

50th Anniversary Edition

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
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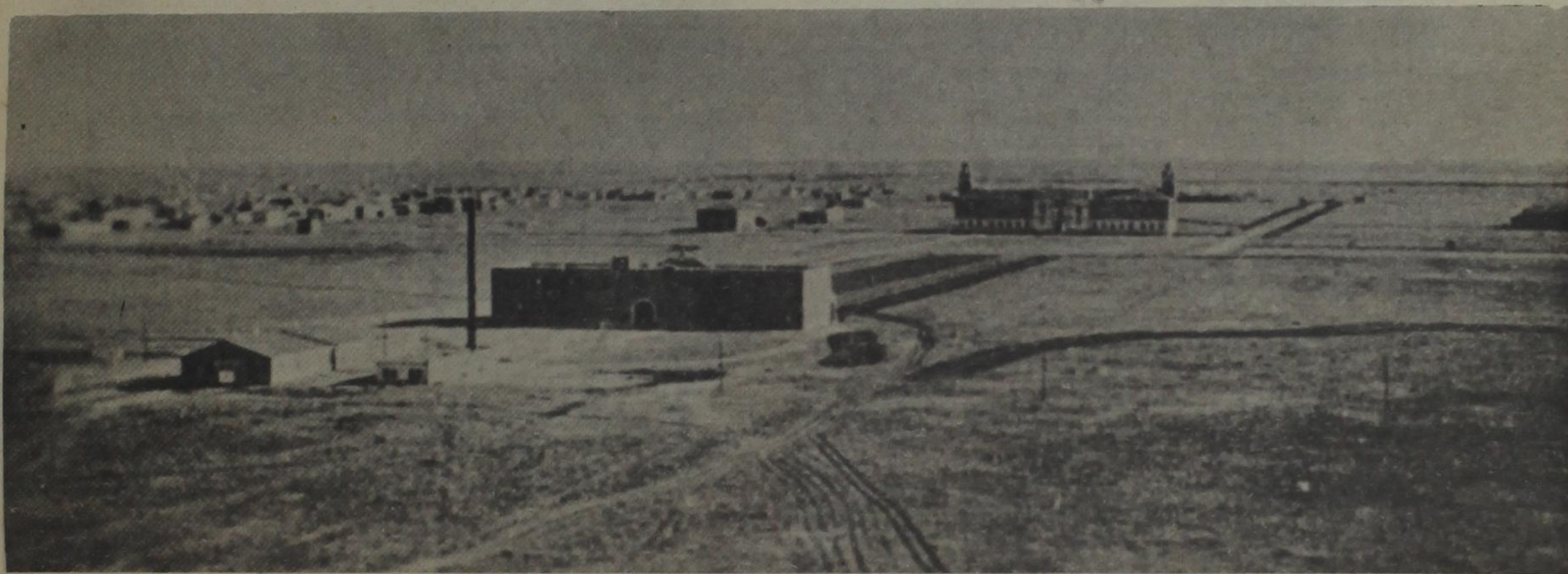
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, Tuesday, April 1, 1975

SEVEN SECTIONS



Matured by the past...



...Challenged by the future



This is for you, Texas Tech

By CHARLEY BANKHEAD

"Matured by the past ... challenged by the future."

This has been the motto during Texas Tech's 50th anniversary commemoration. From its optimistic conception in 1923 and modest beginning in 1925, Texas Tech has grown to be one of the respected institutions of higher education in the nation. This publication is an attempt to capture some of the past, present, and future that have brought the University to its present stature and will continue to do so.

Those persons who attend school or are employed by Texas Tech in 1975 probably cannot conceive exactly how the institution has changed during these 50 years. This publication is for you.

Some people remember the early days of Texas Tech and have watched with pride as the school prospered, advanced and assumed its high standing in the academic field. This publication is for you.

So many persons and events have contributed to Texas Tech's development. No one person can be singled out for his or her efforts, but Texas Tech as we know it today is the achievement of hundreds — no, thousands of people. This publication is for them and about them.

When talking about Texas Tech, one can choose any number of subjects about which he can converse. This dynamic community - within - a - community represents so many fields, interests and persons. Hopefully, after reading this

publication, you will have a better understanding of exactly what the University is and how this diversification of fields, interests and persons all have contributed to the development.

The major problem with any publications such as this is that too often, not every person or organization who has participated can be represented. This is also true with this special newspaper.

The contributors have attempted include as many essential persons, places, things and events as possible. But with the time and resources available, it simply was not possible to represent everyone. There should be no misunderstanding about this — an honest effort was made to get information on as many subjects as available. But as editor, I offer no false pretenses of having captured the entire picture.

I do think this newspaper does present a fairly accurate picture of the development of Texas Tech, even though it does not include every detail. No conscious effort was made to avoid or purposely omit any person, place, thing or event.

Many persons were interviewed for articles for this special publication. However, there was not ample space to use all the material contributed. An effort will be made to publish the articles that do not appear in this special newspaper in regular editions of THE UNIVERSITY DAILY. The Tech Semicentennial continues until the end of 1975.

To mention all the persons who contributed to the publication of this newspaper would be almost an impossibility because of their number. However, it should be noted that the newspaper is an almost exclusive product of students in Texas Tech's Department of Mass Communications.

Faculty and students in several classes participated in the makeup of this publication. These include the news writing, reporting, advanced reporting and editing courses in journalism. Numerous other students at the graduate and undergraduate level from

journalism and advertising participated.

Special mention should also be made of Texas Tech Information Services (especially Bea Zeeck and Debi Elkins) for that office's help and also the Southwest Collection, which provided background and actual material for many of the articles and pictures that appear in this publication.

But most of all, thanks should be given to those persons past, present and future who have participated and will continue to participate in the growth and development of Texas Tech University. This publication is for you.

THE UNIVERSITY DAILY



This newspaper is a special, one-time-only publication, created from the work and cooperation of faculty and students in Texas Tech University's Department of Mass Communications and the contributions of the University's Information Services.

Charley Bankhead Editor
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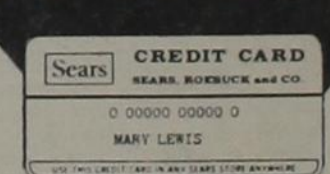
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'We are met here amid the fast vanishing...'



Historical signing

This was the scene in Gov. Pat Neff's office Feb. 10, 1923 when Neff (seated) signed the legislation creating Texas Technological College. Others present at the signing were (l-r) Rep. Silliman Evans, Mr. Homer Wade, Sen. W. H. Bledsoe and Rep. R. M. Chitwood.

(Editor's note: The following article is the text of a speech delivered Aug. 8, 1973 by former Gov. Preston Smith on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the announcement that Lubbock was to be the site for Texas Tech University. The speech was given originally on the Texas Tech campus by Texas Gov. Pat Neff, who signed the bill creating the institution.)

CONTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES TO CIVILIZATION

"For many years the people of West Texas clamored for a State college of their very own. Circumstances, political and financial, delayed its establishment for a number of years. During my second administration the time seemed propitious for the creation of this new State school, and I gladly advocated its creation. The birth of the "Texas Tech" will be one of the happy memories of my administration as Governor of Texas. At the laying of the cornerstone of its first building, in the presence of probably twenty thousand people, I delivered the following address, which expresses my thoughts as to the importance of the occasion." —Pat M. Neff, *The Battles of Peace*, Pioneer Publishing Company, 1925.

We are met here amid the fast vanishing evidences of pioneer life to lay the foundation stone of a great institution of learning. Here the once bloody tomahawk has been forever buried, and the hand of the savage forever stilled. Palatial palaces have taken the place of

savage wigwams, and the honk of the automobile is heard above the hungry wolf's lonely howl. The buffaloes have been replaced with herds of Herefords, and waving fields of golden grain, side by side with the fleecy staple, can now be seen ripening for the harvest. Our pioneer fathers crossed in a covered wagon these primitive plains, as our sires of old sailed the seas, to build out here in the west, as they in the east, a civilization founded on the homes of the free. It is indeed fitting, therefore, that here, on these once wild prairies that stretched in silent and unbroken wonder toward the setting sun, pioneer hands should erect amid the culture and refinement now surrounding us, an institution of higher learning.

From the beginning, civilization, in its march around the world from east to west, has recognized its relation to colleges and universities. Egypt, whose history is chronicled in the dim and distant past, evolved the world's first civilization from her schools. Rome and Greece won fame in the forum as well as in the field, in attending the school as well as in using the shield. "The glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome," disappeared forever when their halls of learning were closed. The lawgivers and civilization - builders of Israel were trained in the lore of the synagogue. The universities of France, of Germany, and of England are co-equal and co-extensive with the fame and fortunes of their respective lands. Russia

(Cont'd on Page 4)

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...evidence of pioneer life to lay the foundation stone of a great...

(Cont'd from Page 3)

has never had any outstanding colleges or universities and therefore has never had any worthwhile civilization. The builders of governments, knowing that liberty and learning must go hand in hand, have also been the founders of universities. Alfred the Great, the founder of the English nation, was also the founder of Oxford University. The early universities of Germany were chartered by both king and pope, and received aid from both. Before the first child born in America became twenty-one years of age, Harvard University opened her doors to him. Harvard, Yale, Brown, Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, and the University of Pennsylvania are all older than the American Republic. The spirit of freedom that grew up among the American colonies, the Declaration of our Independence, and finally the formation of our government, were but the direct results of these and other institutions of learning founded by the patriots and pioneers of early American history. American civilization is the product of college culture. From scholastic halls came the leaders of thought who made this Republic possible. Liberty bought with blood never dies while education endures. Liberty and learning were coextensive along our Atlantic seaboard, and they have gone hand in hand across the continent in founding the commonwealths of the American Republic.

George Washington, the father of our country, who declared that the primary object of a government was the diffusion of knowledge among the people,

evidenced his belief in the importance of a university by bequeathing \$25,000 for the building of a national university. Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of American Independence, and who said that if a people expect to be ignorant and free they expect what never was and never can be, counted the founding of the University of Virginia as the crowning achievement of his life. Of the fifty men who signed the Declaration of American Independence, all but eight were university men, and of the fifty-five who drafted our Constitution thirty-six were college trained. It is a historical truth to say that we are debtors to college and university men for this proud Republic, the civilization of which you and I today enjoy.

University men laid the foundation of the Texas Republic in a vast wilderness where rolled to the sea the majestic Brazos. A larger per cent of college trained men signed the Declaration of Texas' Independence than ever signed any other similar document in the history of the world. Certainly they had the vision of educated men. They charged it as a just cause for revolution against Mexico that it had founded no system of education for the people. Fifteen days after these civilization builders gave to the world our Declaration of Independence, the first constitution of the Texas Republic was signed by our forefathers, a majority of whom were college men, and in that capacity they directed Congress to provide by law for a general system of education including a university.

Sam Houston, who won our freedom on

the field of battle, said that without education we could not expect the preservation of a free government. In classic diction our own President Lamar said, "The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy; it is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge, and the only security that freemen desire." From out the halls of the Texas Republic came the commanding words, "The wealth of this country shall educate the children of this country." These Texas patriots and pioneers who went from the battle field to legislative halls set aside fifty-two million acres of land for public education, specifying the building of a university of the first class.

Colleges and universities have always been large contributing factors in the making of civilization. The foundations of communities and commonwealths can be no broader than the foundations of knowledge as extended by our institutions of learning. No country ever did or ever will live independent of her schools. They are the trees of knowledge and the fountains of life. Every college established strengthens the foundations of government. It is, therefore, not strange that all West Texas and representatives of all Texas should gather here at this hour in unnumbered thousands to stand, with uncovered heads, at the laying of the corner stone of this state-owned, state-wide Technological College.

As academic groves made Athens the pride of Greece, as colleges made London the epitome of England, as universities made Berlin the center of the German Empire, and as institutions of

learning made Paris the metropolis of France, so will this college make Lubbock the educational and commercial hub of this wonderful land of the West. You now have here in their highest expressions the three greatest institutions of man, the church-house, the school-house, and the court-house.

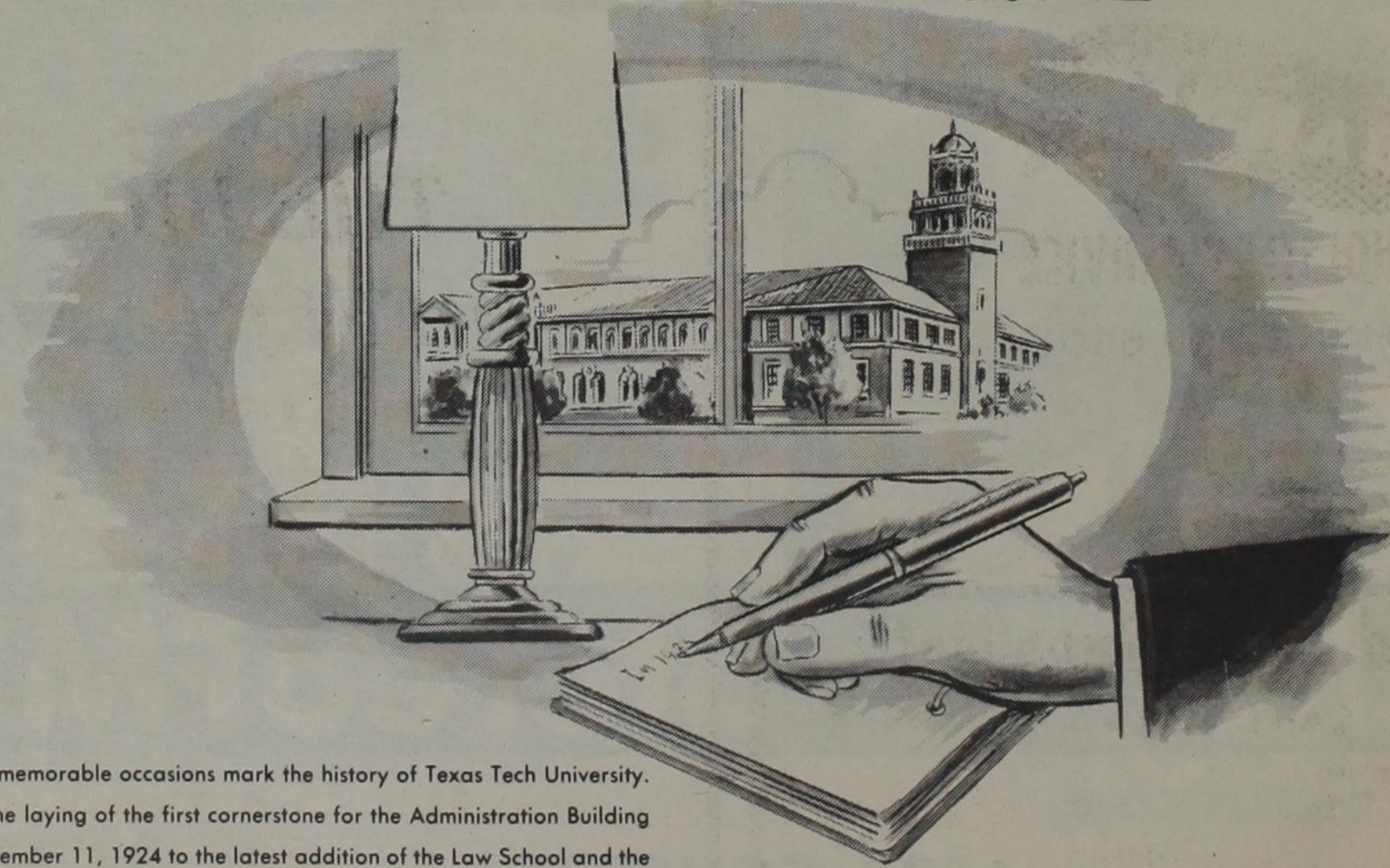
"Fear not the skeptic's puny hands,
While near the school the church
spire stands;

Fear not the blinded bigot's rule,
While near the church spire stands
the school."

During the sweep and swing of the centuries, those revolutions of thought that have turned the nations of the world into the highways of a greater destiny, have had their birth in college halls. They have left the impress of their genius and their glory everywhere, as they blazed out the new pathways of liberty and learning. Civilization would soon become fossilized and petrified if our institutions of learning did not constantly and continuously extend the boundaries of knowledge. Man was created with a desire to explore and with an ambition to know. This desire and this ambition get their directions and their impetus in the libraries and laboratories of our universities. Universities are the fact-finding factories of the world. For this reason they should be left at all times fearless and free in their search for the truth. The investigator should follow unhampered wherever his facts lead. Strike from civilization what colleges have done in their chemical laboratories for the happiness and preservation of the

(Cont'd on Page 5)

SEEMS ONLY YESTERDAY



Many memorable occasions mark the history of Texas Tech University. From the laying of the first cornerstone for the Administration Building on November 11, 1924 to the latest addition of the Law School and the Medical School, it has had a colorful background.

Texas Tech brings many people from all over the world who contribute not only to our educational and cultural environment, but also channel millions of dollars into our economy.

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...institution of learning' - Gov. Pat Neff and Gov. Preston Smith

(Cont'd from Page 4)

human race, and disease with its blighting hand of death will once more sweep over the land. One great discovery in the field of chemistry or physics may put the citizens of a nation in possession of knowledge that will bless and brighten the world. Chemistry has made possible our great oil industry, and has wrought from coal the beautiful and indispensable dyes of cloth the fiber. Helium and nitrogen, essentials in perpetuating our industries in peace and in war, had their development in college laboratories. The great surgeons, pathologists, and biologists have had training in college halls. To them we owe the protection of health and the preservation of life. One great medical discovery may rid humanity of a destructive pestilence. The discovery of how to harness the explosive spark of a drop of gasoline may revolutionize the world of commerce. Franklin, with kite and key, discovered a fact. That known fact remade the world of communication and transportation. The telegraph, the telephone, the steam engine, the automobile, the wireless, the motion picture, the airship, and the radio are the products of intellectual life at work in the libraries and laboratories of our universities. Most of the scientific discoveries that have blessed the world originated in a college laboratory. Eliminate what colleges have added to civilization in the world of physics, and the wheels of transportation would stop. As a direct result of university laboratory work, "the earth has become a whispering gallery and the ocean has

lost its solitude."

Colleges not only extend the boundaries of knowledge, but they are the distributors of scientific discoveries and of practical information among the people. They not only find the truth, but through books, lectures, and organizations, they scatter to all the world their newly discovered truths. Thus the widest and wisest range of human knowledge is given early and broad publicity. This publicity gives opportunity for the people to become the beneficiaries through colleges, of all discoveries and acquired information. Universities do not take out patent rights on new facts discovered by them. It is the function of an institution of learning not only to find truth but to disseminate it. As distributors of information, colleges make proper contribution to the State for money spent. Ignorance is a burden to the State.

We must look to our colleges to train men for leadership. If it were not for the light and learning of colleges we would still be living in the dark ages. If we expect new trails to be blazed, our institutions of learning must produce the pathfinders. If our civilization is to grow, we must have leaders of thought. They come from college halls. It was ignorant leadership that prompted Carlyle to write, "For a man to have died who might have been wise and was not, is a tragedy."

Nearly all the great leaders chronicled in American history, in the pulpit, in legislative halls, in letters, in the army, have been college bred men. Colleges hold, as their richest heritage, the

records of those whose lives reflect fame and glory upon their Alma Mater. William and Mary University is proud of her Jefferson, Harvard of her Roosevelt, Yale of her Taft, Amherst of her Beecher, West Point of her Lee, and Princeton of her Woodrow Wilson.

This college must never lose sight of the thought that its mission is to serve the people. The big business of a college is service. It must, therefore, relate itself to the real life surrounding it, and fearlessly meet all of life's problems. The people must not think of their college as located on some remote, distant mountain peak, high and inaccessible. It must have its habitat in the hearts of the people, to give, not to get; to construct, not to destroy; to impart, not to acquire. It must not measure its service to the state by the yard stick of material values. Its graduates must be lifters of, not leaners on, civilization. Whether the graduates of this institution work with their heads or their hands, they are equal companions in service to the State. No line of demarcation in this institution, or out of it, should divide the thinking laborer from the working thinker.

This institution must stand for an all-round education. It must develop the three - fold nature of man. Education without moral training may be a power for evil, as well as for good. The education that teaches you to trace the shining pathway of the stars, but instructs you not as to duty's path, is a fraud. The education that trains you to calculate the weight and worth of a particle of diamond dust, but tells you nothing of the weight and worth of a

man's good character, is a farce. The education that enables you to construct Euclidean curves, but develops you not as to your civic duties, is a failure. The education that enables you to solve intricate analytical problems, but which throws no light on the great problems of life, is unworthy of the support of the state.

If this institution of learning, the foundation of which we lay today, fulfills the high purpose of those whose determination called it into being, it must add character to its curriculum and courage to its culture. It must have backbone as well as brains. It must possess a soul. Its students must be made to know that money does not make manhood, nor constitute character, but that every man's worth and sovereignty rest beneath his own hat. It must turn out a trained democracy and not an educated snobbery. It must stand for the big worthwhile humanities of life. From out its halls must go each year an intellectual array of kingly men and queenly women to bless and to brighten every nook and corner of this great commonwealth. It must prove itself to be an intellectual coaling station in the fluctuating ocean of life, where the ambitious boys and girls of Texas can drop anchor long enough to transmute their raw material into the dynamic power of culture and character. If it realizes this high purpose, it will then fulfill the sweet dreams and the lofty hopes of those patriots and pioneers, who through the long years yearned to see the day when a college like this would be built out here in this wonderful land of the sunset plains.



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'Matured by past...challenged by the future'

By BEKISHUMAN

On a warm summer evening, Aug. 28, 1923, Pat M. Neff, governor of Texas, spoke to more than 7,000 people on the lawn of the Lubbock County Court House. "Colleges have always been and will

always be the vanguard of civilization," said Neff, who signed the legislative bill that created Texas Tech in February of '23. He was an honorary guest in Lubbock to formally proclaim the city as the site for Tech. Neff said, "I am for your white-

facéd calves, but I will put them beside your red-facéd boys and be for the boys every time."

According to the Lubbock Daily Avalanche-Journal (Aug. 29, 1923), Governor Neff said the college had been splendidly located. The following is an excerpt from that edition of the paper:

"Honorable S. B. Cowell, chairman of the Locating Board told how a friend of his had expressed that by locating the college in Lubbock, the board had literally killed the institution, and declared if such is the case, the sight of the multitude of faces before him inspired him to quote the often repeated words of the apostle: 'Oh, grave, where is thy victory — oh, death, where is thy sting?' At the close of these words, the crowd so heartily cheered the speaker that he was compelled to pause for a moment before his voice could be heard above them."

Such was the jubilant spirit of pride which prevailed in Lubbock in 1923. As the newly chosen educational center of the South Plains, Lubbock readily hosted over 40,000 visitors including Governor Neff, officials of the state of Texas, educators and the Locating Board of Texas Technological College during the Lubbock Jubilee, Feb. 28-29, 1923. The Daily Avalanche headlines prior to the event read "Lubbock Is Dressing Up", "The Pot Is Boiling; The Meat Is Cooking" (referring to the city-wide barbeque planned), "40,000 Visit In Lubbock" and finally, "A Pleased Happy Crowd." During the occasion, all newspaper advertisements printed

welcome banners in boldface type.

Fifty years later, Lubbock citizen and former Governor Preston Smith read Governor Neff's original speech in front of the Ex-Students Association (which was the first Tech president's home). The event was designed to commemorate the selection in 1923 of Lubbock as the site for Texas Tech. The ceremony was also one of the first in a series of events honoring the Texas Tech Semicentennial, 1973-75.

The 50th Anniversary Activities Committee, headed by Dr. Charles S. Hardwick, chairman of the Department of Philosophy, planned the semicentennial calendar with the cooperation of every department of the university. Keeping Lubbock's original spirit of pride for Tech in mind, the committee originated and worked around the theme "Matured by the past, challenged by the future." The committee further chose a 50th Anniversary Seal (the five pentagons around the Lone Star of Texas) submitted in competition by Jerry Kelly, assistant director of information services.

The Activities Committee was organized by Tech President Grover E. Murray in February of 1972. Those chosen for membership were students as well as representatives from the faculty and all levels of the administration.

Hardwick said, "We wanted as much participation as possible. The idea was to attract as many first-rate people to campus as we could." He said the Lieutenant Governor of Texas, William

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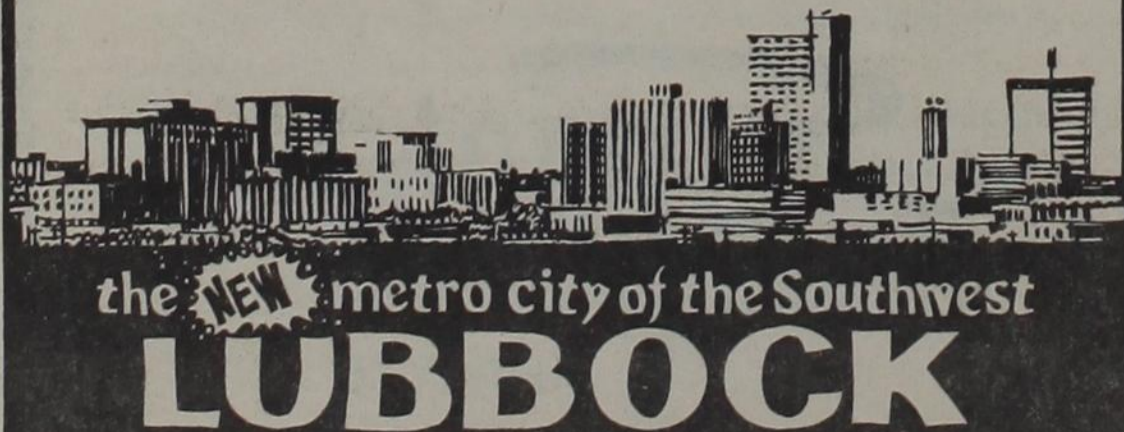
Fiftieth anniversary seal

This seal has been used as the official symbol of Tech's semicentennial. Each of the five pentagons represents a decade and collectively form the Texas Lone Star. Four pentagons are black and the fifth is red, the Tech colors. The seal was designed by Jerry D. Kelly, manager of Tech's Information Services Publications Bureau.

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'One key figure in drama to establish Tech'

By PRESTON SMITH
Former Governor of Texas

Looking back fifty years, one key figure stands out more than all others in the 27-year-long intermittent political drama that founded Texas Tech.

That man was Gov. Pat M. Neff, who had earlier demonstrated with a veto that he was the one man in Texas who could say whether or not such a new college could be established.

He had vetoed an earlier bill because it was "insufficient" and because it did not contain enough money to adequately build a college. When, in 1923, he signed

the bill that eventually established Texas Technological College, he was satisfied with the \$1 million appropriation for construction.

There are many similarities between the terms of Gov. Pat M. Neff and my administrations, especially in regard to higher education, and more especially in regard to Texas Tech.

In both times, Texans wanted more and better higher education. Gov. Neff expressed his times succinctly on Nov. 11, 1924, at the laying of the cornerstone for the Tech Administration building. Speaking before the largest crowd ever gathered in Lubbock, Gov. Neff said:

"There rings out in Lubbock County today the commanding sentence that the wealth of the state shall educate the children of the state. The colleges give back to the people every dollar invested in them and more besides...."

As Governor of Texas, those were my sentiments, too, not only because of economic studies, but because of my own personal experiences. In 1930 I came to Lubbock from a sandy farm in Dawson County with \$10 in belongings to begin a great adventure at Texas Tech. If Tech had been any further away from Dawson County, I don't know if I could have gotten a college education.

The same opportunities are even more plentiful in this state now, fifty years later, and more youngsters are getting higher education than ever before.

Governor Neff's first appropriation for Tech was \$1 million to build it. During my administrations, I approved more than \$100 million for expansion of Texas Tech University.

The benefits for the State of Texas are evident. We have one of the most prosperous, effective economies in the United States and our people have opportunities undreamed of fifty years ago.

'...challenged by the future'

(Cont'd from Page 6)

P. Hobby spoke Feb. 10, 1973, on the anniversary of the chartering during the formal opening of the exhibition "The History of Texas Tech University" at the museum.

The committee also scheduled three Charter Day speakers for the years 1973-75 to commemorate the founding of the university and the signing of the charter by Governor Neff. Nevitt Sanford, scientific director of the Wright Institute at Berkeley, Calif., spoke Feb. 10, 1973, exactly 50 years after the signing of the bill. Dr. Max Fisch and Frederick Hartmann, both visiting university professors, gave Charter Day addresses in '74 and '75 respectively. Charter Day speakers, (now an annual tradition, according to Dr. Hardwick) spoke prior to the recognition of outstanding faculty,

alumnae and students for high academic achievement in their fields.

Hardwick's committee voted to make 1974-75 the anniversary year for Tech. Each of the colleges and the School of Law was urged to bring to the campus 50th Anniversary guest lecturers this year. A fall convocation Oct. 17-19 emphasizing academic excellence was planned as well as a spring festival of fine arts, March 3-7, which was to capitalize on Tech's achievements in the fine arts.

During the Semicentennial Convocation Week, Oct. 14-19, 1974, author Alvin Toffler gave the convocation address honoring Tech's fifty years of existence. Delegates representing colleges, universities and learned and professional societies were present from all over the United States.

Grover E. Murray, in a formal welcome printed in the Convocation Week Luncheon program said, "The best is yet to come because this University will not mark time and maintain the status quo. The next fifty years can be greater than the first fifty."

Hardwick's committee then turned their interests towards Fine Arts Week, March 3-7, planned in cooperation with the departments of music, art, dance and theatre. March 3-14, a faculty art exhibit was on display in the museum in honor of the anniversary, and "Peer Gynt", an Ibsen play, was presented throughout the week by the Tech University Theatre.

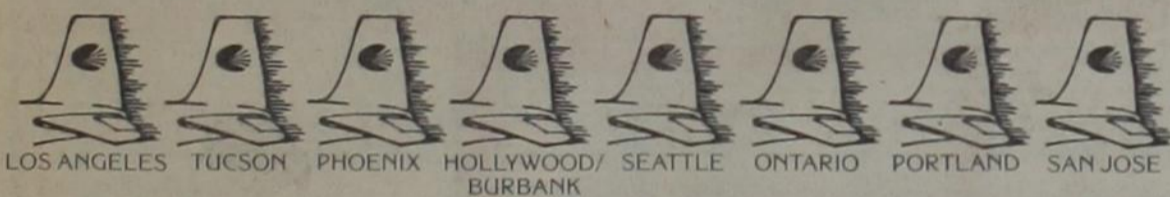
The Dance Department presented "Coppelia", a ballet with music by Leo Delibes and choreography by Peggy Willis, March 5-6. Finally, the week culminated with the department of

music's presentation of Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 in D Minor, Op. 125, "Choral," conducted by Paul Ellsworth.

However, 50 years ago in 1923, the citizens of Lubbock relied on themselves for the planning of the Lubbock Jubilee to celebrate the location of the new college.

In 1975, the citizens of Lubbock relied on the achievements of Texas Tech University to celebrate its 50th Anniversary. The combined efforts of the Texas Tech University Symphony Orchestra and the Tech University Choirs in their presentation of the choral finale to Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony," Schiller's ode "An die Freude" (to joy), was certainly a fitting end to Fine Arts Week and the efforts of the 50th Anniversary Activities Committee during Tech's anniversary year.

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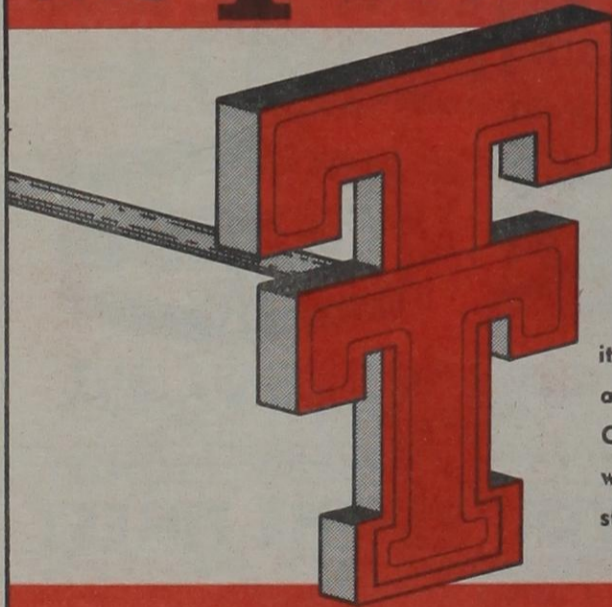
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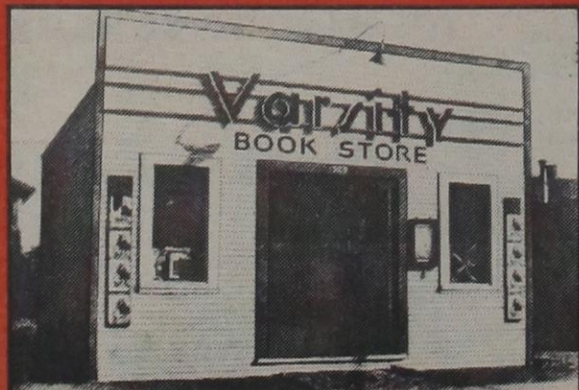
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The original Varsity Book Store was opened in 1934 by Techsan W. B. (Dub) Rushing. It was continually expanded to meet the demands of Tech students . . . and with its recent re-modeling by owners and Techsans Dave Andrews and Chester Banks, it's the Southwest's most modern school and student supply store.

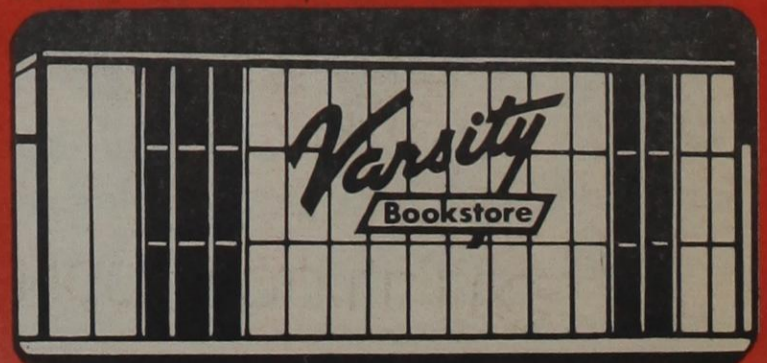


Shown here during ground breaking for the latest Varsity expansion which included the addition of the 13th street entrance are l to r: Chester Banks, Dave Andrews and W. B. (Dub) Rushing.



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It was a nice day for November for cornerstone dedication

By JEANNE LIVELY

The streets of Lubbock were quiet during the harvest season. Only a few cowboys, squatting on their heels at favorite gathering dedication places — the courthouse square and the corner of Broadway and Texas Avenue — could be seen.

Suddenly the peaceful scene would change on Nov. 11, 1924, when a crowd estimated between 10,000 and 20,000 people would show up for the momentous occasion of laying a cornerstone at Texas Technological College!

In Lubbock, the city chosen among 37 sites to be considered as the home of the new college, life was pleasant at the time.

The political climate was moderate, as indicated by an editorial appearing in the Plains Journal which urged, "Let's forget the heat of the Texas campaign and continue to stay 'cool with Coolidge' and help in a small way at least Mrs. Ferguson in being the best woman Governor possible, even if she does listen to Jim."

Prices seemed reasonable. At the Joe Baldrige Grocery on sale were:

"20 bars of soap for \$1.00, 2 bars creame oil soap free and 2 packages of Borax washing powder free." The McAfee Company had "nice ladies dresses for \$13.00." The height of fashion, Crepe de Chine, was \$1.00 a yard.

During the week of Nov. 11, 1924, if a gentleman was so inclined he could purchase a three-piece suit for \$25. Hightop kid shoes went for \$15.

Readers of the Journal were kept abreast of all the news in great detail. A widely read column listed patients and their addresses, who were in the Lubbock Sanitarium.

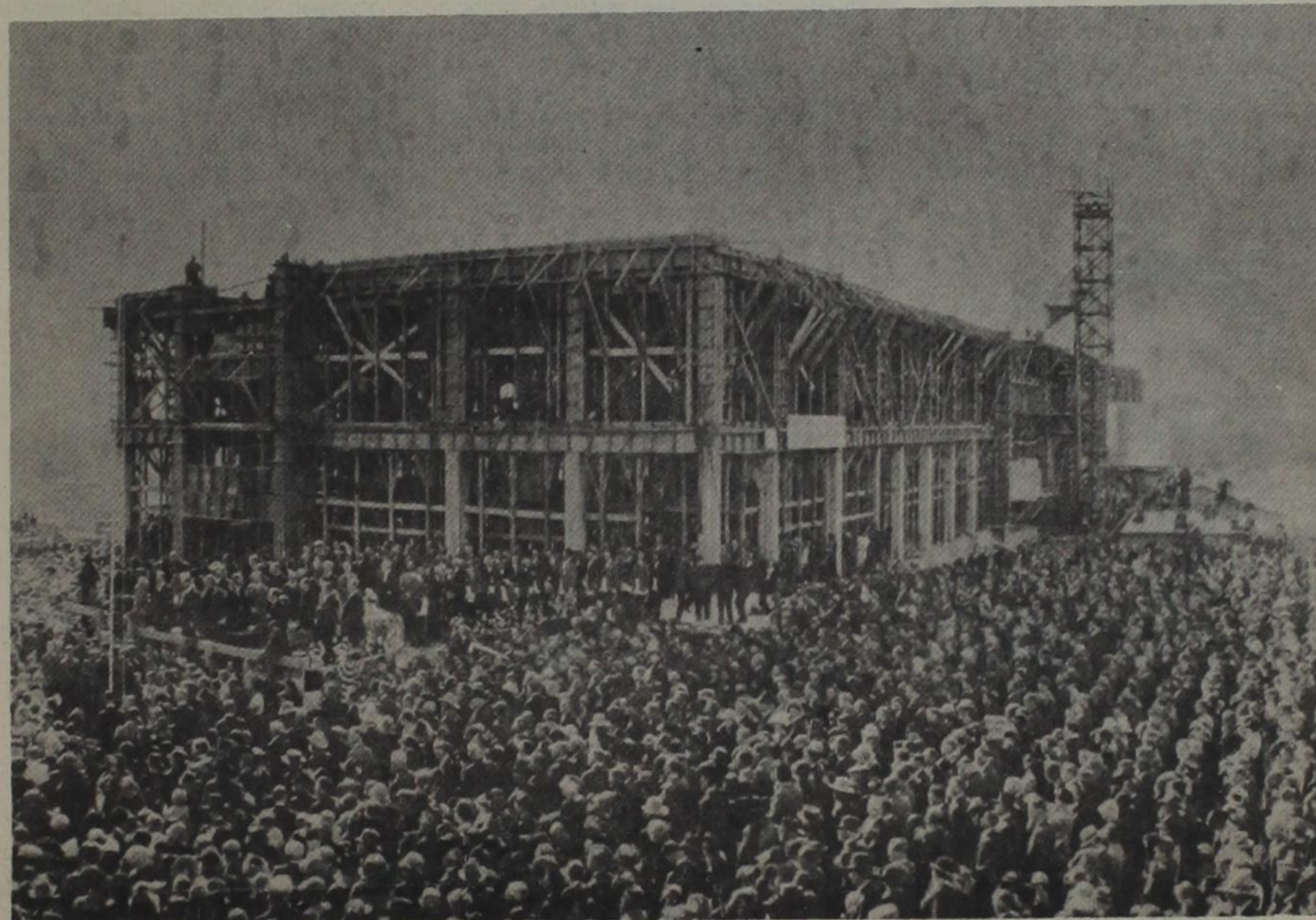
In the realm of cultural activities, a local opera was to be staged, once the cornerstone ceremonies were over. At the Lyric, the coming attraction was Lou Tellegen, famous for his portrayal of the romantic lover, and Pauline Frederick, who was to portray a character torn by passions of deep emotions. The 1924 Study Club had "one of the most charming parties of the week."

