

1964

Frontier College: Texas Western at El Paso the First Fifty Years

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HARRY Y. BENEDICT



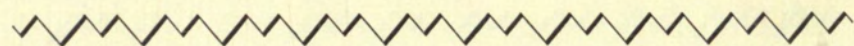
STEVEN H. WORRELL



HARRY H. RANSOM



JOSEPH M. RAY



FRONTIER COLLEGE
Texas Western at El Paso
THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

by
FRANCIS L. FUGATE

RESEARCH BY
LINDA ROBINSON

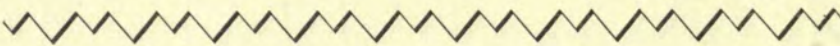


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FOREWORD

✻ THIS STORY of Texas Western College would not exist but for patient and persevering research by Mrs. Linda J. Robinson, who spent many hours following the traces of its past. Prime sources have been the College's various publications, official correspondence and records, local newspapers, and the living memories of participants in the story, some of whom span the full half century.

Emphasis has been given to reflecting the College from the viewpoints of the three forces behind its growth — its students, its faculty and staff, and its "downtown" friends. Of necessity, many details have been omitted, not because they are trivial but because space and time impose inexorable limitations.

The binding of this volume is decorated in the "adobe print" which was created by Carl Hertzog in 1952 for the binding of the first book to be issued from the College press (see page 110). It should be pointed out that the publication of this history as a part of the College's Golden Jubilee celebration has been made possible by funds which have been contributed by friends of Texas Western College.

Any attempt to discharge all debts incurred during research and writing would inevitably result in the injustice of omission. However, it would be remiss not to cite Charles A. Puckett and Mrs. Laurence E. Stevens. Both gave of their time in helping to recreate the past as unstintingly as they gave of themselves in helping to create that past.

The list of the College's academic staff was prepared by the Office of Institutional Research under Dr. Richard W. Burns' direction. The aerial photographs of the campus which have been reproduced as endpapers for this volume were provided through the courtesy of the El Paso Natural Gas Company. Other photographs were provided by the El Paso Public Library, Charles A. Puckett, and Mrs. Howard E. Quinn. Reproductions of the modern

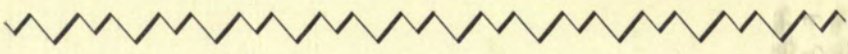
campus buildings are from a series of photographs by Milton Gussow.

Dr. Samuel D. Myres, Chairman of the Editorial Board of the College Press, performed yeoman service in editing the manuscript for publication. Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen served as a whetstone during all stages of research and writing. President Joseph M. Ray and Dr. Ray Small read the manuscript and offered many valuable suggestions.

To all who helped my debt is beyond repayment. None of them is responsible for any errors of fact or interpretation. For any mistakes I alone am to blame.

— FRANCIS L. FUGATE

Texas Western College
March, 1964



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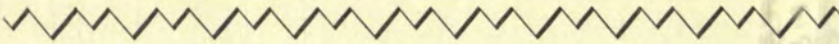
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INTRODUCTION

✿ THE STORY OF EL PASO spans history for more than four hundred years; and for the last half century, Texas Western College is inextricably a part of the warp and weave of that story. Both had a common *raison d'être*.

Accounts by early Spanish explorers spread rumors of rare metals and precious stones, of fabled cities. These rumors brought expeditions probing through the Pass to the North. This traffic kept up for more than three centuries, until the land passed through strife and treaty into the United States.

Then gold was discovered in California, and the Pass continued to attract Argonauts as a southern route through the thirsty desert.

Scattered adobe settlements grew into a town, and by the beginning of the twentieth century El Paso had become a focal point for the mining industry of the Southwest and a gateway to American participation in the mineral development of Mexico. The community saw and voiced the need for a mining school, and a small group of interested citizens fought the idea to realization. That realization was the School of Mines and Metallurgy, the inchoation of Texas Western College.

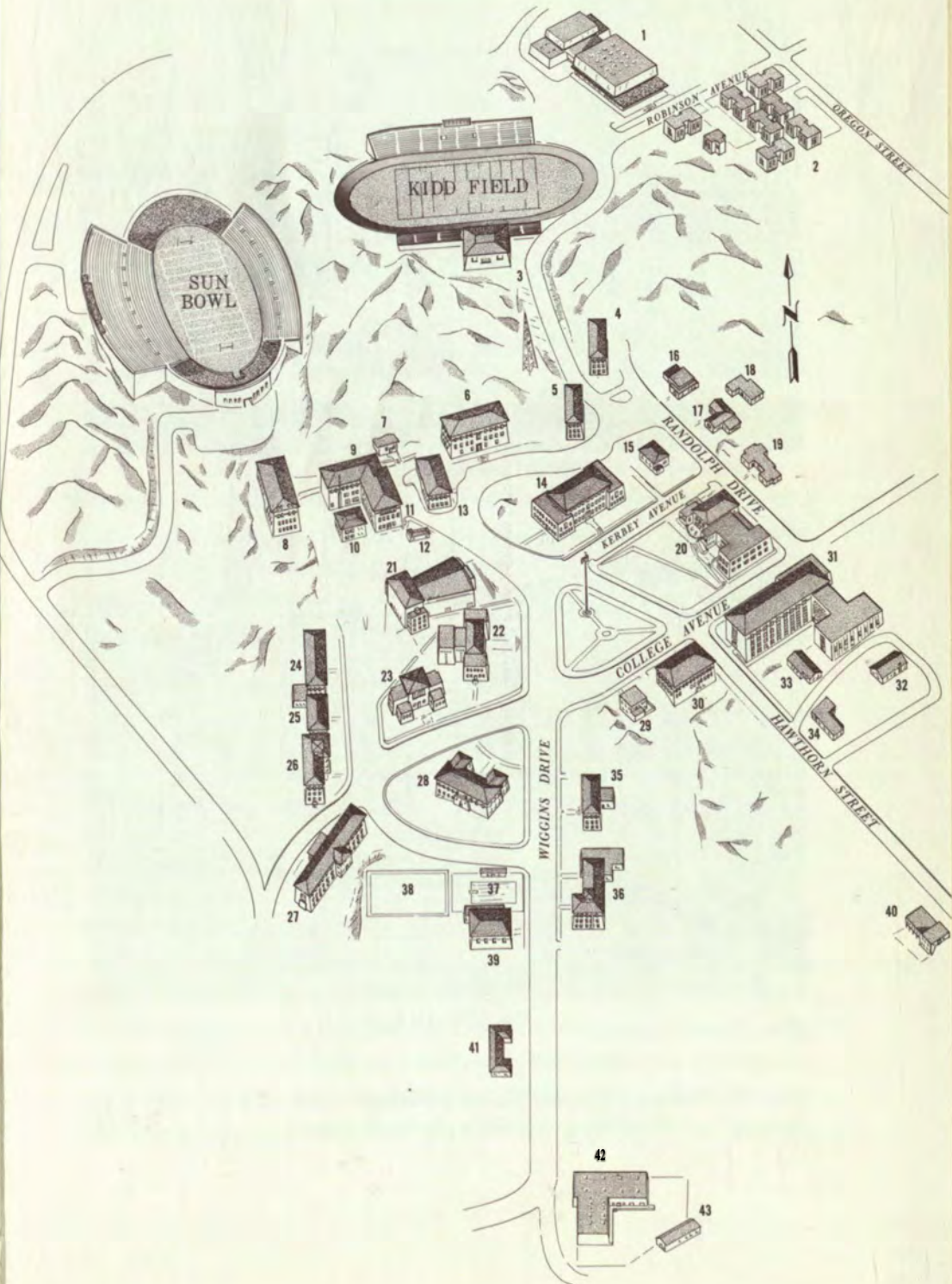
For half a century since, the community has grown in company with its college. As the town has expanded to metropolitan proportions and diversified its interests, its citizenry has joined with the administration and faculty of their school to help the college keep pace. There have been lean times, and the going has not always been easy. Often there has been contention between local groups over what their college should be, and there has never been enough money. But no matter how bitter the disagreements or how hard the times, for the past fifty years a hard core of El Pasoans has always formed to aid Texas Western College in its forward movement.

This is the story of that first half century.

