graduated from Alamo Heights High School, and my mom has passed on after a two-and-a-half-year illness, I'm back in the job market, as I'm sure are some UTSA grads in my age bracket." Emily previously worked in professional photo labs.  
**Debra Darlene Pagenkopf Champion**, B.B.A. in marketing, is an account manager for Billserv Inc. in San Antonio. She is a member of the Junior League.  
**Brian James Erickson**, M.P.A. in public administration, is the president of the Erickson Group in San Antonio. Brian was named "Hidalgo de San Antonio de Bexar" by Bexar County Commissioner's Court.  
**Joan Fabian**, M.F.A. in art, received a Puffin Foundation LTD grant for her Internet project involving a group of Pakistani artists. This project was formulated after her Fulbright Scholarship to Pakistan in 2000. The exhibition can be viewed online at [www.arttexnet.com](http://www.arttexnet.com). Joan's

work also was part of a three-person exhibition at Women and Their Work Gallery in Austin, Texas, as well as a show at Galerie Slaphanger in Rotterdam, Holland.  
**Angela Marie Walker Forbus**, B.B.A. in accounting, is a senior accountant for Associated Payroll Controls Inc. in San Antonio. Angela and her husband, David, were married in November 2000.  
**Jim Jacot**, M.S. in management of technology, is regional vice president of network operations, west region, for Cingular Wireless. He resides in Danville, Calif.  
**Julie Grothues Maguire**, M.A. in history, announces the birth of twin daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, born Jan. 29, 2001.  
**Yolanda V. Sanchez**, B.A. in psychology, is pursuing her master's degree in counseling psychology at Our Lady of the Lake University and hopes to graduate next August. Yolanda is an early intervention specialist with the Early Childhood Intervention Program in Houston. E-mail Yolanda at [yolavillaneva@hotmail.com](mailto:yolavillaneva@hotmail.com).  
**Rumi Kuriyama Sasaki**, M.B.A. in business and finance, moved back to Japan in April with her husband, Harry, and their

son after living in San Antonio for 10 years. In September, she began a new job with Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Consulting in the health care industry unit. "Our son Leo, who is a Texan, now speaks fluent Japanese," she writes. "He attends pre-school here and is making friends. He takes English group lessons on Monday so that he can keep up with what he learned in San Antonio." Rumi also says she hopes to spend next summer in San Antonio and that she misses the city and all her friends. "We all miss Mexican food so much." E-mail Rumi at [sasaki\\_rumi@hotmail.com](mailto:sasaki_rumi@hotmail.com).

**96** Darrell E. Colley III, B.A. in criminal justice, is a Bexar County juvenile probation officer in the northeast field office. He is working on a master's degree in management through Wayland Baptist University, and hopes to have a career with the FBI or CIA.  
**Renée Crittenden-Garcia**, B.A. in communication, was named by the San Antonio Business Journal as one of the "40 under 40 Rising Stars." Renée was

elected to the UTSA Alumni Association board of directors for a three-year term beginning in September.  
**Ramiro B. Garza Jr.**, B.A. in sociology, is an immigration inspector with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Laredo, Texas.  
**Michelle Humphrey**, M.B.A. in business, has joined the Roy F. and Joann Cole Mitte Foundation as assistant vice president of community affairs. The foundation is located in Austin, Texas. Michelle is married to Cecil Humphrey, who is assistant vice president for PC support and development for Financial Industries Corporation.  
**Alejandro Acosta Mata**, B.S. in biology, is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, where he is a physical therapist and assistant department head in Arlington, Va. He recently was awarded an Army Commendation Medal.  
**Cynthia Lynn Smasal**, B.S. in computer science, has a new career as a coach and public speaker. Her Web site is [www.CyndiSmasal.com](http://www.CyndiSmasal.com).



**Michael R. Widner**, B.B.A. in management, received a master of divinity degree from Luther Seminary, Minneapolis, in May. He plans to serve a congregation in the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

**97 Sherry Marie (Riggs) Barborak**, B.A. in humanities, married Gary Wayne Barborak in January 2001. Sherry is a sales account manager with IBM. They live in San Antonio.

**Vincent Bosquez**, B.A. in criminal justice, announces the birth of a daughter, Sophia Camille, born Nov. 30, 2001.

**Vanessa Bute**, B.B.A. in management, is pursuing her M.B.A. at UT Austin and plans to graduate in 2003.

**Sharon Webb Malek**, M.A. in education, is a campus instructional coordinator for the San Antonio Independent School District.