Returning particularly to the events of Nov. 11, 1924, Mrs. W. H. Bledsoe, widow of Sen. Bledsoe who wrote the Senate bill establishing Texas Technological College, recalls. "It was a nice day for November." She remembers that Sen. Bledsoe said of the day "the best day of my life."

At 1 p.m. a parade began forming noisily at Lubbock's court house. Present were large numbers of Masons, who were to help conduct the ceremonies. Escorting them were 50 Knights Templars, resplendent in full regalia.

Falling in behind the Masonic groups was the Plainview band. Then, came the local artillery company mounted, guns shining.

As the parade proceeded beneath



Dedication gathering

A crowd estimated between 10,000 and 20,000 gathered around the Administration Building construction site Nov. 11, 1924 to witness the laying of the cornerstone. The Administration Building was the first building constructed on the Tech campus.

colorful bunting strung across the streets especially for the occasion, Gov. Pat Neff waved broadly from the lead car. Seated beside the smiling executive were Sen. and Mrs. Bledsoe and Amon G. Carter, chairman of the Board of Directors of the College. Other cars proceeded, carrying members of the Board and Paul W. Horn, first president of Texas Technological College.

After the automobiles, 3,000 school children joined the parade. They were dressed in white. As they marched, the children waved Texas flags and lustily sang "America." Along the line of march and at times competing with the children's voices were other bands from Lorenzo, Post City, Brownfield, Slaton, Littlefield and Lubbock.

The site of the ceremonies, at the northeast corner of the Administration building, looked like 2,008 acres of tumbleweeds. However, the grounds also contained buffalo grass, mesquite, goatheads, broomweed, a few yucca plants and three old cottonwoods. The latter had crown gall and were almost dead. Before the ceremonies could be held, volunteer students had had to clear a large area of brush, so that the stands could be built for distinguished guests. Another large area had to be cleared for parking space for 5,000 cars.

Supposedly part of the acreage had once been planted in cotton, but on the date of the ceremonies there were no signs of cultivation remaining. The area

had a decided desolate and lonely appearance.

When the parade arrived at the ceremony site, the stands built for the occasion filled rapidly. In front of the stands was the ceremonial table — a cotton bale freshly ginned. Cotton stalks completed the decorations.

As Amon G. Carter's strong voice carried in the West Texas breeze, a hushed crowd listened. With all pomp and dignity the ceremonies began. Rev. E. E. Robinson, presiding elder of the Lubbock District of the Methodist Church, gave the invocation. School children again sang "America." Then, the Boy Scouts raised the flag. There was an obvious in-taking of breath from the crowd.

The Masonic ceremony was solemn.

In the sunlight, the polished granite cornerstone glistened. Clearly inscribed on a plaque on its face was:

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
CREATED BY ACT OF 38TH
LEGISLATURE
PAT M. NEFF, GOVERNOR
WM. H. BLEDSOE, SENATOR
R. M. CHITWOOD, REPRESENTATIVE
LEWIST. CARPENTER,
REPRESENTATIVE
THIS CORNER STONE WAS LEVELED
BY
YELLOW HOUSE LODGE NO. 841
A.F.&A.M.
NOV. 11, A.D. 1924

The names of the board of directors followed, along with the names of the architects, engineers, etc.

During the ceremony Sen. Bledsoe was introduced as the father of the bill creating the college. Following his speech, Col. E. O. Thompson of Amarillo spoke. The army officer represented veterans of the world war and the American Legion.

Then, Rep. R. M. Chitwood of Sweetwater was introduced as being instrumental in getting Senate Bill No. 103 passed. He, in turn, introduced Gov. Neff. As the Governor rose to speak, the band played "The Eyes of Texas."

The Governor's speech was an impassioned one. In part, he said that the wealth of the State shall educate the children of the State. He also said that the purpose of "Tech College" was to teach boys and girls not alone how to make a living, but how to make a life.

Festivities were not over by any means. That evening a banquet was held for distinguished visitors. Women from three Lubbock churches cooked and served the three-course meal.

Another group, veterans who had come to Lubbock both for the Armistice celebration and the cornerstone ceremonies, held a less formal occasion at another site. This was in a building belonging to the City of Lubbock. It was aptly called the "mule barn."

So, ended Nov. 11, 1924, a good day for Texas Tech University.

50 years of Tech ...8 presidents...

PAUL W. HORN 1923-1932

Paul Whitfield Horn, Texas Tech's first president, is referred to by many as the "Architect of Texas Tech" for his contributions to the architectural style of the University and for his early writings in Bulletin Number One, Volume Number One, December, 1924, in which he defined "The College That Is To Be." He set standards of faculty and students and established many democratic characteristics which have guided Tech since 1925.

President Horn came to Lubbock from Southwestern University in Georgetown.

A native Missourian, he was graduated from Central College in Fayette, Miss., with a Master's and an LL.D degree. President Horn held three honorary doctor of law degrees. During his career he was superintendent of schools in Sherman and Houston and served as president of the American School in Mexico City. He died suddenly in the President's home at Tech, April 13, 1932.

BRADFORD KNAPP 1932-1938

When Dr. Bradford Knapp came to the presidency, the State of Texas was being operated on a deficiency basis, Texas Tech was under attack by the Legislature

and student enrollment was dropping. The entire state-supported education system was in jeopardy. A man of tremendous energy and vitality, Dr. Knapp used his talents well as a lawyer before the Legislature and kept Texas Tech intact during its most hazardous period of the depression.

An Iowan by birth, Dr. Knapp came to Lubbock from the presidency of Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn. During his career he served as county attorney of Wright County in Iowa, head of cooperative demonstration work in the Bureau of Plant Industry,

U.S. Department of Agriculture; chief of extension for the USDA in the South; dean of agriculture and director of the Arkansas State Extension Service and president of the Land Grant College in Stillwater, Okla. President Knapp died in office June 11, 1938, of a heart attack.

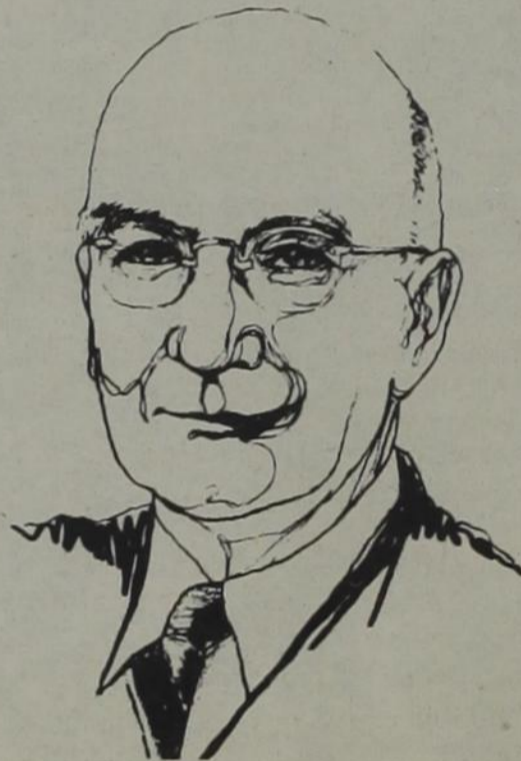
CLIFFORD B. JONES 1938-1944

Dr. Clifford Bartlett Jones may be the only cowboy ever to become a college president. He was the only Tech president who did not attend college, but he held honorary doctor's degrees from three colleges and was always addressed

(Cont'd on Page 3)



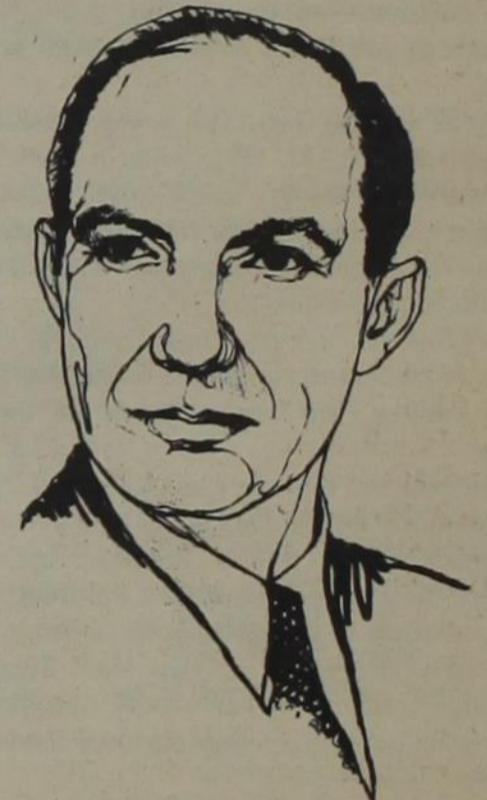
Paul Whitfield Horn



Bradford Knapp



Clifford B. Jones



William M. Whyburn

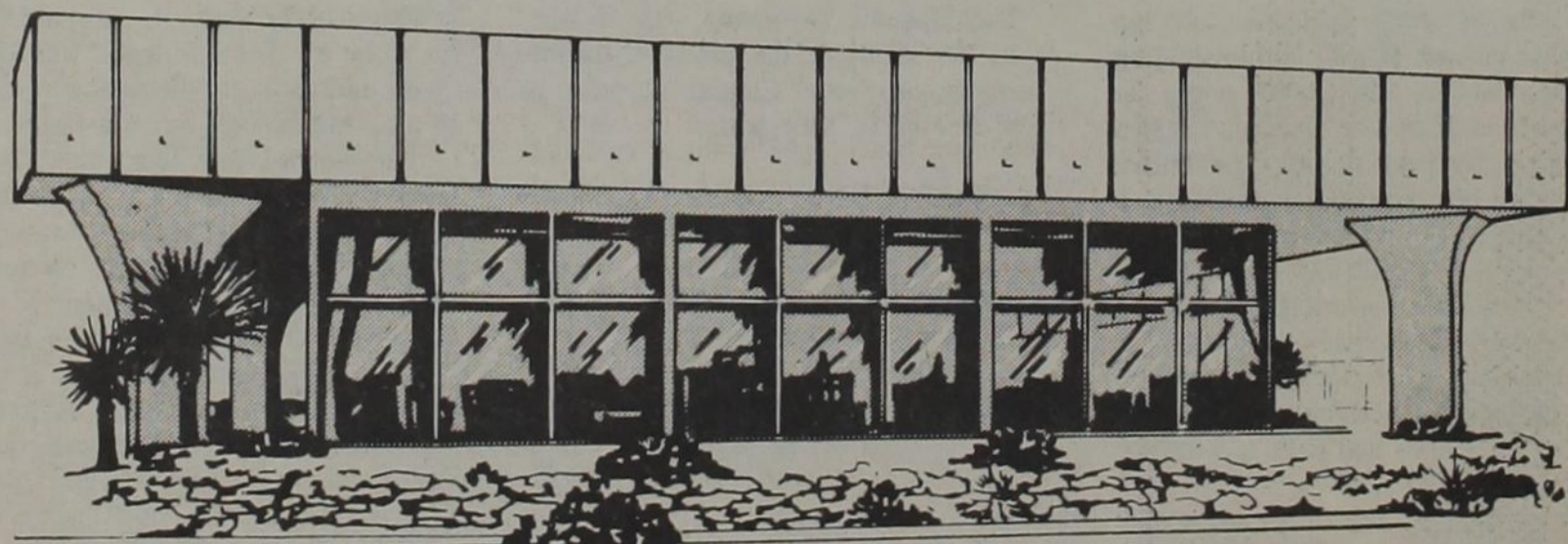
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...from Paul Whitfield Horn, the architect, to Grover E. Murray

(Cont'd from Page 2)

as "Dr. Jones." He was a member of Tech's first Board of Directors and chairman from 1927 to 1938 when he was elected president. He provided funds to build Clifford B. and Audrey Jones Stadium and helped Texas Tech in many ways until his death Nov. 27, 1972. The last ten years of his life he was referred to as "West Texas' Number One Citizen."

Dr. Jones was born in Rico, Colo., April 9, 1885. The family moved to Kansas City where he was graduated from Central High School. He changed his mind about attending Yale and in 1911 moved with his father, C. A. Jones, to Spur to become assistant manager of the Swenson Ranch. He became manager in 1913. A civic leader and banker at Spur, in addition to his ranching activities, Jones broadened his interest in all of West Texas and was effective in the campaign to locate Texas Tech in this area. He was appointed a board member in 1923 and his interest in Texas Tech never declined.

WILLIAM M. WHYBURN 1944-1948

An original faculty member at Texas Tech, Dr. William Marvin Whyburn returned at 42 years of age to become the youngest President of Texas Tech. He was awarded his Bachelor's, Master's and Doctor's degrees in mathematics by the University of Texas and was a Research Fellow and National Research Fellow at Harvard before returning to Tech as president. A career educator, he had taught in Texas schools and colleges, including Texas A&M, the University of California at Los Angeles, The University of Texas and South Park Junior

College in Beaumont. He left Tech Aug. 31, 1948, to accept the Kenan Chair in Mathematics and the Chairmanship of the Mathematics department at the Consolidated University of North Carolina. He was author of five books on mathematics and a specialist in differential equations. As President of Tech he recruited able people and provided leadership in advancing the college to a higher academic level and its recognition by such agencies as the American Association of Universities and the American Association of University Women. He died in Chapel Hill, N.D., May 5, 1972, following a heart attack.

DOSSIE M. WIGGINS 1948-1952

Dr. Wiggins launched Tech's first major landscape improvement project and organized the college's first sustained building program. He revived the Texas Tech Foundation, greatly expanded the academic program and established the Ph.D. program in 1949-50. He was appointed by the Governor to the State Committee of 25 to study education beyond the high school in Texas and later was appointed one of the first members of the Texas Coordinating Board. A native Louisianian, Dr. Wiggins received his Bachelor's degree at Hardin-Simmons University in 1919, his Master's and Doctor's degrees from Yale, and did graduate work at the University of Chicago. He holds honorary doctorates from Hardin-Simmons University and Texas Tech. Dr. Wiggins was Dean of Students and professor of education at Hardin-Simmons University, 1926-35; President of Texas College of Mines, 1935-48; President of Texas Tech until 1952 when he resigned to enter banking in

Lubbock where he now resides.

EDWARD N. JONES 1952-1959

As Tech's first vice-president, Dr. Jones became president when Dr. Wiggins resigned. During his administration, Texas Tech moved up in enrollment to become the state's second largest college. A native Kansan, Dr. Jones served as president of Texas College of Arts and Industries in Kingsville for six years prior to his appointment as vice-president of Tech. He earned his Bachelor's degree at Ottawa University in Kansas and his Doctoral Degree in Botany at the University of Iowa. He joined Baylor University faculty in 1925 as chairman of the Department of Biology and later Dean of Arts and Sciences. A fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Jones was president of the Texas Academy of Sciences and organizer and first chairman of the Texas Council of Church-related Colleges. Dr. Jones served as President of the Texas Academy of Science in 1932-34, President of the Association of Texas Colleges, 1936, and at present is a staff member at Dallas Baptist College.

ROBERT C. GOODWIN 1959-1966

Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of Texas Tech College during the administration of Dr. Robert Cabaniss Goodwin could be summarized in recognition given the college by the Coordinating Board in declaring Texas Tech to be one of the four graduate institutions in Texas. The declaration epitomized the strength and coverage of Tech's undergraduate work, the development of valid graduate programs

with their accompanying research, and the provision of more adequate physical facilities and financial support. Dr. Goodwin came to Tech from the University of Florida in 1930 to serve as professor and head of the Department of Chemistry. He was Dean of the Graduate Division in 1938 and, in 1945, became Dean of Arts and Sciences at Tech. After the appointment of President Murray, he served as Advisor to the President for a year, bringing his total years of service at Tech to thirty-seven. Dr. Goodwin earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Howard Payne College, Master of Arts from the University of Texas and was awarded his doctoral degree from Harvard University in 1928. He now resides in Gainesville, Flor.


GROVER E. MURRAY 1966 -

Dr. Murray founded the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies at Texas Tech immediately after taking office. He originated the idea of the Ranch Headquarters, located adjacent to the Museum of Texas Tech, and has presided over Tech's largest building program. He came to Tech from Louisiana State University where he was Vice-President for Academic Affairs. Dr. Murray received his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from Louisiana State University in 1942, where he also received his Master of Science Degree. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of North Carolina in 1937. Dr. Murray is now serving his second term on the National Science Board, governing body for the National Science Foundation. He is former Editor and President of the

(Cont'd on Page 4)

CONGRATULATION TEXAS TECH ON 50 YEARS

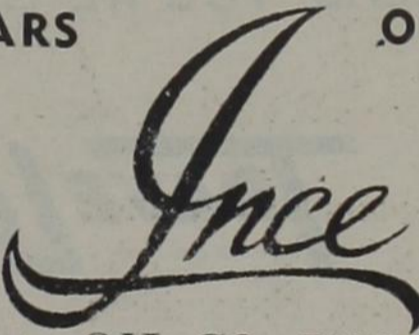
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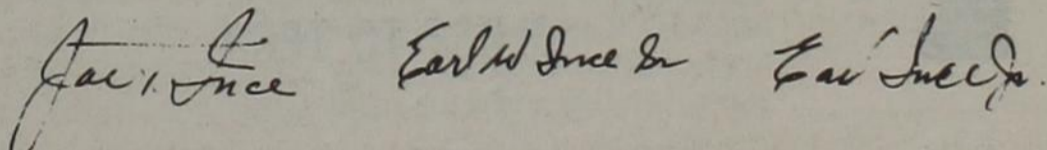
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'For 37 years, a booster of Texas Tech'

By DR. R. C. GOODWIN

President Emeritus, Texas Tech

It has been my privilege to have been associated with Texas Tech University for thirty-seven of the fifty years of its existence. Of course it has not always been the all-encompassing institution it is now. In 1930, it was but a college and a rather small one at that, but even then its future had been foretold by its first president, Dr. Paul Horn, and his prophesy was being substantiated even at that early date by that first dedicated faculty which laid the groundwork for the growth and development of the college.

Looking at the campus today, it may be difficult to visualize it as it was then. The old complaint about West Texas — that you could see farther but see less — certainly applied to the campus in 1930. In addition to the front section of the Administration Building, one could see in various directions and distances the Aggie Pavilion, Dairy Barn and Silo, the Science Building, the Textile and Engineering Buildings, the Home Economics Building and minute structures for the Bookstore and for the band. No pavement to speak of and no Flint Avenue, not to mention Indiana, where the Ranch Headquarters, the Museum and the Medical Buildings are now existing at this time. This location was then a favorite place for Mr. Tom Gaston, the Business Manager, to shoot jack rabbits and prairie dogs.

I forgot to mention the old gym which was used for basketball, student con-

vocations, dances and as a concert hall. Once, during a concert given by an internationally known artist, it rained the proverbial "cats and dogs". At the conclusion, water was standing ankle deep all about the building and the gallant gentlemen had to carry the fair ladies to the cars.

But the situation in 1930 had some



Robert C. Goodwin

resemblance to that of today. There was a deep and extensive depression. Enrollment began to decline, salaries were reduced with payments made by warrants which had to be discounted. However, hardships strengthened the communal spirit of the faculty some of whom gave up part of their salaries that others might be employed. Perhaps this principle might be applied to today's situation.

During these depression days, Tech was not only small but only regional in its recognition. The citizens of West Texas had banded together and worked hard to secure the college and they considered it as belonging to them — perhaps rightfully so. And it was well that they did for the remainder of the State did not seem anxious to claim it. Tech will always owe much to those far-sighted West Texans, as exemplified by Dr. Clifford Jones, for securing the college and to those old-timer citizens of Lubbock through whose efforts the college was located here.

Gradually state-wide and national recognition has been attained. Many factors have been involved in this process. That this name, Texas Tech University, is now a familiar one is due to the depth and variety of its academic programs, the prominence of the faculty and to its athletic achievements. But perhaps some do not remember that years ago Tech played St. Mary's University in the Cotton Bowl.

Now, I can but marvel when I visit the campus. I need a guide to take me about.

I try to recall the contributions of the many who have been connected with the University — members of the faculty and of the Boards of Directors, the friends of the institution of whom not too much can be said, the students and the pronounced successes of the graduates. It has indeed been a privilege to have been a part of this development and to have known and worked with so many wonderful people. My one claim is fame, however, it is simply that I am the only one who has served as president under all the presidents of the University during its first fifty years. None other can make that claim.

As the University begins its second fifty years, my wish is that it continues to strengthen and adapt its services to the benefit of humanity.

Presidents

(Cont'd from Page 3)

Society of Paleontologists and Mineralogists, former Editor and President of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, former member and chairman of the U.S. National Committee on Geology, and has been U.S. delegate to International Geological Congresses in India, Scandinavia, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Canada. He is a member of the Geological Society of America, American Commission of Stratigraphic Nomenclature and the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies.

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Six of our seven senior officers can sing the Tech school song.

The seventh graduated from Abilene Christian, but we don't hold that against her, because red and black have now become her favorite colors.

The training our officers and many of our employees received at Tech has been invaluable, both personally and professionally. At this special moment in history, we would like to join with the community in the wish that the University's next 50 years can provide current and future students the same great educational rewards we enjoyed.

Burl D. Greaves, President, State Savings Class of '66



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Building, campus projects were Wiggins' priorities

By DR. DOSSIE M. WIGGINS
President Emeritus, Texas Tech

The number one priority at Texas Tech University on my arrival was the initiation of a program for the improvement of buildings and the beautification of the campus. The first project was hard - surfacing the parking space between the Administration Building and the present location of the Student Union Building. Many cars were stuck in the mud in the fall of 1948 in this location. The arrival of Mr. (Elo) Ur-

banovsky initiated the general beautification of the campus program which proceeded at a rapid rate.

Academically, we proceeded toward strengthening the various undergraduate programs and the introduction of doctoral offerings at the college. As I recall, the first doctoral programs were offered in English, History and Mathematics.

Particular emphasis was given to the initiation of the Southwest History collection for the library at Texas Tech University and the introduction of the first distinguished professorship in the Department of History.

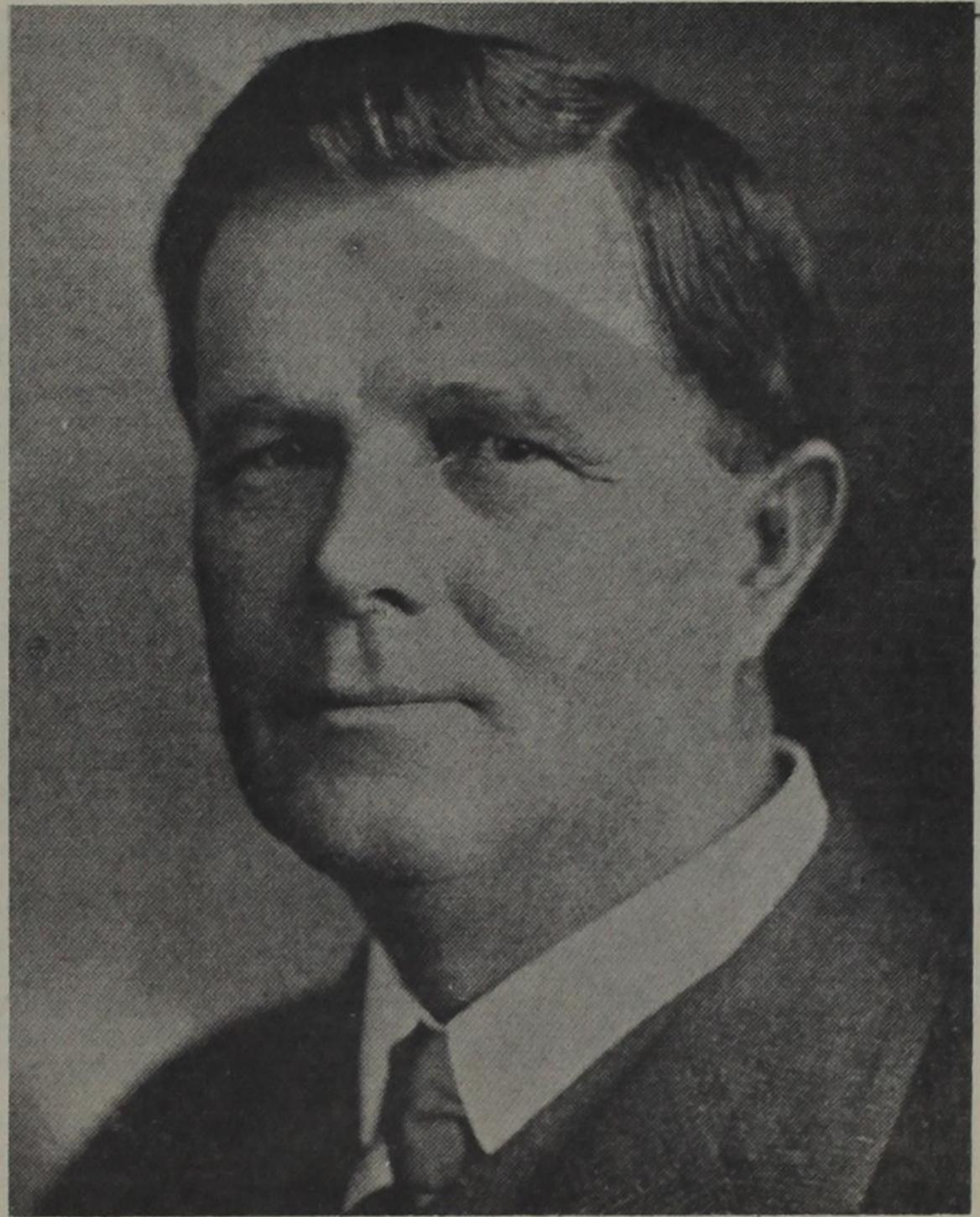
Special attention was given to strengthening and broadening of the Music Department of Texas Tech University under the direction of Dr. Gene Hemmle in the addition of a building for the Music Department.

Secured from the government a large allotment of land and buildings near Amarillo, Texas, and given the name of Pan-Tex Farms. This farm was operated under the department of Agriculture.

The Museum was housed in a modern building over the site of the basement in which it had been housed for several years.

The first unit of a much needed Student Building was built on the site of the present Union Building.

Fraternities and sororities were introduced to Texas Tech University which added a great deal to both social and academic strength of the college.



Sen. William H. Bledsoe

State Sen. William H. Bledsoe was instrumental in initiating the legislation that created Texas Technological College. Bledsoe's name is inscribed in the cornerstone of the Administration Building, giving him credit for his work. Bledsoe Hall is named in his honor.



Dr. D. M. Wiggins



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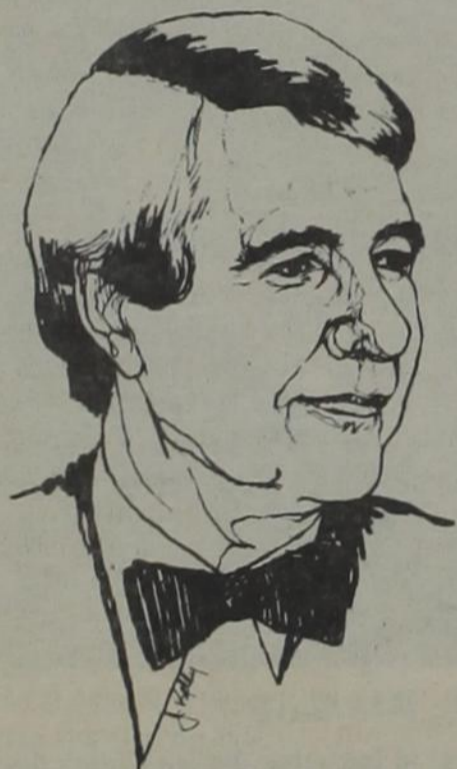
FOR OVER 51 YEARS—WEST TEXAS OLDEST AND FINEST JEWELERS

Murray proud of gains in University status

By GROVER E. MURRAY
Tech President
with
CHARLEY BANKHEAD

There are many accomplishments made during my administration of which I am very proud. These cover the areas, academics, campus development and improved overall stature of the University.

I suppose I cannot actually put an order of my preference on these accomplishments because I feel they all are of particular significance. But I can give a list of those achievements I am most



Dr. Grover Murray

proud of.

These include development of the Medical School and building program; improved quality personnel; improved academic stature of the University in the state and nation; creation of a college of education; expansion of the graduate program; approval for schools of pharmacy, allied health sciences and veterinary medicine.

Significant increases in state appropriations; expansion of research activities; reorganization and improvement of administrative organization and financial operations; creation of the museum; development of the Ranching Heritage Center; the Law School; the Textile Research Center.

Formulation of a plan for an institute of food sciences and human nutrition; increased stature and competitiveness of the athletic program; the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies; improved advising and counseling for students.

And I think the most important achievement has been the improved character of the student body and its unity and solidarity. We came through the years of student activism pretty well, and I attribute this to the character and nature of the student body.

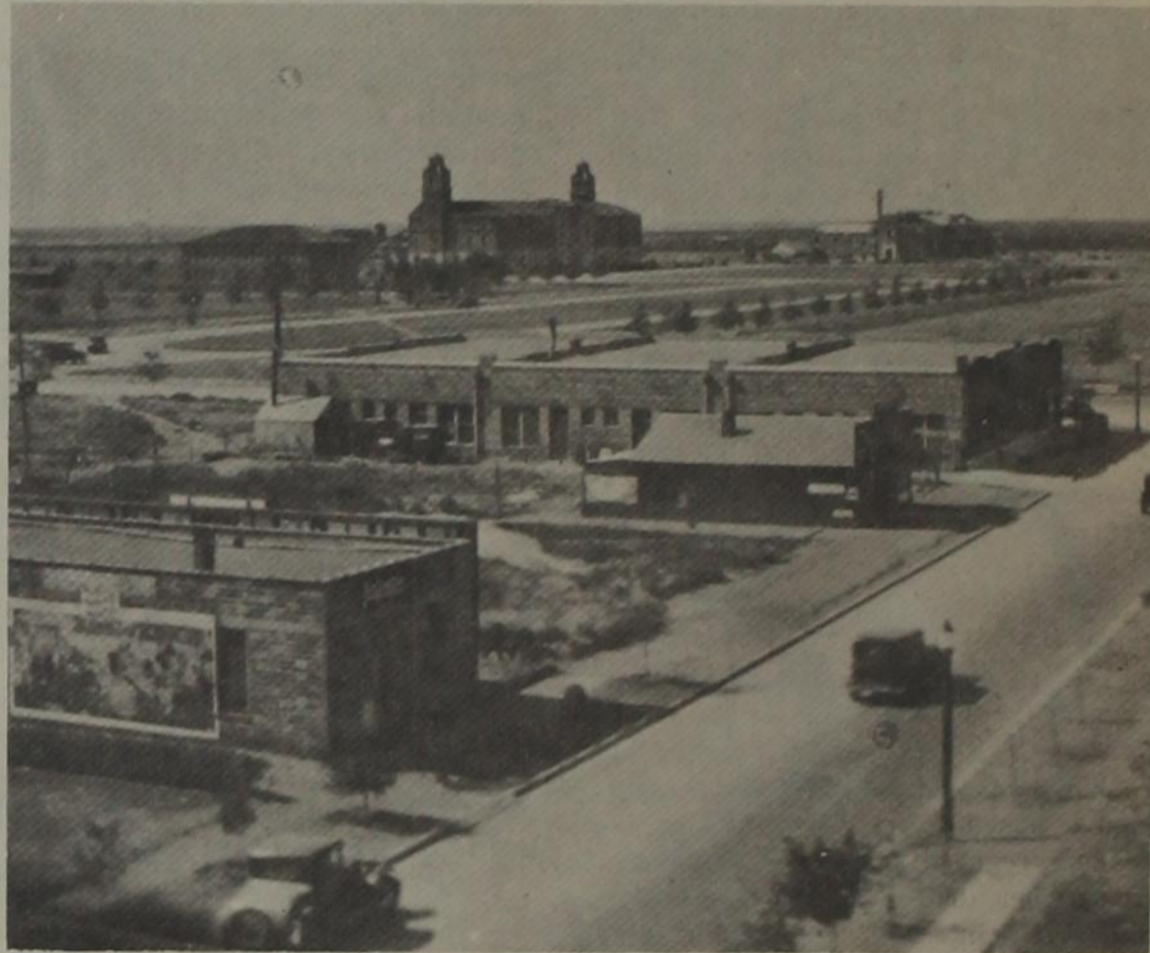
But these achievements have not been the work of one man. I attribute much of Texas Tech's success to the number of new people brought into the institution. These include deans, faculty, department chairmen and vice presidents among others.

When I was employed, I was asked to move the university ahead. I have tried

to assemble people who are capable of getting jobs done. I must also attribute part of the university's success to the legislature and people who have supported the institution so well.

I believe that success breeds success,

and there is no question in my mind Texas Tech will continue to advance in the future. This will result in continued improvement in quality and increases in programs and consolidation or expansion of others.



Main Street

This is a picture taken near the Tech campus overlooking Main Street during one of the early years of the University's existence. The automobiles on Main Street are approaching the intersection with College Avenue (University Avenue). In the background are the Tech Administration, Home Economics and Chemistry Buildings.

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'From beanies in 1926 to nothing in 1974'

By TERRI BARTLETT

The fads of Texas Tech have ranged from freshmen students wearing beanies in 1926 to students wearing nothing in 1974.

The traditional freshmen beanies were used to show respect to upper classmen. The tradition was reported in the May, 1928, issue of The Toreador, student newspaper.

The beanies were presented to freshmen on their first day of college. The presentation represented an enriching year ahead for freshmen and upper classmen. The first day included an acquaintance party including an activity requiring the freshmen to bend over and hold their ankles while upper classmen hit them. Then, they happily straightened up and shook hands to show there was no hard feelings.

Perhaps the most popular fad in Tech's history was the sport of running across campus clothed in ski masks, ties, tennis shoes, and knee socks, more popularly known as STREAKING. In the March 1974, issue of The University Daily, streaking was defined as the art of running naked. The News of Tech streakers reached two national news wire services, the Associated Press and United Press International. The idea of this "sport" was used for spirit boosters, T-shirts, and a club name for a group in Carpenter Hall, formerly known as the Carpenter "Keep On Streakin'" crew.

During the time between the two fads mentioned, Tech students have been

involved in numerous fads and pranks. The pranks were recalled by parents, friends, employers and teachers.

One traditional time for pranks in the 1930's was April Fool's Day. One student decided to call up every taxi company in



Streaking

The streaking was the last fad to hit the Tech campus. The fad carried on throughout the Spring semester of 1974. Beanies and April Fool's jokes are among the many other fads that have come and gone during Tech's 50 years.

town and order a cab to come to the home of the President, Dr. P. W. Horn, at a certain hour. The story was reported in The Toreador in 1930.

Panty raids, which continue to take place at the girl's dorms, were part of the Tech scene in the 1950's. These panty raids involved a group of boys raiding the girl's dorms, chanting for the girls' panties. Inside, the girls stampede the rooms, pull up the windows and talk with their visitors and send messages pinned to the panties.

Also during the 1950's, Dr. Bill Dean, a professor in Tech's Mass Communications Department, recalled the tradition of the Double "T" Association involving the shaving of freshmen football players' heads. Next came an application of peroxide on the remaining nubs and the painting of a black double "T" on the top of the head.

According to Jerry Buzby, former graduate of Texas Tech, the student body would choose one outstanding player on the opposing basketball team. When this player was announced, the people were silent. He said this often shook up the player so bad it sometimes affected the outcome of the game.

Hazing was also popular on the Tech campus in the 50's. Dr. Dean, a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, spoke of the times when a member or pledge was suddenly taken unwillingly from his surroundings and delivered to a peaceful spot in the country. The delightful trips are known today as "walks."

Moving on to the 70's, the craze has been a nostalgic view of the 1950's. The easy-going, rock 'n' roll theme has been used in pep rallies, fraternity parties, night clubs and sorority rush parties. The fad mocks the styles, music and dance of the 1950's. The style includes dresses below the knee, bulky sweaters, pony-tails, bobby socks, greasy hair, T-shirts and saddle oxford shoes. The dancers bee-bopped to the rock 'n' roll music of Elvis Presley and others. This fad is still present on the Tech campus today.

One dependable source for pranks has been the freshmen. Freshmen students were given a nickname of "Slime" in the 1930's as reported in the campus newspaper. "Slime" was defined as "a gift of nature, but a GOOD Slime is an accomplishment. Your duties are as numerous as the fish in the sea, ranging from a walking date bureau to a modern housewife."

Duties specifically included running errands, shining shoes, making dates, cleaning rooms and always addressing upper classmen by their proper titles and with due respect. "Punishment ranged from a simple application of a section of flattened pine to an immersion in a vat of purple dye, or a consignment to wander barefoot on the campus clad in a towsack toga."

While looking back on Tech's history of pranks and fads, streaking continues to be honored as the most successful fad. Students can only look ahead and wonder what joys tomorrow may bring.