CAMPUS BUILDINGS

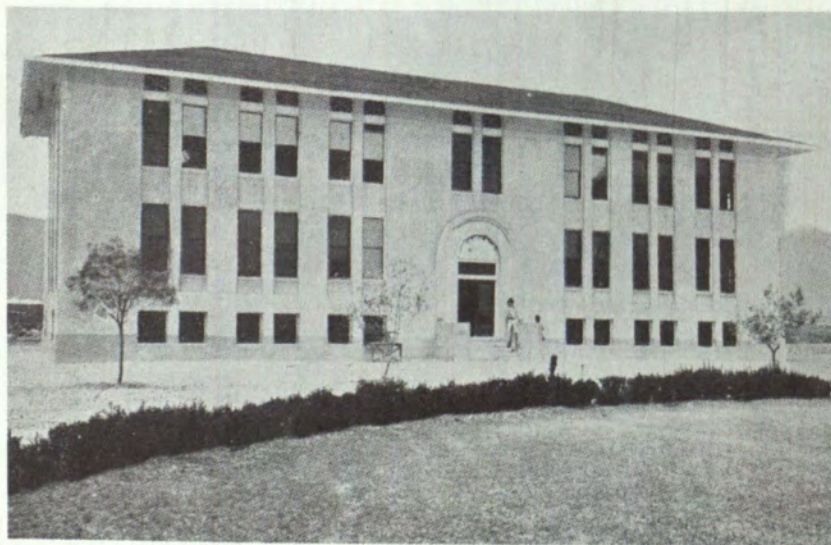
1. Memorial Gymnasium
and ROTC Headquarters
2. Student Apartments
3. Holliday Hall (Gym)
4. Education Building
5. Kelly Hall
6. Math and Physics Building
7. Kidd Memorial
Seismic Laboratory
8. Seamon Hall
9. Engineering Building
10. Work Shop
11. Schellenger Research
Laboratories (Office)
12. Work Shop
13. Geology Building
14. Science Building
15. Special Projects Building*
16. Tri-Delta Lodge
17. Chi Omega Lodge
18. Baptist Student Center
19. Data Analysis Center*
20. Student Union Building
21. Magoffin Auditorium
22. Library
23. Cotton Memorial
24. Miners Hall
25. Worrell Hall
26. Hudspeth Hall
27. Burges Hall
28. Museum
29. Zeta Tau Alpha Lodge
30. Administration Building
31. Liberal Arts Building
32. Phi Kappa Tau Lodge
33. Lambda Chi Alpha Lodge
34. Kappa Sigma Lodge
35. Benedict Hall
36. Bell Hall
37. Swimming Pool
38. Tennis Courts
39. Women's Gymnasium
40. Methodist Student Center
41. Residence
42. Warehouse and Shops
43. Optical and Mechanical
Test Center*

*Schellenger Research Laboratories





MAIN BUILDING



THE DORMITORY

*Texas School of Mines buildings at the El Paso
Military Institute site near Fort Bliss*

EL PASO WANTED A COLLEGE

✦ WHEN SPANISH EXPLORERS saw it in 1540, the harsh desert of the Mansos and the Sumas along the sluggish brown river coming down through the pass between the mountains was a far cry from today's City of El Paso, with its acres of houses, businesses and industries, military installations, and the Texas Western College campus. How did the change come about?

Largely, it was because of the Pass.

The Spanish Viceroy sent Fray Marcos de Niza through the Pass to investigate rumors of riches to the north, perhaps treasures exceeding the recently experienced wealth of Mexico and Peru. Coronado set out in 1540 on an abortive search for the Seven Cities of Cibola. In 1598, Don Juan de Oñate was appointed *adelantado*, conqueror and colonizer, of the New Mexico territory. With some four hundred settlers and soldiers, he reached the Rio del Norte in the vicinity of Socorro. Here, the new kingdom was formally claimed in the name of the Spanish king. Oñate continued through the Pass.

As Spain's interests spread, the Pass became a way station on a regular triennial wagon-train schedule. Military escorts came and went. A mission was established in 1659 for the care and conversion of Indians, a crude shelter of mud and straw. Spanish missionaries then petitioned the king to grant permission for a settlement at El Paso del Norte. A church, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, was completed in 1668, with other buildings and homes huddling about it. The settlement was a stopover for travelers who would ford the river and continue on to the far-flung Spanish colonies.

After more than two centuries of Spanish rule, the lands became Mexican, but the grip on the area north of the river was tenuous. For example, wild mountain men floated cargoes of beaver pelts downstream to the Pass and sold both the skins and the logs of their rafts for a good price without a penny or a word to the duly constituted government. In 1836, after the capture of Santa Anna,

the Texas-Mexican border was set at the Rio Grande, putting the old Paso del Norte settlement in Mexico; it remained there when the Republic of Texas was annexed to the United States in 1846. As the boundary of New Mexico east of the river was firmed up up at the 32nd parallel, the area north of the river at Paso del Norte fell into Texas.

Emigrants forged a trail from San Antonio, and in 1849 the War Department surveyed a wagon road to California via this trail — a southern route to the new gold fields. By 1850, there were about four thousand residents in El Paso del Norte and some two hundred Texans on the American side.

Through the complicated vicissitudes of Indian troubles, a civil war, and the nation's westward expansion, the Pass remained a vital oasis on the east-west and north-south trails. A United States Army post was established, and scattered ranch settlements began to consolidate into a town.

The north side of the river was long known as "American El Paso" to distinguish it from the Mexican town across the Rio Grande. The Texas Legislature passed "An Act to Incorporate the City of El Paso" on May 17, 1873; but it was not until 1882 when the legislature of Chihuahua officially changed the name of El Paso del Norte to Ciudad Juárez that "El Paso" came to mean the present American city.

In the meantime, the railroads came, and El Paso began to grow in earnest. Owen White reported in *Out of the Desert, The Historical Romance of El Paso*, "So far as we know El Paso has the distinction of being the only city in the United States that grew so fast that in order to keep out of its own way it had to build a street-car line before it built a school house."

"In appearance," said White, "El Paso, until the end of 1881, was as typically Mexican as if it had been built five hundred miles south of the Rio Grande instead of one-half a mile north of it. . . . Mud, just mere primitive mud, mixed with straw and baked in the sun, was what our town was made of, and even the most opulent

of its citizens could not afford a board floor anywhere except in the parlor.”

This was what the railroads came to, but they brought people and lumber, and a new infusion of American hustle. El Paso, a growing town, was about ready for higher education.

Really, the need for a college was merely the second chapter of the centuries-old Spanish story. The railroads opened new mining properties in Arizona and New Mexico, and El Paso became a distribution and supply center, a headquarters for prospectors and miners who were investing their lives in finding and developing mines in the Southwest and in Northern Mexico. In 1883 Robert S. Towne built a plant for sampling and grading ore, the Mexican Ore Company. On April 24, 1885, he was granted a franchise to build the El Paso Smelting Works, often called the “Towne Smelter,” and El Paso had its first industry.

By 1900, El Paso was a town of 15,000, a center of mining, agriculture, livestock, and lumbering. There were four railroads and the second-largest custom smelter in the world. In January, 1902, the first mention of a college appeared in print. The *El Paso Herald* published an editorial suggesting ways for El Paso to improve itself: “Making El Paso an educational center is one of the surest ways of attracting desirable people to make their homes here” was one suggestion, with the added thought that the town would be an ideal place for a school of mines.

A college was established in El Paso that year, but it was not a school of mines and it did not last. On September 1 the Rev. B. C. Roach of Cuero, Texas, opened in a leased establishment at 501 North Santa Fé Street (previously occupied by the El Paso Normal and Commercial School) a preparatory school and junior college with a kindergarten and common school attached. This educational conglomeration faded in less than a year.

The idea of a school of mines was revived the following year at the annual convention of the International Miners' Association in El Paso, when D. C. Sutton introduced a resolution, which was

passed, "that this Association make every possible effort to secure the proposed school of mines of Texas for El Paso." The *Herald* reported this decision in its issue of January 13, 1903, and proceeded, as did the *El Paso Daily Times*, to push the cause. Dr. William B. Phillips, Director of The University of Texas Mineral Survey, was present at the convention. He suggested that the city take up the matter with the state legislature.

The University of Texas had been offering since 1900 an "Arrangement of Courses" leading to a degree of Mining Engineer, but the "Arrangement" had not proved entirely satisfactory. Representative W. W. Bridgers of El Paso, in response to Dr. Phillips' suggestion, announced that he would introduce a bill for the creation of a separate school of mines to be located in El Paso. He thought it would assist the project if land were donated for the site of the school.

Sam C. Russell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, sent letters to many men of influence; the Chamber also sent out printed circulars. Newspapers throughout the state boosted the El Paso cause. There was considerable enthusiasm, in spite of the general belief that if there was anything to get, East Texas would get it. Bridgers' bill did not come up for vote.

Talk of the college died away, to be revived on occasion. The truth is, there were not yet a sufficient number of citizens in El Paso concerned with higher education. The little adobe town had decked itself out in brick, its streetcars had abandoned mules and taken to electricity, there were schools and churches, and there had been attempts by church and civic leaders to do something about El Paso's reputation for being "wide open." But that portion of the population with education in mind was in the minority, and it presently settled for a college substitute: a military school.

According to the school catalog of 1908-09, this institution was a "preparatory school of the highest grade, fits boys for practical life, for college, for West Point and Annapolis, for professional careers, for the trade and for general business." The idea for the

school probably came from Capt. Thomas A. Davis of Knoxville, Tennessee, late of the 6th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, who visited El Paso with a proposal for establishing such a school. He talked with people in town and was referred to the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Public Improvement. His idea was approved with some enthusiasm. Businessmen pooled money, and at a meeting of "interested citizens" August Meisel donated, through his agent William Moeller, eighteen acres of land next to Fort Bliss.

The school was chartered as the El Paso Military Institute on July 10, 1907. The El Paso architects Trost and Trost must have drawn plans more ambitious than those actually used, for the school's semiannual magazine, *The Adjutant*, contains a picture of three imposing buildings — a central structure much like the administration building that was erected, only wider, and two dormitory buildings — all grouped around a circular drive surrounding a tree-lined plot. The contract was let to Otto Kroeger; and four additional acres contiguous to the original eighteen were donated by Charles R. Morehead, Capt. T. J. Beall, and heirs of the estate of Capt. Charles Davis.