**98 Tanya Cornejo-DeLuna**, B.A. in psychology, announces the birth of a son, Noah Dylan, born Jan. 31.

**Robert McGurk**, B.B.A. in general business, is an assistant vice president for Texas State Bank in McAllen, Texas.

**Nora Merla**, B.A. in communication, earned her master's in communication arts from the University of the Incarnate Word in May.

**Torchie Walker Monk**, B.A. in humanities, has been promoted to program administrator at North East San Antonio Community Outreach for Older People. She is secretary for the San Antonio Volunteer Association—United Way, and a member of District 10 Senior Citizens Council.

**Melissa Jean Usener Wente**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, is a second-grade teacher for Southside Independent School District in San Antonio, where she lives with her husband, Christopher.

**Naomi Ulrich White**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, and her husband, **Kevin**, B.S. in kinesiology '00, have relocated to Portland, Ore., where Kevin is a store manager at GI Joes and Naomi is a stay-at-home mom. They have been married for four years and have one daughter, Sequoia Pauline, born Dec. 30, 2000. E-mail Kevin at Kevin.White@GIJoes.com.

**99 Bianca De Hoyos**, B.B.A. in information systems, and **Kirk Woods**, B.B.A. in information systems '99, were married Sept. 28.

**Alba De Leon**, M.A. in art history, was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar Grant. The seminar, Roman Religion within its Cultural Context, was held at the American Academy in Rome this summer. One of Alba's paintings was purchased by UTSA president Ricardo Romo and will be displayed at the Downtown Campus library. She is an associate professor of art at Palo Alto College in San Antonio.

## Lisette Murray '89

Making conventions a career

For much of her career, Lisette Murray's job was to sell San Antonio.

First as an account executive for the Convention and Visitors Bureau, then as a hotel sales manager, Lisette built a career on bringing association and corporate conferences to the Alamo City. But in October 2001 she left the sales side of the industry to become an associate for Helms Briscoe, the largest conference site selection company in the world. As the sole Helms Briscoe associate in San Antonio, Lisette works at home and on her own schedule.

Being able to spend more time with her family was the primary reason Lisette decided to switch jobs. Her travel schedule last year forced her to miss her son's birthday and his first day of school. "It became evident to me that the 10-hour workdays I was doing weren't conducive to being a mom," she says. "But I'd invested too much time in this industry to walk away."

A native San Antonian, Lisette started in the industry in 1990 when she went to work for the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau. "I sold the city to meeting planners," she explains. The job required extensive travel—going to trade shows or to individual associations to sell the merits of the city. "You had to take San Antonio to them, and it's interesting because it wasn't something you could carry in your briefcase. You had brochures and you had videos, but mainly what you were trying to do was entice them to come back and see the city and do a site inspection."

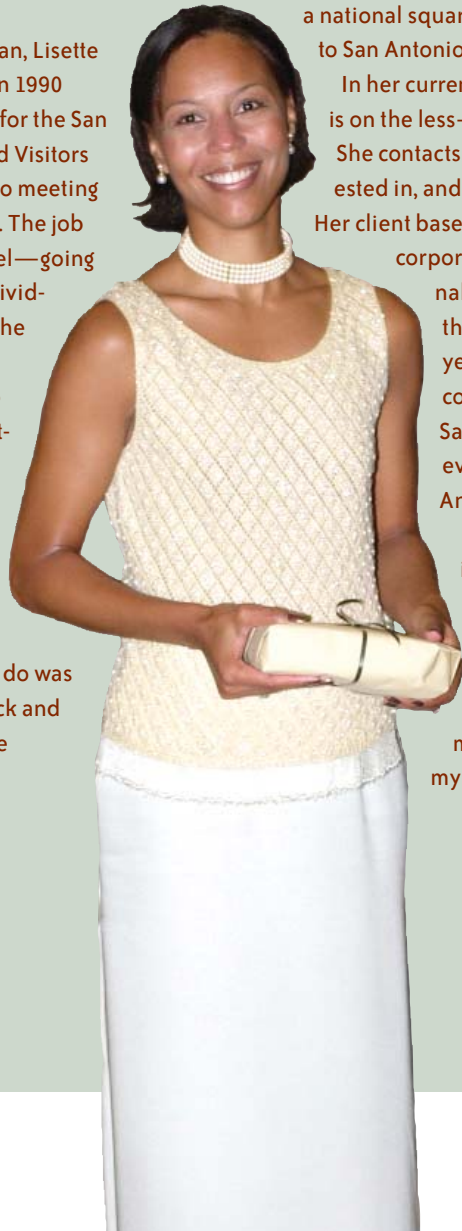
Site inspections involved several days of wining and dining clients in San Antonio. "You pick them up from the airport; you take them to all the hotels; you have breakfast, lunch and dinner; then you take them to a Spurs game or on a barge ride. You were going from nine in the morning until 10 at night for three straight days, until you took them back to the airport."