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THE OFFICERS & SENATORS OF THE 1975-76

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Greg Boyd
Paul Gimmer
David Sterrett
Steve Williams

College of Home Economics

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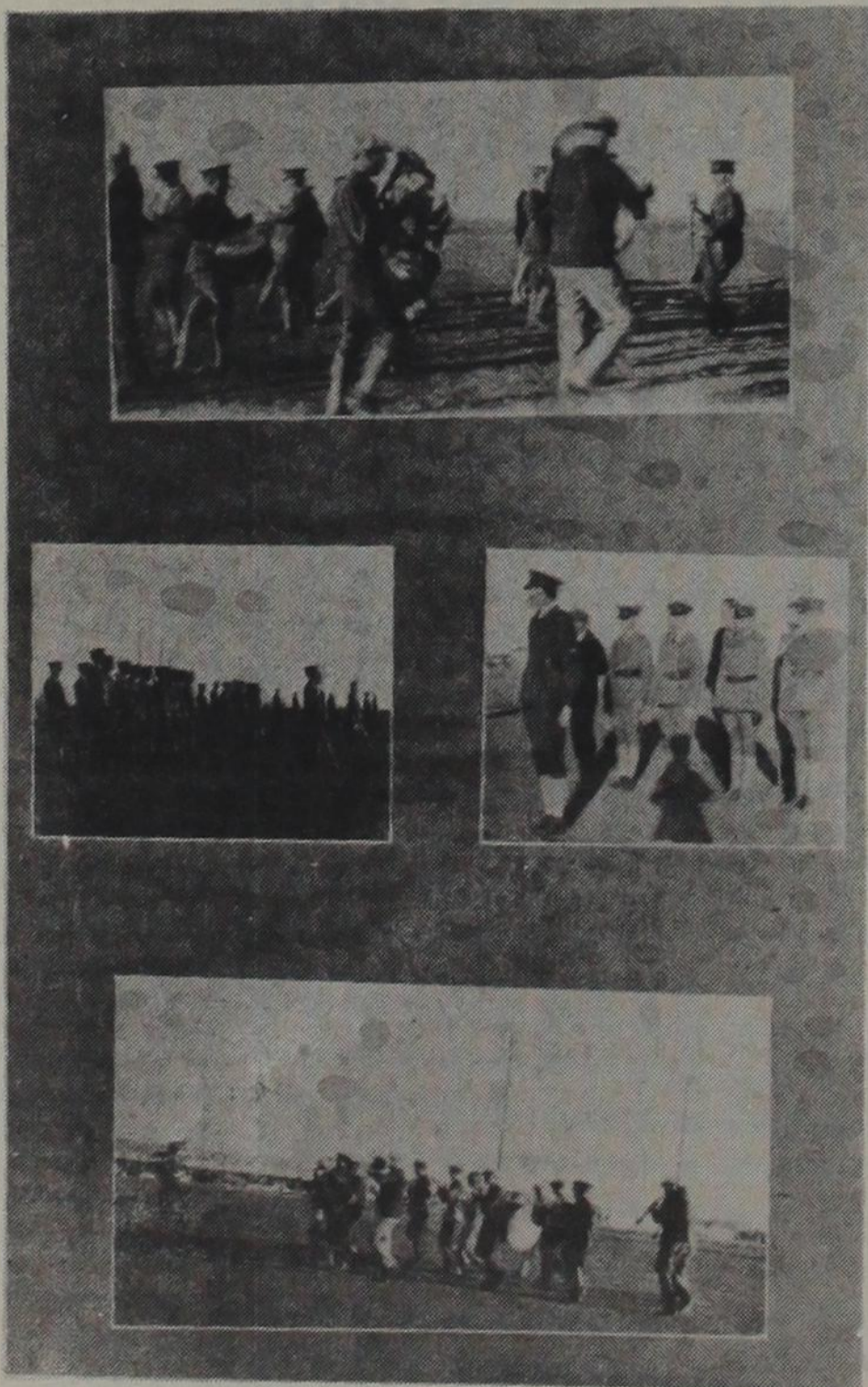
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Army ROTC has been a part of the Texas Tech campus scene since 1926. The Military Science Department is proud to salute Tech on its 50th Birthday. Many fine officers have completed the Military Science course of instruction at Texas Tech and have gone on to outstanding careers in the Army and Civilian life. Brigadier General Richard E. Cavazos, a 1951 graduate, is the first Spanish - American general in the history of the U.S. Army.



As it did in 1926, Army ROTC provides today's young men and women training in leadership and management that will aid them in either a military or a civilian career. Scholarships that pay for tuition, fees and books plus provide \$100 a month are available. All juniors and seniors receive \$100 a month during their last two years of school.

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Army ROTC.
The more you look at it, the better it looks.

Will, Soapsuds still try to find sunset on campus

By GEORGE JOHNSTON

A quarter of a century ago, on Feb. 16, 1950, about 2,500 people gathered near Memorial Circle on the Texas Technological College campus to attend the dedication of a statue of the late Will Rogers.

The statue was donated by Amon G. Carter, president and publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. Carter also was a close friend of Will Rogers.

Charles A. Guy, then editor and publisher of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal, presented the statue to the college in behalf of his long-time friend, Amon Carter. A business trip prevented Carter from attending the dedication.

Dr. Dossie M. Wiggins, president of Texas Technological College, and Marshall Gettys, president of the Student Association, accepted the statue.

The Rogers statue on the Tech campus is one of three identical statues. Carter also gave one to the city of Fort Worth and another to the University of Texas at Austin. The Fort Worth statue stands on the grounds of the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum.

The statue, titled "Riding Into the Sunset," was the work of Electra Waggoner Biggs, of Vernon, Tex., and New York. The life size statue is nine feet-eleven inches tall and weighs 3,200 pounds. The statue has been valued at \$25,000.

Carter donated the statue to Tech because he had an interest in the college since its founding. Carter served four years as chairman of the college's first Board of Directors. According to the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal, when Carter's term on the Board of Directors ended, Carter received the first honorary doctorate degree awarded by Texas Technological College.

Although the statue is titled "Riding Into the Sunset," the Rogers statue on the

Tech campus appears to be facing northwest. Guy said that placement of the statue was delayed for two years after the statue was donated because a question arose about how to position the statue.

The Board of Directors did not want the statue to face what was thought to be due west because the horse's rear would be the first thing seen by a person visiting the campus.

Guy said that Tom Gaston, then Texas Technological College business manager, discovered that Lubbock and Tech campus actually are laid-out in a northwest to southeast direction by the compass. The Board of Directors of the college then decided that the statue would be placed facing due west by the compass and not parallel to the Texas Technological College campus. So, the statue seems to be facing northwest.

There was very little connection between Rogers and Texas Technological College.

Guy said that in October of 1926, the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal brought Rogers to Lubbock to speak and perform. Rogers performed in the auditorium of what is now Carroll Thompson Junior High School.

After Rogers' performance, Guy and Rogers rode on the same train to Fort Worth. Guy and Rogers were going to see Tech and Texas Christian University play football the next day. On the train, Rogers noticed the tattered uniforms of the Texas Technological College Band.

When Rogers left the train, he saw Amon Carter, and Rogers told Carter to buy the band new uniforms. Carter told Rogers it would cost \$3,000 to replace the uniforms. With some encouragement from Carter, Rogers endorsed a check of \$1,500 that Rogers had received for his Lubbock performance. Rogers gave the check to Carter, who matched Rogers'



Photo by Catherine Hunsucker

check with a \$1,500 check of his own, and the new band uniforms were purchased.

Also, Rogers and Carter each contributed money to defray the expenses of the band's trip to Fort Worth.

Guy also said Rogers had worked on several ranches near Lubbock. Occasionally, Rogers would return to

Lubbock to visit old friends.

During the past 25 years, the statue of Will Rogers and his favorite horse, Soapsuds, has become a landmark of the Texas Tech campus. Every day during the past quarter century, the statue of Rogers seems to watch the activities of students, faculty and visitors on the Texas Tech University campus.

Tech yearbook reveals pictorial history

By JOE GULICK

In the last 50 years, Texas Technological College, now Texas Tech University, has changed in many ways. Tech has changed in size, in appearance, in curriculum, and in many other ways.

Tech's yearbook, the La Ventana, is a pictorial history of the changes. Tech students, past, present and future can see the evolution of Texas Tech in the pages of the La Ventana.

The first La Ventana recorded the school year of 1925-26, the first year of existence for Texas Technological College. The 1926 La Ventana contained pictures of each building on the Tech campus, which consisted of the Administration Building, the Home Economics Building, the Engineering Building, the Stock Judging Pavilion, the Dairy Barns, the Cafeteria and the President's residence.

Most of the coeds wore their hair frizzed and curled. The length of the coeds' hair was similar to the length of the men students' hair in the mid-1970's. The men students of 1926 wore their hair short and usually parted in the middle.

The 1926 La Ventana contained a selection of five coed beauties. The girls were the same ages as today's coeds, but the girls of 1926 might seem to be older to

students of 1975. The students of 1975 might think the long dresses, frizzy hair and long strings of beads worn by the 1926 beauties make the 1926 coeds seem more like grandmothers than college coeds.

An important social event was the First All-College dance April 17, 1926. A group called the Texas Tech Toreadors played the music for the dance. The La Ventana photos of the dance show students in clothes and hair styles that are reminiscent of costumes worn by actors in the television series "The Untouchables."

There were several jokes about "booze" and "speakeasies" in the La Ventanas of the late 1920's because of Prohibition. Students probably enjoyed making jokes about unlawful alcohol in the 1920's just as students in the 1970's enjoy making jokes about unlawful marijuana. James B. Biggers, the 1926 La Ventana editor, facetiously listed a "yearbook budget" with a notation for \$5,588 budgeted for whisky for the La Ventana editors.

Biggers estimated that 4,500 fans were present for the first Tech football game. The team was named the Matadors, and on Oct. 2, 1925, the Matadors tied the McMurry College Indians 0-0. On Nov. 5, 1925, Tech beat Wayland College 120-0.

The Matador players wore leather helmets, high-waisted football pants, and jerseys with no numbers. The spectators must have had trouble deciding which player was which.

On the morning of Dec. 12, 1925, at the Cheri Casa, an off-campus boy's dormitory, a pair of girls' dainty pink pajamas were raised to the top of the flag pole. The deans of the college questioned several boys, but none of the boys seemed to know how the pajamas got to the top of the flag pole. In the midst of the confusion, the pajamas were taken down and a pair of mens' B.V.D.'s were raised in place of the pajamas.

Many of the advertisers in the 1926 La Ventana listed phone numbers which were two, three, or four digit numbers. There were advertisements for two Lubbock newspapers, The Journal (published evenings and Sunday morning), and The Lubbock Morning Avalanche (published every morning.) Department store J. C. Penney Co. and another department store named Hemphill-Price had advertisements in the 1926 La Ventana.

By the mid-1930's, Hemphill-Price was Hemphill-Wells. The Santa Fe Railroad was offering train rides for two cents a mile, and a movie theater called the

Texan sold tickets for 10 cents.

The campus was larger in the mid-1930's, because the Chemistry and Textile buildings were added. There were two on-campus dormitories. One was called the Girls' Dorm (later named Doak) and one was called the Boys' Dorm (later named West.)

The College of Liberal Arts had become the College of Arts and Sciences by the mid-1930's. In the fall of 1935, the Toreador, Tech's tabloid newspaper, became semi-weekly after 10 years as a weekly.

In the 1940's, the tradition of the freshman beanie had been established. Many of the freshmen wore the beanies in their freshman class pictures. The girls of the 1940's wore their hair much longer than coeds of the previous two decades.

The Saddle Tramps had been organized in 1936 and re-organized in 1941 and 1944. The Tramps kept Tech spirit high and promoted supports of Tech athletic teams.

The Agriculture Building, the Boy's Dorm II (Sneed Hall), and the Girls' Dorm II (Drane Hall) had been built by the mid-1940's.

There was considerable competition among stores advertising in the 1940's La

(Cont'd on Page 2)

Tech yearbook reveals pictorial history

(Cont'd from Page 1)

Ventanas. The competition was obvious among some of the stores. Drug stores, department stores and shoe stores were all competitive. A 1940's advertisement for the Lubbock Bus Company said, "Ride the bus - 5 cents."

One of the biggest events at Tech in the 1930's was the Decennial and Homecoming celebration on Nov. 9, 1935. James V. Allred, the governor of Texas, came to Lubbock for the celebration and stayed at a downtown hotel. Several freshmen came to Allred's hotel and offered Allred a ride to campus in the rumble seat of a "stripped" down Ford coupe." Allred surprised the freshmen and accepted. The group sped down Broadway street at 20 miles per hour in the coupe until the group reached campus.

In the mid-1950's, the girls' hair styles were short again. Crew cuts and flat tops were popular haircuts for men.

The Toreador was published weekly in the mid-1950's. Tech had a news and music radio station with the call letters KTTC.

There were more new buildings on campus by the 1950's. The Science Building, the Journalism Building, and the Social Science Building now were part of the campus expansion.

The fraternity, sorority and other formal parties of the 1950's were attended by girls who wore strapless formal gowns to mid-calf, and by boys who wore white jackets with thin, clip-on bow ties.

An important Tech tradition began in the 1950's. A student would ride a black

horse onto the field during football games. This student was the Red Raider.

The football teams were called the Red Raiders by the mid-1950's, and the Homecoming game of 1955 was viewed by approximately 18,000 fans in Jones Stadium.

New dormitories on campus in the mid-1950's were Gordon, Bledsoe, Horn and Knapp. Students were complaining about high dorm charges and bad food. Such complaints were nearly universal through the years.

In the 1960's, the campus police allowed no student automobiles on campus during class hours. Campus policemen were assigned at check points to keep student cars away. The students called the assigned policemen "check point Charlies."

By the mid-1960's, the Carol of the Lights had become a tradition at Tech. About 1,500 people were present at the 1965 Carol of the Lights. The Saddle Tramps had started another tradition with a spirit bell named Banging Bertha.

The Toreador abandoned the tabloid format and became a full-size newspaper by the mid-1960's. Donny Anderson was a two-time All-American in football, and Tech was competing in the prestigious Southwest Conference.

A name controversy was on the campus in the mid-1960's. Students, faculty, alumni, and legislators argued whether Texas Technological College should become Texas Tech University.

In the early 1970's, the school is named Texas Tech University. The co-editors of the 1971 La Ventana reported that the student body totaled more than 20,000

students. The co-editors, Tom Scott and Dave Ammons, also reported there were more than 2,000 faculty members and there were 211 buildings on the 416-acre campus.

Coeds wear miniskirts and "hot pants" (which another generation might have called "short shorts.")

There is a new law school at Tech, and a medical school is being built. Other important new buildings are the Architecture building and the Business Administration Building.

The attendance at Tech football games in the 1970's is usually 30,000 - 40,000 fans. A Saddle Tramp dresses up in cowboy clothes and a large paper-mache head to become "Raider Red," a Tech mascot.

The University Daily is the name of the campus newspaper, and the paper is published five times a week. The Broadway entrance to campus is a beautiful place on campus because there are fountains and a sculptured seal of Texas Tech.

A comparison of Tech from the mid-1920's to the mid-1970's shows that "fantastic" changes have taken place at Tech. A 1926 Tech student would have not been able to imagine the changes that have taken place at Tech by 1975. Perhaps the changes that will occur at Tech in the next 50 years will be beyond the imagination of a 1975 student at Texas Tech University.

You are there

Jones Stadium, which had an original seating capacity of 27,000, was constructed in 1947 largely as a result of a contribution by the late Dr. Clifford B. Jones, president emeritus of Texas Tech.

Fees for students attending Texas Tech in 1927 totaled \$10.50. The amount included registration and incidental fees, library fees and medical fees.

Tech celebrated its tenth anniversary Nov. 11, 1935, with 2,423 students enrolled.

Room and board for Tech's first two dormitories in 1934 was \$22.50 per student per month.

In 1936 after a 7-0 win over TCU, the Saddle Tramps rang the Victory Bells until 6 a.m., a total of eight hours.

Eastin Nelson, from Lubbock, was the 1000th person to enroll for the 1926 winter term at Tech. A letter of recognition was sent to Nelson from the State Department of Education in Austin.

The first departmental organization on the Tech campus was La Capa y Espada, the Spanish Club.

Ruth Stangel, who was born Sept. 16, 1925, was designated as Official Faculty Baby of 1925. She registered at Tech June 4, 1942, and graduated Aug. 28, 1946.

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Fountain, seal mark entrance to campus

By ANN SANDERS

Dynamite caps, flour and sand were used to simulate the blast which marked the Sept. 27, 1968, groundbreaking ceremonies for the Entrance Marker for Texas Tech. The Entrance Marker was planned in the form of a plaza, consisting of the present entrance fountains and the granite seal, and in the future, a 70-foot-long reflector pool.

The start of phase I of the construction, which was the fountains, marked the culmination of almost seven years of proposing, planning and fund raising. The idea of an entrance marker was first conceived in 1961, when Ralph W. Carpenter, then editor of the Texas Technological College paper, The Toreador, called attention to the need for a new marker to replace the small one erected by the 1934 senior class. By 1964, according to a report in a special edition of The Daily Toreador, Feb. 16, the Board of Directors had approved the construction of the \$56,000 entranceway.

The board decision came after a recommendation from the Campus Planning Commission. The Saddle Tramps, campus spirit organization, worked with the CPC to begin a fund drive. M. A. "Joe" Winegar, Tramps adviser from 1959 until fall of 1973, recalled the work and numerous fund drives it took to raise the \$40,000 to start construction.

"People said we were crazy, trying to build a fountain entrance in windy, sandy West Texas. They said we wouldn't be able to keep it clean enough to keep running and warm enough to keep from freezing. We said that we would figure a

way out and we did. Now you can see the fountains — probably the most photographed and most beautiful landmark on campus."

By 1969, approximately \$20,000 had been raised through citizen donations and various marathons and contests. Winegar explained that a lottery also had been held, with area merchants donating prizes. "Everyone had a part in raising the money. It was a student effort, led by the Tramps, but it took the whole campus and the town's efforts to finally raise the money," Winegar said.

The special design for the seven columns of water, shooting from 30 to 40 feet in the air, allows the heights of the water to be regulated by the wind velocity. The water system is powered by a 40-horsepower motor which pumps up to 1,000 gallons of water a minute through the poll system. The pump is protected by two sand filters which keep debris from reaching into the pool.

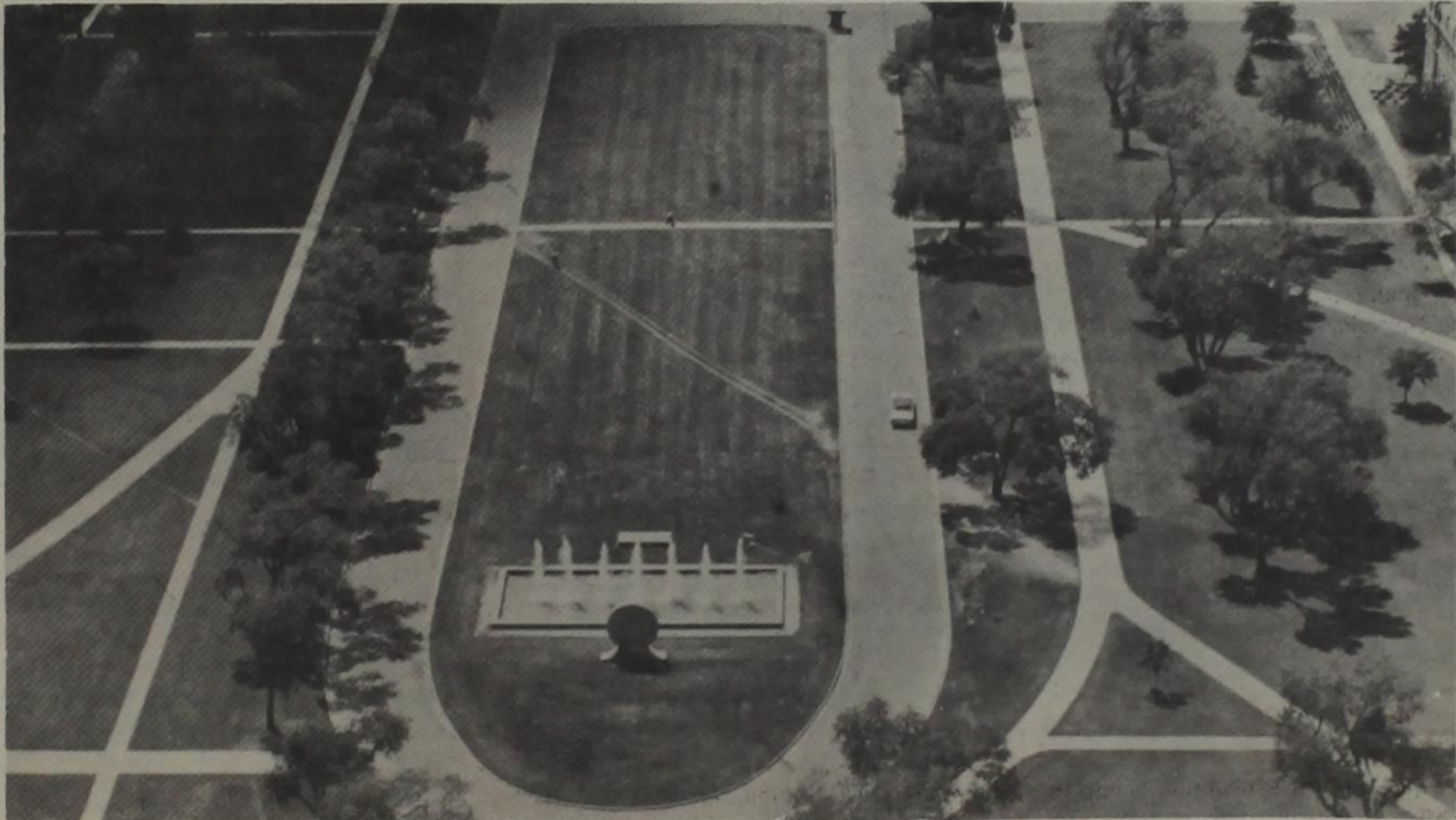
According to Jim Phillippe, in charge of maintenance for the fountains, soap clogs are the main sources of problems with the system. Each time soap is tossed

into the fountains, all 35,000 gallons of water that the fountain system holds must be emptied and replaced.

Also, it may require up to seven hours of work for two men to clean out the filters beneath the system and to put new chemicals in the pump to maintain a neutral level of acidity and alkalinity. Phillippe said that dyes put into the fountains have even worse effects.

"Just recently someone put yellow dye into the fountains and I don't know what it will take to get the stains out and make

(Cont'd on Page 4)



Handy Dan

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Issues of paper record history of campus

By DEBORAH RUSSELL

Throughout the past 50 years editor's policies, student traditions, fads, prices on items, and policies on selling football tickets have changed, and many are comparatively the same. These changes can be followed through the Toreador, the student newspaper, and The University Daily. The Toreador changed its name to The University Daily Sept. 20, 1966.

The policies of the Toreador in the past, and today's University Daily are similar. Marshall C. Formby, editor-in-chief of the 1931 Toreador, said in his column:

"Howdy! Number one of volume seven of the Toreador today greets you. The Toreador is the student publication.

Volume seven will strive to please the students, to fight for their rights and to fairly represent the students at Texas Technological College, regardless of faculty opinion.

"Volume seven will advocate no radical policy, but will stand for these things which are for the betterment of the college and the student body.

"The Toreador is here to serve. It needs your cooperation, your help and your support. The Toreador is your publication. Howdy!"

On Sept. 16, 1955, editor Bob Rooker stated his policy for the Toreador;

"We will take stands on all issues. We will base our position as much as possible on facts from both sides. If you don't

agree with us, say so. Our 'Letter to the Editor' column and Toreador office are open to any person at Texas Tech."

Today the policy of The University Daily under the editorship of Robert Montemayor is "It's this newspaper's business to raise constructive hell."

Some of the old traditions no longer exist today. The freshman during the fall of 1938 had to participate in the custom of purchasing and wearing green "fish caps." Another custom of Tech's was refusing to allow freshman men, "Green-Cappers," to escort dates to football games. The purpose of not allowing the men to escort dates to the football games was to have more people in the voluntary cheering unit, the Saddle Tramps.

In 1945 freshmen were still wearing "fish" caps until the end of the football season. Freshmen were not allowed to sit on the double T bench, a group of benches formed to make a double T, south of the Administration Building, or walk on the sidewalk around the circle in front of the Administration Building. The same semester the Toreador advocated a plan for students to "keep on the sidewalk" and off the grass.

By tradition in 1964 the freshman dormitories competed at pep rallies to see which group could sound off the loudest.

Many fads were one timers while others have gone on for a number of years. In 1964 according to Ed Snow's column, "Sketch Book" in the Toreador, the Beatles seemed to be the greatest. The fad was called Beatlemania. During the spring of 1964 sidewalk surfboards were popular. In a picture in the Toreador, two students were on sidewalk surfboards with the following outline:

"Rushing to class with a form of transportation currently popular with the younger group, sidewalk surfboards. This may not become standard transportation, but it seems to be a pleasant diversion."

Bill Scott, president of the Student Association in 1971, declared Friday, Nov., 21, 1971, "All I See Is Red and Black Day." Red was seen throughout the campus. Signs were placed on walls around the campus with the saying "Get the Red Out." Red streamers were placed around campus by Saddle Tramps. And the entrance fountain was

(Cont'd on Page 5)

Fountain, seal mark campus entrance

(Cont'd from Page 3)

sure that there is no more damage done to the system. With normal maintenance and no extra problems the fountains could be kept running for a longer amount of time and at more reasonable costs. Soon we are going to have to spend a large sum of money on repair to the main pump, but there is always a problem of monies for keeping an ultimate maintenance on the fountains."

Presently, maintenance for the fountains costs approximately \$285 per month, said John Miller, building maintenance budget officer. However, each time soap or detergent is added to the fountains, it costs an additional \$145.

Miller explained that soap is being added about two times each month. "The

most frequent suds we get seem to come at the first of the year and the end of the year. I would guess that students begin to get restless, and they realize that the fountains are within easy reach to play tricks on," he said.

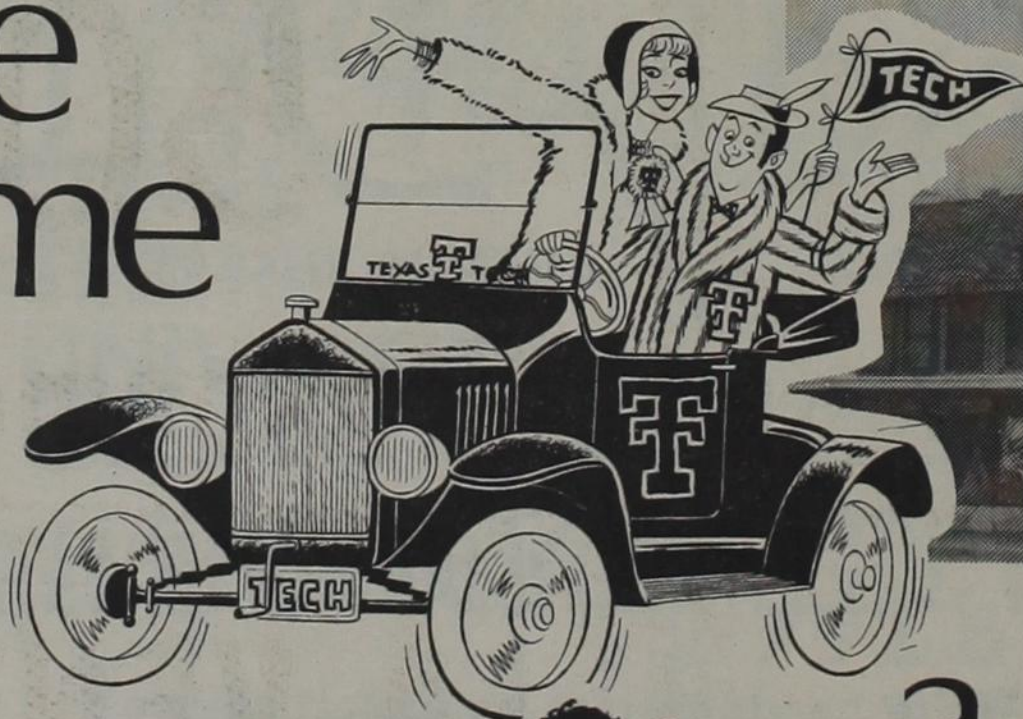
Maintenance on the seal, Phillippe explained, is minimum. The structure is built of sunset red granite marble and rests on a granite base.

Original plans for the seal called for a cast bronze emblem. This was the second phase of the proposed construction and was to cost approximately \$8,000. The seal is 12 feet in diameter and is 24 inches thick. Had the original plans for the bronze emblem been adopted, the cost could have doubled.

According to Winegar, final costs of these two phases of the entrance marker totaled more than \$60,000. Originally, the cost of all three phases was estimated at \$56,000. Winegar said that he could not even begin to estimate the cost of the third phase, which would be the reflector pool. The proposed pool would be 30 feet wide and 70 feet long.

The original plans, according to Preston Maynard, assistant news editor of The Toreador, was that terraces and walkways would be added and the present curve leading onto campus from University Avenue would be straightened. The total area of the entranceway would then be 340 feet long by 100 feet wide.

we've come



a long way together

texas tech and

Hemphill-Wells

Paper records history

(Cont'd from Page 4)

filled with red dye.

The streaking fad came to Tech campus spring of 1974. Most of the streakers were men, but some women did go streaking. A mass streak was held by men near the Bledsoe and Gordon Halls. The streakers ran down the center of two lines of students who were observing the fad.

Putting soap in the entrance fountain is a past and present fad. A date could not be found when soaping the fountain began.

The value of a dollar has decreased considerably in the past 50 years. In 1931, editor-in-chief, Marshall C. Formby said,

"The Toreador, after careful investigation of food costs, announces it will champion the students' rights in battling the local food profiteers. From products such as eggs, fresh vegetables, and milk are now down to rock bottom prices. This, however does not mean Tech students are getting any benefit from the reductions. The average boarding housekeeper can supply eggs at breakfast for entire table of twenty for as little as 25 cents. A pencil and two pieces of paper and a grocery store ad given a few minutes of attention will show beyond the slightest doubt that Texas Tech students are paying too much when they pay more than \$20 a month for board of three meals each day."

Spring semester 1975 students pay \$235 for food, said Tom D. Razey, manager of food service operations.

According to the "Time and Time" column in the Oct. 1, 1931, edition of the Toreador;

"The worth of a dollar is gauged by what it can buy. Its purchasing power fluctuates. In paying registration fees a dollar is a dollar but the other living costs are not static. Using 1926 as a stabilizing mark, attributing 100 cents to the dollar, this week's dollar is worth \$2.54 in buying carrots, spinach, tomatoes and water-melons; \$1.53 for Princess Eugenie hats, dresses and suits; \$1.72 for gas and electricity; \$1.32 for lumber, brick, and cement; \$1.14 for draperies, chairs and davenport; and \$2.19 for automobile tires."

In 1931 to ride the city bus was five cents.

On Oct. 19, 1945, Texas Tech College Bookstore advertised men's black canvas, rubber sole tennis and basketball shoes for \$4.95 a pair.

Hester's Office Supply advertised a portable standard typewriter for \$10.15 with 15 months to pay in 1955. Tech Drug Store advertised T-bone steak, french fries, salad and buttered toast for 85 cents in 1955.

In 1964 University Village Apartments cost only \$87.50 a month. Also Bray's advertised men's corduroy jeans, two for \$7.95.

A Burger Chef, super chef cost 59 cents and a hamburger 23 cents in 1971.

Even as far back as 1931 the handling of football tickets were troublesome.

In the Aug. 6, 1931, issue:

"The Toreador suggests that there be three tickets, one for each term. Few students like to shell down ten smackers when they are in doubt as to whether they will be here for more than one term. We suggest that the fall term ticket be sold for \$4, the other two tickets for \$3

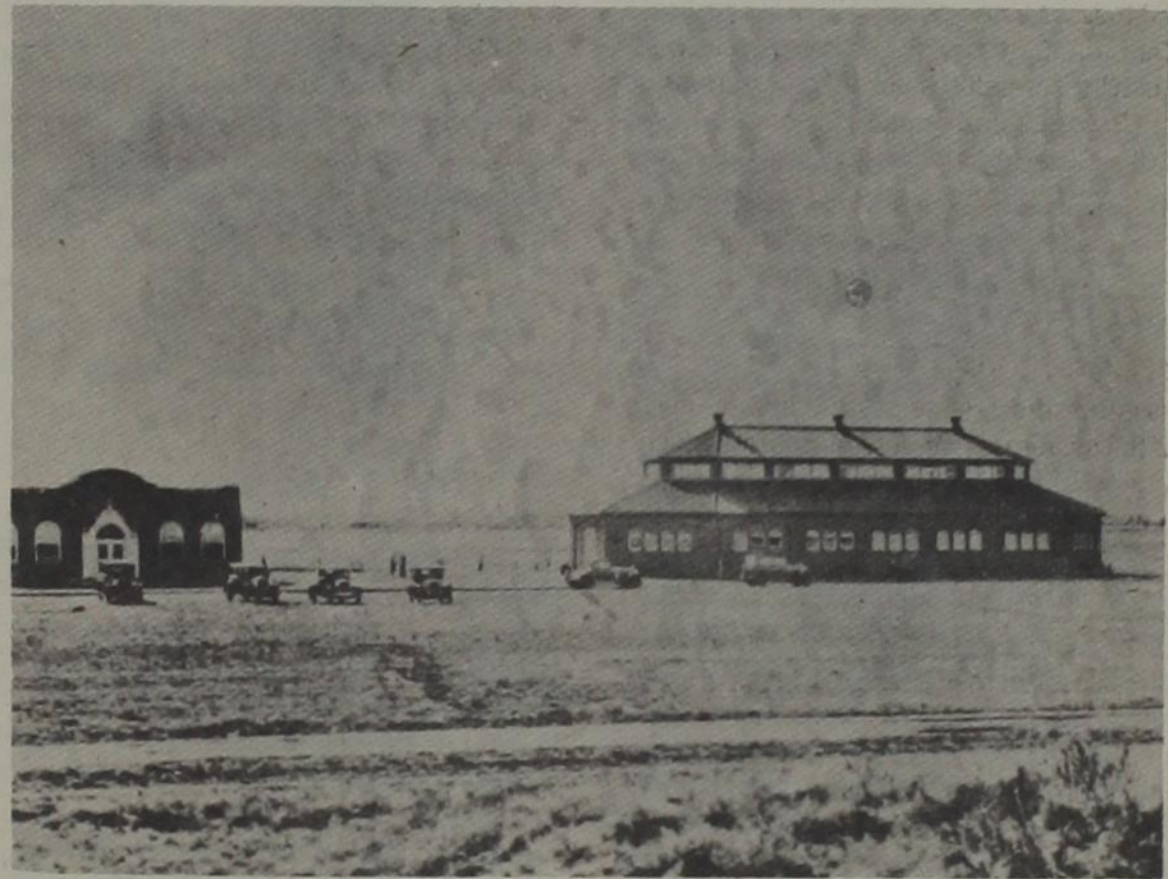
each. Furthermore, if at the end of the term, no holes have been punched in the ticket that his money be refunded." (This suggestion was not taken.)

In 1938 approximately 1,800 activity tickets were sold. Only two sections of the stadium were given to the students with a capacity less than 1,000 for each section. The two sections were not enough because one section was filled by the Matador band, Saddle Tramps and hundreds of freshmen. Many people were

left standing.

The lottery system was approved in 1971. "The athletic department more or less stepped out on a limb in granting the new system because they are afraid it won't go or that they may not get enough money returns," according to The University Daily, Aug. 26, 1971.

Many similarities and differences have taken place in the past 50 years, and probably just as many will take place in the next 50 years.



During the first years of Tech's existence, the majority of Tech's land had no buildings. This picture, judging from the buildings shown, was probably taken somewhere between the present Chemistry Building and Agriculture Building. At right is the Aggie Pavillion. At left is the original Agriculture Building, now the Speech Building.

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Tech gets SWC approval during Jones' term

By EDWARD N. JONES
Former President

I was privileged to be associated with Texas Tech for eleven very pleasant years - four years as a Vice-President and seven years as President.

The Board of Directors, as early as 1942, had established the office of Academic Vice-President but had not activated it. I was honored in 1948 by the invitation of the then newly elected President, D. M. Wiggins, to serve as Tech's first Academic Vice-President.

As a newcomer, I was much impressed with the buildings of Texas Tech in their Spanish Mission architecture. From the foundations out, however, something was conspicuously lacking. It was grass. President Wiggins soon set out to beautify the campus. The master stroke was the employment of Elo J. Urbanovsky as landscape architect. The continuously increasing beauty of the campus during the past twenty-five years is a monument to Elo who has recently retired as Head of Horticulture and Park Management.

Back to 1948. I had known Dr. Wiggins professionally while he was President of the then College of Mines at El Paso, now the University of Texas at El Paso. He knew the academic world and had unusually fine rapport with business men, and with the Texas Legislature. I was disappointed, but not too surprised when he chose to enter into the business world as Vice-President of the then Citizens National Bank in Lubbock. His resignation at Tech was effective August 31, 1952. Through all the years I have held



Dr. E. N. Jones

Dr. Wiggins in the highest regard and respect.

The Board turned to me to succeed Dr. Wiggins. His resignation and my election were both officially approved by the Board of Directors on June 21, 1952. Fannie Woodson Wheat and I had been married on June 8, so life was moving rapidly and pleasantly. I have always felt that the Board made a better choice then in the President's new wife than they did in her husband as President.

We enjoyed greatly living in the

President's home on the campus which has since become the home of the Ex-Students' Association. The then smaller size of the institution made it possible for Mrs. Jones to entertain student organizations in the President's home and the meetings of the Faculty Women's Quarterly Club were regularly held there.

I had been associated with Dr. Wiggins for four years and was thoroughly committed to the program then underway. In many respects, therefore, there was a continuation of much of his planning. My experiences as Dean of the University of Baylor from 1935-42 had generated more familiarity with the Academic than with the business phases of the operation of a University. Pat Neff, former governor of Texas, who was then President of Baylor, kept a firm hand on the business affairs.

The chief area which I attempted to strengthen was Faculty quality and morale. Tech had made the beginnings of graduate work at the Doctoral level. It was therefore mandatory that every effort be made to upgrade the Faculty.

The financial operation of the College was under the direction of Marshall Pennington, now retired and living in Lubbock. He had been brought from El Paso by Dr. Wiggins as Financial Vice-President: He knew thoroughly the business of managing a college financially and was a past master in the development of appropriation-requests to the Legislature. I felt relaxed in pursuing the academic emphasis, with Marshall Pennington in charge of

financial operations.

In September 1953, the enrollment figures began to climb again after some leveling off following the post-World War II surge. From 5885 in 1952-53 enrollment went to 6374 in 1953-54 and to 7229 in 1954-55. Housing regulations, which had required out-of-town students to live in the dormitories to provide income for bond payments, changed to the necessity of advising many entering students to find rooms off campus. This was in the middle 1950's, long before Tech's high-rise dormitories became necessary.

The Board of Directors in December, 1954 approved the compilation of "The First Thirty Years - A History of Texas Technological College." Ruth Horn Andrews, daughter of Dr. Paul W. Horn, the founding President of Texas Tech, was spontaneously and unanimously chosen to "Take from the altar of the past, the fire - not the ashes." She recounts the major developments through 1955, the last year covered in "The First Thirty Years".

The first significant change was the admission of Greek letter fraternities. A resolution by the Board of Directors passed in June, 1924, had barred them from the campus. This disbarment was rescinded in 1952. Local clubs on campus began to petition national fraternities. In March and April, 1953 some sororities also were installed.

The appointment in May, 1953 of Dr. G. Ernst Giesecke as the second Academic Vice-President was another significant event. Dr. Giesecke guided the College to

(Cont'd on Page 7)

Residence Halls — Part of Texas Tech History



RESIDENCE HALLS

Residence halls came into existence at Texas Technological College at a time when the city of Lubbock could not provide enough housing for students at the young institution of higher education. Thus, with the opening of Doak and West Halls in the fall of 1934, the era of residence halls living was ushered into Lubbock. For many the experiences of residence halls life are treasured memories of college days.