According to the catalog, the board of directors when the school opened comprised Judge Beauregard Bryan, president; Horace B. Stevens, treasurer; Col. Lewis, secretary; Alfred Courchesne, H. D. Slater, Judge Wyndham Kemp, Ernest Kohlberg, William Moeller, Charles N. Bassett, Dr. J. A. Samaniego, and Captain Davis. Joseph H. Nations, William H. Austin, and J. M. Cameron had been on the original board but had resigned because of personal commitments. Captain Davis was named Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets. The school opened on September 3, 1908, with an enrollment of thirty-eight.

One of the original thirty-eight, the late Bryan Wells Brown, told that the cadets called EPMI the "El Paso Mule Incubator." El Paso seemed content with its preparatory school, which increased in enrollment the following year to eighty and remained at approximately that level. The school continued to provide the local best

for the young men until 1913. On January 13, the *Herald* abruptly reported that the school had been placed in the hands of a receiver. The last commencement was held on May 19, and a caretaker was left to maintain vigil over the three vacant buildings on a lonely mesa in the midst of a cactus-studded plot of sand out by Fort Bliss, beyond the end of the streetcar line.

In the meantime, interest in the school-of-mines idea had again revived, especially after the University declared that no more freshmen would be admitted to its "Arrangement of Courses" after 1910. Senator Claude B. Hudspeth sponsored a bill to create a school at El Paso; it did not make the senate calendar right away, but the time to consider such a measure was getting ripe.

Milton Everett, publicity director for the University, was reported in the *Herald* of January 7, 1913, as suggesting that if El Paso wanted the school and would make the effort to get it, now was the time. On February 17, the *Herald* announced that Henderson E. Van Surdam, adjutant of the withering Military Institute, would speak at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon on the twentieth concerning the theory that El Paso could get a school of mines by donating the Military Institute buildings. Alternately in hope and in despair, interested El Pasoans watched the courses of house and senate bills as it was pointed out that in West Texas some 10,000,000 acres of state land needed investigation for mineral content and that the El Paso Military Institute buildings would become available. Finally, Van Surdam's efforts bore fruit. On April 16, 1913, an act creating the State School of Mines and Metallurgy became law.

The Thirty-third Legislature approved the new school "for the purpose of teaching the scientific knowledge of mining and metallurgy in the State of Texas, to the end that the mineral wealth, oil, etc., may be developed upon the State school lands of this State." The school was to be under the supervision of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas. The faculty was to be named by this board within ninety days after the act went into effect. There was

to be "a separate and distinct faculty" from that of the University; and this faculty, under the direction of the Board of Regents, would have the right "to confer degrees and issue diplomas and fix a standard of grades."

There was, however, a stipulation upon which the effectiveness of the act — indeed, the life of the school — depended: Section 1 stated that the School of Mines and Metallurgy was created and would be located in El Paso, "provided citizens of the City of El Paso shall make and execute unto the State of Texas a deed to the tract of land . . . now comprised in the reservation of the El Paso Military Institute, adjacent to the Fort Bliss Military Reservation, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated."¹

Somehow El Paso had to buy the Military Institute property, but it developed that El Paso as a community was not mobilized behind the school. For a while it appeared that Van Surdam's idea might have been premature. Only a small group of citizens was still interested, and something of far greater local importance was afoot: Mexico's revolutionary writhings were absorbing increasing public attention. What chance had a project for the purchase of property for a mining college at a time when Villa and the Carrancistas were plotting within the very city, and when the city itself was girding for battle?

But the labors of Senator Hudspeth and Representatives Richard Burges and Eugene Harris were not in vain. In the midst of Villa's warnings to foreigners to leave Juárez, the El Paso newspapers spared space from the war scare to join a community campaign.

The legislature had appropriated \$15,000 for support and maintenance of the School of Mines, not nearly as much as the original backers had hoped for, but it would be only a fraction of the money the school would eventually bring to the El Paso community. There was even a rumor that \$5,000 might be available yearly from federal support of state schools of mines. In other words, the

¹ The text of the legislative act establishing the college is included as Appendix I.

establishment of such a school would be good business. The Military Institute buildings and land could be had for \$50,000. Finally a petition was circulated to ask the county judge and commissioners to secure the property, but the necessary 5,000 signatures failed to materialize.

The Chamber of Commerce continued the fight. On September 10 the Chamber's School of Mines Committee — which included A. Schwartz, C. H. Finlay, and I. A. Shedd — met to discuss with the owners of the Military Institute plans for acquiring the property. On September 12 the budget-fund trustees of the Chamber authorized the directors to pay \$5,000 to the Military Institute owners as initial payment. These trustees were J. J. Mundy, O. H. Bauer, J. J. Ormsbee, Thomas O'Keeffe, H. S. Potter, Walter Kohlberg, H. B. Stevens, Felix Martinez, J. C. Wilmarth, and S. C. McCurdy. The directors were V. R. Stiles, I. A. Shedd, A. Schwartz, C. H. Finley, George B. Evans, Robert Silberberg, S. J. Freudenthal, and Secretary A. W. Reeves. Obviously, some were playing dual roles, since Mundy, Martinez, and Stevens also represented the Institute.

The deal hit a snag. The Chamber was committing itself to future expenditure on the say-so of the present directors. Certainly, this group "recommended to other boards to continue the yearly payment," but no such recommendation could guarantee the actions of future directors. The deal fell through, and the year slipped inexorably past without concrete accomplishment.

Early in 1914 the Chamber asked businessmen to sign guarantee notes against the \$50,000. At last — on Monday, April 13 — Robert Krakauer, Chamber president, was able to announce that the goal had been reached: a historic roster of local citizens and business firms had covered the note.² The amount would be paid in annual installments, and the Chamber would pay these from dues.

The *Herald* carried the announcement on page nine, back among the financial items, along with an advertising bulletin stating that

² For a listing of those who guaranteed the college's beginning, see Appendix II.

“all afternoon and night trains for Monday are reported on time”; but the story was of momentous import. A pattern had been formed that was to be repeated many times during the next half century: A hard core of El Pasoans had rallied behind the city’s college.

On April 28, 1914, the Board of Regents of the University met and formally established the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy. Stephen Howard Worrell, assistant in the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology, was named head. Transfer of the warranty deed of the El Paso Military Institute buildings and lands was effected on April 30; and on May 21 J. J. Mundy, trustee of the defunct Institute, was handed a check for \$5,000 as first payment on the property.

The School of Mines was a reality. El Paso had the college it wanted.

AT FORT BLISS

✱ DEAN WORRELL had earned his Bachelor of Science degree at The University of Texas in 1902. He had been an analytical chemist for the State Mineral Survey, an instructor in analytical chemistry and a special student of mining and metallurgy at Colorado School of Mines in 1904-1905 and again in 1908-1909, then a postgraduate student in engineering at The University of Texas from 1910 to 1911. He held several jobs with mining companies in both the United States and Mexico. From 1910 to 1914 he was chief of the testing laboratory under the Bureau of Economic Geology, investigating Texas coals and lignites. He was eminently suited, both as an educator and as a practical mining man, to take over the Texas School of Mines. He was also a friend of both Governor Colquitt and President Mezes of the University.

Worrell came to El Paso in the summer of 1914. The Chamber of Commerce had already arranged for certain alterations and repairs to the Military Institute buildings, so Worrell busied himself first with a campaign to attract the students who would in fact make the campus a school.

Dean Worrell prepared and sent to likely students a booklet containing a prospectus of the school's proposed courses and pictures of the buildings on campus. He spoke to local groups and to newspaper reporters, emphasizing the advantages of a small school: "The money value of the equipment per student is generally larger in the smaller college." He pointed out that the student could enjoy the personal contact, advice, and friendship of his professors, that he was not submerged in a mass. He could also take part in many activities. Worrell illustrated the desirability of studying mining engineering, first, because it offered a good general education and, second, because of the many opportunities the field provided for travel and for following one's personal desires. "The time has passed," he said, "when unskilled, untrained men will be employed in the mining enterprise."

That Dean Worrell approached his job with diplomacy and foresight is demonstrated by his handling of the school's practice mill. The mill was installed in 1915 as the result of a special appropriation by the Thirty-fourth Legislature. Here students tested ores sent by various companies, learning by experience the operation of an ore-testing mill. Here also was created considerable good will for the school among miners and prospectors throughout the region, good will that paid off in summer work, in jobs for graduates, and in aid for the school itself. As Dean Worrell put it, "The relation of the School of Mines to the future of the mining industry is many sided. It will be the province of the school not only to train men to embark on the many phases of the industry, but it is planned to give systematic instruction to those who would become prospectors." At the time of this comment to the *Herald* on February 6, 1915, the school was already operating smoothly. He concluded, "The School of Mines may confidently be relied upon to give a good account of itself in the years to come in the part it has to play in the development of the country tributary to El Paso."

Before the school could open, some of the \$15,000 legislative appropriation for "establishment and maintenance" had to be spent to shape up and equip its physical plant. Dean Worrell also turned to assembling a faculty. Four appointments were announced in August: Dean Worrell was the administrator and also Professor of Mining and Metallurgy; John W. "Cap" Kidd was Professor of Engineering; Arthur K. Adams was Professor of Geology and Coal Mining; and Vere Leasure, who is still an El Paso resident and who was then an advanced student, was Student Assistant in Chemistry.