Her fast-paced schedule continued when Lisette left her job with the city in 1997 to work for the new Adam's Mark River Walk Hotel, and did not let up when she went to the Hyatt Regency in 1999. Now she was selling the hotels as much as the city. But whether working for the convention bureau or the hotels, one of the challenges she faced was that every meeting was different and required different preparation. Lisette says she tried to learn as much as she could about each client to meet those challenges—even learning to square dance when she bid on a national square dancing convention that came to San Antonio in 1996.

In her current job with Helms Briscoe, Lisette is on the less-hectic client side of the business. She contacts hotels that her clients are interested in, and she's not limited to San Antonio. Her client base, in fact, includes associations, corporations, and religious and fraternal organizations in Texas and on the West Coast, and in the past year she's booked a half-dozen conventions in such locations as Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Atlanta and even on a cruise ship. And San Antonio, too.

But what she enjoys most is being her own boss. "Helms Briscoe at no time dictates to associates how many hours to work or when to work," she says. "So that has given me the flexibility to just do it at my own pace."

— Rebecca Luther





**Kimberly D. Dolina Gill**, B.S. in biology, is an associate scientist for DPT Laboratories in San Antonio. Kimberly announces the birth of a son, Tyler John, born Oct. 8, 2001.

**Jasmin Ann Khair**, B.M. in music, M.M. in music '00, married Dr. Jeffrey Dean on Aug. 31. Jeffrey is a resident in orthopedics at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio.

**Eric Anthony Petersen**, B.B.A. in general business, is a marketing education teacher at Sam Houston High School in the San Antonio Independent School District.

**Pamela M. Reneau**, B.B.A. in information systems, announces the birth of a son, Zachary, born Oct. 11, 2001.

**Martha Tijerina**, M.A. in Spanish, has joined the National Association of Hispanic Federal Executives.

**Beatrice O. Warburton**, M.A. in bicultural-bilingual studies, and her husband, Abelardo, announce the birth of daughter, Sarah Frida, born June 6.

**00 Michael Gray**, B.B.A. in finance, is a business investment manager for Quality Tire in San Antonio. He is married to Michelle Harwood Gray.

**John Michael Haller**, B.S. in biology, attends veterinary school at Texas A&M University.

**Catherine Kowalik Harper**, B.A. in English, and husband, Ryan, were married on June 22. Catherine is employed as an

English teacher with the Pflugerville School District, and Ryan works for IBM. They reside in Austin.

**Thomas McDermott**, B.S. in computer science, is a senior analyst for SBC in San Antonio.

**Alice Marie Williams Ramirez**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, is a second-grade teacher at Hutchins Elementary in the South San Antonio Independent School District.

**Judith E. Surratt**, B.B.A. in personnel-human resource management, is deputy city secretary for the City of Alamo Heights.

**Vinh Thiec Tu**, B.B.A. in management, is an international student adviser for UTSA's Office of International Programs.

**01 Tiffany Barnes**, B.A. in political science, is a project assistant at Fulbright and Jaworski, LLP, in Austin.

**Wendi Alford Bauer**, B.B.A. in accounting, is a broadcast accountant at Clear Channel Communications in San Antonio. Wendi and her husband, Steven, announce the birth of a son, Joshua, born May 1.

**David Scott Bergstralh**, B.B.A. in marketing, married alumna **Erica Carrales**, B.B.A. in marketing '00, on June 8.

**Karen Diane Conner**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, was chosen as Northside Independent School District's First-Year Teacher of the Year, grades K-2, for 2001-02. She is a second-grade teacher at Brauchle Elementary.

**Chad L. Daly**, B.S. in mathematics, is an operations research analyst for the Department of the Army in Huntsville, Ala.

**Wayne J. Drymala**, M.B.A. in business, is a director of manufacturing accounting for Tesoro Petroleum Company in San Antonio.

**Sabine Stingl Fritz**, B.A. in communication, is a graduate student assistant at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas. Sabine graduated cum laude from UTSA, receiving divisional honors in communication and first place in the College of Liberal and Fine Arts research competition. She is pursuing her master's in arts and mass communication at Southwest Texas. She and her husband, Lee, have one son, Stephen, age 16.

**Belinda Garza**, B.B.A. in management, is the staff assistant to Texas Representative **Ciro Rodriguez**. Belinda will be working in the congressman's Washington, D.C., office.