Today, Texas Tech University is utilizing 18 of its 22 residence halls, housing approximately 7,000 students. Three of the residence halls (Drane, Thompson and Gaston) have been converted into classrooms, office space and medical facilities for the Texas Tech University School of Medicine. West Hall is being used as a student services center and one-half of Doak Hall is being used by the Home Economics College. The portion of Gaston Hall not being used by the School of Medicine has been converted into apartments for upperclass women.

Many changes have occurred throughout the years of residence hall living. Generally, it can be said that the students today have many more personal freedoms than in the past. In the early years, especially for the women, there were procedures for sign-outs, sign-ins and everyone was expected to be in the dorm by a specified hour. Today, sign-outs are optional and there are not any set hours for women. Instead, the doors to the women's halls are locked in the late evening and a night security person admits only those women who live in the hall.

To those former residents who recall the days of

the central switchboard and wing telephone booths, today's Centrex system will be noted as a vast improvement. With a telephone in each room, the days of climbing four flights of stairs to receive a phone call are gone forever.

Food is often the universal topic at homecomings and reunions when former roommates get together and discuss their college days. While the food at Tech has been good in the past, today it is even better. The present food services staff is qualified and well-trained in the preparation and serving of food for college students. And lately, many new services have been introduced to better accommodate residents. For example, buffets and special meals are now offered in each dining complex throughout the year. There is a wide choice of menu items and in some instances, a complete serving line has been set up to serve only



hamburgers and similar convenience foods. Two residence halls complexes offer snack bar facilities for all students and all meals are available to off-campus students at reasonable prices.

Students have the choice of two meal plans, the choice being fewer meals instead of a full-meal plan. Special treats are often featured in dining rooms — sno cones, cotton candy and popcorn have provided enjoyment for residents. Operation Brainfood, conducted each semester at finals time, offers coffee, donuts, punch and candy to those residents studying in the late hours.

Other convenience items available in today's residence halls include the opportunity to rent a small refrigerator for use in students' rooms and the availability of full-service laundry facilities in most halls. One of the latest additions to the recreation

rooms throughout campus is electronic games, foosball and pool tables.

Remember the occasional Sunday afternoon open house for residents? Today's visitation is an expanded version of the former program. Residents now have at their option, within set guidelines, several hours of visitation each week.

For the most part, throughout Tech's history, the policy on housing has been that all residence halls had to be fully occupied before students could live in off-campus housing. Today, because of the educational benefits of residence hall living, the University policy is for only those students with fewer than 60 hours to live in residence halls. However, 707 Juniors, 276 Seniors and 65 Graduate students have lived in the residence halls for 1974-1975 because they chose to rather than to live off-campus.

A key element to the success of any residence hall program is its staff. Many will recall wing advisors, legislators, supervisors, and dorm mothers. Today's staff includes resident assistants (student employees who live on the floors), head residents and counselors (full-time staff members in charge of a residence hall). These people are trained in the field of student housing and maintain the highest degree of professionalism in their work.

As the years have past, and facilities have improved, so also have the efforts of those in charge of Tech student housing. The residence halls system at Texas Tech represents the highest quality student housing available. Still, the staff is striving to improve its standards and facilities to insure that its residents have a rewarding experience in both their academic endeavors and in their life outside the classroom.



Jones spent 11 'pleasant' years at Tech

(Cont'd from Page 6)

increased efficiency and elevation of standards at all levels of instruction.

The budget for the support of the Library was perceptibly increased to alleviate criticism by the Southern Association. Under the direction of Mr. Ray Janeway, new Librarian, a gratifying increase in the number of books checked out and the number of books, periodicals and documents acquired, was reported over a five year period.

The number of scholarships available to Tech students grew rapidly, partly through the personal efforts of individual deans and department heads and the increased activity of the Tech Foundation.

There was begun in 1954, on April 10, a function which has since become a cherished tradition. It is the Retirees' Dinner held annually in April.

The establishment of Pan-Tex Farms on a firm and permanent basis was done. The acquirement by Texas Tech of approximately 5,911 acres and the right to use other land of the original 16,904 acre Pan-Tex Ordnance Plant northeast of Amarillo added greatly to the agriculture program of the College.

The now extensive Computer Center got underway. In the beginning the equipment consisted of a large computer acquired as surplus property from a neighboring air base.

The Lubbock Auditorium - Coliseum project should be mentioned by all means. These two buildings were built by the City of Lubbock on the campus after the College deeded to the City the

"island" of land on which they were to be located. They have been tremendous assets to both the City and the College. They are another very tangible result of the fine spirit of cooperation which has existed year after year between the College and the City. This spirit was consistently fostered by the Avalanche Journal, the Chamber of Commerce and many community-minded citizens.

Of all the achievements which occurred between 1952 and 1959, the one which generated the most excitement and received the greatest publicity was the admission of Texas Technological College to the Southwest Conference. There was a jubilation explosion on campus that day in May, 1956 when the official word was received. The celebration took place in the area between the (now) old Library Building on the north, the Chemistry Building on the south and the Science Building to the west. The stairway approach to the Science Building was the rostrum. Glen Cary, President of the student body, presided. Glen is now Vice President and Director of Agencies of the Great American Reserve Insurance Co. and lives in Dallas. He is also President-Elect of the Texas Tech Ex-Students' Association. Dr. Bill Davis, Chairman of the Athletic Council and Coach DeWitt Weaver deserve much credit for the final achievement of Southwest Conference membership. And of course thousands of Tech Exes had been pulling hard through the years. It was a great day!

I cannot close this article without expressing very grateful thanks to the Chairmen of the Board of Directors with

whom I was privileged to be closely associated. There were two during my seven years in the President's Office: Mr. Charles C. Thompson of Colorado City, and Mr. W. D. "Windy" Watkins, then of Abilene.

Some of the most gratifying and pleasureable experiences of the entire time came in the close association with the Academic Deans, including:

Dean R. C. Goodwin of the (then) Division of Arts and Sciences, who later became the seventh President,

Dean W. L. Stangel of the Division of Agriculture,

Dean John L. Bradford of the Division of Engineering,

Dean Willa Vaughn Tinsley of the Division of Home Economics, and

Dean W. B. Gates of the Graduate Division.

And we have very pleasant memories of the Student Deans, including:

Dean James G. Allen, Dean of Students,

Dean Lewis Jones, Dean of Men,

Dean Florence Phillips, Dean of Women.

The President's Office literally could not have operated without the guiding hand of J. Roy Wells, Assistant to the President.

And finally, somewhat as a climax, I want to again, some years removed, thank the members of the Faculty, those living and in memory, for the delightful professional and personal experiences which so blessed the seven years I was privileged to serve as the Sixth President.

We were proud of our accomplishments then, but behold how much more has been accomplished since by those who have followed. Look at Texas Tech University today!

You are there

On Oct. 19, 1950, the celebration of the Silver Anniversary of Tech was begun with the formal dedication of the Museum.

The victory bells in the east tower of the Tech Administration Building was the gift of the 1936 graduating class.

The first class to complete all four years at Texas Tech was graduated in June, 1929. Official records show 175 students received a bachelor's degree, and 12 students received a master's degree.

Five thousand tons of concrete and steel had to be moved back 200 feet and the playing field lowered in 1959 so that the seating capacity of Jones Stadium could be enlarged from 27,000 to 42,000 seats.

Hugh Hefner, editor and publisher of Playboy magazine, judged the Miss Playmate contest for Texas Tech in 1972.

The Texas Tech Press Club was formed in 1925, which was 13 years before the Department of Journalism was opened officially.

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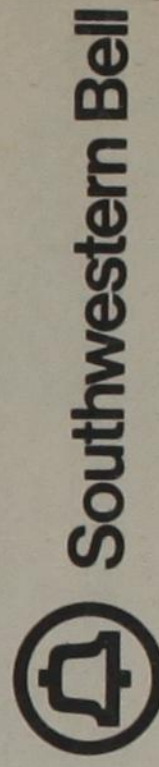
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Tech Med School growth rapid

By CHARLES BANKHEAD

Since its inception, the Texas Tech University School of Medicine (TTUSM) has been characterized by a rapid, continuous growth.

According to a School of Medicine area study, West Texans voiced a strong interest in improving medical care as early as 1950. The people realized the key to any improvement would be the establishment of a school of medicine.

Several studies after 1950 pointed to a critical need for improved health care delivery systems. But it was not until May 27, 1969, that the need was met when Gov. Preston Smith signed House Bill 498 to create the Texas Tech University School of Medicine.

On June 1, 1970, Dr. John Buesseler began work as the first employe of the School of Medicine. After a three-month tour of duty in Vietnam on a Defense Department project, Dr. Buesseler returned Sept. 1, 1970, to assume duties as the first dean of the School of Medicine and vice president for health affairs, a position he still holds.

Since his appointment, Dr. Buesseler has seen the School of Medicine advance from the planning stage to a \$35 million, 250-acre construction project, which is larger than any structure west of Chicago. The actions have been accomplished in slightly more than four years.

The building is the first step in a first phase of planning. Tech officials expect the building to be ready for occupancy by mid-1976.

The building's outer shell will house three inner pods or sections. One entire pod and part of another will be completed during the first phase of planning and construction. According to Med School officials, dividing the building into pods makes additions to the complex simpler. Additional structures can be attached to each pod. The first attachment will be the Lubbock County Hospital District's teaching hospital.

The building will have six levels, with one level below ground. Service areas will be below ground. Clinical, teaching, office, laboratory, research and other facilities will be in the five remaining levels. The building is 700 feet long and will contain 770,000 square feet.

Buesseler said the key to the school's growth has been an area study formulated between September, 1970, and June 30, 1971. Dr. Buesseler worked on the plan with Charles Freeburg, Dr. William Frye (the second dean of the School of Medicine), George Hlousek, Dr. Arthur Howard, Raymond Johns and Dr. Ray Ridings. The seven men and the School of Medicine architects formulated a 30-year plan of development.

"The area study took into account everything in West Texas that would have an effect on the School of Medicine," said Dr. Buesseler. "This included such things as water and mineral resources, literacy level of the inhabitants, population, ethnic composition — even bus routes.

"From these data, we formulated a plan of operation. We had to know where we'd be in the future — 10, 20, 30 years in the future. Thirty years is about as far as we could forecast and still be reasonably sure of our predictions."

Buesseler said the planners studied medical schools founded during the previous 20-30 years to see what expectations had been made and what had been realized. From the results the

planners were better able to formulate a scheme for the Texas Tech School of Medicine.

The 30-year forecast calls for six health science schools in the School of Medicine by the year 2,000. In shortly more than four years, four schools have been established — the schools of medicine, allied health sciences, veterinary and zoological medicine and pharmacy. The schools still sought are dentistry and nursing. Nursing received the regents' approval in January, but still must be



Dr. John Buesseler

accepted by the College Coordinating Board.

Dr. Buesseler also attributed the rapid growth of the School of Medicine to the work of the authors of the legislation that created the school. He said the legislation makes the school an entirely new institution, separate from Texas Tech University.

"The initial request to the legislature was for a school of medicine," said Dr. Buesseler. "But we had learned from studies of other schools that pressures had forced them to become health sciences centers.

"The health sciences center concept allows for the creation of separate schools within the school of medicine, just like any other college or university. An example of how this works would be the School of Allied Health Sciences or School of Pharmacy."

In addition to the construction project in Lubbock, there is also a project site in Amarillo, one of seven academic health regions tied to the School of Medicine. Dr. Buesseler said a request has been sent to the legislature for construction of a center in El Paso, another academic health region.

"The health industry is the biggest industry in the United States," said Dr. Buesseler. "When the School of Medicine, health sciences center and teaching hospital are all operational, say in 1980, they will bring in 40 million new dollars to Lubbock each year.

"The West Texas potential is fabulous as the need for food, fiber and fuel increases throughout the world. It also came as no surprise that the critical Achilles Heel would be water. But the area is too important not to have a regional and national effort to resolve the water issue.

"Going on the assumption that the water problem will be solved, it is obvious that as West Texas grows in im-

portance, it will also increase in population. There was already a critical shortage in all areas of health care delivery in West Texas. The area study identified six specific areas of need that should be filled by the health sciences schools."

Dr. Buesseler agreed with a statement by current Dean of TTUSM George Tyner that the School of Medicine has made its accomplishments in one-third to one-half the time normally required. Dr. Buesseler again credited the advance



Dr. George Tyner

planning and area study for the swift action.

Dr. Buesseler said he is familiar with other health care programs in the nation, and the Texas Tech and West Texas program "is without doubt the most exciting on-going program in the United States.

"We've interviewed candidates from throughout the country for chairmanships of our departments. The candidates said our accomplishments are unbelievable. They said the only way we could have done all this in such a short time is not to know it wasn't possible to do it.

"That's a nice compliment, but it's not really true. Not knowing that something can't be done isn't enough. We knew our plan could be carried out and we knew how to do it. That's the reason we've come so far so quickly."

In discussing the future, both Dr. Buesseler and Dean Tyner said producing quality doctors and helping meet the health care needs of West Texas are of primary concern.

Dean Tyner said studies have shown that medical school graduates tend to locate in the areas where they serve their residencies. He said TTUSM graduates hopefully will fill the deficiencies in health care services in West Texas.

"We're hoping many of the students will decide to stay in West Texas," said Dean Tyner. "Having a medical school here is a big help. By having a medical school, doctors in small towns won't feel so isolated from technology and advancements in medicine."

Dr. Buesseler emphasized the need for more doctors in West Texas by pointing out that many of the TTUSM instructors also practice their fields of medicine from local offices.

Dr. Buesseler, an ophthalmologist, received a call during his interview. The call resulted in an appointment for a

woman having vision problems.

"There are plenty of people who still need doctors in West Texas," said Dr. Buesseler. "I think the medical school is the first big step toward improving the situation. As the school develops, I think people will receive more and more benefits from having a medical school in Lubbock."

Dr. Buesseler relinquished the deanship of TTUSM May 1, 1973, to devote full time as vice-president for health affairs and health sciences. Dr. William W. Frye then assumed deanship of the School of Medicine. On Aug. 2, 1974, Dr. George S. Tyner was appointed the third dean of TTUSM.

Jan. 24, 1974, Dr. Richard A. Lockwood was appointed vice-president for the Health Sciences Centers (of which TTUSM is one). Dr. Buesseler then assumed full-time duties as vice president for health affairs.

TTUSM departments and chairmen are:

Anatomy — Dr. William G. Seliger; biochemistry — Dr. Francis J. Behal; biomedical engineering — Dr. Blair A. Rowley; computer medicine and biomathematics — Dr. Blair A. Rowley; dermatology — Dr. Barbara H. Way (associate chairman).

Family practice — Dr. Sydney A. Garrett (acting chairman); forensic medicine — Dr. William H. Gordon; health communications — Dr. Donald Brenner; health organization management — Dr. John A. Buesseler; medicine — Dr. Bruce A. Bartholomew (acting chairman).

Microbiology — Dr. John M. McKenna; neurology — Dr. William H. Gordon; obstetrics and gynecology — Jack M. Schneider; ophthalmology — Dr. John A. Buesseler; orthopaedic surgery — Dr. J. Ted Hartman; pathology — Dr. Harry F. Sproat; pediatrics — Dr. Robert E. Merrill.

Pharmacology and therapeutics — Dr. John B. Lombardini; physical medicine and rehabilitation — Dr. Lester E. Wolcott; physiology — Dr. Maysie Hughes (acting chairman); preventive medicine and community health — Dr. Robert H. Kokernot; psychiatry — Dr. James W. Larson.

Radiology — Dr. William A. Dunningan; surgery — Dr. Robert J. Salem; and veterinary and zoological medicine — Dr. Robert H. Kokernot.

You are there

Tech's first football game, in September, 1925, ended in a scoreless tie with McMurry College. A successful drop kick by the Tech Matadors was ruled no good. It was ruled that time had expired prior to the kick.

A recreation hall constructed in 1947 from three converted army barracks served as a meeting place for Tech students until 1953 when the present University Center was built.

It was only the persistence of Rep. L. A. Carpenter and Sen. W. H. Bledsoe that kept Texas Tech from being named West Texas A&M.

At Tech's first graduation in 1927, students drew papers from a hat to see who would be the historic first graduate. Mary Dale Buckner drew the slip with "diploma" on it and was the first graduate.

Men of vision have led Agricultural Sciences

By NORMAN MARTIN

Spanning five decades, the College of Agricultural Sciences has grown into a far-reaching, high impact facet of Texas Tech University.

Dr. Anson Bertrand, dean of agricultural sciences, said the college's eight departments would have had little input into the agricultural community if it had not been for the efforts of several brilliant men over the past 50 years.

In 1925, Dr. Arthur Leidigh became the first dean of the School of Agricultural Sciences, Dr. Bertrand noted. Under Dean Leidigh's leadership, the school was divided into two basic divisions — animal industries and plant industries.

"Dr. Leidigh was basically a plant scientist," Dr. Bertrand said. "His emphasis for the school drew to the now rather unconventional vegetable and fruit industry for West Texas. At the time, Dr. Leidigh's stress on horticultural crops was basically for training people to go back to the farms."

Dean Leidigh served for 20 years before stepping down in 1945.

Paralleling the emphasis on vegetable and fruit crops, the animal science division was having an equally rapid expansion, Dr. Bertrand said. The progress can be credited to the efforts of Tech's Dean of Agriculture, Dr. Wenzel Stangel.

"Dr. Stangel came to Tech with Dean Leidigh when the doors opened," said Dr. Bertrand. "As dean, he put a priority on the beef cattle and dairy industry's division of the school. At that time, the dairy industry was of great importance to the plains. Dean Stangel established a

Dairy Industries Department which has now evolved into the Food Technology portion of the agriculture unit."

Dr. Gerald Thomas became the third dean of agricultural sciences in 1959. Serving until 1971, Dr. Thomas left Tech to become president of New Mexico State University.

During his 12-year stay at Tech, Dr. Thomas created the Range and Wildlife Department out of the Agronomy Department putting Range Management to the fore, said Dr. Bertrand.

"No record of the area would be complete without some mention of Prof. Elo Urbanovsky, recently retired head of the Department of Park Administration," Dean Bertrand said. "He really created the Department of Park Administration, building it into a nationally known area of the College of Agricultural Sciences. He just retired last month and we will truly miss his guidance."

Dean Bertrand, a native Texan, became dean of Agricultural Sciences in 1971, coming from the University of Georgia where he had been chairman of the Division of Agronomy. He received his undergraduate degree from Texas A&M University, M.S. degree from Illinois University, and Ph.D. from Purdue University.

"Currently, 1,406 students are enrolled in the college," said Dr. William Bennett, associate dean of Agricultural Sciences. Dr. Bennett said the enrollment includes 166 women students.

"In fact, our enrollment is up four per cent over 1973," he said. "Faculty in the eight departments in the College of

Agricultural Sciences offered 54 options in agriculture related fields in the spring semester."

Heads of the departments are:

Dr. James Osborn, agricultural economics; Thomas Leach, agricultural

education; Dr. Harold Dregne, soil and plant sciences; Dr. Ellis Huddleston, entomology; Dr. Wayland Bennett, agricultural engineering and technology; Dr. Don Burzlaff, range and wildlife

(Cont'd on Page 3)



Horticulture

Horticulture is just one of the areas of study students in Tech's College of Agricultural Sciences may follow. The college was one of the original academic areas at Tech when the school opened in 1925. The eight departments in the college are agricultural economics, agricultural education, soil and plant sciences, entomology, agricultural engineering technology, range and wildlife management, park administration and animal science.



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Arts and Sciences leads way in enrollment

By PATRICIA TATE

Arts and Sciences has gone through many changes in its 50 years at Texas Tech. In 1925, the area was called Liberal Arts with a faculty of 28. Liberal Arts was the largest of four divisions on campus. In 1975, the College of Arts and Sciences is still the largest in enrollment, with a faculty of 507 to teach 6,494 undergraduates and 1,147 graduate students.

The first dean of A&S was Dr. James Marcus Gordon. He began his work at Tech in 1925 and retired as dean emeritus in 1945. He was followed by Dr. Robert C. Goodwin, 1945-1959; Dr. S. M. Kennedy, 1959-1970, and Dr. Lawrence Graves, the current dean. Graves, who is also a history professor, has been the A&S dean since 1970. He received his B.A. from the University of Missouri in 1942, his M.A. from the University of Rochester in 1947 and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1954.

The first A&S dean, Dr. Gordon, also served as a Latin professor. Under his leadership, the following departments developed the largest enrollments in the division in 1925 -- English, 356; Education, 246; history, 224; math, 220, and Spanish, 205. Because of its large enrollment, Spanish was separated from French, German, and Latin, which were grouped into one department.

A&S was an academic leader in another way during those first years. Graduate work began at Tech in 1927, and the first Master's degree was given in Liberal Arts in 1928.

Liberal Arts, as well as the other

colleges, declined during the 1930's, the years marked by the Great Depression and World War II. As the war continued into the 1940's, enrollment declined. Tech's enrollment from 1943-1944 dropped to 1,928, the smallest since 1927.

The current dean of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Graves, said today's tight economy is also affecting the College now. "We have to look closely at our resources because they are becoming scarce. The public is demanding that their money be well-spent."

During Tech's third decade, enrollment tripled to 6,689 in 1947 as the G. I. Bill brought thousands of veterans to the campus. As more money became available, A&S significantly expanded its academic offerings with emphasis on research. Doctoral programs were started, and the first Ph.D.'s were given in chemistry, May 25, 1953; English, Aug. 27, 1952, and education, Aug. 26, 1953.

More money was made available in the 1950's for renovation of existing buildings and construction of new buildings. Among the buildings completed in the A&S area in 1951 were the educational television station, music, science and the two south wings of the Administration Building.

"Construction and growth have always been a part of Tech," Dr. Graves said. He explained that until the 1950's Tech's construction was directed toward establishing the institution. Now, however, the university is enlarging and adding facilities in an attempt to keep up with the increasing enrollment which Tech attracted after becoming established.

The Department of Education was separated from A&S in 1967 and was developed into its own college. Dr. Graves said a department usually becomes a college when a department becomes too large and complex to be controlled by another college.

Several major buildings for departments under Arts and Sciences were also completed in the fifth decade. The

Foreign Languages - Mathematics Building was completed in 1968 and cost \$1,124,560. In 1970 the architecture and art buildings were finished, with construction costing \$4,730,866. Also completed in 1970 was the new building for chemistry, at a cost of \$5,551,078. Included in the \$98 million building program for the late 1970's at Tech are

(Cont'd on Page 4)

Agricultural Sciences

(Cont'd from Page 2)

management; Dr. George Tereshkovich, park administration; and Dr. Max Lennon, animal science.

On Feb. 3, 1975, the Tech Board of Regents authorized three changes for the agriculture college, said Dr. Bennett:

One, created a new Department of Entomology; two, a name change from the Agronomy Department to the Plant and Soil Science Department; and three, combining the Department of Agricultural Engineering and the Department of Food Technology into the Department of Agricultural Engineering and Technology.

He added that the changes are subject to approval of the Texas State Coordinating Board.

To keep up with the pace of agriculture today, Tech's College of Agricultural Sciences must have a research program covering a broad spectrum of study, said Dr. James Osborn, coordinator of agricultural research.

"Much of our research is conducted on off-campus facilities. Future plans on tap for the agriculture college call for

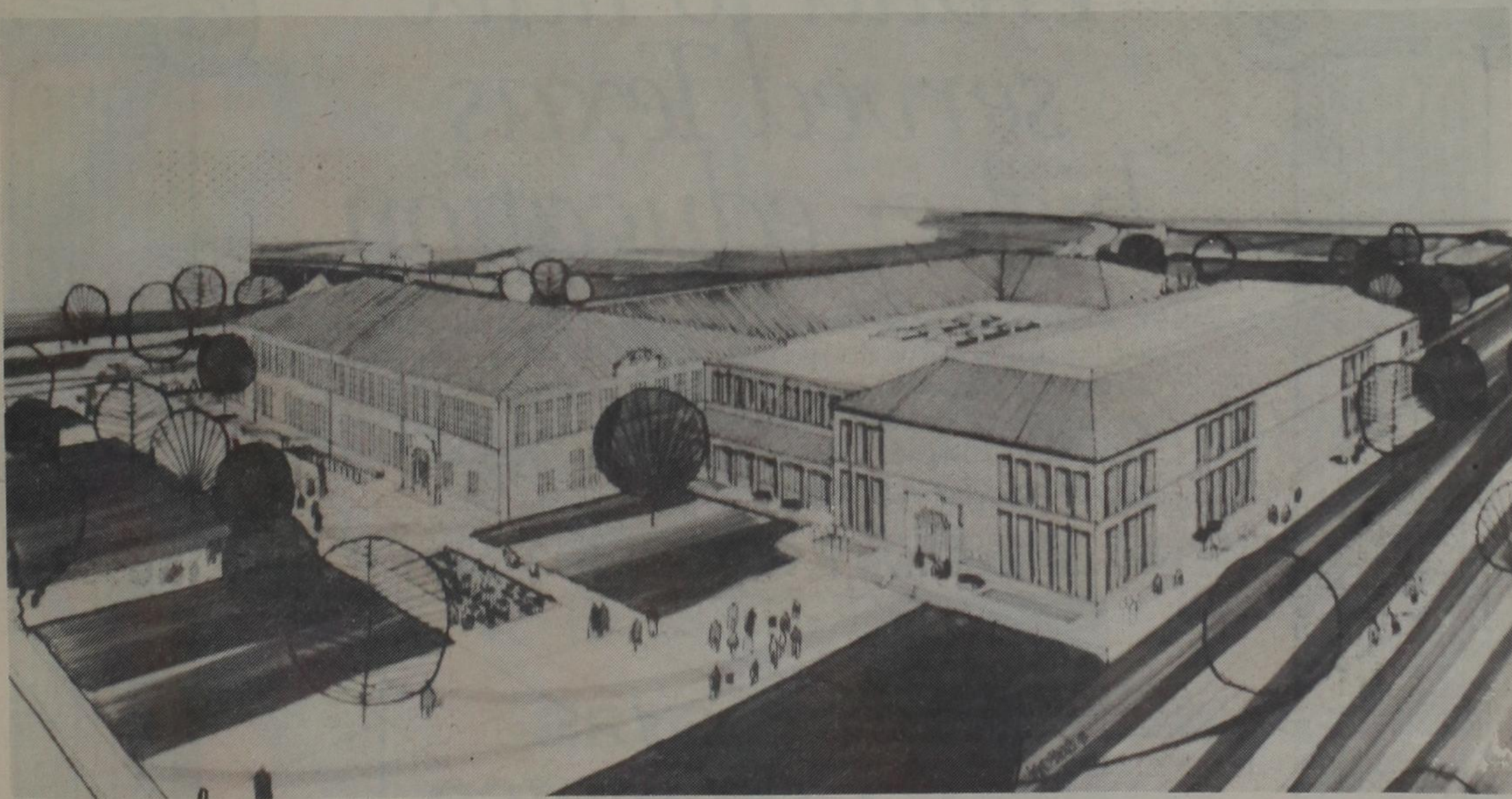
moving our present research facilities north of the Medical School to two new locations at Brownfield and New Deal," Dr. Osborn said.

The Texas Tech Agricultural Research Unit at Brownfield is a 2,200-acre research area to be used for general dryland crop production and range-land livestock research, he said. The New Deal facility will be made up of a dairy, a feedlot and greenhouses for plant and soil science research and horticultural crop research.

Dr. Osborn said most of the relocation of buildings will be completed in 8 to 12 months, depending on contractors' schedules and weather conditions.

Tech's agri-research programs concentrate in five main areas -- grain sorghum, cotton, livestock, ground water depletion and rangeland research, Dr. Osborn said.

Several of the programs are developed in institute studies at the school, such as the Institute for Agri-Business Management, Institute for Food and Fiber Production and the Institute for Research Environmental Quality.

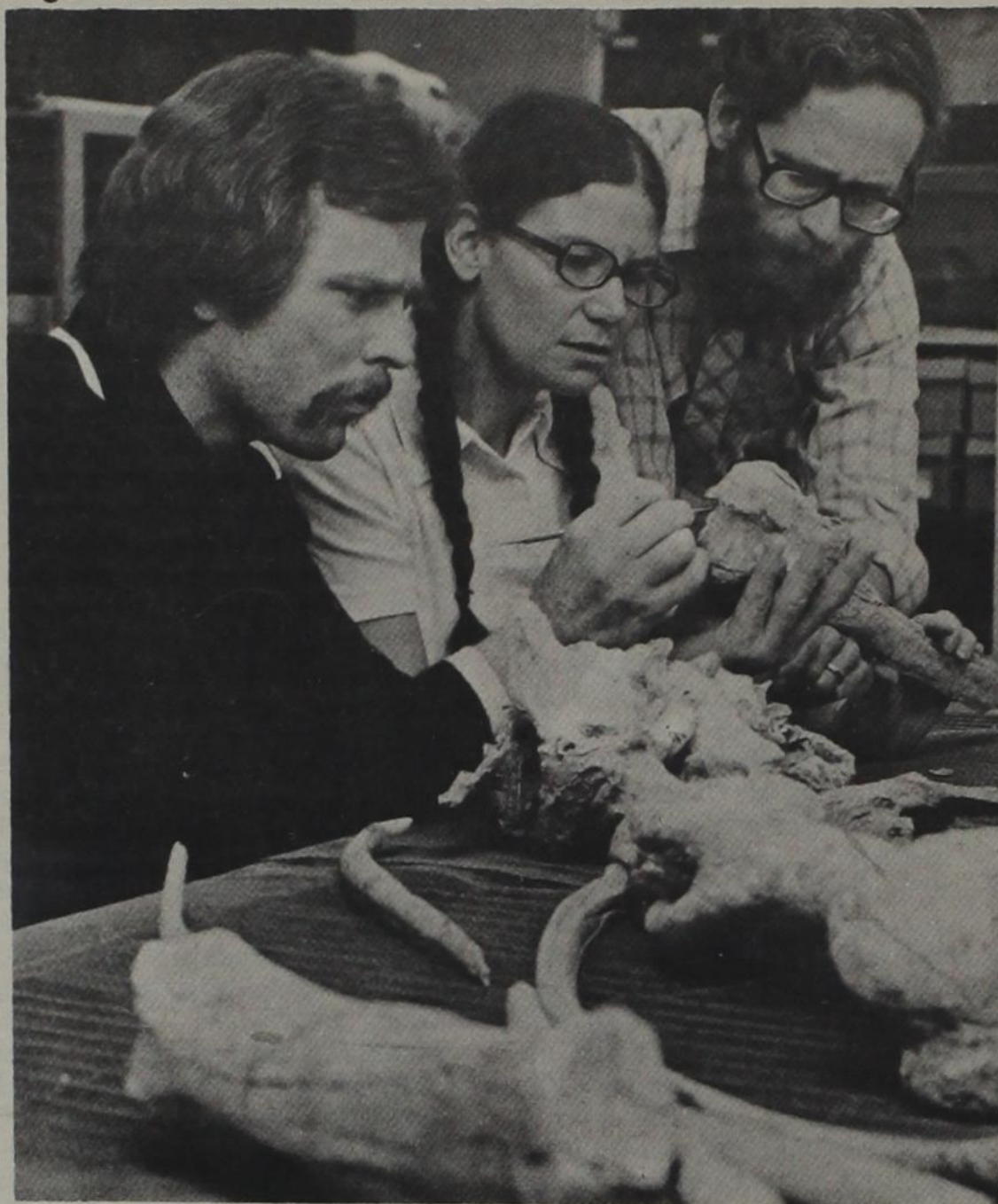


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Diversity in study

Archeology is one of the many subjects available for study in Texas Tech's College of Arts and Sciences. The college has grown into the largest on campus. These three students are studying artifacts from Tule Canyon, representing four time periods. They are Jerry Alexander, Susanna Katz and Paul Katz.

A&S has largest enrollment

(Cont'd from Page 3)

buildings for mass communications, which is expected to be completed in February 1976, and social sciences which is expected to be completed in April of 1976. A new building for music and the University Center also is being constructed, and a February, 1976, completion date has been set for the building.

Dr. Graves said the purpose of A&S, both now and in the past, has been to equip the students with the tools necessary to cope with society. The tools would include both a philosophy of life and a career specialty. "This focus has been sharpened in modern times," Dr. Graves said, "because of the rapid and complex changes society is going through with which the student must grapple."

Instructional departments in A&S and Chairmen are:

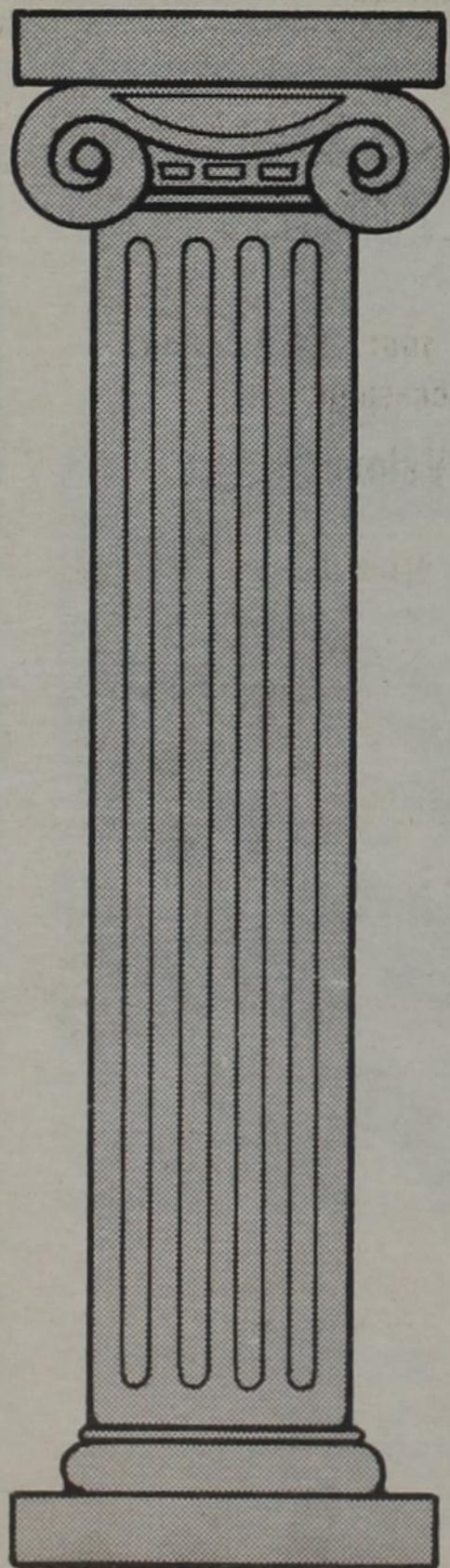
Anthropology, Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes; art, Dr. Billy C. Lockhart; biological sciences, Dr. Raymond C. Jackson; chemistry, Dr. Henry J. Shine; classical and romance languages, Dr. Norwood Andrews, Jr.; computer science, Dr. Barry L. Bateman; economics, Dr. Robert L. Rouse; English, Dr. Marion C. Michael; geography, Dr. William B. Conroy; geosciences, Dr. Donald R. Haragan; Germanic and Slavonic languages, Dr. Carl Hammer, Jr.; health, physical education and recreation for men, Dr. John W. Cobb.

Health, physical education and recreation for women, Dr. Margaret E. Wilson; history, Dr. David M. Vigness;

mass communications, Dr. Billy I. Ross; mathematics, Dr. Dalton Tarwater; music, Dr. Harold T. Luce; philosophy, Dr. Charles S. Hardwick; physics, Dr. Billy J. Marshall; political science, Dr. Jack W. Hopkins; psychology, Dr. Robert W. Bell; sociology, Dr. Walter J. Cartwright, and speech and theatre arts, Dr. William K. Ickes.

In addition to the regular degree programs, the College administers special programs in Biblical Literature, Military Science and Aerospace Studies. Another special program is the Bilingual Secretary Program, offered in cooperation with the College of Business Administration. Comparative Literature, an inter-departmental program, includes study of the literature of several languages. Minors are available in A&S in Environmental and Ethnic Studies, both interdisciplinary programs. Honors Studies also are offered for students seeking a special intellectual experience which includes smaller class sections and increased student participation. Special course studies are also offered in Humanities and Latin American Area Studies.

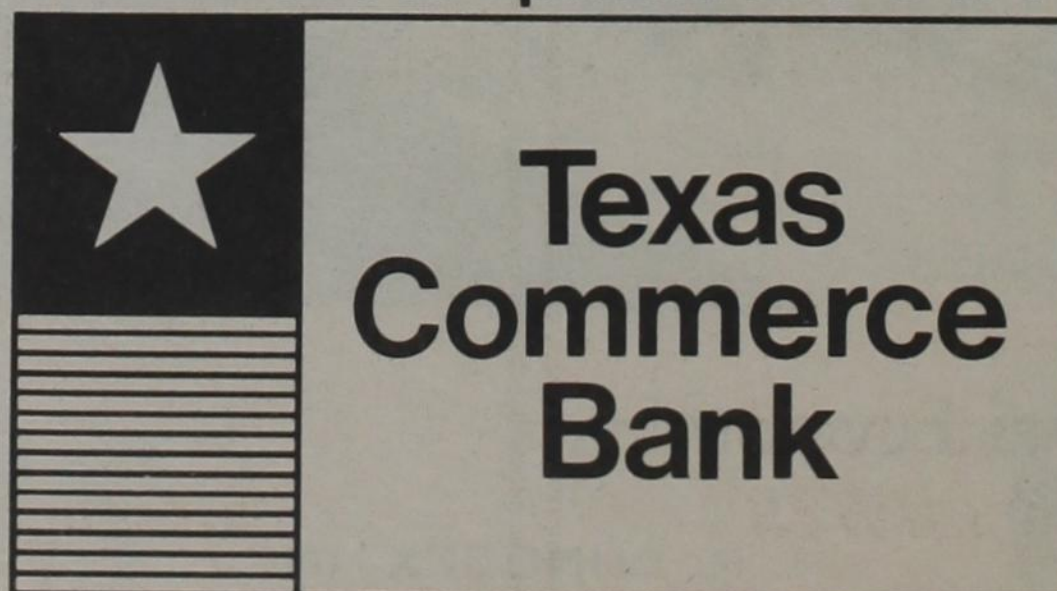
As for the future of A&S, Dr. Graves predicted that the quality of education would remain the chief concern of the College. "Our main and only purpose is and will be the stimulation of intellectual curiosity through continual re-evaluation." Dr. Graves said the future College of Arts and Sciences will be a better one, with both students and faculty combining efforts to help the College progress.