Adams resigned in June, 1915, and was replaced by H. D. Pallister. Three others were soon added: F. H. Seamon, Professor of Chemistry and Assaying; T. J. Dwyer, Instructor in Engineering; and R. R. Barberena, an advanced student, Tutor in Spanish.

It was soon announced that the school would open on September

23. A three-year course was prescribed, leading to the degree of Mining Engineer, with classes in Mathematics, Drawing, Physics and Engineering, Mineralogy, Geology, Mining, Metallurgy, and Spanish. It was also possible to take abbreviated courses leading to a certificate as Mine Foreman or Pit Boss. Supplementary lectures would be given by outsiders, experts in their fields: in mining law, copper and lead smelting, the cyanide process, ore dressing, internal-combustion engines, air compression, and first aid. A Mining Club was to meet fortnightly and hear discussions suitable for a student society affiliated with the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The catalog for 1914-1915, probably printed after the school actually opened, contained announcements for the 1915-1916 year and set out the conditions for admission to the school: Fourteen high-school units or eleven for admission "on condition"; or if a student were over twenty-one and had some experience, he could enter on probation. No English was taught, but any deficiency had to be made up by correspondence. Hazing was strictly forbidden; the catalog printed in full the law prohibiting it, as passed by the Thirty-third Legislature. The penalty for violation was "a fine of \$250.00 or six months in jail or both." There was no tuition fee, even for out-of-state students.

There were five possible grades to be gained from examinations: "A (excellent), B (good), C (fair), D (pass), E (failure), F (bad failure)." The grade of E could be removed by taking and passing a second examination.

There was no post office at the school, and the catalog gave directions for communication. Mail was to be addressed to the army post office just west of the campus. Telegrams went by Army Signal Service, addressed to "Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy, Fort Bliss." Anything sent by express was to be consigned via Wells Fargo in El Paso, including ore samples sent to the school for mill test. There was a small charge for ore analysis, but it should be noted that the School of Mines made free assays

for Texas prospectors, not in an attempt to compete with commercial assayers but to encourage proper sampling. Prospectors were invited to write to the school for instructions on how to take samplings.

The school had the nucleus of a working technical library, consisting mainly of mining journals and papers, but in El Paso the facilities of the Carnegie Library were open to all. The Carnegie Library, by the way, was housed in what is now the headquarters of the City-County Health Unit, behind the El Paso Public Library.

Student rooms cost \$8 per month for a large room or \$6 for a small one, with payments in advance. Two students were permitted to share a room. The rooms were furnished except for bedding and, as the catalog proudly announced, they were "heated by steam, lighted by electricity." There was a \$30 matriculation fee, and there were laboratory fees; but without any expense for tuition a student "could learn his profession reasonably."

The outstanding feature of the school was emphasis on practical work, an emphasis reflecting the practical nature of Dean Worrell's own remarkably varied career and probably accounting also for the fact that the school quickly became one of the foremost mining schools in the United States. The "Policy of the School," as delineated in the catalog, was adamant in regard to practicality:

The most important feature will be the emphasis placed on the practical or applied side of the instruction. Theory and practice must go hand in hand so to speak, the one supplementing the other. To further this idea, no member of the faculty will be employed unless in addition to his collegiate training he has had at least five years successful experience in the practice of his profession.

A thorough mastery by the student of the details of each required course offered will be insisted upon in order to insure efficiency in his work. In the future as the demand may arise for them, supplementary courses in addition to those required will be offered enabling the student to specialize along various lines. It is the purpose of the School to give the student a good general education whether he follows the practice of mining and metallurgy as his life work or not.

The doors of the school opened on September 23, as scheduled. There were twenty-seven students.¹ They came from Texas, Arizona, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Mexico. Some were freshmen; others were advanced students who had done prior work at other institutions. Another student enrolled early in October, bringing the total to twenty-eight, and more came later. There was even a report from Dean Worrell in the *Times* of October 7 that "a young woman has written asking for an application blank and the fair sex may yet be represented in the first year's class."

The originals, however, were twenty-seven, and they included the two Student-Tutors Barberena and Leasure and also Lloyd Alveno Nelson, now Dr. Nelson, Professor of Geology at Texas Western College and a faculty member since 1920.

Dr. Nelson has practically lived the school's history. Today he looks back ruefully at his arrival at the State School of Mines. He was nineteen. He left his home in Santa Rita, New Mexico, to enroll as an advanced student, having some credit from the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro. He arrived in El Paso in the evening. He recalls that to him it was a big town (60,000), and after he had found his way to the Texas School of Mines "it was late at night." As the early catalog says, the school was four and a half miles northeast of the El Paso court house and could be reached by the Fort Bliss electric car. He boarded what turned out to be the "owl car," the last one of the night.

Lloyd Nelson climbed aboard and put down his suitcase. He could see nothing as he rode except an occasional light, and he was not to know until later that the campus was "right out in the boondocks" with only hints of civilization around Five Points — a couple of houses, a small store, and the Number One Gunning-Casteel Drugstore at the corner of Copia and Hueco. He rode for forty or forty-five minutes, and when the car stopped at the end of the line, he asked for the School of Mines.

¹ The initial roster of students is included as Appendix III.

"Out there," said the conductor, jabbing a thumb into the dark. "It's way out there! You'd better come back to town for the night and try again tomorrow or you'll never find it."

Nelson went back to town. He recalls that the conductor forgot him until the car was almost into the car barns for the night. He got off with the suitcases and hiked to the Hotel Paso del Norte. But he could not afford to stay there and sought a cheaper room. He went back to the School of Mines the next day, at high noon.

In daylight he could see the rough army road keeping the streetcar tracks company through the desert. The school buildings were then visible in the distance, out on the mesa.

What Lloyd Nelson saw when he got off the streetcar was, first, the Fort Bliss parade ground, and then his new school. He walked five-eighths of a mile to get there. "When you came to the campus you were in the desert." There were three buildings.

The Main Building was in Southern colonial style, of brick covered with plaster. It had three stories and a very high basement that gave it the appearance of having four floors. Four large Grecian columns in front supported an imposing portico. As its pictures show, it must have been quite impressive rising up out of the mesa east of town. The 1914-1915 catalog describes this building as containing offices, an assembly hall that could hold three hundred, classrooms, the chemistry laboratory, the geology laboratory, the drawing room, the survey instrument room, the blue print room, and the mineralogy collection.

A second building was the dormitory, two stories, but with the same high basement so that it seemed to have three floors. It contained twenty-five student rooms, baths, a dining hall, and a heating plant. A swimming pool was in the basement with a gymnasium above, indicating that the military cadets were schooled in style. The mining students, however, used the pool for a hydraulics laboratory and the gymnasium for a mechanics laboratory and shop.

A smaller one-story building housed a power plant and the assay laboratory.

Dr. Nelson's most vivid impression of the school out by Fort Bliss was of its tremendous loneliness. It was east of the army post, out in the sand and cactus. There was a distant light at night, but he never knew what it belonged to. Sometimes soldiers could be heard, but mostly there was complete quiet.

Dr. Nelson recalls other lonely times. In order to get academic credit for required field work, he packed his maps and compass and other equipment and tramped over the mesa to Mount Franklin. Although he remembers the long walks, and working alone and returning late to the school, he says there were compensations.

"Cap" Kidd organized something of a football team in those early days, equipping the members by spending \$800 out of his own pocket. As early as October 8, 1914, the *Times* quoted Dean Worrell: "Athletics are not to be ignored the first year. Yesterday a call for football volunteers was issued and fourteen men went out for trial practice. Tom Dwyer, former star on the Texas A & M team, [in addition to his duty as Instructor in Engineering] has been selected to coach the squad and is confident of turning out a good machine."

"Speedy" Nelson was end on the football team, although he had never played before. Baseball, however, was the major sport. Basketball games were also arranged at the YMCA. There was a certain amount of competition with other schools and with the army. The *Herald* of October 22, 1915, noted that the Miners had won their first football game that day, defeating the 4th Artillery at Fort Bliss 13 to 6.

"But mostly," says Dr. Nelson, "we made our own fun."

The first dance at the school seems to have been held on December 7, 1914, when the *Herald* reported a "delightful dance in the auditorium of the main building."

There was the school paper to publish. The first one came out early in 1915. It was called the *Prospector*, as is today's college

newspaper, but it was not strictly a newspaper. For several years it was a magazine in format and both magazine and newspaper in effect. Vere Leasure was editor of the earliest numbers and Lloyd Nelson assistant editor. An advertisement in the first issue was for lumber that was good for spanking children.

The first school year went about as planned. Summer work for 1915 was carried out, but in a New Mexican mine instead of down in Old Mexico as had been intended, because the revolution was still going strong. Mention of the first World War, so very far away, was then confined to brief and occasional items in the newspapers.

On December 6 of the next year, 1915, the Scientific Club, an outgrowth of the old Mining Club, held its first meeting at a banquet at "the Zeiger," and Mexican and Spanish dishes were served.

That year forty-one students enrolled. About this time there was a proposal to place the University, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, the School of Mines, and Prairie View Normal under one management. Nothing came of the proposal, although speculation as to possible effects is interesting.