**Adrienne Villez Russell**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, is a graduate intern at the Sunshine Cottage School for Deaf Children in San Antonio. She is pursuing her master's in deaf education at UT Health Science Center in San Antonio.

**Jo A. Simmons**, B.M. in music, is a registered sales assistant for Salomon Smith Barney in Houston.

**James Thomas Sullivan**, B.S. in health, is an identification specialist with International RAM Associates in Austin.

**Joel Patrick Swearengin**, B.A. in interdisciplinary studies, is a mortgage counselor for USAA in San Antonio.

**Arnoldo Villalon Jr.**, B.A. in political science, is a computer teacher for Laredo Independent School District.

**Gwen P. Fisher Young**, B.S. in biology, is a graduate teaching assistant in the biology labs at UTSA. Gwen and her husband, Haven, were married June 29.

**02 Jamie Cagle**, B.A. in communication, works as radio personality Jamie Martin, co-hosting the morning broadcast at Mix 96.1 in San Antonio.

**Amy Lynn Pozza**, B.A. in history, was selected as one of three winners in the national Portz Scholars competition, sponsored by the National Collegiate Honors Council. Her winning paper, "Minority Nationalities in the Early People's Republic of China: A Case Study of Xinjiang," also was her senior honors thesis, which she completed under the supervision of faculty researcher Wing Chung Ng. Amy begins the Ph.D. program in East Asian studies at Cornell University this fall.

IN MEMORIAM

**Marian Nixon Braubach**, B.M. in piano performance '90, M.M. in piano pedagogy '96, died June 8. Marian was president of Eurotex Corporation. A dedicated community volunteer, she served as a PTA president, Sunday school teacher, president of the San Antonio Area Council of Girl Scouts, and chairperson for the Women's Division of United Way. She was recognized by the San Antonio Express-News as Outstanding Volunteer of the Year. Marian was active in the Tuesday Musical Club, serving as president and Artists Series chair; she authored a book on the history of the club for its 100th anniversary. Marian was chosen Outstanding Alumna of the UTSA Division of Music in 1999. Other affiliations included Alamo Heights United Methodist Church, San Antonio Conservation Society, Order of the Silver Trefoil, Alpha Chi, SAI national music fraternity, Texas Board of Realtors and Elm Creek Garden Club. Marian was the widow of John H. Braubach. She is survived by son Robert P. Braubach; daughter and son-in-law, Beverly and Barton Bentley; daughter and son-in-law, Mary Ann and Robert Olodort; sister Jean Nixon Fish; four grandchildren and many nieces, nephews and cousins.

**Gregory Miller**, B.B.A. in management '85, died April 4. He was a lieutenant colonel in the 149 Fighter Wing, Texas Air National Guard at Lackland Air Force Base, where he served as Wing Intelligence Officer. Gregory served a total of 27 years active duty. He is survived by his wife of 25 years, Leslie Williams Miller, of Boerne; his son, Senior Airman Christopher R. Miller; daughter-in-law Connie M. Miller; and granddaughter Cara Miller, all of San Antonio.

KEEP IN TOUCH

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## Access for all: UTSA and the affirmative action debate

By B.V. Olguín

Forty-eight years after segregated schools were ruled illegal by the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, the mechanisms of desegregation continue to generate intense polemic. At the university level, few issues stir as much vigorous debate. Often times framed in polarizing catch phrases such as quotas and racial preferences, affirmative action is one of the least understood issues in higher education.

While it is conventionally assumed that affirmative action is a recent phenomenon that dates to the 1960s civil rights movements, historian Philip Rubio argues in *A History of Affirmative Action, 1619–2000* (2001) that “the roots of the 1990s struggle over affirmative action in the United States go back to slavery and the invention . . . of the white race as an autonomous, privileged social caste.”

Significantly, the first affirmative action programs privileged white males by explicitly excluding all others, while today’s programs seek to eliminate barriers for the masses of people whose life choices have been truncated by the practice and legacy of segregation.

Indeed, for the past four decades, affirmative action programs have been designed to enable upward class mobility as well as ending racial and gender discrimination. Despite the persistence of prejudice and very real acts of discrimination, white women (whom Prof. Heidi Hartman of the Washington-based Insititute for Women’s Policy Research identifies as the main beneficiary of affirmative action programs), along with a small but steadily growing percentage of blacks, Latina/os, Asian Americans and Native Americans, have used their education to enter the middle and upper classes.

UT Austin’s recently implemented policy of guaranteeing admission to the top 10 percent of all Texas public high school graduates in an effort to overcome the strictures imposed by Hopwood (the ruling that eliminated the consideration of race in admissions, recruiting and financial aid at all public higher education institutions in Texas) has yielded important data on the issue of class and college admissions.