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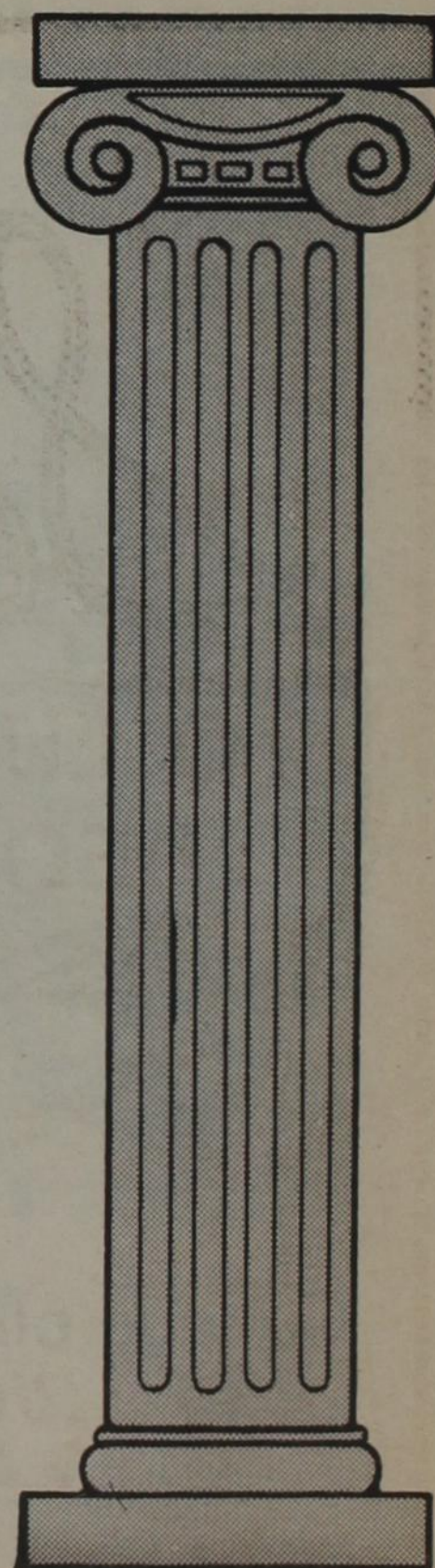
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Graduate School--38 years in Tech system

By WAYNA CRISWELL

While Texas Tech University plans celebrations and ceremonies to mark its 50th anniversary this semester, the graduate school will acknowledge its 38th year within the Tech system.

Graduate courses were first offered at Tech in 1927, two years after Tech was founded. The first master's degrees were presented in 1928 to Horace B. Carroll, history; Raymond W. Matthews, education; and Walter E. Wilkins, sociology. Since 1928, there have been 7,894 master's degree recipients at Tech.

The graduate program became a separate school in 1937 with offices in what is now the Administration Building. The offices were moved to Holden Hall in 1971.

During the fall of 1950, there were 460 students enrolled in the graduate school. Nine years later there were 497 students in the graduate school. In the fall semester of 1962, the enrollment had grown to 755, and in 1969, there were 2,211 students in the graduate school. During the fall semester of 1974, 2,783 graduate students were enrolled, enrollment for the spring semester, 1975, is 2,862 graduate students.

The doctoral program was begun in the year 1950-1951. The first doctorate degree was awarded to Estuce C. Polk in 1952. Dr. Polk's field was English.

Since 1952, there have been 807 doctoral degrees awarded — 549 Ph.D.'s, 184 Ed.D.'s and 74 D.B.A.'s.

The graduate school has been headed by Dr. J. Knox Jones Jr., vice-president for research and graduate studies, since 1971. Associate deans are Dr. Francis J.

Behal, associate dean for research in the School of Medicine; Dr. Dilford C. Carter, associate professor of biological sciences; Dr. Eugene A. Coleman, associate professor of English; and Dr. Marilyn E. Phelan, assistant professor of business administration.

The first graduate dean was Dr. William A. Jackson, who served from 1937-38. Others have been Dr. Robert C. Goodwin, 1938-45; Dr. William C. Holden, 1945-50; Dr. William B. Gates, 1950-63; and Dr. Fred D. Rigby, 1963-68. Interim graduate deans have been Dr. Lawrence L. Graves, 1968-70, and Dr. Langford, 1970-71.

Students are admitted to the graduate



Dr. J. Knox Jones

school by applying at the graduate dean's office. Undergraduate grades and scores of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) are required. If a student has not taken the GRE, he must do so after enrollment in the graduate program to receive credit for work completed during the first semester.

To enroll in graduate courses the undergraduate must be within 12 hours of graduation. The undergraduate must have the approval of Dr. Jones and the dean of the school in which the student is enrolled. These courses do not count toward graduate credit or for undergraduate degree requirements.

This spring semester there are 64 undergraduates enrolled in graduate courses.

Master's degrees are offered in more than 65 fields in the colleges of Agricultural Sciences, Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education, Engineering and Home Economics.

Thirty - one fields are available for students seeking doctorates. The fields are agricultural sciences, agronomy, anatomy, animal science, biology, botany, business administration, chemical engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, economics, education, electrical engineering.

Other fields are English, fine arts, geology, history, home economics, industrial engineering, land use (planning and management), mathematics, mechanical engineering, microbiology, pharmacology, physics, physiology, political science, psychology, range science, Spanish and zoology.

The graduate school is responsible for

several publications. The publications are the Museum Journal, Graduate Studies Journal and Texas Tech Journal of Education.

Graduate Studies was begun three years ago by Dr. Carter. The scholarly series, published irregularly, deals with various unrelated subjects. Dr. Carter said the series "provides faculty members and students an outlet for scholarly activities that they wouldn't have otherwise."

You are there

The La Ventana staff blamed the mere 27 pages of advertising in the first issue on the failure of the 1926 cotton crop in the Lubbock area.

The Double T Association was established in 1926 after Tech's first football season. An athlete earning a letter in any sport was eligible for membership.

Texas Tech's third president, Clifford B. Jones, was a cowboy who had never attended college.

Clint Formby, presently chairman of Tech's Board of Regents, was the Student Association president during the 1948-49 academic year at Tech.

It is little wonder that the first Texas Tech basketball team won only three of the 13 games it played during the first season in 1927. The team played on an improvised court in the Stock Judging Pavilion.

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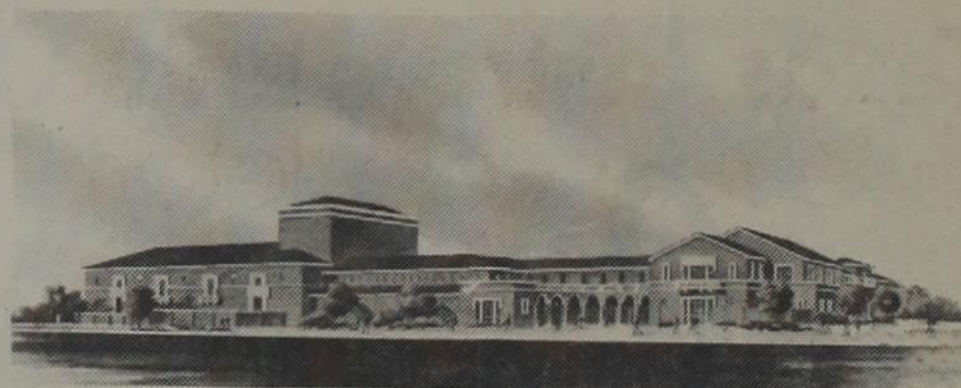
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(Tech students registered for at least 6 semester hours are eligible to participate in the University Center Committees which make decisions and carry out responsibilities involved in much of the programming at Tech.)

Sign up now for committee membership, March 1975-March 1976 in the Program Office, 2nd Floor

THE FILMS COMMITTEE:

attracts students of all types through varied programs of visual media. This year the "Cinematheque" film operation will be part of this committee, bringing classical films of all types. Along with weekend feature films, video tapes and educational films play an important part of this committee.

THE FINE ARTS COMMITTEE:

specializes in the visual arts, although music and dance are becoming a big part of this committee's responsibilities. Members plan exhibits and displays for the UC, bring in artists to share their talents with the university community.

THE RECREATION COMMITTEE:

has a wide area of programming, planning everything from telephone-booth stuffing contests to "free-for-all" fun and games days. This committee has been instrumental in sponsoring daytime events in the UC which draw students together between classes, etc.

THE FREE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE:

strives to supplement students' and community residents' educations by providing slates of free courses in subjects usually not found in a regular university. Courses range from Spanish to jiterbugging to belly dancing to human sexuality ... Free U. members have the responsibility, therefore, of running a small "university" within a university.

THE INTERNATIONAL INTEREST:

wants to familiarize the Tech community with foreign peoples and cultures. The committee works toward furthering interaction and understanding between American and foreign students, bringing foreign language films, displays of other cultures, and the World Affairs Conference.

THE TASK FORCE:

is an organization which transcends the boundaries between committees, composed of students who work with all the committees on projects of their choosing.

THE IDEAS & ISSUES COMMITTEE:

attempts to challenge the members of the university community in their thinking and in their way of life. This committee attempts to raise the campus level of awareness in controversial areas such as politics, sex, and religion.

THE LEADERSHIP BOARD:

promotes better campus communication by planning and leading retreats and informal get-togethers for various campus groups. This committee seeks to help other people learn leadership and membership skills.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE:

sponsors all of the pop concerts on campus including the annual Lone Star Muzik Festival, headliners such as Loggins and Messina, Linda Ronstate, Jackson Brown, etc.

Tech success story--growth of BA College

By PAT GRAVES

A success story is often something a graduate brings back to his alma mater after achieving great things in the outside world. But one such success story has taken place ON the Texas Tech campus, not off. It is the story of the growth of Tech's College of Business Administration.

Business Administration is the second largest college in enrollment at Tech with Arts and Sciences first. Also, it is the second largest business college among Southwest Conference universities. The University of Texas at Austin is first.

During the 1974 fall semester, 4,365 Tech students enrolled in the BA College (4,088 undergraduates and 277 graduates). During the 1975 spring semester, 4,061 students enrolled (3,817 undergraduates and 244 graduates).

The BA College employs a total faculty of 121 including 61 who are teaching assistants and part-time instructors. The remaining 60 are full-time faculty with 42 holding doctoral degrees. Ideally, all 60 full-time faculty members should have their doctorates, in the opinion of Dr. Carl Stem, associate dean of the BA College.

Dr. Stem said the BA College also faces a problem in the area of full-time equivalent, which is a term used to refer to the number of faculty positions allocated to each college by the University. Full-time equivalent (fte) does not necessarily correspond to the total number of faculty employed, Dr. Stem said, but instead indicates the number of full-time faculty positions

filled when both full-time and part-time faculty are included.

Dr. Stem said BA maintains an fte of 83, or eight per cent of the University's total fte. "This present fte is not large enough to meet the standards of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business," he said. "If the Administration does not increase our fte the BA college will be put on probation by the Assembly."

Dean Jack Steele said the BA College needs an fte of 100 because 20 per cent of the Tech student body are BA students, and the BA College supervises about 10 per cent of the total credit hours ad-



Dr. Jack Steele

ministered by the University. Dean Steele expressed frustration that the BA faculty shortage results in overcrowded classes and overworked faculty. He said the overcrowding and overworking are detrimental to effective education.

Despite the faculty shortage Dean Steele seemed pleased with the progress being made by the college. He quoted figures placing Tech's BA College among the top 10 or perhaps top five largest business colleges and schools in the nation, in terms of enrollment.

The College of Business Administration at Tech is organized into five teaching areas. Each area has its own coordinator. The five coordinators and their areas are Dr. Doyle Williams, accounting; Dr. William Dukes, finance; Dr. William Cornette, information systems and quantitative sciences; Dr. Louis Ponthieu, management and Dr. John Ryan, marketing.

Tech Vice President and Treasurer Leo Ells, who is in charge of the Office of Financial Affairs, said the university's instructional budget for the current fiscal year, which began Sept. 1, 1974, is \$20,598,230. The BA College spends \$1,480,031 of the total instructional budget, or about 7.2 per cent, Ells said. The term "instructional budget" denotes money spent for academics and excludes expenditures for such items as utilities and maintenance.

Students in the College of BA may earn the bachelor of business administration degree in accounting, finance, general business, management or marketing. The bachelor of science degree also is

available in general business.

The BA College offers two masters of business administration programs. One program allows specialization in either accounting, finance, management, marketing, management science and statistical methods or management information systems. The other much broader program is available for students with nonbusiness undergraduate backgrounds.

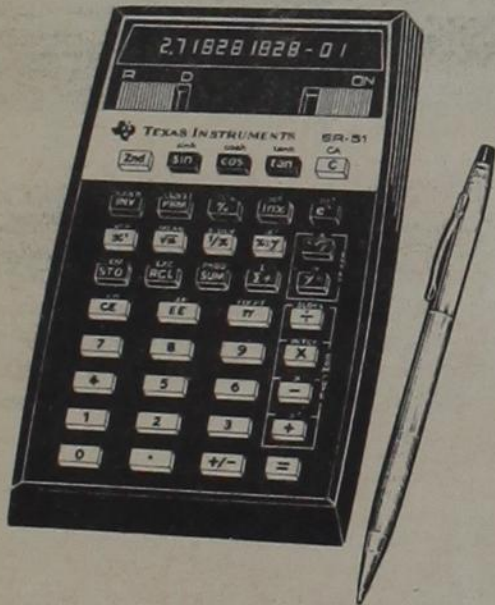
The other graduate programs sponsored by Tech's College of BA are a master of science in accounting degree, a doctor of jurisprudence and master of business administration degree in association with the Texas Tech School of Law, and the doctor of business administration degree in accounting, finance, management, marketing or information systems and quantitative sciences.

More Tech BA students major in accounting than any other area, followed by management, general business, marketing and finance. Dean Steele said two-thirds of the students entering the BA College complete their degree requirements and graduate. He said business graduates seldom have trouble finding jobs.

Dean Steele wants the purpose of the college to be more professional and less academic. In explaining his philosophy behind the operation of the college, Dean Steele pointed out that the five BA areas are integrated, not separate. "We're output oriented not input oriented," Dean Steele said. "We're more interested in

(Cont'd on Page 8)

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(Cont'd from Page 7)

why, not what."

Some of the more significant accomplishments of the College of BA at Tech include the Small Business Institute, which has been copied by the Small Business Administration for use in some 300 communities. For the past 22 years college officials have conducted a Tax Institute and Seminar as their main continuing education function. The faculty also holds an Intermediate School for Banking and works closely with the student input arm of the college, the BA Council.

The purpose of the BA Council is to promote a productive relationship between faculty and students in the college of Business Administration, said 1974 BA Council President Tommy Paul. Council members administer BA faculty evaluations and work with the Tenure-Promotion-Merit Committee in interviewing prospective faculty members.

Council members also sponsor Action Week, which includes trying to get answers to complaints, criticisms and questions submitted by BA students. Council members then inform the students as to what action is taken regarding the situation.

There is no GPA requirement for admission to the BA Council. Any BA student in good standing with the college and the University is eligible to apply for a selection interview. Thirty members are selected to serve on the council along with the BA senators from the Tech Student Senate.

The many programs that comprise today's BA College at Tech did not emerge overnight. In order to trace the story of the college's growth and ex-

pansion, the search must go back nearly 50 years to Tech's first semester in the fall of 1925.

Tech was known as Texas Technological College in the fall of 1925, and business administration was merely a group of courses within the School of Liberal Arts. Then in the fall of 1927 the Department of Economics and Business Administration was established with Benjamin F. Condrey as its first head. The designation "school" was changed in the fall of 1933 to "division."

The big step of growth came in the fall of 1942 when the Department of Economics and Business Administration was elevated to the Division of Commerce. The action put business administration on an equal academic level with liberal arts, engineering, agriculture and home economics. Dr. J. O. Ellsworth was serving as department head in the fall of 1942 and was named the division's first dean. He served as dean of the division until 1946.

The Division of Commerce enrolled 532 students in that 1942 fall semester. Tech's total enrollment was 2,860. Only one of the 14 original faculty members is still teaching at Tech. Haskell Taylor came to Tech in 1936. He is currently professor of accounting and associate dean of the College of Business Administration in charge of the budget and other administrative affairs.

A series of name changes followed the conferral of divisional status. In the fall of 1947 the name was changed from the Division of Commerce to the Division of Business Administration. All the divisions of Texas Tech were renamed schools in the fall of 1956. When Texas

Business Administration

Tech became a university in the fall of 1969 all the schools were renamed colleges, resulting in the present name - the College of Business Administration.

Five administrators have served as dean of the college since Dr. Ellsworth began serving as dean of the Division of Commerce in the fall of 1942.

Acting Dean Dr. T. C. Root (September, 1946-June, 1948)

Acting Dean Haskell Taylor (1948-50)

Dr. George Heather (1950-68)

Dr. Reginald Rushing (interim, 1968-70)

Dr. Jack Steele (April 1, 1970-present)

Dean Steele, originally from Missouri, has taught business during the past 17 years at Texas A&M, Harvard Business School, the University of Kansas and Stanford Graduate School. He also is a former general manager of the New York operations for Xerox Educational Group, which handles learning materials.

Names and faces are not the only things which have been changing in the College of Business Administration since its creation in 1942. The organizational structure has been modified from time to time to meet the needs of both students and faculty.

In the fall of 1942 the Division of Commerce was organized into three departments: accounting and finance, economics and management, and marketing and salesmanship, general business and secretarial studies. Three separate departments were created in the fall of 1945 from the third original department. These three departments were the Departments of Marketing, Salesmanship and Statistics; General

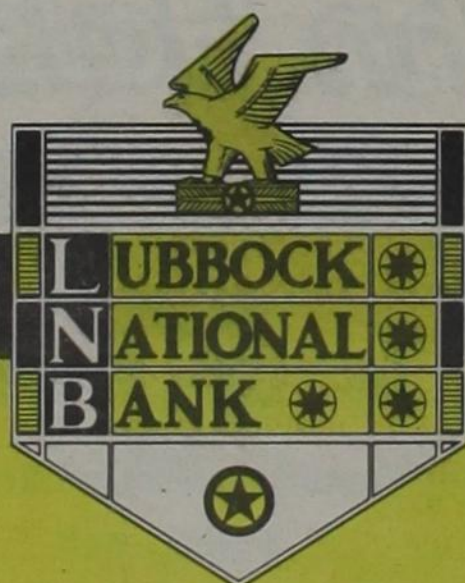
Business, and Secretarial Studies.

Ten years later in 1955 the separate departments of economics, management, marketing and business education and secretarial administration were formed. In the fall of 1959 finance was switched from accounting to the economics department. Two years later in 1957 finance and economics became independent departments.

By the fall of 1972 Dean Steele had made his presence felt by replacing the departmental system with five teaching and research areas under which the academic programs of the college now operate. The five areas are accounting, finance, information systems and quantitative sciences, management and marketing.

Looking toward the future Dean Steele said his main goals are still embodied in his Operating Plan for the College of Business Administration, 1972-73. Priority is being given to the improvement of the core curricula, the required courses. Dean Steele said he hopes to find a middle-of-the-road approach in applying and implementing theory and principles without vocationalizing. Hopefully the approach will produce graduates who can contribute to both profit and nonprofit organizations, he said.

A secondary goal is to develop efficient, effective procedures for the administration of the college. Dean Steele also wants to develop effective guidelines and procedures for the Tenure-Promotion-Merit Committee. Lastly, he said continued efforts will be directed toward research emphasizing application and implementation and toward improving relations with the Schools of Medicine and Law.



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High marks for School of Law

By CINDY VANBEEKUM

In the fall of 1967, the first classes of the Tech School of Law — 72 students and six professors — were started in a converted barracks buildings behind the campus police station.

In the spring of 1975, the enrollment is 443 students, and the school is housed in new, modern facilities on the southwest side of the Tech campus.

The Tech School of Law is one of four state - supported law schools in Texas. The Tech law school received full accreditation by both the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools by 1970. Graduates of the law school are qualified to apply for admission to practice law in any state in the United States.

Members of the first graduating class of the Tech School of Law began making a good reputation for the school. Of the 44 students in the first graduating class, five students made the top five grades in the state on the bar exam. Another student of the first graduating class was selected as a White House Fellow after graduation. Only three graduating law students are chosen nationwide to work on the White House staff as a White House Fellow each year.

Subsequent class members have upheld the reputation in performance. In June, 1974, all 90 members of the 1974 law school graduating class who took the bar exam passed the exam with a grade of 83 or higher, which is an above average score on the bar exam, said W. Reed Quilliam, Jr., associate dean and professor of law at the Tech law school.

Prof. Quilliam also said as of February, 1975, every Tech law school graduate who has taken the bar exam has become a member of the bar association.

"The Texas Tech School of Law evolved, largely and at times solely, from the efforts of one man, Alvin R. Allison of Levelland, Tex.," said Dr. Richard B. Amandes, dean of the law school, in an article in the Tech Law Review, a Tech law publication.

Allison, who received his undergraduate degree from Tech in 1930, practices law in Levelland. He has served as county judge of Hockley County and as a member of the Texas legislature, Dean Amandes said.

In 1961, Allison was appointed to the Board of Directors of Tech. His project became the establishment of the Tech School of Law. As a result of his efforts, the Board authorized a study to consider the establishment of a school of law, Dean Amandes said.

Through the further work of Allison and many others, in 1965, the legislature approved an appropriation for 1965-67 entitled "Implementation of the School of Law, designed to allow the authorities at Tech to pursue the creation of the school scheduled to open in September, 1967," said Dean Amandes.

Associate Dean Quilliam, present member of the law school faculty, and Bill J. Parsley, Tech vice-president for public affairs, were members of the Texas House of Representatives at the time the appropriation for the law school was proposed and passed.

Dr. Amandes was appointed dean of the new law school Feb. 16, 1966. Dr. Amandes received his academic preparation at the University of California at Berkley and the Hastings College of the Law. He also attended the New York University School of Law

where he received his master of laws degree.

Professionally, Dr. Amandes was in private practice of law in San Francisco. He taught at the universities of Washington and Wyoming, the New York University School of Law and the Southern Methodist University (SMU) School of Law. Immediately prior to becoming dean of the Tech School of Law, he was associate dean at the Hastings College of the Law.

Dr. Amandes is on leave for the 1974-75 school term. In the fall, he was a visiting professor of law at Gonzaga University School of Law in Spokane, Wash. This spring, he is serving as a visiting professor of law at the Southwest University School of Law in Los Angeles.

While Dr. Amandes is on leave, Dr. Richard W. Hemingway is the acting dean of the law school. He received his academic training at the University of Colorado, SMU School of Law and the University of Michigan School of Law.

Dr. Hemingway went into private practice with the law firm of Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman, Bates and Jaworski in Houston. Dr. Hemingway has taught at the law schools of the University of Houston, Baylor University, SMU and Texas Tech University.

The faculty of the law school now consists of 25 permanent members, including the administrators. Three members, Dean Amandes, Prof. Martin A. Frey and Prof. U. V. Jones, have been on the faculty since the school opened in 1967.

Four more instructors will be added to the faculty next fall, said Prof. Quilliam.

Each summer outstanding professors from other law schools are invited to teach at the Tech law school as distinguished visiting professors. Many Tech law professors also are invited to serve as visiting professors at other law schools throughout the nation, said Dean Hemingway.

In January of 1970, the students and faculty of the Tech School of Law moved into the new building. Special consideration was given in the design of the building to a study of approximately 35 other law schools throughout the United States by Dean Amandes. As a result of the study, the Tech law school has features similar to those of other institutions of law, according to an article in the Dictum, the Tech law school newspaper.

One feature of the School of Law building is a large courtroom patterned

after the Supreme Court of California, which can accommodate about 150 persons.

The new building also includes a multipurpose study room called the Forum. The Forum is a large room which can be used as a study room, a place to gather informally between classes and as an assembly room for large gatherings. There is a canteen with vending machines adjoining the Forum.

Other features of the Tech law school include faculty and administrative offices, a student lounge with magazines and newspapers, large and small classrooms and offices for the student organizations and committees.

The Tech law school also includes a law library. The law library is one of the integral parts of a law school, said Prof. Jones, the law librarian.

Prof. Jones was the second member of the Tech law school faculty to be hired. He has experience and education in the work of a law library and was instrumental in setting up the Tech law library.

When the first law library opened the first day of classes in 1967 in the converted barracks buildings, the library was approximately 40 books short of the American Bar Association requirement of 20,000 books, said Prof. Jones. The library met the requirement three months later.

Today, in the spring of 1975, the law library has more than 100,000 volumes including microfilm. The present collection of books in the law library can be divided into three categories:

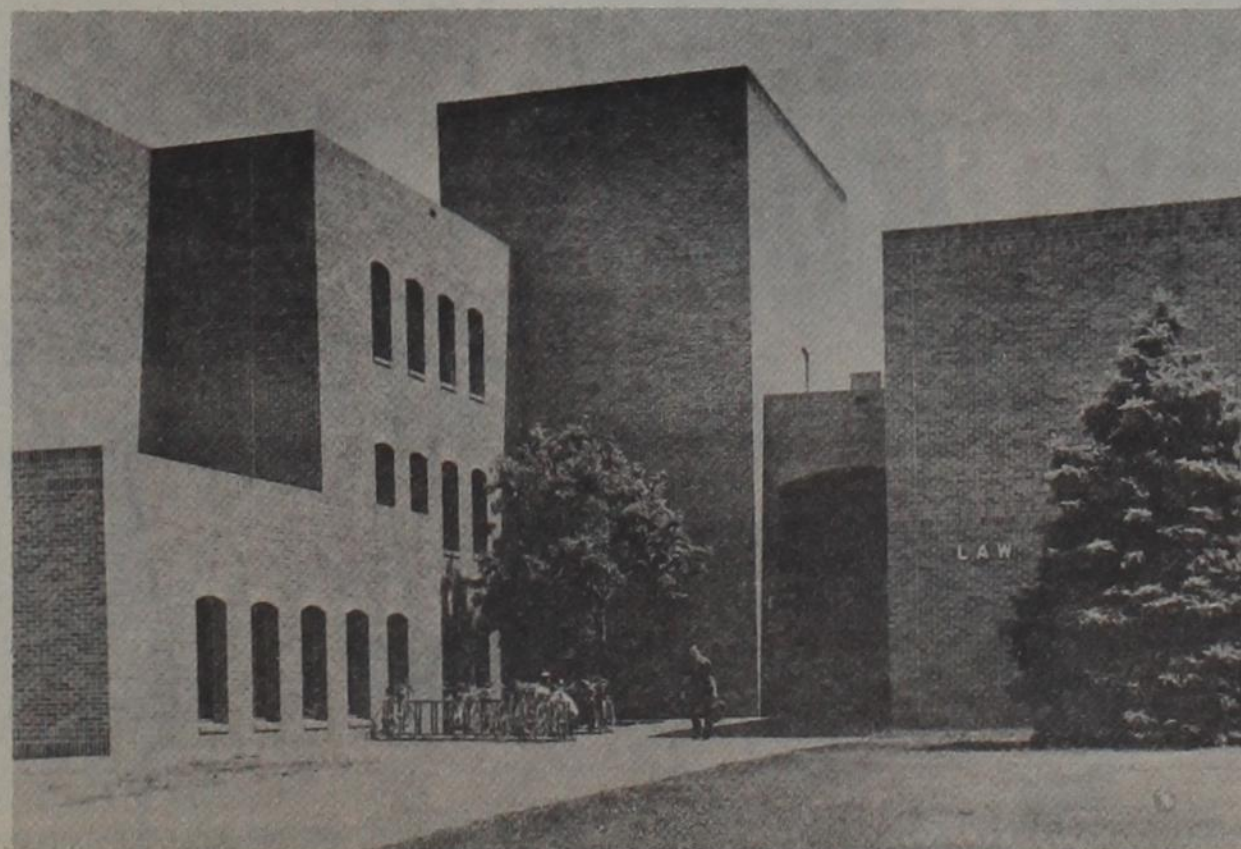
Sources of law, including case reports, federal and state statutes and administrative decisions and regulations; research aides, such as digests, encyclopedias and indexes; and commentaries on the law, including treatises and legal periodicals.

The library also includes volumes of laws and statutes of other countries. The library is kept up-to-date on the latest law statutes, proceedings and cases by periodical supplements.

The law library is situated on four floors of the law building. There are conference rooms and study carrels connected onto the library. The third floor of the law library is the faculty library which is designed with easy access to the faculty offices, said Prof. Jones.

The Tech law school was set up to eventually handle three sections of

(Cont'd on Page 2)



High marks scored by School of Law at Tech

(Cont'd from Page 1)

students. A section is the number of first year students which can be seated in one classroom, approximately 80 students at Tech, explained Dean Hemingway. The school began with only one section but was expanded to two sections in 1970.

Dean Hemingway predicted that the school probably will not expand to three sections in the near future. The expansion of the number of law school students will depend on the predicted demand for lawyers in the future.

Out of nearly 1,500 applicants, only 160-165 new students are admitted to the school each fall. State law requires that no more than 10 per cent of admissions can be out-of-state students.

The percentage of women and minority students has greatly increased, said Dean Hemingway. Presently, there are 61 women and 16 minority students enrolled in the Tech law school.

The faculty and administrators set up the curriculum for the law school. The Tech law school has a large number of required courses in relation to other law schools, said Prof. Quilliam. Of the 90 hours a law student must have to graduate, 57 hours are required courses.

As a result of the large number of required courses, Tech law students are exposed to a general education in all areas of the law rather than a specialized education in a specific area of the law. Prof. Quilliam said that law firms who have hired Tech graduates have responded favorably to the basic education of the Tech law students in all areas of the law.

A new degree is being offered in addition to the doctor of jurisprudence

(J.D.) degree. The degree program, set up by the School of Law and Graduate School of Tech, offers a joint program of study leading to degrees of J.D. and master of business administration (M.B.A.).

A student with an appropriate business background can complete the requirements for both degrees in three years instead of the four years it would take if each degree was pursued separately.

Prof. Quilliam conducts a placement service through the dean's office for law students. Through this service, law students are notified when companies interested in hiring lawyers are visiting the Tech campus. The law students also can obtain information about law firms where they wish to apply.

In the fall of 1974, the Tech School of Law was granted a chapter of the Order of the Coif, a prestigious honor society which restricts membership to the top ten per cent of the graduating class on the basis of outstanding scholarship and high moral character, said Prof. Quilliam.

The Tech School of Law is the third law school in Texas and the 56th law school in the United States to be granted a chapter of the Order of the Coif. Tech is one of the youngest law schools in existence to receive a chapter of the prestigious order, said Prof. Quilliam.

The moot court teams of Tech law school have received state and nationwide recognition for their achievements, said Prof. Quilliam. A moot court team is an intercollegiate team of law students competing in appellate advocacy in-

volving brief writing and oral arguments.

One Tech moot court team won first place in state competition, and another team represented the state in national competition.

Members of an editorial board of law students manage and edit a professional legal journal, the Law Review. The journal, started in 1969, is published three times a year and has more than 700 subscribers.

Candidates for the editorial board of the Law Review are selected from second year law students with the highest grades on their first year law work. Candidates must meet substantial writing and editing requirements. Incumbent members of the editorial board of the Law Review elect new members to the editorial board.

Third year law students hold the principal positions on the Law Review editorial board. The students holding the principal positions for the 1974-75 term are Chuck Jennings, William B. Dawson and John Dayton.

The faculty of the law school includes the authors of some widely recognized legal text books and case books, said Prof. Quilliam.

Dean Hemingway is noted for his book, "Law of Oil and Gas," Prof. Murl A. Larkin, former assistant judge advocate general of the Navy, has written a textbook entitled "Military Evidence."

Presently, Professors Jeremy C. Wicker and Annette W. Marple are assisting Prof. James Moore of Yale law school in the revision of his multi-volume treatise on "Federal Practice."



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What's in a number---Old 401 or No. 4994?

By SHARON FOSTER

The time has come, Tech visitors say, to talk of many things - the Will Rogers statue, the Broadway Street fountain and a locomotive.

Old 401 is a locomotive located on the northwest side of the Texas Tech University campus. The locomotive was donated to the Texas Tech Museum on Oct. 24, 1964, by the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad.

Wright Armstrong, vice-president of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, suggested trying to get one of the first locomotives for display at Tech's Museum.

The Old 401 has defied student abuse and campus rumors. In the past, students have painted the Old 401 many different colors. A headline in the January, 1972,

issue of The University Daily stated that the locomotive was not the original No. 401, but a fake engine.

At this point, visitors at Tech might have asked the question, "Will the real No. 401 please sound its engine bells?" The question could have been answered. The engine now on display is actually a Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy No. 4994. It has been restored and lettered "401 FW&D." Many of the old engines of the rail line were transported to Houston to be scrapped including the FW&D No. 401.

The original No. 401 was sold for scrap in 1955, according to Hol Wagner of the National Railroad Historical Society in Denver, Colo.

No. 4994 was last used in Denver in 1959. It was brought from Denver to

Childress where the engine was relettered. The No. 4994 was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in 1923 for main line freight service, and it is a coal burner. The original 401 was built in 1915, and it was the first oil burner on the FW&D railroad line. The cylindrical fed water heater mounted ahead of the smoke stack and extra windows in the cab made the appearance of the No. 4994 more modern.

The locomotive on display is about 16 feet high, 10½ feet wide, and 80 feet long. The diameter of the driving wheels is 64 inches. When empty the tender, or the vehicle attached to the locomotive, weighs 74,000 pounds. With 19 tons of coal or 6,236 pounds of oil, and 10,000 gallons of water the tender weighs 195,300 pounds. The total weight of the engine

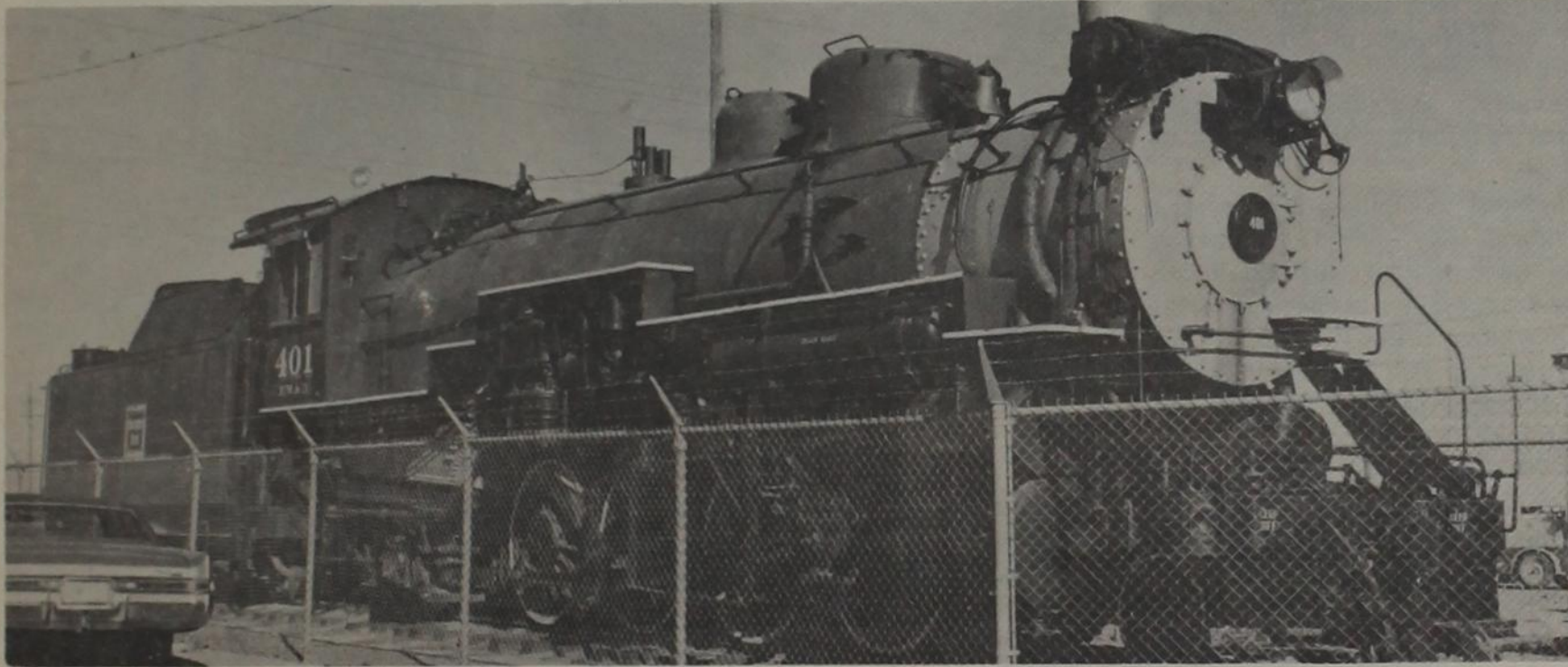
and tender is 506,080 pounds.

In 1948, the Old 401 was used in a presidential campaign. Tech's engine was the one used to pull the train on which Harry S. Truman made his rear-platform campaign through the Midwest, according to Dr. W. C. Holden, past director of the Tech Museum.

Certain terms and conditions were agreed to between Texas Tech and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company. Burlington agreed to paint and put the Old 401 in a presentable condition if the university would provide the paint. Any removable parts which might be stolen would be welded by the university also. It was understood and agreed that upon delivery by Burlington to Tech, the locomotive would become permanent property and responsibility of the university. Tech officials also agreed to build a fence around the locomotive where it was to be exhibited and place a sign specifying that the locomotive was the property of Texas Tech.

Other conditions agreed to were that Tech would repaint the locomotive whenever necessary, keep it in a presentable condition at all times, and that the Burlington trademark be retained on the locomotive.

The future is bright for Old 401. The engine is to be joined by two passenger cars which have been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Underwood of Lubbock. These cars are in storage now in Lubbock due to lack of trackage. Officials hope that in the future a railroad switch will be built by the Santa Fe Railroad which will enable the engine and passenger cars to be moved to the Texas Tech Museum.



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College of Education--50 years of service

By SPIKE WIDEMAN

Education courses were offered the first semester Texas Technological College was in operation in 1925.

Education courses have been a part of the curriculum each semester since 1925. Texas Tech University's College of Education is celebrating 50 years of service and dedication to educators.

During the past half century, many education courses have been added to those originally offered. The courses have undergone the necessary changes to keep pace with the changing educational needs of the area and state.

The education department had several key people leading through the years as indicated in Ruth Horn Andrews' book "The First Thirty Years: A History of Texas Technological College 1925-1955."

The first head of the Department of Education was Dr. Arthur W. Evans, who served from 1925 until 1942. Dr. Raymond E. Garlin succeeded Evans in 1942 and served for eight years as department head.

Dr. John S. Carroll took leadership of the department from 1950 until 1955 when Dr. Morris S. Wallace was appointed as head of the department. Dr. Wallace served until 1967.

Texas Technological College became Texas Tech University in September of 1967. The College of Education also was established in 1967 to take the place of the Department of Education.

"Dr. Donald McDonald served as acting dean for the first year of the College of Education's existence and continued as acting dean until July, 1969," said Ms. Marym Robinson, ad-

ministrative assistant in the College of Education.

"Dr. Glenn E. Barnett came to Tech in 1968 and served for a year in the dual role of executive vice-president of Texas Tech University and dean of the College of Education," Ms. Robinson said.