By this time Lloyd Nelson had made many more trips by the electric streetcar, and sometimes he went by car. "Only two people had cars then," he said, "Cap Kidd and Weisiger, a student. When one of these went to town, the students hung from fenders or anywhere to get a ride."

Dean and Mrs. Worrell lived at the School of Mines, while the rest of the faculty commuted. "Dean Worrell looked very 'English,'" Dr. Nelson remembers. "He was always perfectly dressed, his goatee trim, and his clothes immaculate, despite the mine-and-mill work in which he participated. He was always a real gentleman under all circumstances."

By the end of the 1915-16 year, the school was a going concern. Pancho Villa had conducted his notorious raid on Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9. Fort Bliss was buzzing with extra troops and with prisoners. Word had come out that the Japanese were about

to enter the war against the United States; but the United States was not yet at war, despite sunken ships and American casualties. President Wilson was warning against interference in Mexico.

Most important of all to El Paso, even more so than the undesirables whom Mayor Tom Lea was trying to expel, was the loss of the source of ore in Mexico because of shut-down mines. The smelter closed and unemployment mounted. The School of Mines, however, held its first commencement, graduating three young men: Vere Leasure, Lloyd Nelson, and Clyde Ney. The ceremony was held in the school auditorium. Diplomas were handed out by Judge Beauregard Bryan. Rabbi Martin Zielonka, an educational zealot soon to be associated closely with the School of Mines, gave the commencement address, talking on "The Power of Personality."

Shortly after this, Dr. W. J. Battle, President of The University of Texas, visited the School of Mines and pronounced its progress praiseworthy.

In August there was news of possible coeducation at the school. The *Herald* on September 3 carried an item concerning "an arrangement being made at the School of Mines near Fort Bliss, to teach an academic course for girls extending over two years." Dean Worrell had discussed the move with a man named C. F. Brown. Courses would be offered in English, Spanish, and mathematics, as well as in German and French. It was added that, if they wished, girls were free to follow the whole schedule leading to the Mining Engineer degree, which was now a four-year course.

Enrollment for the 1916-17 year was thirty-nine, not a large number but of moment because it included girls for the first time. There were two: Ruth Brown and Grace Odell. There was also a woman registrar, Mrs. Ella E. Walker. For the first time the faculty included an instructor with no background in mining and metallurgy: H. E. Harris came to teach English and economics.

When the International Soil Exposition was held in El Paso in the first part of October, the School of Mines exhibited a collection of rare minerals which won much praise. But the Exposition, at-

tracting visitors from all over the United States, probably gained more attention from the fact that when out-of-town guests took a trip across the river to Juárez, they were held as spies by Villistas. The *Herald* of October 16 told of their being detained in a stockade until American authorities effected their release. They were witnesses to the sentencing of a Mexican prisoner, shot the same day.

The most important event of 1916, so far as the school was concerned, was the fire that broke out early Sunday morning, October 29, and completely destroyed the Main Building.

Origin of the fire was unknown. It began on the second floor in an unoccupied portion of the building, according to Professor Seamon, who investigated in the absence of Dean Worrell, then in Arizona. The fire must have blazed up brightly, because not only were the students from the dormitory aroused but also soldiers from Fort Bliss and men from a South Carolina camp near the mesa pumping plant. The volunteers were unable to do anything for the blazing administration building, but after fighting for two hours in a bucket brigade they saved the dormitory. Some, trying to save the roof, were unable to get there from the outside; they finally made it from the inside by pushing holes through. Pvt. Roy E. Peel, of Troop I, 8th Cavalry, broke his hip when he fell from a ladder propped against the dormitory, but he seems to have been the only casualty. The *Herald*, reporting the loss the next day, commented that there was some insurance and added "it is hoped that the school records were saved as the safe remained intact in the middle of the flames." Later reports, however, showed that all were destroyed.

The faculty met immediately. Notes of the meeting are dated October 29. "It was decided unanimously that the school should not be discontinued due to the fire which had destroyed the main building and contents during the early hours of the morning. The students were to be moved onto the second floor of the dormitory and the rooms on the first floor would be used for classrooms. The

Dean, who was on a trip to Arizona, was notified by telegram, as was the President of the University at Austin."

That morning the smoking ruins on the campus must have been a sight to behold. The Main Building and its furniture, the laboratory equipment, and the mineral collection were gone. The new chemistry laboratory, valued at \$10,000, had been one of the most complete in the Southwest. However, Cap Kidd looked at the bright side of the picture: He told reporters that "had it not been for the heroic work of the soldiers from various branches of the service stationed at Fort Bliss there is no doubt that all of the buildings would have been destroyed."

As it was, the dormitory, the assay building, and the mill were saved. There were eight unoccupied rooms in the dormitory, and by a rearrangement of students and partitions, classrooms and bedrooms were made adequate. A sheet-iron shack was erected to house a temporary chemistry laboratory.

Dr. Nelson, who says he is often accused of setting fire to the Main Building, laughingly parries this claim, "I had already graduated, but I could have returned to do it."

In spite of the fire, the school finished out the year. When classes reconvened for the following year, Dr. Nelson reports, they met downtown in the old Jewish synagogue and in Vilas School until new buildings were ready.

THE FORT BLISS LAND DEAL

✱ DEAN WORRELL returned to the battered camp the day after the fire and immediately began planning for the school's future. On November 2 the *Herald* announced a plan to sell the land to the Federal government for the enlargement of Fort Bliss. The idea was to trade the fort's target range, which was just south of the present site of William Beaumont General Hospital, for the School of Mines property. The target range was no longer in use because of the encroachment of a residential area. The prospective site continued right to the mountains and had room for the construction of a practice mine. Dr. Robert E. Vinson, then President of the University, went to Washington to urge the trade. The deal fell through, but Dr. Vinson was to prove a great friend and staunch champion of the school.

What happened to the twenty-two acres near Fort Bliss makes an intriguing story that did not end until 1941. The land was leased by the Federal government in 1917, but it paid only a token fee. There is no doubt that the college, at any time during the period involved, could have used the financial help resulting from a good sale. The School of Mines needed money, especially after the fire, since the insurance, only \$19,000, did not begin to cover the plant-and-equipment loss; and the Chamber of Commerce was left to pay \$5,000 a year on property that virtually no longer existed.

On March 5, 1918, Dean Worrell, who had been trying to raise money on the land, told faculty members that the Attorney General of Texas had ruled "first, the School of Mines is not a part of the State University; and, second, that the Regents of the University cannot loan money on the old School of Mines property."

On October 29, 1923, a letter from the Office of the Commanding Officer, Headquarters Fort Bliss, to the Adjutant General of the Army in Washington showed that the army was still nibbling at the idea of purchase:

. . . a small plot of twenty-two acres immediately east of the post and between the Morehead tract and the General Depot No. 1. It contains the hangars, shops and quarters of the 12th Observation Squadron, which is attached to the First Cavalry Division. It contains also a substantial three-story concrete building, formerly used as the Texas School of Mines, and now as quarters for the officers of the Air Service.

The State of Texas will sell this tract, with the buildings thereon for \$30,000. The buildings alone, could not be erected today for that sum. The Government has had the use of this tract and the buildings for six years for \$1. . . .

About this time there seemed to be doubt about just how the land could be sold, although certainly there was no reluctance to sell. The price, too, seemed satisfactory. Who, however, had authority to act? The President of the University, now Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, requested legal advice from the State, and on February 27, 1925, Assistant Attorney General R. J. Randolph wrote to Splawn that "the Regents had authority to sell property to the United States." A second letter from Randolph dated March 16, 1925, called "attention to Article 5273, Revised Civil Statutes of 1911 (Article 5245, Revised Civil Statutes of 1925) . . . Legislative permission would be necessary for the sale." Thereupon Senate Bill 470 of the Thirty-ninth Legislature was introduced. It passed both houses and was approved March 30. It said in part that the land "may be sold to the United States to meet the desire for additional acreage to its properties at Fort Bliss in the manner and upon the terms hereinafter provided."

Two stipulations were written into the act, which incidentally declared that an emergency existed. One stipulation was that the price be not less than \$30,000, to be fixed between the Board of Regents and the United States government. The other was that the money "be credited to the permanent fund of the University."

The sale was now properly authorized, and the Secretary of War urged the purchase of land in the area to enlarge Fort Bliss. The 1925 Congress appropriated \$336,000 for the purpose. Representative C. B. Hudspeth backed a bill "authorizing appropriation of \$281,305 for purchase of land to supplement the Cavalry post at Fort Bliss." Land was bought, including pieces known as the More-

head tract and the Ascarate tract, but the twenty-two acres of Texas School of Mines property were turned down; the price was not right.

On January 25, 1926, the Assistant Secretary of War wrote to Representative Hudspeth:

. . . a most careful investigation of this property has been made and the offer of \$12,200 was based on its value as an addition to the military reservation. It is not believed that the purchase by the Government at the price of \$30,000 asked by the University of Texas, could be in the interest of the War Department. This building is not particularly well located for use as quarters for military personnel and would require a large expenditure in order to make it suitable for this purpose. Neither was it deemed advisable to lease the property at an annual rental of \$2,000.