David Montejano, former director of the Center for Mexican American Studies at UT Austin and author of a 2001 study on the effects of this new program, has found that affirmative action policies in Texas inadvertently overlooked masses of inner city and rural students of all races who come from poor families and live in underfunded school districts. The Texas Ten-Percent Law, which guarantees admission to high school graduates who rank in the top 10 percent of their senior class to any state institution of higher learning, has resulted in a far more racial, economic and geographic diversity in UT Austin’s entering class.



I believe that UTSA has the potential to further add to our understanding about the importance of the race-gender-class matrix in the next generation of affirmative action programs.

On the one hand, UTSA’s faculty and administrator demographics illustrate how the legacy of segregation impacts the present. While UTSA’s president is Mexican American, a disproportionate percentage of executive staff—vice presidents, deans, department chairs and program directors—are white and male. Several departments have yet to hire a tenure-track African American faculty member despite the large pool of qualified candidates.

Despite these challenges, UTSA also must be recognized as a magnet for urban and rural working class students of all races. Situated in a metropolitan area that still is pockmarked by white-majority inner-city municipalities with school districts that recall another era, UTSA is poised to enhance ongoing efforts to overcome the legacy of segregation.

The challenge—and potential—now confronting UTSA as it embarks on a mission to gain status as a flagship research institution is twofold: to continue addressing persistent racial and gender inequities at the faculty and administrator level, and to retain its commitment to open admissions.

This commitment to open admissions will pose incredible logistical, fiscal and even pedagogical challenges, especially as UTSA continues to grow by more than 1,000 students per year. But open admissions is as ethical as it is practical. Given that all public universities in Texas are subsidized by the Legislature, it is quite reasonable for all Texans to demand equity for their tax dollars. UTSA’s Learning Communities program, as well as other K–16 initiatives, might serve as a model for freshman summer bridging projects that could help keep attrition rates low. In fact, UTSA’s retention rates for blacks have improved dramatically; for Hispanics have remained steady; and for low-income students are the highest in the state.

UTSA can take its cue from universities throughout the nation that have sought to address the true spirit of affirmative action programs. The University of California at Berkeley, for instance, has considered replacing the culturally biased, privately run, for-profit SAT with its own institutional exam. The University of Michigan Law School has resisted the threat of anti-affirmative lawsuits. We should also note that the City University of New York, an institution with a similar demographic profiles as ours, earned its acclaim as a socially responsible teaching and research institution while remaining committed to open admissions.

Forty-eight years is not enough to end four centuries of discrimination. But after 48 years, we should have enough insight to understand the complex contours of this legacy. At UTSA we have the opportunity to lead the way in finding solutions appropriate to the 21st century.

*B.V. Olguín, Ph.D., is an assistant professor in the Department of English, Classics and Philosophy.*

Perspective welcomes submissions of personal essays of no more than 800 words. The department is open to faculty, staff or alumni. Submit your essay for consideration by e-mail to [sombrilla@utsa.edu](mailto:sombrilla@utsa.edu).





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Photo by Gil Barrera, courtesy of the UTSA Archives

## Looking back

Imagine a university with no library, no cafeteria, no fraternities or sororities and no undergraduate students. This was UTSA in 1973—a university in its infancy.

On June 5, 1973, exactly four years after the bill creating the University of Texas at San Antonio was signed, 671 students and 50 faculty members began attending classes in the university’s temporary home—the Koger Center. Although the surroundings bore little resemblance to a traditional university, students and teachers alike were

excited to be part of a new era in higher education. An article in “The Discourse,” a university newsletter, recorded some of their expectations. Ann Sutton, a student in early childhood and elementary education was quoted as saying, “I believe students at UTSA will have more input into the curriculum than students at more established institutions. My adviser asked what courses I’d like to see offered in future semesters.”

For two years, UTSA held classes in the Koger Center’s Goliad Building, a facility built specifically for UTSA’s classes. All the classes were at the graduate level; undergraduate courses were not offered until the 1604 Campus opened.

Today, students and staff from UTSA’s early era remember a different kind of university, one that rested on a foundation of relationships.

“Everyone knew each other,” said Ursula Wheeler, a former staff member in the Office of Facilities Planning and Development who worked at UTSA from 1973 until she retired this year.

“The students and faculty at the Koger Center were a tight-knit group, and if the students needed help, they always had someone to turn to,” said Sylvia Marcus, who graduated from UTSA in 1974 with an M.A. in Education.

In the summer of 1975, classes and offices moved to the newly finished buildings on the 1604 Campus. No longer in its infancy, UTSA was poised for growth.

—Jeff Miller