Dr. Gordon C. Lee became dean in July of 1969 and served until his death in November, 1972. Due to Dr. Lee's illness and occasional absences for medical treatment, Dr. McDonald served periodically as associate dean under Dr. Lee.

Following Dr. Lee's death, Dr. McDonald served as interim dean during the first nine months of 1973 while Tech officials searched for a new dean.

The present dean of the College of Education, Dr. Robert H. Anderson, assumed deanship in September, 1973. He came to Tech following a 19-year period as professor of education at Harvard University.

Dr. Anderson said education has been changing for some 20 years and continues to change.

"The latest revolution in education began about 1955," said Dr. Anderson. "Books were written with titles concerning the revolution in education and a lot of new ideas began."

Dr. Anderson said the revolution affected all areas of education and continued through the 1960's.

By 1970, however, the revolution had subsided. Some of the factors leading to the decline toward educational change came from the Nixon Administration.

"The educational reform movement is finally beginning to make new strides

again," said Dr. Anderson. "There is more emphasis on communication — personal, inter-personal and intrapersonal — than ever before. Teaching is a unique form of communication."

The major changes in education during

the past few years include open classrooms, emphasis on interpersonal communication, individually-guided education, emphasis on human rights, early childhood learning, field-based training and team teaching.

(Cont'd on Page 5)



Innovation

Innovation has been the key to education during the past several years. Tech's College of Education is no exception. The college has begun to place more emphasis on interpersonal interaction between student and teacher and among teachers. Personal, emotional growth is now recognized more than ever as an important facet of the educational process.

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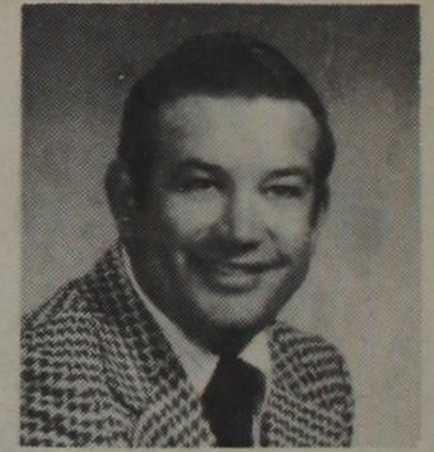
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Engineering one of original academic areas

By TISH CORLEY

Texas Technological College. 1925. Imagine.

A large barren area stretching across a flat plain is interrupted only by six buildings.

"Looking across the great court from the Administration Building toward the north, one will see a long vista opening down to the engineering quadrangle. The entire west side of the quadrangle will be devoted to the gradual development of

schools of engineering, both theoretical and experimental."

The above excerpt from the first **Bulletin of Texas Technological College**, printed in 1926, described the location of the School of Engineering as it was upon the opening of Texas Technological College in October, 1925. The School of Engineering, as it was then called, was one of the four original subdivisions of the college, and the Textile Engineering Building was among the first of the six

original buildings to open.

Today, though unchanged in its setting, the Texas Tech College of Engineering has grown to include nine buildings, which house a total of ten departments of engineering, an increase from the college's original five departments in 1925.

Historically speaking, the importance of engineering at Tech was implied in the very name of the College - "Texas Technological" - and in the opening lines

of State Senate Bill 103 which created Tech. The bill specified the commercial development of the state of Texas was largely dependent upon students' training in engineering and manufacturing fields.

Ruth Horn Andrews, in her book **The First Thirty Years - A History of Texas Technological College, 1925-1955**, wrote that state legislators realized Texas had so concentrated on agriculture, cattle production and oil prior to the thought of establishing Tech, that little industrial growth was evident for the state.

The legislators also saw the state's large production of mohair, wool and cotton was being sent to eastern centers to be processed rather than within the state, and consequently the state was losing a large amount of revenue.

The legislators decided a good college to train the textile engineer in processing the state's own raw materials would greatly benefit the state budget, as well as bring industry into the state. Senate Bill 103 therefore specified a college be created in which "thorough instruction in technical and textile engineering" be made available.

Textile, mechanical, civil, architectural and drawing engineering were the original areas of engineering study at Tech. Two men made up the first engineering faculty, who were supposed to teach all courses pertaining to the school. The men were Dean William J. Miller and Prof. Edmond Weymon Camp.

However a surprise enrollment of 313 engineering students at Tech's opening in

(Cont'd on Page 6)

College of Education

(Cont'd from Page 4)

"The real challenge today is to produce teachers equal to the task," said Dr. Anderson. "We can't settle for mediocre teachers."

Dr. Anderson said education should place more emphasis on individual students and their needs.

"The important thing to remember is that students are different and different theories should be applied to different people with different problems," said Dr. Anderson.

Teachers and teacher training also have been affected in this educational innovation.

"Teacher education has improved greatly over the past few years," said Dr. Arlin Peterson, assistant professor of education. "I don't know how long it will take before new styles of teaching take over, but the situation is getting better each year."

Educational changes currently practiced by the College of Education

include team teaching and block programs.

Team teaching involves two or more professors instructing a class. Both the students and the Tech education professors say they benefit from this type instruction.

Team teaching is used in the block programs where two or more courses are taught as one. At Tech, there are seven and 12-hour blocks. In block programming, students see how methods of instruction can apply to different areas of study.

Teaching and learning theory are integrated into various programs in the College of Education at Tech. Students completing degree and teacher certification requirements normally follow one of three general patterns of study:

Bachelor of Science in Education, Elementary Major; Bachelor of Science in Education, Secondary Major; or Bachelor of Arts with academic major, academic minor and professional certification course requirements.

Through the past 50 years, the number of students studying education has increased.

In 1925, 246 students were enrolled in education courses. Currently, 2,891 students are enrolled in the College of Education at Tech. More than 2,700 degrees have been awarded since 1927 from the College of Education.

The deans of the College of Education are Dr. Robert H. Anderson, dean; Dr. Donald McDonald, associate dean and general administrator; Dr. Berlie J. Fallon, associate dean of graduate studies; and Dr. Julian L. Biggers, assistant dean of undergraduate teacher education and certification.

Area chairpersons are Dr. Julian L. Biggers, foundations and services; Dr. Weldon Beckner, curriculum and instruction; Dr. Kenneth Freeman, higher education; and Dr. Paul Zintgraff, educational administration.

"The College of Education is still growing," said Dr. Anderson. "We hope to accomplish a great deal in the future."



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College of Engineering

(Cont'd from Page 5)

1925 spurred the need for both additional faculty and space. Three faculty members were added in fall 1925 to increase the original faculty to five members. They were James H. Murdough, associate professor; Edgar G. Shelton, associate professor; and Robert D. Campbell, instructor.

A new building was completed for the

School of Engineering in 1928 and was known as the West Engineering Building when the East Engineering Building was erected in 1951. Now these are the Electrical and the Civil and Mechanical Engineering buildings respectively.

Other engineering buildings are the Agricultural, Chemical and Petroleum Engineering buildings, and the Computer-Architecture Building, currently

being remodeled to house the Department of Engineering Analysis and Design and Engineering Technology. The Industrial Engineering Building occupies the original Textile Engineering Building, remodeled for use in 1959 and 1969.

The College of Engineering today, named in 1969 when Tech officially became a university, has been under the administration of five deans since its beginning. They are Dean Miller, 1925-1931; Otto Vincent Adams, 1932-1949; Oscar Allen St. Clair, 1949-1950; Dr. Dysart Edgar Holcomb, 1951-1954; and the current dean, Dr. John R. Bradford.

Dean Bradford, who has been dean of engineering since 1955, earned both his bachelor of science and master of science in chemical engineering from Tech in 1942 and 1948 respectively. He earned his doctor of philosophy at Case Institute of Technology, and follows Deans Holcomb and Miller in being selected as dean while still in his early thirties.

Enrollment in the College of Engineering ranks third among the other Tech colleges, following the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Business Administration. Enrollment as of spring, 1975, totals 2,465 undergraduate and graduate students. Robert L. Newell, associate dean of engineering, said the college has experienced a number of increases and declines in enrollment through its history.

Andrews wrote engineering enrollment rose to 2,148 in 1947-48, following World War II, then fell in 1952-53 to 1,087, only to increase to 1,740 in 1954-55.

Dean Bradford said the College of

Engineering has become known nationally and internationally in its work and endeavors, and the prominence has been accompanied by a marked increase in enrollment.

Dean Newell said, "Undergraduate enrollment has increased approximately 17.1 per cent since last spring. The department of architecture alone increased 9.6 per cent in fall, 1974, and our newest field, engineering technology, increased 35 per cent last fall."

Dean Newell said the new Architecture Building which was completed in February, 1971, and the variety of other fine facilities contributed to the recent increase in enrollment.

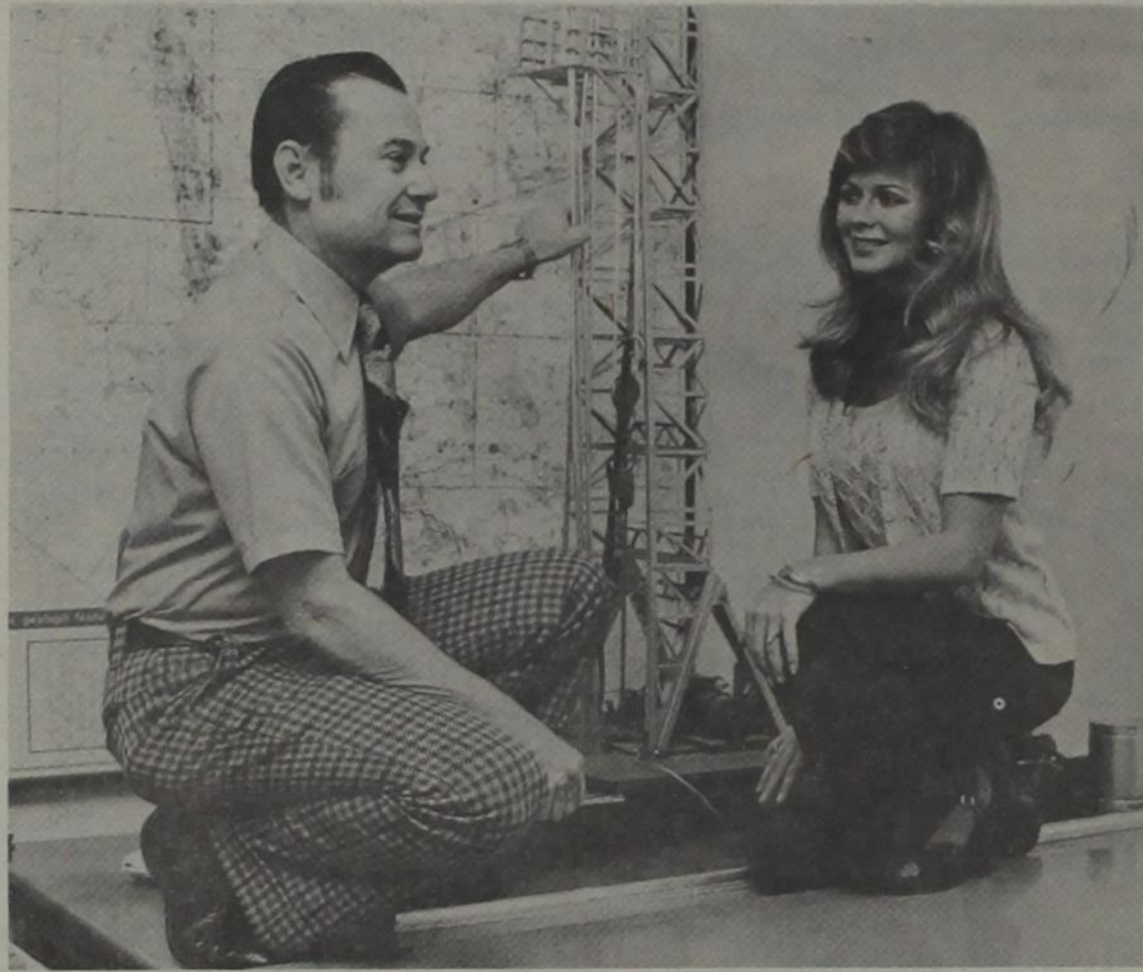
In contrast to the year 1925 when the School of Engineering consisted of the Department of Textile Engineering and of everything else combined, the 1975 College of Engineering now consists of 10 departments of engineering.

Dean Newell said the departments offer four-year professional curricula, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in the respective fields of agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, engineering physics, industrial, petroleum and textile engineering.

In addition, a bachelor of architecture and a B.S. in Engineering Technology with optional specializations in construction, electrical - electronics and mechanical technology are offered.

Programs also are available, Newell said, through the college leading to M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in the fields of chemical, civil, electrical, industrial and mechanical engineering. A special Ph.D.

(Cont'd on Page 7)



Sandra Kay Caldwell of Houston will soon become Texas Tech's first woman to graduate with a degree in petroleum engineering. She is shown with Dr. Herald W. Winkler, chairman of the Department of Petroleum Engineering, with a scale model of an oil derrick constructed by students in the department. Caldwell will begin work in the fall with an oil company in Houston.

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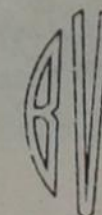
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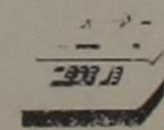
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College of Engineering

(Cont'd from Page 6)

with an interdisciplinary combination of the engineering sciences also is offered.

Dr. Charles Burford, associate professor of industrial engineering and coordinator of graduate studies, explained another program offered. The program, a Master of Engineering degree, offers practicing engineers the opportunity to continue professional education off-campus.

Dr. Buford said certain professors, depending on the courses being offered in the Master of Engineering program, fly out of Lubbock once a week to various towns to teach the courses. The program lasts for a period of 15 weeks. The courses are offered in Borger, Pampa, Amarillo and the Midland-Odessa areas. The program is expected to be made available throughout the West Texas area via the Western Information Network closed-circuit television system located in the Engineering Center on campus.

The departments of engineering and their respective chairmen are: Dr. Willie L. Ulich, agricultural engineering; Nolan Ellmore Barrick, architecture; Dr. James Halligan, chemical engineering; Dr. Ernst Willie Kiesling, civil engineering; Dr. Russell Holland Seacat, Jr., electrical engineering; Dr. James Elson Archer, engineering analysis and design; Dr. Richard Albert Dudek, industrial engineering; Dr. James Harold Lawrence, mechanical engineering; Dr. Herald Warren Winkler, petroleum engineering; Robert Newell, acting chairman, textile engineering; and Dr. L. B. Masten, engineering technology.

Several areas of research are being

pursued in the various areas of engineering, including water conservation and replenishment, increased food production, pollution control and biomedical engineering methods. Of major importance to the West Texas area are the research efforts in textiles, wind energy and water in Lubbock.

Dean Bradford said in the area of textiles, the Tech Textile Research Center (TRC) is the only center of its kind west of the Mississippi River. Research problems directly related to textile problems in Texas are conducted in the TRC.

Dean Bradford said, "Most of the

College of Engineering is industry-oriented, designed to move into market places as soon as possible. The TRC has provided us with much of the research necessary to fulfill that possibility, and money put into it by taxpayers has been more than repaid in revenues for the state."



First Tech graduates

These 22 people represented the first graduating class at Texas Tech. The year was 1927. Those pictured are (front row, l-r): Ned Camp, Mary Dale Buckner, E. M. Barnett and Mayme Alexander; (second row, l-r): Mary Hope Westbrook, Pauline Roach, Dewey Hobson Roberts, C. W. Ratliff, Kay Ingram,

Annie Wood Howell, Esther Burney Groves, LaThagger Green and Claude Denham; (back row, l-r): Alice Alverson, Rossie Beth Bennett, Bailey Carroll, Sylva Wilson, Eldon Thorpe, Ira Crouch, Willie Mae Hawthorne, R. T. Groves and Edith Carter.

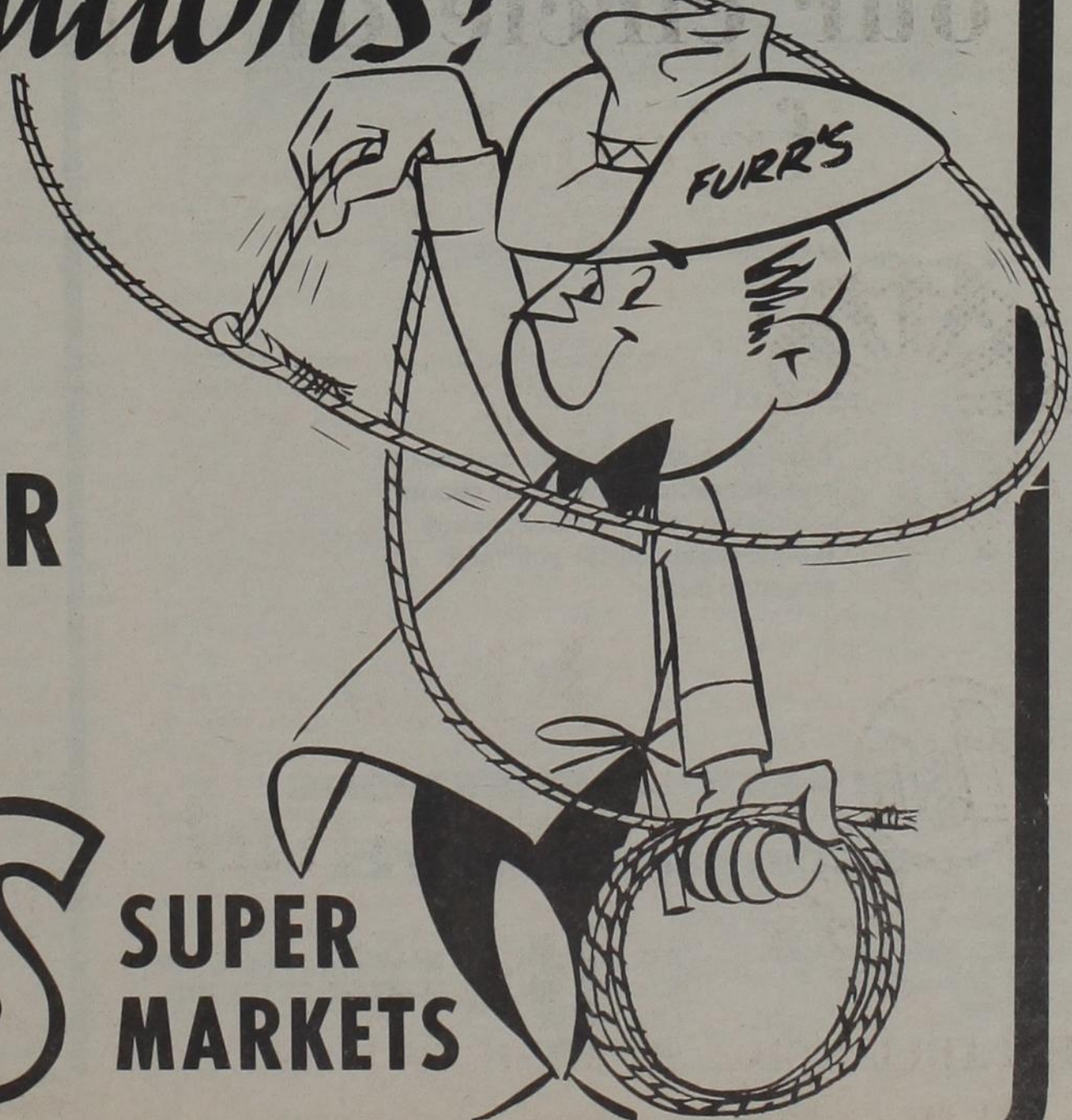
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Home Economics---a long way in 50 years

By BRENDA TURNER

Home economics was one of the four initial divisions when Texas Technological College opened on Oct. 1, 1925. In her history of Tech, *The First Thirty Years*, Ruth Horn Andrews reported that the original home economics staff included Dean Margaret Weeks, Prof. Jonnie McCrery and Adjunct Prof. Dorothy McFarlane. The three faculty members taught 11 courses with an enrollment of 67 students.

In 1925, home economics had only two departments — clothing and textiles and foods and nutrition. By 1955, the faculty had been increased to 19, and the school offered 100 courses to 404 majors, plus 359 students from other divisions.

Home economics has undergone many name changes in its 50-year history. In the preliminary bulletin, home economics was called the College of Household Economics, according to Andrews. When the teaching staff was consulted after its arrival, the name was changed to School of Household Economics. The School of Household Economics became the School of Home Economics in the catalog of October, 1925.

Tech's four schools officially became divisions in 1933. The Board of Directors renamed the divisions in 1955. In the fall of 1956, home economics again became a school. In the 1974-75 catalog, home economics is listed as the College of Home Economics.

Home economics has experienced evolution in its buildings as well as its names. In the beginning, the Home Economics Building was shared with the School of Agriculture, the college physician, the bookstore and the geology lab. Two buildings were added to the original after 1925 — the Home Management House in January, 1928, and the Nursery School in January, 1938.

The Home Management House was used as a laboratory to illustrate the theory of ideal family life through practical homemaking. Seven students, supervised by a director, lived in the house for nine weeks and divided the duties of the household.

The Nursery School, housed in a frame cottage, allowed students to study human nature by watching the children's behavior. The Nursery School was very popular with the mothers of Lubbock. Children were enrolled at the age of two and a half and graduated to kindergarten at the age of four.

Wings were added to the Home Economics Building in 1951, almost tripling the capacity.

Today, the College of Home Economics has approximately 60 faculty members and an enrollment of 1,750. In *The First Thirty Years*, Andrews recorded that several home economics classes were organized into a Charm School in 1945. Lectures were given on grooming, posture and correct social behavior.

The present home economics departments are Clothing and Textiles, Dr. Norman Walker, chairman; Food and Nutrition, Dr. S. P. Yang, chairman; Home Economics Education, Dr. Camille Bell, chairman; and Child Development and Family Studies, Dr. Carl Andersen, chairman.

Tech Regents voted on Jan. 31, 1975, to establish a Department of Family Management, Housing and Consumer Science in the College of Home Economics with Dr. Jane Coulter as chairman. The area was formerly under the Department of Home and Family



Maxine Billinger, right, who earned a master's degree in food and nutrition at Texas Tech in 1974, and Dr. S. P. Yang, chairman of the Dept. of Food and Nutrition, examine a loaf of high protein triticale bread. Ms. Billinger developed a bread recipe using flour from the man-made grain which was modified and put into commercial use by a baking company.

Life.

Dr. Donald S. Longworth, dean of the college, said a home economics graduate has a broad base for employment, and there is no shortage of jobs. "Graduates from the clothing and textiles department can go into clothing merchandising, fashion, teaching and other related areas," said Dean Longworth.

"Graduates with a food and nutrition specialization often find jobs as teachers or dieticians for such institutions as hospitals and industries with food-serving facilities," he said.

Other home economics majors often work as teachers, social workers or home service representatives for such firms as utility companies and banks. Longworth said the nation has become more vocationally oriented, and there is a bigger demand for teachers in the home economics area.

The College of Home Economics is growing to meet the expanding roles of educated women and men as homemakers, parents, citizens and employees. Dean Longworth said the college offers a doctorate program to train persons as administrators in the various areas. He said women's subordinate roles in society have discouraged leadership, and there is a critical lack of trained administrators in the home economics area.

The home economics graduate programs offer majors and minors for the master's degree in the various departments. Students completing requirements for the doctor of education may choose a minor in general home economics. Students working toward the doctor of philosophy degree in the

departments of Psychology and Biology may choose minors in home and family life or food and nutrition.

Although home economics has traditionally been a woman's field, more men are enrolling in the college. "There are enough that we no longer keep statistics on them (to show how progressive we are)," said Dean Longworth. He estimated that 50 per cent of the graduate students in Tech's home economics departments are male.

The college produces a large amount of instructional material for other schools. The Home Economics Instructional Materials Center, housed in Extension Building X-34, is one of the few centers in the United States that produces both student and teacher manuals.

Mrs. Betty Robinson, associate director of the center, said the center is self-supporting, not profit-making. Tech provides the building, and funds for personnel come from the Texas Public Education Agency.

"We produce student and teacher books for all home economics areas," said Mrs. Robinson. "We have sent books to 15 foreign countries and all states."

She said the center produces 20 different publications, and sold 25,000 copies last year. "Since Tech Press does our printing, the money stays in the university," she said.

Dean Longworth said printing for the publications cost over \$35,000 last year.

Research also is expanding as money becomes available. Dean Longworth said protein utilization, fabric safety and coping with marital problems are among the broad areas being studied.

"Our main goals in the future are to

increase male enrollment in the college and expand our doctorate program, research emphasis and printing of instructional material," he said.

A new building, costing approximately \$2 million, will be completed in about a year. The new building will include classrooms, lab facilities and a lounge. "The public lounge, located in the center of the building, will be a place where both faculty and students can meet for casual visitation and study," he said.

Dean Longworth said it will be nice to have the space to accommodate the increasing enrollment, but he does not stress the building program. "People, not bricks, make a college," he said.

Longworth, whose special field is family life, became dean in 1971. He is the third dean of the college.

Dean Margaret Weeks, a native of Nova Scotia, was the first dean of Tech's College of Home Economics. She was active in the initial plans for Tech and was the first president of the Faculty Club.

Dr. Willa V. Tinsley, dean emeritus, succeeded Dean Weeks in 1953. A West Texan by birth, Dr. Tinsley's special field is food and nutrition.

During a recent Home Economics Week, Dr. Camille Bell of Home Economics Education said home economics borrows theories and research results from the biological and behavioral sciences to apply them to everyday living.

"As Tech is one of the top three national universities in home economics undergraduate studies, we hope this week will emphasize the importance of this field," she said.

Newspaper headlines reflect Tech history

By RICK SAIGLING

A sampling of events in Texas Tech's 50-year history has been taken from past issues of The University Daily and The Toreador, Tech's student newspaper until 1966, to review some of the events involved in Tech's development.

The following excerpts were taken directly from articles about various events that have affected Tech in the years before the university's semicentennial:

Oct. 3, 1925

MATADORS HOLD INDIANS TO 0-0 TIE

"The select men of the 137 who reported to Coach Freeland's camp two weeks ago were seen in action on the gridiron at the Fair grounds this afternoon and the first chapter was written in the great history of the Matadors when these wearers of the scarlet and black held the Indians from McMurry College, Abilene, to a scoreless tie. The final whistle came at an inopportune time for the Matadors and cheated them out of a pretty field goal from the toe of Archibald, after a spirited battle for supremacy of the grid."

Oct. 3, 1925

TECH SETS RECORD WITH BIG ENROLLMENT

"The enrollment in the Texas Technological College had broken all records for enrollments for the first year in the history of educational institutions in the South early in the week, and according to the last report given out by the Registrar, E. L. Dohoney, early today the number had climbed to 770, with a few 'stragglers' still coming in."

April 10, 1926

TECH BRANCH POST OFFICE TO OPEN

"Everything is in readiness for the Tech branch of the local postoffice on April 16, it was announced Thursday of this week by Postmaster John L. Vaughn. The branch will have all the facilities of the regular postoffice, it is said, and will relieve to some extent the crowded condition of the office downtown."

Jan. 14, 1932

TEXAS TECH BECOMES MEMBER OF BORDER CONFERENCE

"Texas Technological College of Lubbock was today made a member of the Border Athletic Conference by a unanimous vote of the conference officials in a session at Las Cruces, N.M. Tech will begin competition after membership becomes effective Sept. 1, 1932.

"Games have already been contracted for the 1932 season between Tech and the University of N.M., the University of Arizona and the New Mex. Aggies, three members of the circuit. Temple Teachers, Arizona, and Arizona State Teachers are other members of the league."

Feb. 8, 1936

KNAPP ANNOUNCES PETTIT TO ESTABLISH ROTC UNIT

"Recommended with high qualifications by the United States War department, Captain Frank A. Pettit today was appointed to establish a graduate ROTC unit on the college campus. Following recommendations by

the national department, President Bradford Knapp wired his acceptance of Pettit for the campus position."

March 6, 1937

DREAM COMES TRUE; MUSEUM OPENS FRIDAY

"A dream of long standing became a reality yesterday with the formal opening of the West Texas Museum. The West Texas Museum Association was presented the museum building by Lieutenant Governor Walter Woodul, chairman of the Centennial Commission of Control."

June 11, 1937

VICTORY BELLS PROCLAIM APPROVAL OF LIBRARY BILL

"Jubilant victory bells Wednesday morning punctuated celebration on and off Texas Tech campus following announcement that Governor James V. Alford late Tuesday had signed a bill providing a new library, restoration of faculty salaries almost to pre-depression levels, established a separate journalism department and a graduate school for the youngest state - supported institution in Texas.

"Probably the most widely favored measure of the new law is the provision for a \$275,000 library building, which will be completed by September, 1939. Miss Elizabeth H. West, head college librarian since its opening, participated in bell-ringing ceremonies at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, little more than 12 hours after the head executive had signed the bill."

Dec. 7, 1945

PLANS ADVANCED FOR NEW

STADIUM, THREE DORMS

"Plans aimed at construction of a new \$300,000 stadium for Texas Tech and three new dormitories on the campus were advanced Wednesday by the board of directors meeting in the office of President W.M. Whyburn. Indications are the stadium will be erected by next fall, if materials are obtainable.

"The stadium will be known as the 'Clifford and Audrey Jones Stadium', in honor of President Emeritus and Mrs. Clifford B. Jones. Directors chose the name after Mr. Jones underwrote \$100,000 toward the cost of the stadium and announced to directors the principal of that amount eventually will become a gift to the college."

Oct. 12, 1949

PLANS FOR RADIO STATION ANNOUNCED BY COUNCIL

"Definite plans are underway for a Tech radio station to be located on the campus, Curtis Sterling, president of the student body, announced Monday night at a council meeting. This project is a student council sponsored activity with Bill Parsley acting as the chairman of the committee and Frank Junell acting as administrative supervisor.

"The station, which will be in operation by next fall, will be strictly confined to the campus buildings and dormitories in its sending powers."

Feb. 15, 1950

UNVEILING OF STATUE SLATED

"Official unveiling of the heroic size equestrian statue of Will Rogers will be at 4:45 p.m. tomorrow, Dr. D. M.

(Cont'd on Page 3)

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

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Headlines reflect history

(Cont'd from Page 2)

Wiggins, president, has announced. The statue was presented to Tech by Amon Carter through the Amon G. Carter Foundation of Fort Worth."

March 7, 1951

UNION BUILDING REALITY AS CONTRACT AWARDED

"Texas Tech's Student Union Building became a reality Saturday when college officials awarded a \$515,281 contract to W. G. McMillan of Lubbock.

"Construction plans are indefinite until plans as to the disposition of the Rec hall have been completed, said McMillan, contractor. Tentative plans are to retain the Green Room until a usable part of the new building is finished."

Nov. 12, 1952

THE GREEKS ARE COMING

"Women's social clubs at Tech will begin immediately petitioning national sororities with which they want to be affiliated, after voting on their choices last week.

"The result of each club's election was Ko Shari, Pi Beta Phi; DFD, Delta Delta Delta (Tri-Delt); Las Chaparritas, Kappa Kappa Gamma; Las Vivarachas, Zeta Tau Alpha; and Sans Souci, Kappa Alpha Theta."

March 4, 1953

MEN'S SOCIAL CLUBS SELECT EIGHT FRATERNITIES TO PETITION

"Men's social clubs of Tech met last night to vote on the national fraternities they will petition.

"Results of the vote are Adelphi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Centaur, Phi Kappa Psi; College Club, Kappa Sigma; Kemas, Phi Gamma Delta; Los Camaradas, Pi Kappa Alpha; Silver Key, Phi Delta Theta; Socii, Sigma Nu; and Wranglers, Alpha Tau Omega."

May 12, 1956

FINALLY! TECH MAKES SWC

"The battle is over. Texas Tech is in the Southwest Conference.

"Dramatic announcement of this fact came this morning from Fayetteville, Ark., where the Conference is holding its annual spring meeting. Final decision was made by the faculty athletic representatives in their meeting this morning.

"The vote was unanimous.

"Tech's admittance into the Conference climaxes many years work and activities of officials interested and connected with athletics on campus."

Aug. 5, 1966

FALL TO TOLL DEATH OF TOREADOR

"The official Tech newspaper will debut this fall with a new name as well as a change in size and format. The student newspaper, "The Daily Toreador," will be renamed "The University Daily."

"The announcement came yesterday from Phil Orman, director of student publications. In making the announcement, Orman said the name was changed 'to better reflect the image of Texas Tech and the paper's new format.'"

Dec. 5, 1967

TECH CUSTODIAN MURDERED IN BIOLOGY LAB

"A 54-year-old woman custodian was found brutally murdered and partially decapitated on the third floor of the Science Building Monday night.

Found by fellow workers with her throat slashed was Sarah Alice Morgan, an employe of the college for the past 15 months.

"Lubbock police said at midnight that

they had no suspects in the case. Blood-spattered footprints and "a few sets of fingerprints" were found, but had not been analyzed as of the late hour."

June 5, 1970

TECH GIVES ASSISTANCE TO TORNADO STRUCK CITY

"Tech, scarred slightly by the tornado which struck the city of Lubbock May 11, made its manpower and building, housing and feeding facilities available where needed.

"Storm damage on the Tech campus consisted largely of surface damage to buildings, broken windows and uprooted trees. All of the debris has been cleared away. Stadium lights toppled by the high winds will be replaced in time for the June 27 Coaches All-America football game, athletic officials said."

Jan. 14, 1971

TECH JANITOR DENIED BOND AF-

TER DUAL MURDER CHARGE

"Julian Sanchez Ramos, 57, of Lubbock, was charged Thursday on two counts of murder with malice following Wednesday night's slaying of a woman janitor and a male graduate student in the Science Building at Tech.

"Ramos was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Charles E. Smith and denied bond.

"Ramos, also a Tech janitor, was said to have been found at the scene of the shooting and to have surrendered when police arrived."

Dec. 8, 1972

RALLY URGES OPEN MEMORIAL CIRCLE POLICY

"More than 350 students and sympathizers gathered east of the University Center Thursday night in a show of interest concerning the Tech Board of Regents policy banning the use of Memorial Circle. Cass Ray spoke before the rally as a member of the Students Coalition for Memorial Circle."

First alumni officers

"Immediately after the first graduates had doffed their mortarboards on May 30, 1927, Texas Tech's Alumni Association was organized. The following officers were elected: E. W. (Ned) Camp, Jr., president; C. W. Ratliff, vice president; D. Hobson Roberts, secretary - treasurer; and Mary Hope Westbrook, corresponding secretary....

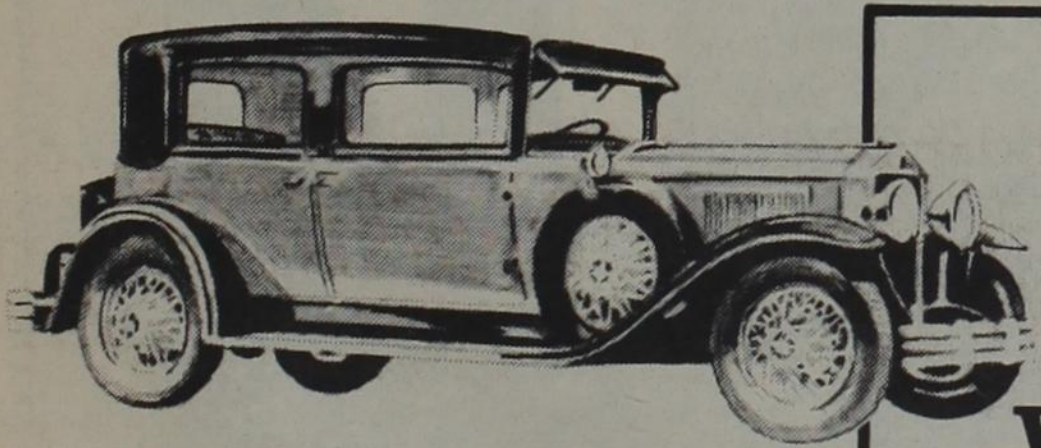
"It was almost twenty years before the association functioned to much effect. Meantime, in April 1935, its name had been changed to the Alumni and Ex-Students Association. Since September 1949, it has been the Ex-Students Association.

"From its modest beginning with twenty - six members, the association has grown to a membership of 17,000 as of spring, 1955The Texas Techsan gives former students news of campus activities and of each other."

From "The First Thirty Years," by Ruth Horn Andrews, pp. 256-257.

The 1926 La Ventana reported that a course under consideration during Texas Tech's first year was instructional kissing. Dean Miller suggested the course consist of two hours lecture and three hours lab.

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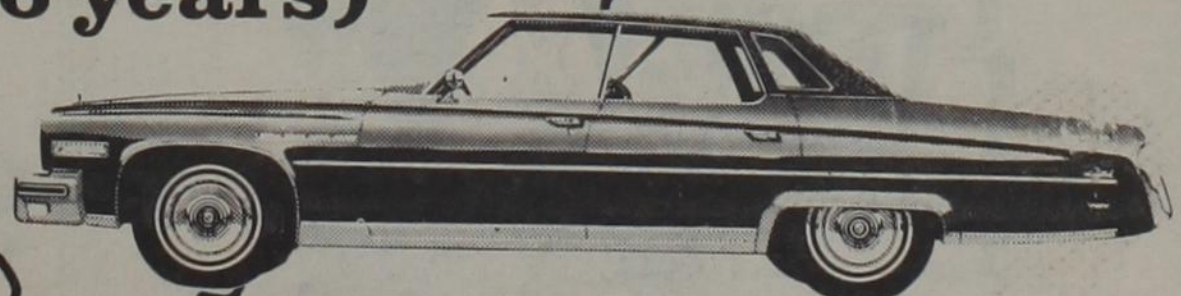


Sometimes oldest doesn't mean best . . . but our longevity should be important to the car buyer . . . it's hardly likely we could operate all these years without being straight forward and fair dealing. At the same time, every contract we make today is backed by a good reputation which we feel we've worked hard over the years to gain. We'd hardly risk it by making promises we couldn't keep. We think we're best . . . not because we're old but because we've spent so many years trying to serve you better.

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ICASALS--Tech's international window

By SUSIE J. RICHBURG

As Dr. Frank B. Counselman puts it, "ICASALS is Tech's international and off-campus window of academic and scientific affairs in the area of arid and semi-arid land studies."

One of the newer offices on the Tech campus is that of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies (ICASALS). The office is located on the first floor of Holden Hall.

The center was established in 1966 when the Board of Regents decided upon the study of arid and semi-arid lands as the special project of the university. However, the center did not become fully operative until 1967.

Dr. Thadis W. Box served as the first director of ICASALS from 1966-1967. In 1968, Dr. Frank B. Counselman, professor of geosciences, became director. Dr. Counselman is assisted by Dr. Idris R. Traylor, Jr., deputy director. Dr. Traylor is a professor in Tech history department.

Almost two-thirds of Texas and approximately one-half of the exposed surface of the entire earth is arid or semi-arid land. Arid and semi-arid land studies is interpreted to mean not only the land and its plant and animal life, but also man in all the varieties of his experiences in the drier environments.