By 1931 the college had acquired its first President, John G. Barry, and he took up the running land battle which continued throughout his tenure: There was difficulty with the abstract, argument over the price, political pressure . . . and a new President continued the fight.

On May 16, 1936, Brigadier General H. S. Hawkins of Fort Bliss wrote to the Commanding General, 8th Corps Area, recalling that the proposition to buy the Texas School of Mines and Metallurgy lands

has recurred periodically since 1919. . . . Both are occupied by caretakers from this post under supervision of this headquarters per written request of the President, College of Mines and Metallurgy. These structures are of no military value and the cost of salvage is estimated to exceed the value of the materials that would be recovered.

Hawkins went on to report that he had written to the Chairman of the Board of Regents but had as yet no reply concerning the price; Dr. D. M. Wiggins, President of the Texas College of Mines, had told him, however, that \$20,000 was wanted. The statement concluded that the land was of no use for building purposes but only for a drill field; hence, it was worth only a nominal sum.

Evidently additional attempts were made to negotiate in Washington by way of legislative influence. On June 16, Morris Sheppard, United States Senator, wrote to Capt. E. H. Simons of the

El Paso Chamber of Commerce. He pointed out that other land acquisitions were more important than the college's Fort Bliss property, and he did not feel justified in asking for funds for the tract "at this time."

The end was near when Major General Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding officer at Fort Bliss, wrote to the Quartermaster General of the Army in Washington on November 1, 1940. There was another war in Europe and, although Pearl Harbor was a year away and the United States was not yet involved, activity had increased at the post as a result of preparation for the influx under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and a general strengthening of the nation's sinews. General Richardson said, "Immediate possession of the Texas College of Mines property is needed for the construction of additional barracks." Because of "the condition of ownership and the attitude of the owner's agent," he recommended the tract be acquired by condemnation.

On November 5, President D. M. Wiggins wrote Ross C. Wright in the Fort Bliss Land Acquisition Office that \$30,000 was the going price. On November 20, the Government instituted a Declaration of Taking suit, "U.S.A. v. The State of Texas, Et Al," No. 107 Civil, before Judge Boynton and paid a deposit of \$5,600. The judge ordered that possession of the premises be delivered to the United States on November 26, 1940.

The Government was offering \$250 per acre. Through a series of hearings and postponements, the offering was upped to \$300, and finally the litigation moved into the United States District Court. On October 27, 1941, a judgment set the price at \$350 per acre. So, the total payment resulting from the condemnation proceedings was \$7,700, plus interest on the difference between the total price and the deposit. The United States paid this sum to the Permanent Fund of The University of Texas.

Thus, twenty-five years after the disastrous fire, the land matter was settled. Today there is little but memory to indicate that Texas Western College or the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy ever operated at Fort Bliss.

A NEW SCHOOL

✿ FORTUNATELY, Dean Worrell did not have to wait for the settlement of the Fort Bliss land issue. Again, El Pasoans came to the rescue of their school. There were several offers of land: C. M. Newman, prominent El Paso realtor and developer, offered thirty acres north of the present Newman Park; an offer in Sunset Heights was given serious consideration; the city came up with a tract in the rocky, arroyo-slashed hills of Mundy Heights, above the flour mill and near the smelter. The land which was eventually built upon was donated by five El Pasoans: V. E. Ware, H. T. Ware, W. Cooley, J. C. Rous, Jr., and A. S. Valdespino.

The land was a "portion of the Frank Wells Brown Survey No. 202 and a portion of Hart Survey No. 2." Disregarding the complexities of the legal description,¹ roughly it lay along Kerbey Street to North Kansas, extended up North Kansas to Chicago, and swung at a 90-degree angle to meet the Old Fort Bliss Military Reservation. There were "22.9 acres of land, more or less. The roadway through the Easterly side of the land hereby conveyed, being 40 feet in width, is to be left open and unobstructed for highway purposes by grantee." The deed, dated May 7, 1917, was to the "Board of Regents of The University of Texas; for use of School of Mines." It was finally filed on April 30, 1919, the delay being due to title technicalities.

There were those who maintained that the location was "too far out of town," but a December, 1916, issue of the *Prospector* (still published at the Fort Bliss location) optimistically proclaimed that buildings would be ready at the new site the following fall. The ore-testing mill was to be moved from the old location and a practice mine put in. Electives, the editorial stated, were to be offered for advanced standing toward a degree at The University of Texas.

On New Year's Day, 1917, Cap Kidd went to look over the

¹ See "Abstract of Title No. 24298," by El Paso Title Company, dated May 14, 1919.

proposed site. In January, Dean Worrell made a trip to Austin to appeal to the legislature for funds. He was successful: The Thirty-fifth Legislature appropriated \$100,000 in an emergency measure for new buildings.

World War I was beginning to pinch a little in El Paso. The April, 1917, *Prospector* noted the departure of two students, Tom Clements and Stuart Harris, to the Navy.

The ashes of the fire were hardly cool and the school was virtually without facilities, but faculty meetings began to be concerned with expansion. Dean Worrell and Professors Kidd, Seamon, Pallister, and Dwyer "discussed the question of giving work at the school equivalent to that given in a Junior College." Dean Worrell had written earlier on the matter to President Vinson. "The subject of teachers' certificates was mentioned, but was rejected because it was thought that the granting of such certificates would tend to lower the standing of the school and place it on a plain [*sic*] with the normal schools." The result of the discussion was that no courses in Education were proposed. "Mr. Harris could carry the English course for the present time, thus keeping that expense item as it is," and an instructor would be added to offer Spanish and French and possibly German.

On February 4, after Dean Worrell's trip to Austin, a faculty meeting was again concerned with the preparation of teachers. Worrell said "from what the state legislators and the County Superintendent of Education had told him, that there was little likelihood of the establishment of a normal school at El Paso." The School of Mines was asked to do what it could, and it was agreed that there would be no objection to any work taken at Mines being applied toward a teaching certificate. At this same meeting faculty members looked at sketches for the new buildings but considered them unsatisfactory. They were "to go ahead with their own floor plans." It was at this meeting also that the \$30 matriculation fee, previously paid in a lump sum, was commuted to \$10 a year for three years.

On March 7, floor plans were again discussed, and there was

enthusiastic talk of the Bureau of Economic Geology moving from Austin to El Paso and, also, of getting the United States Bureau of Mines Station which was located at Tucson. It was considered out of the question to make the new school a Tri-State School of Mines, but mining companies "might consider giving a building after the new buildings are under way."

More realistic than any of these things, as it turned out, although it perhaps seemed idle speculation at the time, was talk of a municipal university. Today it is almost pathetic to envision Dean Worrell and his loyal crew sitting in a faculty meeting in the ruins of one campus, with no solid confirmation of another, discussing — even aiding in — plans for what in effect turned out to be a rival college that hampered the growth of their own school.

Rabbi Zielonka had no thought of such competition when he proposed a municipal college after the pattern of one in his home state of Ohio, the University of the City of Cincinnati. Rather, he planned it to supplement work at the School of Mines. The Mines faculty recommended that he submit his idea to the President of the University. On March 15, Dean Worrell read the faculty a letter in which he outlined to the Rabbi the Junior College work proposed at the School of Mines. It was decided to suggest that "until such time as the Municipal University was equipped, the students . . . be sent to the School of Mines for the scientific part of their work, where they should register as regular students and a certificate of work done would be given when said work was completed." It was also noted at this meeting that the education of the mining students was to be somewhat broadened; the President of the University had decreed that history was to be given, beginning with the next school year.

But immediate attention was given to the construction of new facilities for the school. It was Mrs. Worrell, the Dean's wife, who came up with the idea for Bhutanese architecture, finally adopted for the new buildings. This motif, with some modifications, is used to this day.

Mrs. Worrell had traveled widely and done considerable writing on travel. Later she even contributed items to the *Prospector*. She called attention to an article in the April, 1914, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, pointing out the similarity between the terrain of Bhutan and that of the school's new site. The article, "Castles in the Air: Experiences and Journeys into Unknown Bhutan," was by John Claude White, C.I.E., "late political officer in charge of Sikkim, Bhutan, and such parts of Tibet as fell within the sphere of British influence." Bhutan is in the heart of the Himalayas, somewhat on their southern slopes, two hundred and fifty miles northeast of Calcutta, and a full half-world away from El Paso.

The illustrations showed massive buildings with distinctive high, sloping walls to give strength to the base. Most had only one entrance, and windows were high above the ground as protection against bandits and raiders. The roofs projected and were "weighted down with tons of stones to withstand the fierce winds. . . . A dull light gray on the lower story, with a broad band of madder red above," the buildings appeared to be from two to four stories, and certainly the illustrations were clear enough to serve as guides.