Dr. Traylor says that ICASALS is responsible for organizing symposia, public service programs, and information exchange pertaining to all aspects of arid and semi-arid land studies. He says, "The people of ICASALS hope by these means to render a significant contribution towards the

social, technological, and economic advancement of arid and semi-arid regions."

One of the main activities of the center is accepting special reports and contributions as well as publishing technical reports of symposium proceedings. Through this activity center officials have arranged for a dissemination of knowledge of arid and semi-arid lands. To date, these reports and contributions number more than 150.

The center also is the publisher of a quarterly newsletter which is distributed in the United States and 105 other countries with a circulation of more than 5,000. Some of ICASALS's most important correspondence comes from Australia because the continent's literature is in English, and because Australia is the driest of all the continents.

Visits to the university by academicians, government officials, and representatives of private organizations are coordinated by ICASALS. Dr. Traylor says that other activities of the center include awarding scholarships and supporting research projects of faculty and graduate students in all colleges and schools of Tech.

A team of Tech faculty members, including Dr. Grover Murray and five specialists in the various arid-land and agriculture-related fields, traveled to Niger, Africa, in April, 1974. Accompanying Dr. Murray were Dr. Anson R. Bertrand, dean of agricultural sciences; Dr. Counselman; Dr. Donald F. Burzlaff, chairman of the Department of Range and Wildlife Management; Dr. Robert C. Albin, associate professor of

animal science; and Dr. Rex P. Kennedy, associate professor of agricultural economics.

The team spent two weeks in Niger studying the country's potential for evolving more efficient methods of water and rangeland development which could lead to self-sustaining agriculture in the country. The immediate purpose of the trip was to study the feasibility of setting up a model farming and ranching enterprise to serve as a pattern for further development in other areas of Niger.

One specific project known as "Operation Waterstretch" is a cooperative program designed to preserve the dwindling ground water supplies of the Texas High Plains. The program is headed by Dr. Counselman but has not been implemented. The five principal phases of "Operation Waterstretch" are weather modification, playa lake utilization, deep exploration for additional water, water quality improvement, and water management. ICASALS is willing to aid individuals desiring to implement "Operation Waterstretch" in their own area.

The most recent ICASALS symposium was conducted on the Tech campus in October of 1974 in conjunction with Tech's Semi-Centennial Celebration. The event was sponsored by the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies of Texas Tech University in cooperation with the Consortium of Arid Lands Institutions (Texas Tech University, the University of Arizona, the University of California at Riverside, and the University of Nevada System).

The theme for the symposium was

"Frontiers of the Semi-Arid World." Several formal sessions to discuss physical problems of worldwide significance such as weather modification and water utilization, dryland farming, energy, education, and social science research were held. In addition to the formal sessions, there were workshops, field trips, luncheons, and a breakfast featuring Triticale, a wheat-rye grain cross.

In the future, said Dr. Counselman, plans include higher internal as well as external academic activity. Also, the center will be striving for increased communication with other arid-land institutions, and for substantial published contributions to knowledge in this field.

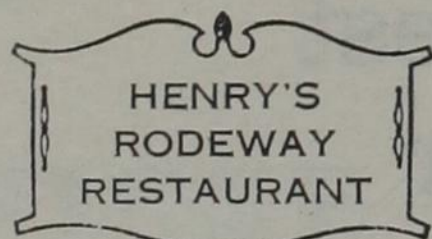
Dr. Counselman projected that increased materials on irrigation problems due to population increases and tapping of other natural resources in arid regions will be prepared for dissemination.

ICASALS staff members are Sue Willis, administrative assistant; Donna Bustamantes, editorial assistant; Albert Aylor, bibliographer; Linda Schaffrina, communications assistant; and Myong-Hi Montgomery, secretary.

Guidance and coordination for ICASALS are provided by an Advisory Council headed by Dr. Monty E. Davenport, associate vice-president. Others on the council are:

Dr. Robert H. Anderson, dean, College of Education; Dr. Bertrand, dean, College of Agricultural Sciences; Dr. John A. Buesseler, vice-president for Health Affairs; Dr. Orlo E. Child, vice-

(Cont'd on Page 5)



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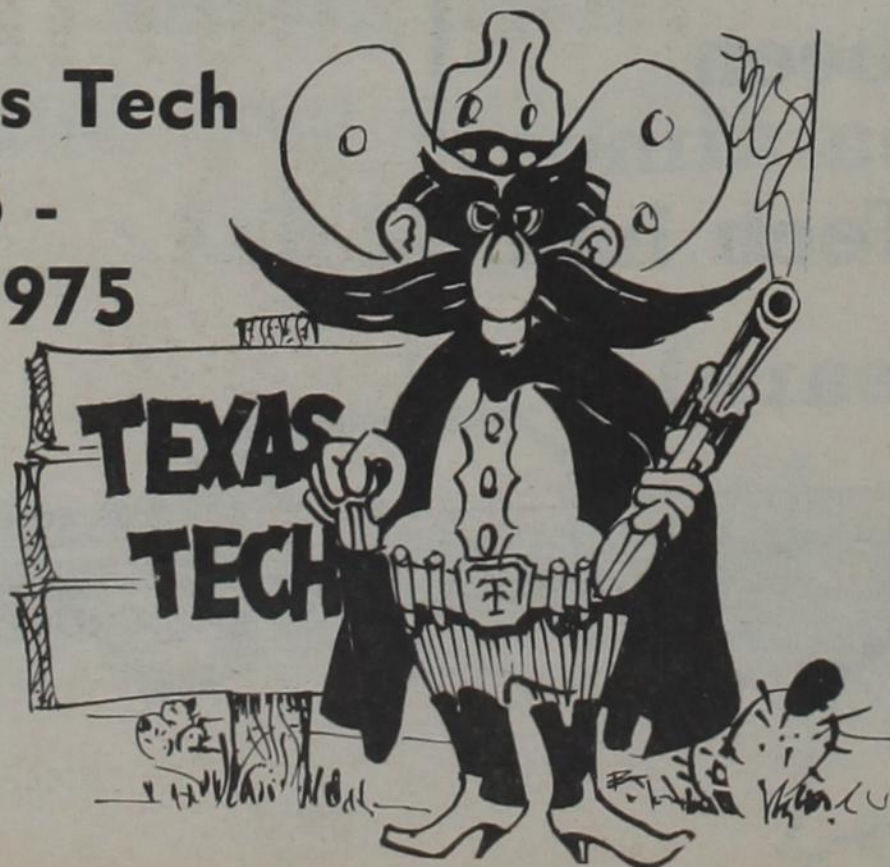
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SUPER COUNTRY

Ex-Students serve communication link

By JOHN CAMP

Since the first graduating class in 1927, Tech's Ex-Students Association has served as a communication link between the University and its ex-students.

An independent organization, the Ex-Students cooperate and work on behalf of the University, but is not administratively associated with it. "What no one else will do, we will," said Wayne James, director of day-to-day operations of the Association.

The Association is dependent upon gifts

to the Tech Loyalty Fund and other contributions from ex's and friends of the University. This year, for example, the Association sponsored Bob Hope's appearance in Lubbock as a fund-raising project. Profits earned from Hope's performance were allocated to future academic student recruiting.

The Association reorganized in 1949, keeping its basic purpose intact. Presently, the Association has 37 U.S. districts. Representation, based on the district's population, varies from one to

three, and election is done by mail.

Each year at homecoming, the Ex-Students Association Council meets. The council consists of all district representatives, all past presidents of the Association, and the current executive board.

The policy-making body for the association is the executive board, 16 members selected by the council which meets several times during the year. Pete Baker, class of '61 from Abilene, is the current president. Presidents serve one year terms and may be re-elected. President-elect Glen Cary, will serve next year in the place of Baker.

Membership in the Association simply requires the Ex-Student complete a biographical form and contribute to the Loyalty Fund. An active membership now costs \$12 and the benefits include a subscription to the Texas Techsan magazine, information on file about friends and former classmates, and a Tech events calendar, twice a year.

Maintaining accurate records on all past graduates is a major problem for the association, James admits. Constant moving means constant upkeep of the address files. The address files are important as the Association depends heavily on mail-solicitations for support.

Among the projects and activities which the Association sponsors or takes part in include academic recruiting, student loans and scholarships, financial support of the Tech cheerleaders, and a recognition service for retiring faculty and staff members.

The Association also recognizes distinguished alumni, with an award that

began in 1967. The award goes to individuals who have received professional recognition for their contribution to their fields. Some of Tech's distinguished alumni include the President of the Republic of Panama, Demetrio Lakas, and James Denton, Supreme Court Justice for the State of Texas. The list of distinguished alumni includes two former governors of states, two admirals in the Navy, an Air Force general, two college presidents, and several persons of high status in some of the nation's largest corporations.

An important function of the Association is coordination and communication. The Ex-Students help with class reunions with a reception, luncheon, and a directory of classmates. Housed on campus in the building formerly designated as the president's house, the Association has become alumni's home on the campus.

In recent years, the Association has expanded to include group travel through the world, and sells Tech merchandise. The merchandise, such as rings and glasses with the Tech seal, are available to the alumni as a special service.

According to Wayne James, the Association has continued to grow in active membership. Tech's 21 per cent active membership is above the national average of 17 per cent.

"The Association hopes for the greatest success in whatever graduates from Tech decide to do," James said. "The future is still ahead of us. We have a good foundation which will improve as graduates make themselves and Tech proud."

ICASALS

(Cont'd from Page 4)

president for Research and Special Programs; Dr. Martin A. Frey, School of Law;

Also on the council are: Dr. Lawrence L. Graves, dean, College of Arts and Sciences; Dr. Arnold J. Gully, associate dean, College of Engineering; Dr. Charles S. Hardwick, chairman of the Faculty Council and also chairman, Department of Philosophy; Dr. J. Knox Jones, dean, the Graduate School; Dr. Donald S. Longworth, dean, College of Home Economics; and Dr. Jack D. Steele, dean, College of Business Administration.

A liaison board provides direct communication and coordination between ICASALS and the academic and functional units of Texas Tech. The board consists of representatives from each of six colleges, the Graduate School, the Law School, the Medical School, the library and the museum.

Members of the liaison board include: Dr. Conselman who is chairman and Dr. Traylor who is vice-chairman. Other representatives are:

Dr. Weldon E. Beckner, professor, College of Education; Dr. Francis J. Behal, associate director for research, School of Medicine; Dr. Craig C. Black, director, museum; Dr. Dillard C. Carter, associate dean, the Graduate School; Dr. Harold E. Dregne, chairman, department of agronomy.

Also included are Dr. James R. Eissinger, assistant professor, School of Law; Ray C. Janeway, dean of library sciences; Dr. Nathan D. Kling, assistant professor, College of Business Administration; Dr. J. H. Williford, Jr., assistant professor, College of Home Economics; Dr. Robert M. Sweazy, assistant director, Department of Water Resources; and Dr. Otis W. Templer, assistant professor, department of geography.



Cultural Events

PRESENTS

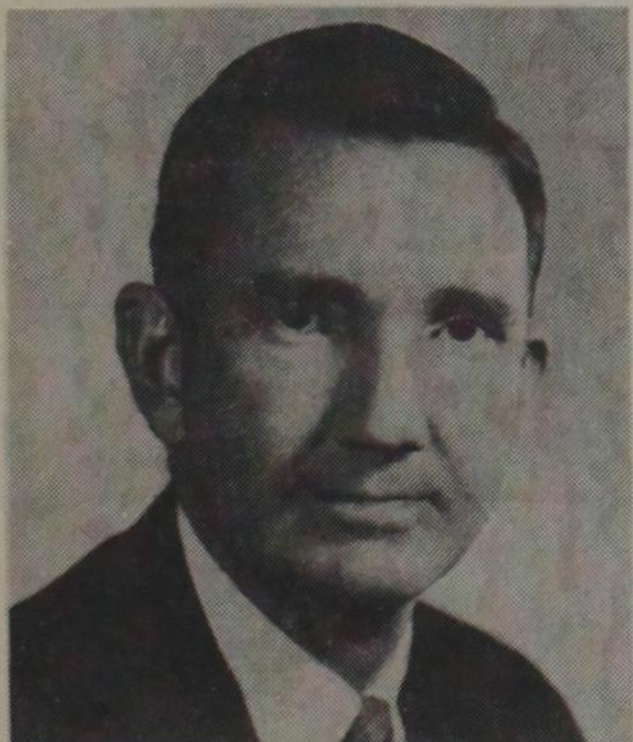
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In cooperation with University
Center Ideas and Issues Committee



Visitors flock to Tech Museum complex

By PAULA GILES

Each year, 150,000 visitors walk through the doors of the Tech Museum. And Dr. Craig C. Black, museum director, envisions the number of visitors increasing to 250,000 to 300,000 ten years from now.

Dr. Black announced Feb. 27 that he will resign his position June 1 to become director of the Natural History Museum of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. Dr. Black will continue to serve as adjunct professor at Texas Tech.

Phase I of the Museum was completed in June, 1970. Tech's Museum is one of the few university museums located in one place under one administrative authority, according to Dr. Black. Most colleges have an art gallery and a museum of natural history spread out among various departments. No other university museum has an historical restoration component, such as the Ranching Heritage Center.

Plans for Phase II, originally planned to include an auditorium and various extensions, have been abandoned temporarily, according to Mrs. Frances Stinson, secretary to Dr. Black.

The \$2.5 million Museum complex replaced the old museum, which was constructed in 1936 at a cost of \$25,000 allocated by the Texas Centennial Commission. The first museum, called the Texas Technological Museum or the West Texas Museum, was housed in a basement for 13 years.

In 1940 West Texas Museum Society members launched a "Give-a-Brick" campaign to keep alive interest in the museum. Public schools, service,

campus and women's club members contributed approximately 22,000 bricks and \$4,000. The money was invested in bonds and became the "nest-egg" of the funds which were raised later.

In 1948 another fund raising effort by the Museum Association brought the cash donations to \$52,000, as reported in Museum literature. Also in 1948 the Tech Board of Directors appropriated \$185,000 to complete the construction of the building.

The structure was completed in 1950 and was dedicated in October to coincide with Tech's Silver Anniversary.

W. C. Holden was appointed the first director in 1937 and was the moving force in launching the idea of a museum at Tech, Dr. Black said. Formerly a professor of history and dean of the graduate school, Holden now is professor emeritus. In the fall, 1972, the old museum was named Holden Hall in his honor.

The old museum was an exhibit spot for the use of local people and was not closely connected with the college. No teaching was done in the building, and research was limited mainly to archeology and anthropology. The staff's eight members were the director, administrative secretary, coordinator of education, coordinator of public relations, shop manager, associate curator of collections, a free-lance preparator and a part-time employee, Mrs. Stinson said.

With the construction of a new museum, the emphasis shifted. The new museum is highly integrated with the university. Fifteen university classes,

including biology, geoscience, home economics, history and anthropology, are taught in the complex, using museum collections.

Thirty - one students are enrolled currently in a master's degree program in museum science. No particular bachelor's degree is required to enter the program, and museum science students represent a variety of fields, Mrs. Stinson said. Tech's museum science program is the only such program in the United States, Dr. Black said.

A greater emphasis on research is apparent in the new museum. Sixty students currently are doing theses or dissertations using museum collections. Titles include "Evolutionary and Genetic Studies of Selected Populations of Deermice" and "Cytogenetics of the Plains Woodrat."

The museum sponsors research field parties to foreign countries, including North and East Africa, India, South America and the Caribbean, Dr. Black said. Recently Dr. Black traveled to Tunisia and Kenya to conduct research in vertebrate paleontology. Research is especially encouraged in the areas of arid and semi-arid lands.

A research publication series also has been established. The series consists of Special Publications, from approximately 40 to 80 pages, and Occasional Publications, from approximately five to 30 pages.

Tours are an important aspect of the museum's education function. Forty thousand school children tour the museum annually, Dr. Black said. The regular tour program is coordinated with

the social studies program in the public schools, said Mrs. Nancy Tarwater, chairman of the Women's Council Tour Committee. The Women's Council conducts special tours for area schools, Tech classes and adults.

The purpose of public school tours is to interpret material to children in a way that can't be done in a classroom or a textbook. The museum is a learning tool, Mrs. Tarwater said. The presentations are more vivid than a textbook because the children can actually grind corn, make lye soap and paint themselves like Indians. "A child can read about a dug-out, but it's so much better to actually walk in a dug-out," Mrs. Tarwater said.

Other activities geared toward children are Junior Youth Programs and Summer Youth Classes. Junior Youth Programs are conducted one hour Saturday mornings for grades two through six. Past programs include "Cowpokes and Cowtales" and "Bats and Rats and..." Summer Youth Classes are taught Monday through Friday for two weeks. Topics include textile design, astronomy and enameling on metal. Special Moody Planetarium shows, such as "Snoopy Goes to the Moon," also are presented for the children.

Heritage Hall seems to be the public's favorite feature of the museum, Tarwater said. The hall is an introduction to the physical and cultural history of the South Plains. Exhibits of barbed wire, brands and the formation of the Caprock, and a full-size tepee are included. The Eclipse Windmill is the dominant feature.

(Cont'd on Page 7)



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- 1925 - Moved to Camden, Arkansas as KFVC, 1240 KC - 10 watts by Bensberg's Music Company
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- 1927 - On September 11 KFYO repurchased by T. E. Kirksey and moved to Breckenridge, Texas, 1420 KC - 100 watts
- 1928 - On September 29 KFYO moved to Abilene, Texas, 1310 KC - 250 watts day, 100 watts night by T. E. Kirksey
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- 1936 - On April 8 KFYO purchased by Avalanche Journal, Globe News, Plains Radio Broadcasting Company from T. E. Kirksey. DeWitt (Judge) Landis became manager and KFYO affiliated with NBCT
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- 1941 - KFYO changed to 1340 KC - 250 watts day and night
- 1944 - KFYO affiliated with NBC Blue Network, which became ABC Radio Network
- 1948 - On April 15 KFYO-FM went on the air
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- 1953 - KFYO-TV Channel 5 granted by FCC
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Library serves as valuable source for Tech

By JULIE SIMMONS

For the Tech student, faculty and Lubbock community, the University Library is an invaluable source of information and entertainment.

From the one-room catchall to the currently expanding building, the library has been primarily the product of two librarians' efforts -- the founding librarian, the late Miss Elizabeth Howard West, and Ray Curtis Janeway, the present dean of library services.

Dean Janeway has studied the history of the library in order to familiarize himself with the foundation of the system he is building on today. In an interview with Dean Janeway, his tale of the library begins with Miss West.

Miss West came to Tech in 1925 from the State Library at Austin where she had been the first woman ever commissioned as head of a department in the Texas state government. She went to work immediately collecting material to be housed in a room in the west wing of the Administration Building, along with other items in storage.

Miss West's first collection efforts yielded 10,706 books, periodicals and

pamphlets. As Miss West added material, the library soon outgrew its original location in the Administration Building.

The Texas Legislature approved a \$275,000 bill on June 9, 1937 for construction of a library building. The construction, now the Social Sciences Building, was ready for use in September, 1938.

Miss West's contributions to the library extended beyond the collecting of books and materials. She adopted the Library of Congress classification system, which was a radical step away from the Dewey Decimal system popular at that time. She anticipated the library reaching one million volumes and felt the Library of Congress system would serve the needs of the college better.

Her judgment was correct. Janeway said the library has saved a sizeable amount of money by using the Library of Congress system. Today, many libraries are converting to the system Miss West had the foresight to adopt when she first began to organize the library.

Miss West continued as librarian until 1942. Miss West was granted a two-year leave of absence in 1930 to work on a

Library of Congress European Historical Mission in Seville, Spain.

In 1942 Miss Emma Main, the assistant librarian, assumed Miss West's position for three years. In 1945 Augustine Smith Gaylord began his four-year term as librarian. Miss Lulu Stine served as acting librarian from 1948 to 1949 when Gaylord took a leave of absence.

R. C. Janeway took over as head librarian in September, 1949. He came to Tech from the University of Kansas where he had been assistant director of the library. Dean Janeway previously worked at Bradley University and the University of Illinois.

Janeway was made dean of library services in the fall of 1972.

Dean Janeway saw the one million volume prediction of Miss West come to pass in 1968, a growth during his administration of more than 750,000 holdings.

Many projects Janeway has worked on have been aimed at providing more service to the students and faculty members using the library. Janeway has encouraged information exchange programs throughout Texas.

The present library was completed in 1962 largely due to Janeway's 13-year effort to expand the facilities.

The library's growth has continued. The construction of an addition is under way that will more than double the current space in the main complex. Dean Janeway stated that the contracted completion date is in April. Full use of the building is scheduled for September.

Remodeling of the entire structure will be completed during the summer. Dean Janeway explained that professional moving companies will relocate major sections in late May so summer school students may benefit from the more efficient material location.

The addition will be used primarily for housing the advanced studies material seldom used by the Tech undergraduate. A core collection in the basement of the original section will house 90 per cent of the material usually needed by the undergraduate in basic required courses.

The selection of approximately 100,000 books has been determined from a study made this year by the Tech library staff of the undergraduate library needs.

Graduate students and faculty will be allowed to select their own material in the advanced study section while undergraduates will be encouraged to take advantage of a retrieval service by library staff.

The locations of several departments will be changed during the summer. The reference section will be moved to the first floor addition. The government documents section will be moved to the old reference area. Technical processing will expand into the government documents former location.

The first floor of the entire building will be people-centered, with attractive study and lounge space provided. The remodeled building will triple the current seating space. All floors of the original section are planned to serve the needs of the normal college undergraduate.

The library system does not end with the University Library. Also grouped under the system are the Law Library, the Medical Library and the Southwest Collection.

The Law Library was established in August, 1966, when Dr. U. V. Jones accepted the position of librarian for the School of Law.

Some material was transferred from the University Library to the Law Library. Much of the material was donated to the newly established library through gifts. All this material was housed in the School of Law barracks.

Currently, the Law Library has more than 100,000 volumes available for use by the law students and faculty. Undergraduate students also have access to the material.

The library occupies approximately one-quarter of the law building, opened in 1970.

The Tech Health Services Information Center (Medical Library) serves the School of Medicine and health professionals in 85 West Texas counties. The Medical Library is located on the first floor of Drane Hall.

The Information Center's collection totals nearly 35,000 volumes. More than 1,400 biomedical journals are available for use.

Dr. Charles W. Sargent is director of the Medical Library. The associate director is Tim Judkins.

In April, 1973, the Center was designated as a Resource Library in the Regional Medical Library Program, a national network funded by the National Institutes of Health under the Department of Health Education and Welfare and administered by the National Library of Medicine.

As a Resource Library, the Center has access to the country's medical literature through the medical library network as well as through Medline, a computerized reference service.

The Information Center will be moved into its new location in the School of Medicine under construction in March, 1976.

The Southwest Collection, located in the Social Sciences Building, houses historical material and documents of value to the American Southwest, particularly the West Texas region, and the Tech Library.

The Southwest Collection began informally as a shared interest among the library, the museum and Miss West. Today, the Southwest Collection is considered a valuable source of American heritage.

The future of the Tech library system is as far-reaching as the imaginations of Dean Janeway, his staff and the administration.

Plans for a media center in the basement of the addition are awaiting approval of the Texas Legislature. Tech's administration has shown support for the media center.

The center will include video-tapes and prerecorded material. The media center will be set up to provide the student with self-help at his own rate of progress.

Other plans of Dean Janeway and his staff involve making the library a greater center of service to the student, faculty and Lubbock community.

Equipping the building with efficient furnishings is one goal for the staff. The library staff hopes to furnish the building with individual study carrels, group seating areas and informal lounge study areas.

Dean Janeway has concentrated on improving service to the patrons of the library. His career as a librarian is still devoted to that ideal.

Dean Janeway predicted the extent of the library's growth by saying, "The point is, one must dream. And I do not dream small dreams."

Crowds flock to museum

(Cont'd from Page 6)

The permanent art collection, the planetarium, the museum shop, traveling exhibits and special programs also are a must for the visitor, Tarwater said. Exhibits of Mexican masks, Indian relics and photographs of the Sistine ceiling were recent traveling exhibits.

Tarwater said visitors are encouraged to concentrate on a certain area of the museum. "Anyone can read the captions, but we want people to get a deeper, more detailed view," she said.

The Women's Council, a division of the West Texas Museum Association, is an active part of the Museum. Council members raise funds to support special projects, provide refreshments at the opening of special shows, and handle the Treasure of the Month, an exhibit of a private collection in the community. Autographs of famous people, china and a collection of former Gov. Preston Smith's ties were recent Treasures of the Month.

Rabbi Alexander Kline conducts art seminars of 10 lectures at the museum. The seminars are conducted throughout the regular semesters. The fee is \$10 for the series or \$2 per lecture.

Museum activities are financed through the West Texas Museum Association, the Ranch Headquarters Association, private contributors and state appropriations. The university submits a budget for the Museum, a budget for the School of Medicine and a regular budget. The museum science master's program is financed through the regular budget.

Dr. Black foresees great expansion for the museum in the future. He predicted that the museum science program, which will have its first graduate this summer, will be one of the best known professional programs in the country. He said United States museums need 400 new professionals a year and many of the people will be trained at Tech.

Dr. Black sees the museum as one day being a showplace for what is happening

in all areas of Tech through the implementation of interpretative programs. Greater development of interdisciplinary programs also is planned, especially in the area of ecology. Collections and courses in ecology will grow.

Forty thousand square feet of space included in Phase I are yet to be developed into permanent exhibits, many of which will focus on man's adaptation to arid and semi-arid lands.

Dr. Black became museum director in July, 1972. He has been associated with museums for 15 years and formerly was at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas and the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. Dr. Black received his master's degree in biology from Amherst and his PhD. from Harvard. He is a professor of geosciences at Tech.

Associate director Charles M. McLaughlin has been with the museum since April, 1970. He was with the Joslin Museum in Omaha 15 years. McLaughlin handles personnel and business affairs.

Coordinator of research is Dr. Robert L. Packard, a professor of biology. Dr. Packard is senior research scientist.

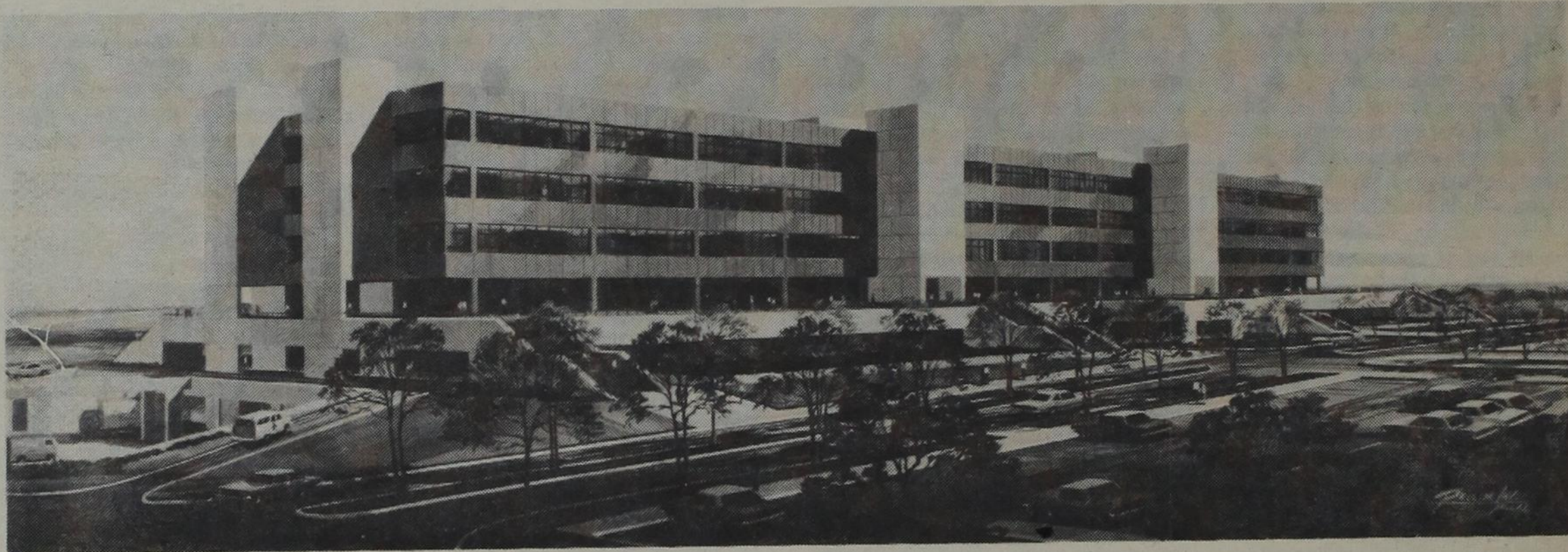
Alfred D. Bjelland, coordinator of museum education, is the main faculty member connected with the museum science program. He coordinates teaching activities with programs in the College of Education and is associate curator of the bird collection. He came to the museum in 1971.

Coordinator for public programs is Mrs. Betty Rhea Moxley. She schedules school tours and trains tour leaders. Moxley also is the museum's liaison with the Tech Information Bureau.

Miss Pat Allgood, supervisor of exhibit design, provides the total exhibit concept, designs and implements permanent exhibits and schedules temporary shows. Facilities Supervisor Bert Graham is the mainstay of the construction force for exhibit preparation.

The museum employs 23 full-time staff members and 40 students.

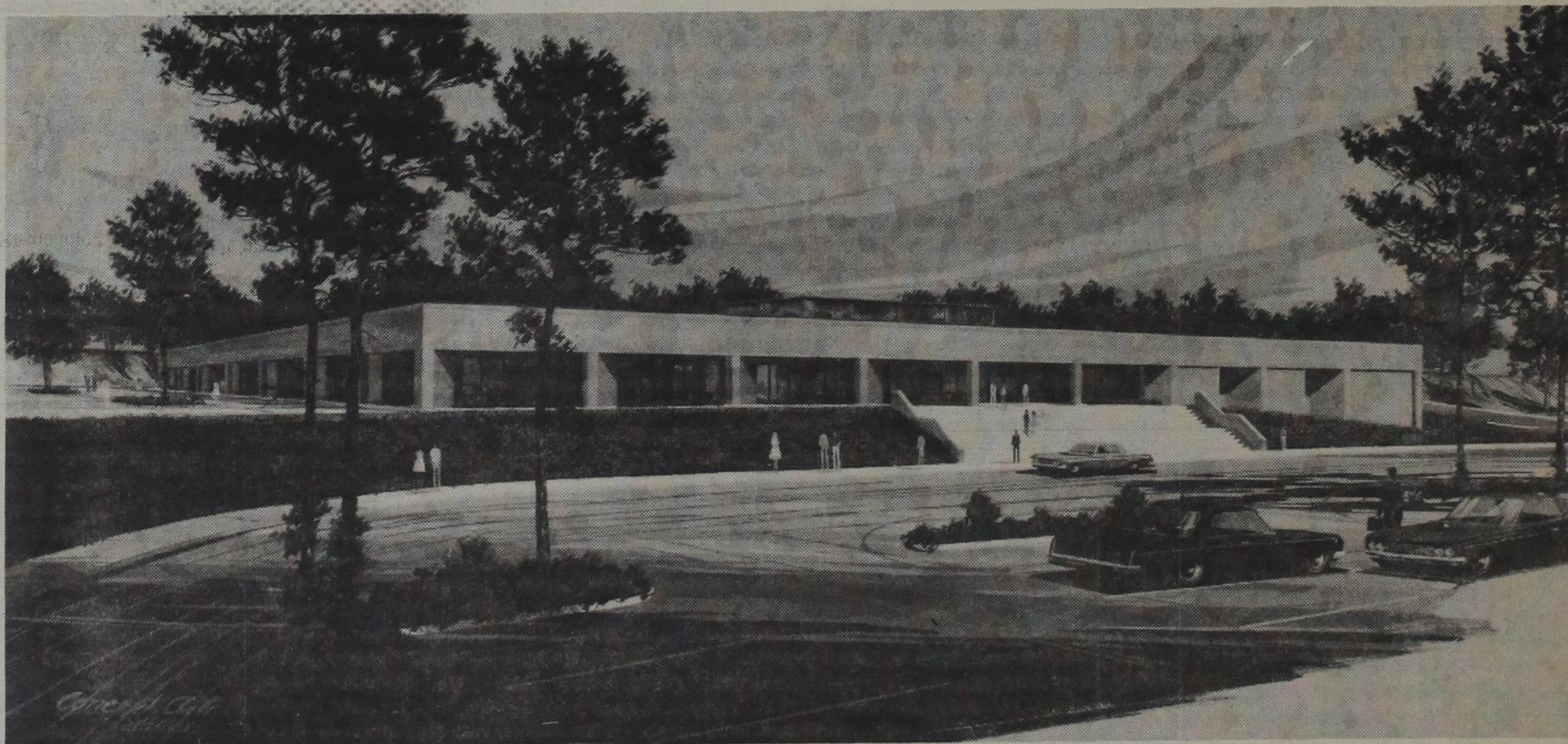
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TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Responding to the nation's physician shortage and the health care needs of the West Texas Region a new School of Medicine and Regional Medical Center is planned to serve both an urban and widely dispersed rural population. The Texas Tech University School of Medicine will function as a center for undergraduate, post-graduate and continuing education. It will supply badly needed health care for presently neglected segments of the population and will function as a health communications center for all of West Texas. In addition to the emphasis on graduating

primary care physicians, future plans are to support programs in dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, nursing and allied health professions. The Medical School will function as the hub of a health consortium network which will provide tertiary health care for the entire region. It will be the largest ambulant care facility in the region and will function as an information and consultation feeder for outlying area health education centers.



PANHANDLE REGIONAL ACADEMIC HEALTH CENTER

The new Panhandle Regional Academic Health Center building, to be constructed on land deeded to the School of Medicine by the Amarillo Area Foundation, will house the extension of the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Centers to the Panhandle region. The building will serve as a focal point for the educational efforts of the School of Medicine in the affiliated institutions, both in the Amarillo Medical Center, where it will be located, and throughout the Panhandle area. The efforts in the area will include clinical training for junior and senior medical

students and for residents. The new facility was designed as an Academic Health Center to meet regional needs in medical, nursing and allied health education and to provide a place for continuing education support for health care professionals. Its placement in the Amarillo Medical Center provides an ideal location from which to facilitate coordination and cooperation of these educational activities. The building is a multipurpose facility developed with the objectives of complementing and supplementing existing

health education efforts and to eliminate duplication of existing programs. A planning and development committee appointed by the dean was instrumental in the proposed design of the PRAHC building. This committee, composed of community leadership from the Potter-Randell County Medical Society, TTUSM-affiliated hospitals and from Amarillo College and West Texas State University, developed an inventory of existing teaching facilities in Amarillo, as a basis for determining what needed to be contained within the PRAHC.

50 years later--the big time!

By JEFF KLOTZMAN

"The big time" — in 1925, a small West Texas college with a sprinkling of funds, started a venture that would become a \$2 million business five decades later.

Collegiate athletics became popular on the nation's college campuses before the turn of the century, and football was the number one sport. Athletic conferences were organized throughout the nation, and in 1915 eight colleges from Texas and Oklahoma banded together to form the Southwestern Athletic Conference.

From the start of the first football season in 1925, the main goal of Texas Technological College's students, faculty, and administrators was admittance to the SWC. Tech's Athletic Department first petitioned for admittance in 1927, but approval wasn't granted until March 12, 1956.

W. L. Stangel, chairman of the Athletic Department from 1925-1948, said, "Tech wasn't on a time schedule, but everyone involved with the athletic program was impatient. We wanted to be a part of the Southwest Conference because we were anxious to have a "big time" athletic program."

Tech's football program began in September, 1925, when 120 prospects underwent two weeks of pre-season training under head coach E. Y. Freeland. Freeland came to Tech from SMU where he was an assistant coach under Ray Morrison.

Freeland's first squad went 6-1-2 with victories over Montezuma, Clarendon, Sul Ross, Wayland, Abilene Christian and West Texas. Tech's victory over Wayland was the most lopsided win in Tech's record book, 120-0.

Tech's first test of football power was in October, 1926, when Freeland's squad journeyed to Fort Worth to play Texas Christian, a member of the SWC.

A writer for the 1927 La Ventana said more than 700 Tech fans also made the trip to watch the underdog Techsans battle TCU. Tech led at halftime by three points, but TCU took the lead in the third period and won 28-16. The first contact with an SWC squad ended in defeat. There were many more SWC defeats to come in the next 48 years. But there were also triumphs including Tech's greatest SWC victory of all, admittance to the conference.

Freeland stayed at Tech four years, and his record was 21-10-6. His teams bested several schools located in West Texas, but he wasn't able to defeat an SWC school. He lost to TCU three times and Texas A&M once.

Grady Higgenbotham coached Tech during the 1929 season and recorded a 1-7-1 record. Higgenbotham had been an assistant coach under Freeland and used the same football formations as his predecessor. The season served as a transition period because Higgenbotham was relieved of his coaching duties, and Peter W. Cawthorn was hired to coach the team.

Cawthorn ushered in a new era of Tech football as he introduced the Notre Dame system of football. His 1930 squad won only three games, but his next nine teams won 73 games while losing only 26.

Cawthorn's motto was "be the man your mother wants you to be." He was a strict football fundamentalist and demanded hard work and 100 per cent effort from his players. His 1938 team was undefeated with a 10-0 record and was invited to play in the Cotton Bowl

against St. Mary's University. Tech lost 20-13 in its only Cotton Bowl post-season appearance.

During the Cawthorn era, Tech also switched its mascot name from Matadors to Red Raiders. Freeland's wife gave Tech's football squad the Matador mascot title because of the Spanish architecture of the buildings on the Tech campus.

In 1937, Tech played several teams outside of Texas and also wore all-red uniforms. Sportwriters began calling Tech's footballers the Red Raiders. Cawthorn and team liked the name, and the mascot name was changed from the Matadors to the Red Raiders.

Cawthorn's teams were also the first Tech teams to play in an organized athletic conference. Tech joined the Border Conference in 1932 and remained a member until admitted to the SWC. Tech won 11 of 17 Border Conference championships and recorded a 52-5-3 record against member teams.

A new era of Tech football began in 1941, when Morley Jennings replaced Cawthorn as athletic director. Jennings hired Dell Morgan for the head football coaching position. Morgan was an assistant coach for Cawthorn but had gone to Rice as an assistant coach for Jimmy Kitts.

Morgan coached the Raiders for nine seasons and compiled a 55-49-3 record. During the Morgan era, Tech moved into Clifford B. Jones stadium which had a seating capacity of 27,000. Tech played its first game in the new complex against Hardin-Simmons and won 14-6.

Dewitt Weaver became head coach in 1951 and introduced the split-T formation. Weaver's 1953 squad went 10-1 and defeated the Auburn Tigers in the Gator Bowl 35-13.

Tech began football competition in the SWC in 1960. Weaver coached the Raiders in their first SWC season, and his team went 1-51-1 in conference play. Tech defeated SMU 28-7. Weaver compiled a 49-59-5 record in nine years.