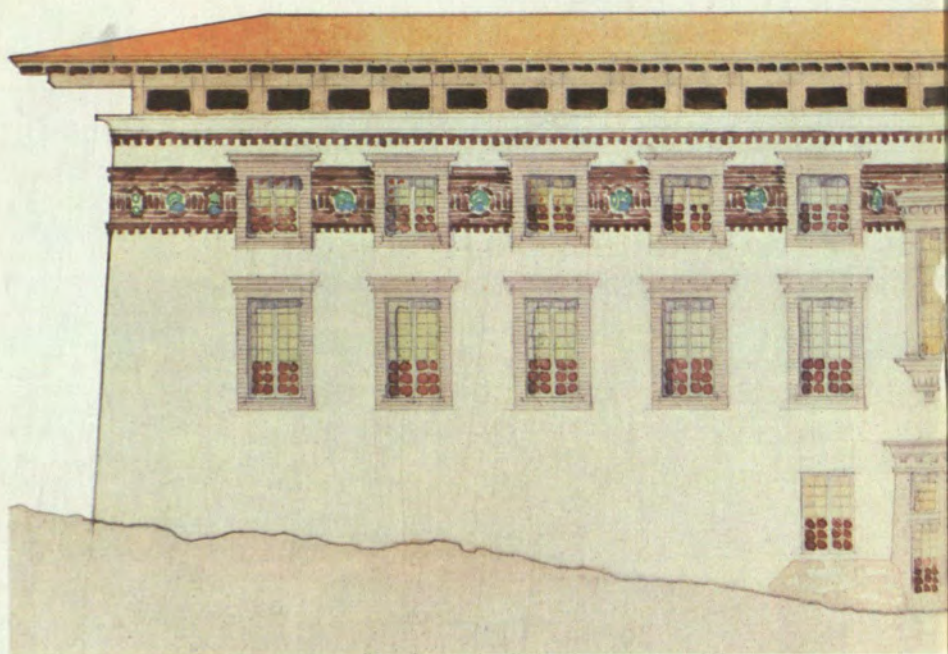
The idea was turned over to Gibson and Robinson, El Paso architects, who produced the first sketches for the campus. Of these first buildings, Main Building (now Physics Building) is most like the Bhutanese structures illustrated in the magazine article. Visitors constantly remark upon the school's unique architecture. And during spring dust storms most agree that the campus certainly resembles the rocky slopes of Bhutan, complete with the "fierce winds."

Eugene M. Thomas² says that Main Building originally had two windows and only one door on the first floor. Walls sloped in keeping with the architectural style, and the slope varied. On wall-

² Student from 1922 to 1926; faculty member since 1930; ad interim president, September 1 - December 31, 1948; Dean of Mines and Engineering, 1941-1963.



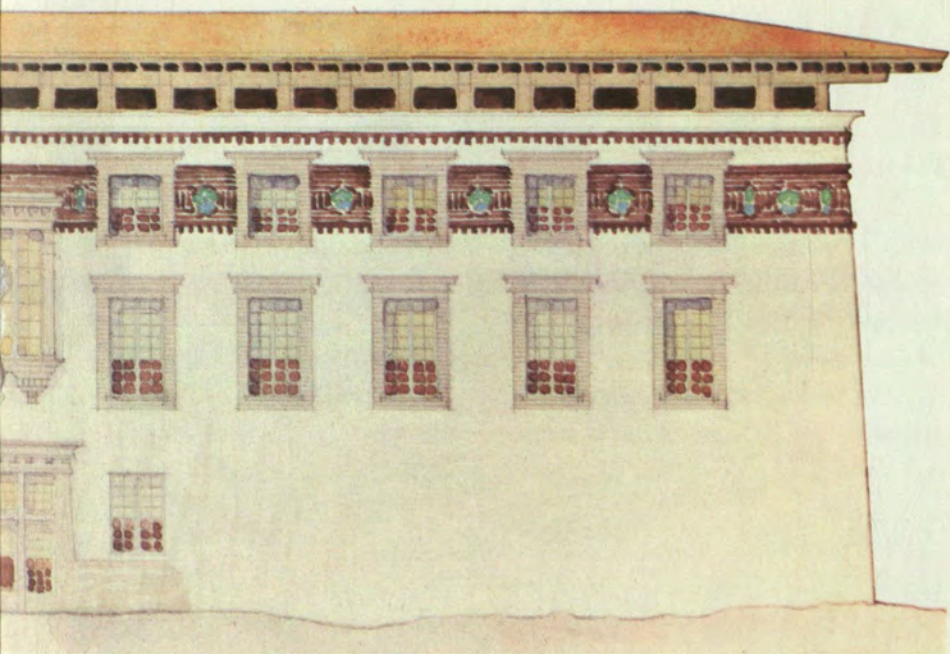
National Geographic Magazine illustrations of Bhutan
from which the College architecture was derived



ARCHITECT'S ORIGINAL SKETCH FOR

*Former "Chemistry" and "Main" buildings (1917)
now Geology and Physics buildings*

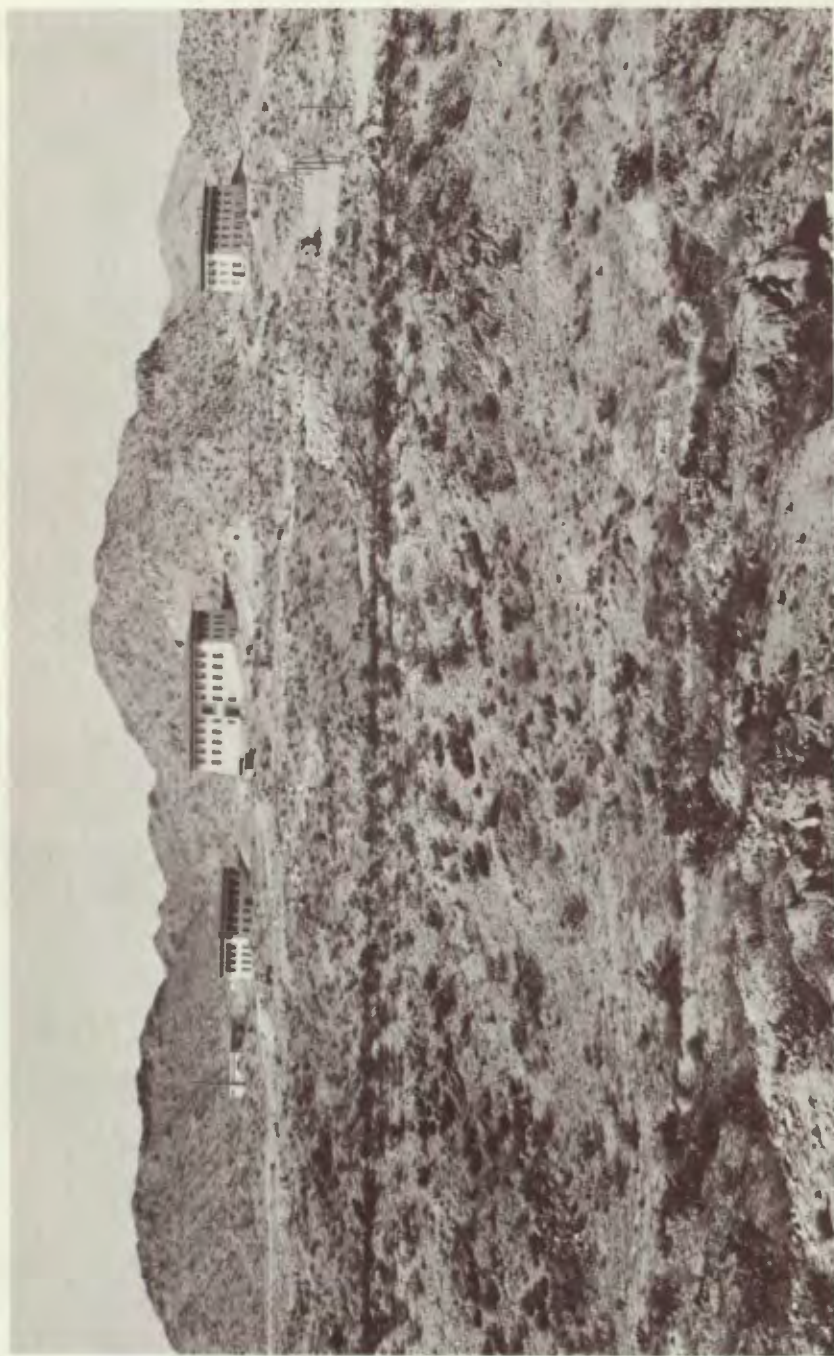




"OLD MAIN" USING THE BHUTANESE THEME

*Modern adaptation of the architecture
Liberal Arts Building (1961)*





The College "out among the rocks"

bearing structures, which eliminated beams, the slope was seven inches in ten feet. The walls were forty-two inches thick at the base and sixteen inches at the top.

Construction of the new buildings was begun in June; three rooms and three laboratories were ready by the end of October. Today one wonders how the \$100,000 appropriated by the legislature could be stretched to erect the old original buildings, which were Main (Physics), Burges (Education Building), Chemistry Hall (the two-story part of the Geology Building), the power plant (the northwest portion of the present Engineering Building), and the mill. The *Times* of February 13, 1938, in a historical sketch of the campus said, "Buildings were of stone blasted out of the campus and it took 20 tons of dynamite to do it."

A lot of detail about these early buildings has been forgotten, but it is certain that V. E. Ware, one of the original donors of the land on which they were built, had some hand in their construction. When the Thirty-sixth Legislature passed a bill making the State School of Mines and Metallurgy a branch of The University of Texas, there was a record in the minutes of the Board of Regents' meeting of June 9, 1919, of Dr. Vinson's report saying in part, "I have given instructions to the Auditor to take over all the assets of the School, and assume responsibilities, including payment of the balance due Mr. V. E. Ware on his contract for the construction for the present plant of the School."