J T King was hired to coach Tech in 1961. King came to Tech from Texas A&M.

King didn't reach the .500 plateau until the 1963 season when his squad compiled a 5-5 record. King's first winning season was in 1964 with a 6-3-1 record.

In 1965, Tech was in the running for the conference championship until Arkansas eliminated the Raiders with a 42-24 victory in the last game of regular season play. Tech ended the season with an 8-2 record and lost to Georgia Tech in the Sun Bowl 31-21.

King coached the Raiders for eight years and compiled a 44-45-3 record. King's conference record was 27-35-1.

King moved up to athletic director in 1970, and Jim Carlen was hired from West Virginia for the Raider head coaching position. Carlen led Tech to four bowl games appearances in five seasons and compiled a 37-20-2 record. Carlen's 1973 squad posted an 11-1 record and defeated Tennessee in the Gator Bowl 28-19.

Carlen left Tech after the 1974 season, and Steve Sloan from Vanderbilt took over the coaching duties in time for the 1975 recruiting season.

In its 50-year football history, Tech jumped from a small budgeted football program to a million dollar operation in 1975. The biggest budget jump came during the King era. In 1961, Tech's



E. J. Holub

E. J. Holub was the first Tech football player to gain all-American recognition after Tech joined the Southwest Conference. Holub was a center and linebacker from 1958-1960 and was all-American in 1960. He later was a standout with the Kansas City Chiefs.

athletic budget was \$390,000. In 1975, the figure is \$2 million.

Tech played its first football games at the fair grounds until 1927 when steel bleachers were erected on the present-day site of Jones Stadium.

Dr. Clifford B. Jones loaned \$100,000 to the university to begin construction on a concrete stadium in 1933. After opening in 1947, the stadium was enlarged to 41,500 capacity in 1959-60. Enlarging Jones Stadium was one requirement for admission to the SWC. The east stands were moved 226 feet east, and new lower decks were constructed. The original part of the stadium is the upper decks.

Sideline seats were added in the early 1970's bringing seating capacity to 47,000.

An Astro-turf playing surface was installed in 1970 at a cost of \$400,000.

Tech was represented by several outstanding football players throughout its 50-year football history.

Elmar Tarbox and G. C. "Mule" Dowell, who played for Cawthorn, are in Tech's record book for scoring the most touchdowns in a single game, four.

Bobby Cavazos, who played from 1951-53, is Tech's career scoring leader with 194 points. Cavazos is also Tech's touchdown leader with 32.

Tom Wilson, who played for King from 1963-65 is Tech's career passing leader



Donny Anderson

Donny Anderson is probably the best-known of all the football players to come out of Texas Tech. He was all-American in 1965-66 and was the number one-draft pick of the Green Bay Packers his junior year. He currently plays for the St. Louis Cardinals.

with 241 completions in 413 attempts.

Joe Barnes, who played from 1971-73, is Tech career total offense leader with 3,351 yards.

Tech's first All-America player was E. J. Holub who played linebacker and center for the Raiders from 1958-60. David Parks, who played end for the Raiders from 1961-63 was Tech's second All-America choice.

Donny Anderson, Tech's career rushing and receiving leader, was All-America two consecutive years, 1963-64. Phil Tucker, guard, was named All-America in 1967. Denton Fox, defensive back, was the last All-America named during the King era, in 1969.

Tight-end Andre Tillman was named All-America in 1973. He was the only player named to an All-America team during Carlen's career at Tech.

The future of Red Raider football in 1975 belongs to Sloan and staff. He will guide an experienced unit in the 1975 season in the quest of Tech's second Cotton Bowl post-season appearance, and its first conference championship.

The goal of reaching "big Time" athletic status has been reached in the first 50 years. Now, Tech's football program is ready to achieve greater feats in the next 50 years.

You are there

The first Ph.D. degree from Texas Tech was awarded to Estus Cantrell Polk of Fort Worth in the field of English in August, 1952.

The Tech community faced a gasoline shortage not only in 1975 but also in 1943. Because of World War II, some faculty members saved gasoline by riding bicycles to class.

The Saddle Tramps were organized in 1936 to aid in promoting school spirit and to uphold Tech traditions.

The first annual Tech Aggie Rodeo was conducted Nov. 7, 1930.

The bill creating a college in West Texas, Senate Bill 103, was introduced in the Texas Legislature in 1923 by Sen. W. H. Bledsoe of Lubbock.

The Texas Tech rodeo team was named the best in the nation after winning the National Intercollegiate Association's championship trophy in 1955.

Texas Tech University President Grover E. Murray was reappointed to a six-year term on the National Science Foundation Board in 1974 by President Richard Nixon.

It began in the Stock Judging Pavilion

By TOM CARR

From the livestock judging pavilion to a barn to the present 10,000 capacity Coliseum, Texas Tech Basketball has continued to maintain strong competition for every opponent.

Tech began playing basketball the 1925-26 season. During that first year Tech posted four wins and eight losses, and played 5 games at home.

Polk Robison, former player from 1933 to 1935, coach from 1942 to 1961 (except 1947), and new administrator of finance and development for Intercollegiate Athletics, said "The facilities are much nicer now than in those days," he continued "many of the games were played on one road trip, six games in eight days was not uncommon." The team would receive a little money for each game played and to finance the out of town schedule.

"The game of basketball was different when I played," said Robison, "my last games as a player, I played center, after each score the ball was brought out to center court and we'd jump for it." Then a player was considered good if he made 33 per cent of his shots Robison said. "Now a player should shoot near 50 per cent."

Coach Robison remembered one game in particular during the 1955-56 season, Tech's last year in the Border Conference. Tech went to Dallas to play SMU, at the time we had only six players said Robison. We suited up the manager and a football player, both had played a little basketball in high school. "It was one of the greatest games I'd seen played" said Robison, "I'd never seen a team try so hard for victory although we lost by one point." SMU went on to win

the Southwest Conference that year.

While playing in the Border Conference Tech won six of the 22 Conference titles. In 1957 Tech began playing in the Southwest Conference. Tech has had three conference titles out of 18 seasons with a 157-95 overall conference record.

Tech moved out of the "old barn" in 1956 and into the Coliseum. Robison said it was quite a step up from the barn which held only 1,800 persons. Robison said season tickets were pushed quite heavily toward the leading citizens of the city. "Many of the sales were directed toward the wives" said Robison. "Gerald Myers was a sophomore at the time and attracted the women because of his "mother image". Women would mother him at games, said Coach Robison. Fans would charter buses to the home games and make each game a social affair, Robison said. "People started coming, and talking basketball".

Tech has consistently led the conference in attendance. On March 2, 1961 Tech set the present SWC one-game attendance mark of 10,380 against Texas. During the 1964 and '65 seasons overflow crowds watched the Raider games on closed circuit television in the nearby auditorium. Coach Gerald Myers, present head basketball coach wants to return to the old way of student entry into ballgames. "I would like to see students get in with just an ID," said Myers. "Students give us the crowd atmosphere we want," Myers continued, "the adults pick it up after the students."

In 1958 Gerald Myers, now head coach, was selected Tech's first All-Southwest Conference player. Coach Robison said "Myers was a great leader on and off the floor when he played", he was sought

after by several teams before finally coming to Tech. "Myers was very competitive and would hate to lose" said Robison.

In 1961 Tech won the conference. Robison said "that first championship, not one of the players had a SWC scholarship offer, only the sixth man was sought after but he didn't start." Robison nick-named them the "Thin Ten". He was one of the first coaches to recruit tall lanky players.

Coach Gene Gibson took over the coaching duties in 1962. Gibson had played for Tech from 1946 to 1950. Robison coached Gibson his last three years. During that last year Gibson said "Coach Robison moved me from a forward to center and challenged me to make All-Border Conference." Gibson met the challenge. As a coach Gibson assisted under Robison, in 1962 he directed the team to their second conference title.

Gibson coached several all-Conference ball players while at Tech. One in particular was John W. "Dub" Malise, who was recently selected as a member of the Southwest Conference 60 year all time Conference team.

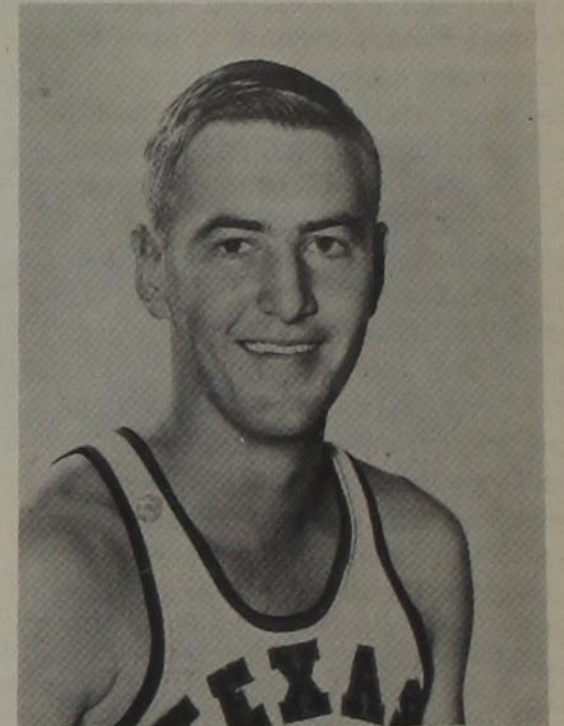
Bob Bass came from the professional coaching ranks to coach Tech for a year and a half before returning professional. His assistant coach Gerald Myers took over mid-season in 1971. Myers had coached at Houston Baptist before returning to Tech. Myers led Tech to its third conference title in 1973.

Coach Myers said, "There are a lot of good tall players now, more than when I played. The big guys are receiving more exposure at an earlier age."

Recruiting ball players has changed;

recruitment is on a much wider range now said Myers. Just five years ago coaching staffs consisted of two. Now with three coaches, one is able to scout and recruit, Myers said. Coach Robison believed the Coliseum played a big part in recruiting. Schools with big fancy facilities. "Those schools had the best teams, they would draw them (players) in," said Robison. Oklahoma State was a major example of such a team said Robison. "They wouldn't have to recruit

(Cont'd on Page 3)



Former Tech basketball player Dub Malise was recently named to the all-time All-Southwest Conference team. Malise played from 1964-66 and is the third leading scorer with 1,420 points. He is tied for the SWC record of most points scored in a single game (50) and was named all-Southwest Conference each year he played.

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Basketball

(Cont'd from Page 2)

at all, players came to them."

Tech and SMU had the best facilities said Robison, now other schools are providing new gyms. Both Myers and Robison agreed that recruiting now is directed toward the larger metropolitan areas in the state. Myers said good players from the West Texas area come in cycles. The large town players are more experienced said Myers, they have more competition, more facilities, and the basketball program is a year long.

"I would still look closely at the small town boys. In the early days we got nearly all our players from small towns, Pampa, Vernon, Paris, towns like that," said Robison.

Recruiting is very competitive today, but today's advantage is there's a signing date to protect the player Robison said. Before the letter of intent was devised a player had to be enrolled in school twelve days before he was officially a member of the team. "We had some players stolen right off campus" said Robison, "You'd

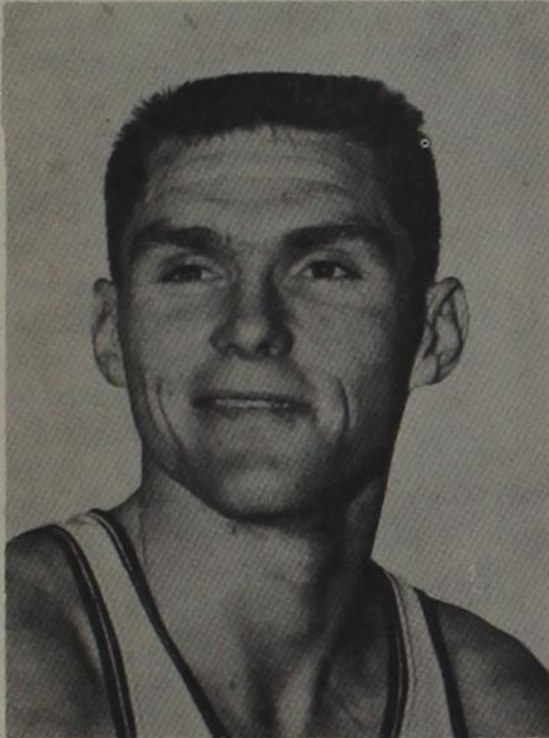
worry all summer long if you were going to keep a player. You would get them a summer job, someone else would come along and find them a better summer job."

Dr. William Davis, a faculty member at Tech, was instrumental in the creation of the letter of intent said Robison. Davis made agreements with schools and other Conferences whereby the letter of intent is nationally recognized.

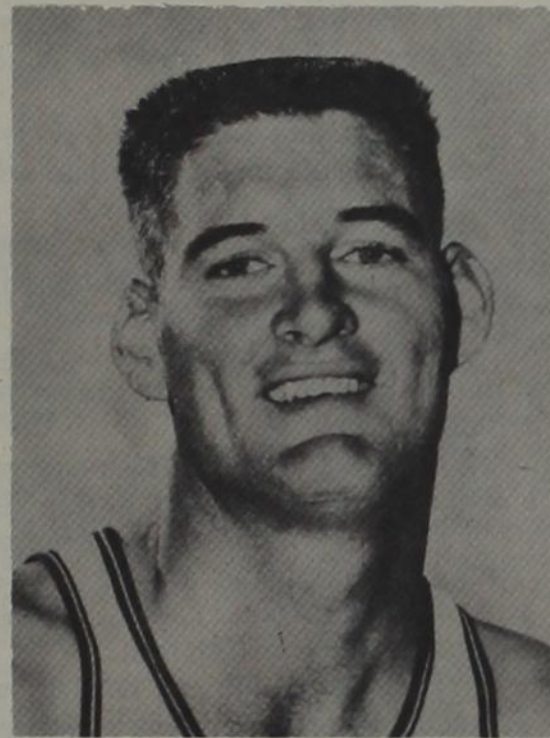
All three coaches - Robison, Gibson and Myers - agreed that the Southwest

Conference was going to improve in the future. Myers said "Southwest Conference is getting better all the time."

Texas Tech basketball is 50 years strong. The last conference title Tech won was during the 1973 season. In 74 and again in 75 Tech fell a bit to tie for second place. In the last game of the 75 season Tech set a team record, 103 points, against another SWC team. If that's any indication of what next year will be like, Texas Tech will undoubtedly be trying harder.



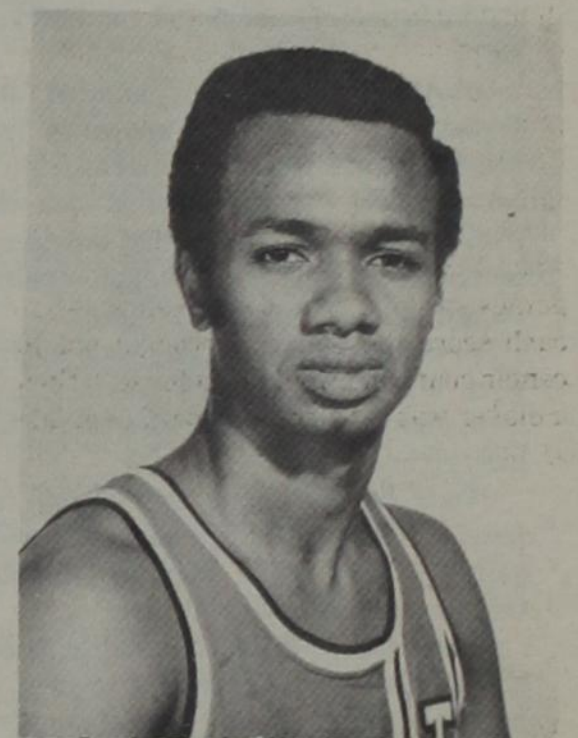
Del Ray Mounts is Tech's fourth leading career scorer with 1,346 points. He led Tech to its first Southwest Conference title in 1961. He played from 1960-62 and began as a walk-on (no scholarship). He was recently named one of Tech's five all-time best players.



Harold Hudgens was a Tech basketball standout during 1961-62 and helped the team to Southwest Conference championships both years. At 6-10, he is one of the first big men to play for Tech. He was two-time all SWC and recently named one of Tech's five best.



Harold Demney, a 6-8 center for Tech basketball teams from 1963-65, is Tech's fifth leading career rebounder with 657. He was twice named all-Southwest Conference and is the school's eighth leading scorer. He was recently named one of Tech's five all-time greats.



Greg Lowery is the fifth member of Tech's all-time team. He is the school's all-time leading scorer with 1,476 points, including a record 636 in 1972, when he was named "Most Valuable Player" in the Southwest Conference.

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Tech baseball history includes ups, downs

By CLIFFORD CAIN

The history of Texas Tech University's varsity baseball teams has been described by coaches as one of up and down seasons.

"Somehow, we build up to a plateau of wins, then we come down," said present Coach Kal Segrist when describing Texas Tech's playing record.

Tech varsity baseball began in 1926. E. Y. Freeland coached the first team to a winning season with an 11-2-1 mark. His coaching record was 15-11-2 for 1926 and 1927.

Grady Higginbotham headed the Matadors, as they were known in 1928 and 1929. These years were not as fruitful because Tech still depended on men who liked to play even though they would not receive a scholarship. Higginbotham's record was 10 wins and 17 losses.

For 25 years, 1930 to 1954, Tech did not have a varsity baseball team. There were many reasons, but finances was the major one.

"Tech did not have the money for baseball to travel to different colleges for games," said Polk Robison, athletic finance and development director.

Other reasons included inability to get a schedule because of lack of interest in baseball. But, without financial support, varsity baseball folded. Intramurals and the semi-pro team, the Hubbers, kept baseball alive in Lubbock.

From 1954 to 1960, Beattie Feathers directed the Raiders to a total record of 41 wins, 50 losses and one tie. Coach Feathers had the awesome task of rebuilding Tech's baseball program after

the 25-year absence of the varsity sport.

The 1954 season began the rebuilding process with a one win, one loss and one tie record. In 1956, Coach Feathers led the Raider nine to its first winning season since the 25-year dormant period. The record was eight wins and seven losses.

Berl Huffman began his Tech baseball coaching career in 1961 with the best varsity winning season up to that time, with 13 wins and five losses. In 1962 and 1963, Tech also had winning seasons of 15-11 and 12-10, respectively. Huffman coached Tech from 1961 to 1967 with a total record of 78 wins, 86 losses and two ties.

From 1926 to 1967, Tech played in the Border Conference. In 1968, Texas Tech baseball entered the Southwest Conference (SWC). The same year, 1968, Kal Segrist took over as head coach of varsity baseball.

Since 1968, Kal Segrist has coached more games than any other coach in the history of Tech with a total record of 106 wins, 120 losses and one tie.

Segrist's career in SWC play started slowly with nine wins and 20 losses. But in 1969 Segrist was named Coach of the Year. The same year Tech placed third in the SWC with a 13-13 record.

In 1971, the Tech team compiled the most successful winning season in Tech's history. The season record was 26 wins and 14 losses. The team also broke 63 school records and tied nine.

Ruben Garcia, leader in five SWC pitching categories, set six records. They included most victories (8), most shutouts (5), most strikeouts (113),

fewest runs allowed (8), best ERA (.74), most consecutive scoreless innings (33) and tied David Callarman's mark of eight completed games.

Barry Hoffpauir set nine records. Among those were at bats, both season and conference (156, 73), runs, both season and conference (43, 21), hits, both season and conference (54, 25), longest hitting streak, both season and conference (17,17), and most assists in a conference game (10).

Johnny Owens and Doug Ault added to the records list. Owens had 10 doubles for the season. Ault set marks of 81 total bases run and 35 RBI's.

Randy Walker stole 26 bases, got seven consecutive hits and reached base safely 10 straight times, all records.

Through the years, Tech baseball teams have had some outstanding players even during bad seasons.

In 1926, Volney Hill was the top player. His .529 batting average has never been beaten or tied.

From 1927 to 1929, the Tech team was dominated by players such as Ray "Iron Man" Waller ("his good sportsmanship will be remembered as long as Tech stands" — La Ventana, 1928), Raymond Marshall and Carl Peterson.

For the years 1959 and 1960, the outstanding players were Gehrig Garrison, Bruce Boyd and George Gibson.

From 1961 to 1964, Charlie Harrison dominated the Tech diamond by setting a record 1.020 slugging percentage. Other standouts were Doug Cannon and Morris Dudley. Donny Anderson, football All-American, played for half the 1964 season.

During 1968 and 1969, the top players were Jerry Haggard (1968 top hitter and 1969 Player of the Year), Randy Walker, John McIntyre and Gary Washington.

In 1970, Ruben Garcia (SWC Freshman of the Year and Tech's Most Valuable Player) and Max Martin were the outstanding players.

For the 1971 season, 63 school records were broken. Ruben Garcia (six school records and five SWC records), Barry Hoffpauir (nine school records), Cecil Norris, Johnny Owens and Doug Ault were a few of the record setters.

In 1972, Doug Ault was named SWC and National Batting Champion. Ault led the team in breaking 21 school records.

The 1973 season was not a good one for Tech baseball. First, bad weather forced the cancellation of 14 games. Second, the outstanding career of Ruben Garcia was cut short when he suffered a collapsed lung. Garcia, though, recieved the fourth annual Berl Huffman Courage Award.

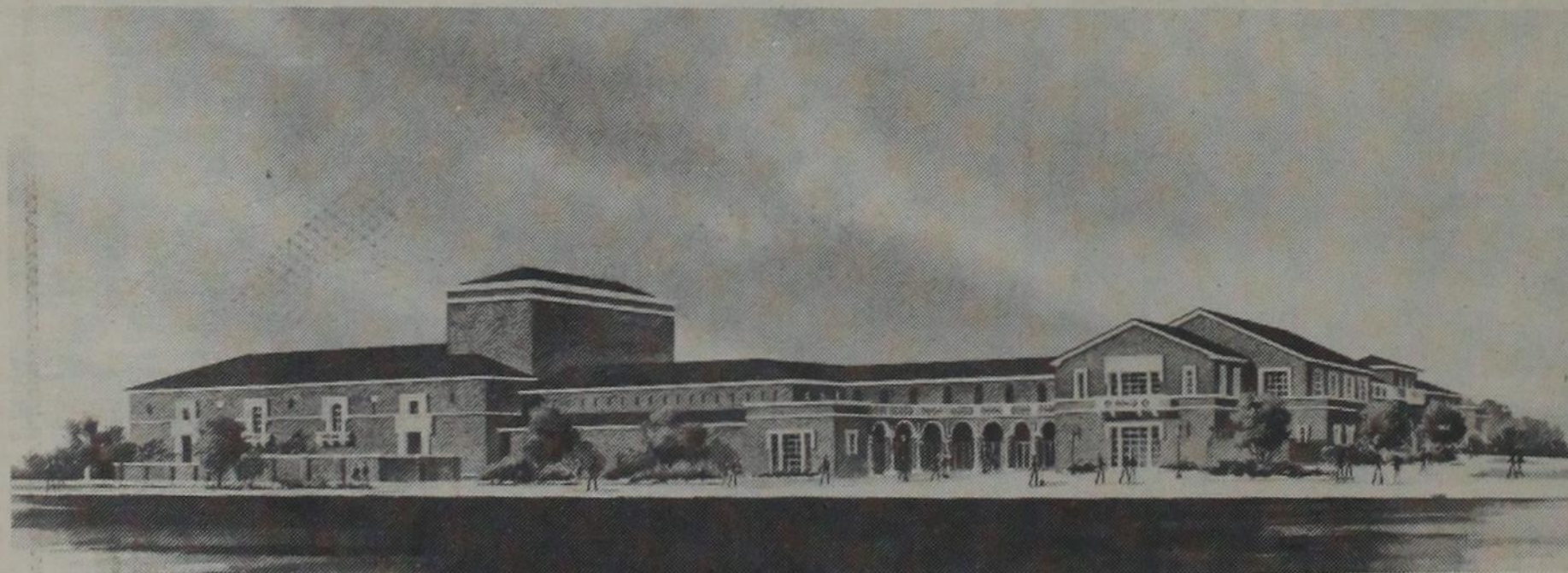
During 1974, Ron Mattson was Tech's big player. Other outstanding players were Rob Kilmer, Gary Ashby and Jim Horton.

For the 1975 season, good recruitment of freshmen and sophomores have improved the outlook for the Tech team, Segrist said.

"We don't have the real physical players as in 1971 and '72, but there is a lot of talent to be found here."

Segrist said, "If you won, you did the best you could. If you lost, you did the best you could. Baseball is a game of individuals working together as a team at nine different positions."

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Women's athletics get boost this year

By ANGELA SHEPHERD
Sports Writer

February 27, 1975, was an important date for promoters of Women's Athletics at Texas Tech — it was the first meeting of the presidentially-appointed Women's Athletic Council. To many, this marked the culmination of a decade of work to establish women's athletics and have it recognized as a separate and autonomous unit from Women's intramurals.

To others, namely those appointed to the Council, it marked the beginning of much work, many decisions and recommendations, and much new knowledge about the growing trend of women's athletics — its implications and results.

The establishment of the Council was a result of many persons' work; but it ultimately became reality through the efforts of Dr. Robert Ewalt, vice-president of Student Affairs and Jeannine McHaney, newly appointed Women's Athletic Director.

Those appointed, who will share in decision making in the future through recommendations are: Dr. Panze Kimmel (Ed), Dr. Louise Luchsinger (B.A.), Dr. Margaret Wilson, Chairman (P.E.), and Dr. Paul Woods (Hist.). Student appointees are: Anne Moseley, Student Association Vice-President of Internal Affairs, Debbie Gross, and Angela Shepherd. These student appointments were an innovation, compared to the men's athletic council.

The decade of work to establish women's athletics made its first landmark in 1968, when an athletic council for

women's sports, then in the realm of intramurals, was made up of coaches and two student members. They set the general policy of athletics, according to McHaney.

In the fall of 1973, with the arrival of Ewalt as vice-president, the decision was made to appoint faculty members to the council who were not directly associated with athletics. Dr. Kimmel and Dr. Paul Woods, a former member of Men's Athletic Council served in this position.

Progress was also being made under the direction of Ewalt to separate the athletics from intramurals. This separation was desirable in order to see that the athletic program, then an expenditure under the Women's Intramural budget, did not hinder the progress of intramurals, or sap its money.

The athletic budget was first given a separate title, which showed exactly how much money was being spent for athletics; then, in January of 1975, it was completely separated from the intramural budget and subsidized with \$10,000. The subsidy was taken from an operational pool account which was not to be expended due to unfinished state of the pool.

With this separation, came the announcement that Jeannine McHaney, who had been serving in the capacity of intramural director, assistant professor and athletic director, would be officially athletic director as of the termination of her present contract in May. Simultaneously, it was announced that Tech President Grover Murray would appoint a council to make recommendations to the director.

The Council's duties, as listed by Ewalt and McHaney, are to set the philosophy of athletics at Tech, including level of development desired, general directions of the program (addition and deletion of sports) and scholarships. They are also to explore additional modes of funding the growing program, to approve and make recommendations for the budget and salary of coaches (who are now volunteering their efforts) and to make recommendations concerning facilities and practice times.

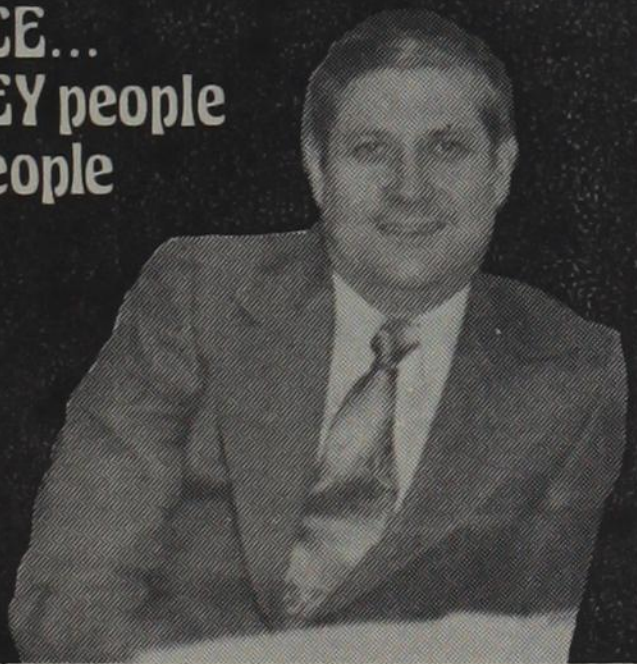
In their February 27 meeting, the Council was given the history of women's athletics by Director McHaney; Tech's role in athletics by vice-president Ewalt; and the Council's role of recommending and procedure by Chairman Wilson.

A second meeting of the council took place March 13 — in this meeting the council "got down to the business at hand", voting in procedures they wished to follow, approving the spring 1975 budget for athletics, and discussing pertinent scholarship obligations.

The formation of this council could prove to be one of major importance to Tech students. With the onslaught of scholarships offered by other SWC schools in women's sports, it will essentially be the duty of these seven people to study the good and bad affects of scholarships and recommend the future Tech's action in this area.

They will also have major influence regarding financial aspect, deciding where additional money needed to build a program comparable to other universities, will be found.

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Intramurals provide each student opportunity to compete

By JULI TAYLOR

Even though Tech's intramural program has grown tremendously, its purpose now is the same as when it was organized in 1925 - to give each student at Tech the opportunity to compete in team and individual sports of either a competitive or recreational nature.

When the Men's Intramurals program was organized in 1925, students ran the program. A report in 1968 by James Larry Hughes in a graduate thesis indicated the only sports offered were basketball, softball, track, and tackle football. There was no support from the college, in terms of money, officials, or equipment.

In 1933, Cyrus LaMaster, a football manager, was appointed to supervise the intramural program. LaMaster and a helper, Aubrey Butts, made out schedules, located fields for play and provided officials. There was no budget allowed for the intramural program in 1922.

After LaMaster graduated in 1936, Lewis Spears, another student, became supervisor of the program. Spears added three new sports - table tennis, polo and volleyball. Also in 1936, with social clubs becoming a part of campus activities, Spears added a new league to the intramural program. The three leagues would compete for the title of All-College Champion. The three leagues were formed from the classes of the college, the different schools of the college and the social clubs.

In 1947, George Philbrick, a physical education teacher, was appointed head of the intramural program. In his new position, Philbrick tried to improve the program by training officials for the activities, forming teams into two leagues, fraternity and open, and using

Tech facilities for all play, except basketball. Basketball teams played in gymnastics of local high schools and junior high schools because of a shortage of basketball courts on the Tech campus.

Under Philbrick's supervision, the intramural program was expanded. In 1956, the program included these sports - touch football, softball, volleyball, badminton, golf, track, tennis, table tennis, bowling, handball, fencing and swimming.

A women's intramural program was begun on a limited basis in 1956. The women's program was housed in the same quarters as the men's program and used the same playing facilities as the men's program. The women's program was poorly organized, with no officials, and no budget, said Dr. Mary B. Dabney, head of the Women's PE Department in 1956.

In 1956, Ethel Rollo, a faculty member of the Women's PE Department, added to her duties the responsibilities of managing women's intramurals. In 1958, Rheta Davis, another women's PE faculty member, took over Rollo's duties until 1960, when a permanent director was hired.

Dr. Ray Kireilis, then head of the Men's PE Department, decided in 1965 to hire a full-time men's intramural director. Philbrick was offered the job but declined in order to coach the varsity tennis team. Edsel Buchanan, a teacher in the Amarillo Public School System, was contacted after Philbrick. Buchanan accepted the job.

The first intramural budget was given to the program after Buchanan was hired. The budget was \$6,160. The money was used to buy equipment, hire officials, purchase awards, pay part-time help for various jobs and print a bulletin to

publicize the program.

In 1957, Buchanan reorganized the intramural program by forming seven different leagues to replace the existing two. The new leagues were Fraternities, Dormitories, Professional Clubs, Church Groups, Independents, Military and Sports Clubs. Winners of each league would play one another until an All-College Champion was determined.

From 1956-1959, participation in the intramural program was doubled, and a new budget was required. With the help of President R. C. Goodwin and Vice President and comptroller Marshall Pennington, a budget of \$9,234 was acquired. With the new budget, a secretary for the director was hired, more equipment was purchased, better facilities were provided and extra part-time help was hired.

In 1960, Pennington obtained a separate women's intramurals budget. The first women's director, Carol Baughman, an instructor in Women's PE, was appointed at this time also.

Besides the increased budgets for women's and men's intramurals, several other actions were taken in 1960 to promote intramurals on campus. A new physical education plant was opened, graduate assistants were hired to help supervise the program, and the first handbook was published and was given to students at registration.

From 1963-1966, Margot Purdy, a women's PE instructor, was director of the women's intramurals. The program increased from five activities offered in 1960 to 11 activities in 1966. Miss Jeannine McHaney took over as director in 1966 and is currently in charge of the women's program.

In 1966, a new program, co-

(Cont'd on Page 7)

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Intramurals program seeks competition for all

(Cont'd from Page 6)

recreational sports, was first offered. Miss McHaney explained that co-rec sports are broader than coed sports. Coed sports have a competitive connotation, said McHaney, while co-rec sports are more socially oriented.

Activities considered by Miss McHaney to be successful in the co-rec area were softball, volleyball, trampoline, and spaceball. Other sports offered as co-rec sports since 1966 were archery, swimming, basketball, tennis doubles, and track.

In 1969, another addition was made to the men's intramurals staff when James Teague became assistant director for team sports.

The most recent intramural staff changes were made in January, 1975, when Buchanan and Will Holsberry resigned. Holsberry was associate director of men's intramurals. Teague was named interim director of men's intramurals, and Ronnie Smith was named interim assistant director.

Teague said Buchanan left "because of financial and professional opportunities." Buchanan took a job with Camp Manison in Frenswood, Tex. Holsberry went to North Texas State University to work on his Ph.D. in recreation.

The future of the intramural program is uncertain. Before he resigned,

Buchanan said members of the administration of the university are "considering merging men's and women's intramurals into what might be titled a Department of Recreation."

Teague agreed with Buchanan. "Title IX says the departments will have to be combined," said Teague. Title IX is a part of the Educational Amendment which contains anti-sex discrimination provisions. The Amendment was passed by Congress in June 1972, and did go into effect Jan. 1, 1975. "This (merger) is what the administration has wanted for some time, but because of the wide separation of facilities, efforts to merge have been unsuccessful."

Teague said until a final interpretation of Title IX is received, operation of the two intramural departments will continue as at the present time. The interpretation should be received some time this spring, and the two programs may be forced to combine. Teague said there will be no visible effects on the programs until next fall.

Miss McHaney said there is a trend toward co-rec type activities. "We're trying to schedule more free play activities, but we need more facilities, she added. Miss McHaney explained free play as being able to go into a gym and shoot a few baskets, or play tennis, or whatever, without being run out by PE classes or intramural teams.

The intramural departments also are trying to schedule and promote faculty-staff competition. Miss McHaney said problems with scheduling faculty-staff competition are the lack of time for play and lack of facilities for faculty-staff activities.

Eight new tennis courts and four multi-purpose fields are helping to alleviate part of the problem of facilities. The lighted tennis courts are west of the Business Administration building. The fields are south of the tennis courts and are equipped with sprinkler systems and lights, said Teague. Both the court areas and the fields are for recreational and intramural use only. Teague said softball backstops and football and soccer goals have been ordered for the fields for intramural use.

A projected new swimming pool will be built in the same area as the tennis courts. The pool will be for recreational and intramural use only.

Possible future facilities are being reviewed by a campus recreation committee. Teague said the committee is composed of four faculty members and four students. The committee reports to Dr. Robert Ewalt, vice-president for student affairs.

Persons who work with men's intramurals and their positions are:

Dr. Ewalt, vice-president, Division of Student Affairs; Teague, interim director of men's intramurals; Smith,

interim assistant director of men's intramurals; Mrs. Martha Williamson, secretary, men's intramurals; Johnny Moldenhauer, graduate assistant; Darryl Bishop, graduate assistant; Joe Estes, graduate assistant; Bill Maxey, graduate assistant.

Persons who work with women's intramurals are:

Miss Jeannine McHaney, director of women's intramurals; Miss Karen Ledford, associate director of women's intramurals; Miss Nema Westmoland, research assistant; Miss Billie Phillips, research assistant; Miss Lauri Birdwell, research assistant; Mrs. Olga Gonzales, secretary, women's intramurals; Miss Irene Moya, equipment supervisor; and John Vasquez, maintenance foreman, men's and women's intramurals.

Teague was graduated from Tech in 1965, with a B.S. in Physical Education. He earned his M.S. in Physical Education from Tech in 1966. From 1966-1969, Teague taught and coached at Smylie Wilson Junior High School in Lubbock. Teague joined the Tech staff in January, 1970.

Miss McHaney earned her B.S. in Physical Education at Arkansas State University in 1965. She received her M.S. in Physical Education in 1966 from Arkansas State, also. McHaney worked as a graduate assistant in the Arkansas State intramural program for one year before coming to Tech.

The Interfraternity Council of Texas Tech University

As part of the Tech campus since 1953, the IFC has served as a clearing house organization and administrative agency for the men's national social fraternities represented at the University. For the past twenty-two years, the IFC has not only been an influential student organization, but has provided an enviable record of leadership.

Six national fraternities became part of Texas Tech in the autumn of 1953, by affiliating existing men's social clubs. Within a year the national fraternities recognized on campus were: Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi and Sigma Nu. By the autumn of 1955, 523 men were part of the Greek system. On the then current 3.00 grading system, the all-fraternity average was 1.25 as compared to the 1.15 all-men's average. Indeed, with few exceptions, the fraternity average has consistently been higher than the all-men's average.

Various other national social fraternities had long expressed interest in adding a chapter to the stable Greek system at Texas Tech. By March of 1957, IFC voted to accept Delta Tau Delta. Four years later, it became apparent that the system could easily support another group; on May 2, 1961, the Committee on Student Organizations accepted the application for registration of what was known as "The New Fraternity." This became Tech's chapter of Kappa Alpha Order. It was another seven years before IFC added another fraternity. On March 4, 1969, a Beta Theta Pi colony received its status as a registered student organization. One year later, a colony of Sigma Phi Epsilon was invited on campus. During the autumn semester of 1974, the IFC again voted to enlarge itself, and after reviewing numerous requests, voted to accept the petition of Lambda Chi Alpha. Currently the only unchartered national fraternity on campus, the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity successfully colonized on March 10, 1975.

As is evident, the growth of the men's national fraternity system at Texas Tech has been deliberate. This has been one of IFC's greatest strengths. Indeed, with the early advisory leadership of such people as Dean of Students James G. Allen, and IFC sponsor James B. Whitehead, the Texas Tech IFC has developed into one of the most stable fraternity systems in the nation. There has never been a fraternity at Tech which has had to close its doors.

The Interfraternity Council salutes Texas Tech University on its 50th anniversary.

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