In those days \$100,000 went much further than it would today, and so the buildings went up. The *Prospector* for November, 1917, incidentally a dual issue for the Texas School of Mines and the College of the City of El Paso, Rabbi Zielonka's "municipal university," noted that the students "were about to enter the new buildings." The Christmas issue commented that "all of the buildings with the exception of the power plant may be called practically finished, and it is well under way." The uncertainty respecting facilities apparently did not deter enrollment: sixty-one registered for the 1917-1918 year. But the war had finally called on

the young men, and soon exactly half the students would be women, "feminine pioneers," the *Prospector* called them. The January, 1918, number said the buildings were occupied and that they lay one and one-half miles northwest of the court house.

The 1916-1917 catalog listed board at \$20 per month. A figure of \$22 in the 1917-1918 catalog told of the rising cost of living. A dormitory breakage deposit of \$5 was required; however, rooms were only \$4 and \$5 per month. Directions for reaching the School of Mines were to take the "Mesa car" north on Oregon, then walk six blocks on a paved street to the campus. The 1917-1918 catalog indicated that Ruth Augur was Registrar. She was shortly to be responsible for designing the Miner seal emblazoned with burro, pack, shovel, and "TSM." Requirements for admission had risen to fourteen and a half units. John Fielding, Jr., had replaced H. E. Harris in teaching English and Economics, and Jules Louis Henry had joined the faculty as Instructor of Modern Languages. With a *Bachelier es Lettres-Philosophe* from the University of Paris, the latter gave an international flavor to the faculty.

This period must have been a confusing time for both faculty and students, for the new campus classrooms were occupied as they became ready while some classes continued to be held downtown. This was the time, too, when the campus had dual occupants: the School of Mines and the College of the City of El Paso.

The College was Rabbi Zielonka's dream come true. The Rabbi was a dedicated man, a firm believer in education. He was in demand as a speaker at commencement exercises and at club meetings; he was a beloved and influential member of the community. He envisioned for El Paso a greater variety of opportunities for higher learning than the School of Mines' technical curriculum. An enthusiastic, undaunted worker, he seemed to have been fired to achieve the impossible.

It is known that the Rabbi talked over his idea with Dean Worrell, who pointed out the School of Mines' own plan for

junior-college work, but the Dean did not fail to offer help where it would assist the young people of El Paso. Rabbi Zielonka consulted Dr. Vinson, he talked to El Paso businessmen, and he gained support from the Rotary Club.

According to the minutes of the College, the first formal meeting of the College directorate was held March 22, 1917, at Temple Mount Sinai. R. L. Ramey, W. L. Brown, Charles M. Newman, Richard P. Burges, and R. J. Tighe, with Rabbi Zielonka presiding, constituted the board of directors, who voted to include W. W. Turney and Charles N. Bassett. The group proposed to incorporate the College of the City of El Paso, with the proviso that the name be submitted to Dr. Vinson for approval. The name must have had his blessing, for on May 2 the College was incorporated, the charter being filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Those who "do hereby form a corporation under the terms and conditions hereinafter set out," for a term of fifty years, were Martin Zielonka, R. J. Tighe, R. L. Ramey, Claiborne Adams, C. W. Croom, Robert Krakauer, W. D. Mayfield, A. L. Hawley, E. M. Whittaker, Richard P. Burges, W. L. Brown, Charles M. Newman, H. D. Slater, W. W. Turney, and Charles N. Bassett, all residents and citizens of El Paso County, Texas. The same fifteen served as the board of directors for the first year of the College.

A meeting of May 14 was called to elect officers for the new "College of the City of El Paso for arts and sciences." The Rabbi was named chairman; Slater, vice-president; Tighe, who was superintendent of the city schools, secretary; and Turney, treasurer. Dean Worrell was at the meeting, for the outlines of two courses for the College were read: One by Tighe for a normal department, and the other by Worrell for a junior college. The Rabbi offered the use of the Temple for classes. Burges suggested looking for a future location near "Mines," and a committee was formed to investigate. The Rabbi, Worrell, and Tighe were to confer on fees. Tighe and Worrell were to get out a folder with funds provided

by the Rotary Club. The Rabbi, Krakauer, and Burges were to approach the city school board for "a teacher of pedagogy for the normal department."

H. M. Colvin was duly elected acting chancellor of the College at a June 12 meeting. The "salary" arrangement was that he would get fifty percent of the fees, with the condition that before school opened he was to "devote his best efforts" to obtaining students and promoting interest in the College. It is remarkable to observe the faith with which the College set out to operate without capital. It was financed solely by subscription: The Rotary Club gave \$200; and, as was recorded later, on July 16 through the influence of Winchester Cooley, the Clearing House Association gave \$150. Cooley was elected "to fill a vacancy on the board of directors."

Dean Worrell of Mines was also to be dean of the College of Arts, and Tighe would be dean of the Normal School, "if the school board did not object." The officers of the board of trustees were to constitute the executive committee. Matriculation was set at \$10 and tuition at \$40 a year, although for El Paso High School graduates the latter was only \$20.

By that July 16 meeting, group imagination had soared, for Cooley agreed to raise \$1,200 to establish a school of commerce at the College. There was talk of a loan fund; of a thousand catalogs printed at a cost of \$120; and of three scholarships, one each in the normal, commercial, and art schools. A proposal to offer free tuition to Latin-American students was turned down.

On August 13 possibilities appeared unlimited. De Witt Bandeen, director of the Tax-Payers' Association, offered to lecture on government before the School of Commerce and was accepted. A Mr. Dorman, a local lawyer, also volunteered to lecture on government and history. A war-foods school, under the direction of Miss Helen Hubbard Swift, was endorsed; Miss Swift was also to give a domestic science course at \$2 per hour for a total cost of not more than \$40. Mrs. H. C. Clunn was to receive free lessons in domestic science in exchange for public-school music lessons, if her creden-

tials checked out. Finally, there were discussions about enrollment, date of opening, collection of fees, scholarships, and \$30 for newspaper advertising.

There might have been speculation on where classes could meet, since the College had no domicile and its partner, the School of Mines, was hovering between temporary arrangements and unfinished buildings. The College bulletin of 1917 answered the question. For the first year the College was to utilize a portion of the "new one-half million dollar high school building and the buildings now being erected by the Texas State University School of Mines." Education courses were given in the high school; other courses, until the Mines buildings were ready, were offered in the county court house and Morehead School. The scope of courses was outlined as follows: "Junior College work is offered in the College of Arts and Sciences, the first year of Junior College work in the School of Commerce [a night school], and a full four years' training at the Teachers' College."

The bulletin sounded the College's purpose on a high note: To give "intellectual development as shall be useful and of solid worth and not merely ornamental or superficial." The United States government, the bulletin declared, "says the greatest need in America is college trained young men and women and that this war accentuates this need." It also mentioned that students were going to college earlier and that many parents thought them too young to be away from home. "Particularly is this true in the case of girls." It was regrettable that no college of first rank afforded "a Spanish American environment and salubrious climate," but support had been promised El Paso by the Department of State and the Bureau of Pan American Republics. Finally, "students from Brazil will find Portuguese spoken in El Paso as well as Spanish."

The College staggered through the year with a continual shortage of funds but no dearth of ideas for instruction; courses and suggested courses stretched from classes in agriculture to training for "Scout leaders." Dr. Vinson, on the occasion of a visit to El Paso,

suggested that "next year the work of the College should be more intensive than extensive."

The College operated the next year, 1918-1919, with continued tussling for more courses and more instructors. The desperate need for land and buildings was tempered by a life-giving hope that the University might make the College an academic branch in El Paso. On July 22, 1920, a death blow was dealt the College when Dr. Vinson's announcement was communicated to Rabbi Zielonka that Texas School of Mines faculty would not be allowed to teach at the College, nor would the University accredit its courses.

Finally, on September 21, 1920, "on motion of C. M. Newman, seconded by Julius Krakauer [who replaced his brother Robert on the board], it was resolved that the College suspend its activities for the present, because of the establishment of a Junior College in the El Paso High School, carried."

So ended the ambitious College of the City of El Paso, which "o'erreached itself," although it did award several L. I. (Licensed Initiate) degrees from its teachers' college.

The very existence of this College of the City of El Paso, and of the Junior College that next threatened the School of Mines, was proof that the community was beginning to ask more for its youth than Mines offered. On May 31, 1920, not too long before the College was to close, the *Herald* declared, "The College of the City of El Paso is the natural outgrowth of the needs of the city and the wide territory surrounding it, neither of which has had within a reasonable distance an institution of higher learning prior to the founding of this college." How nearly the School of Mines came to extinction in the city's search for a liberal arts college will be shown.

The formal opening of the new buildings at the School of Mines took place in April, 1918. The school now had an El Paso representative, C. E. Kelly, on the Board of Regents. Commencement that May honored one graduate, T. M. Prettyman. He received the full

treatment: A pageant, a procession, a "tableau of the allied nations," and a dedication of the national and service flags of the school with Miss Dorothy Clark symbolizing the spirit of Democracy and carrying a Liberty torch, followed by more young ladies who represented Courage and Faith. Addresses were given by Norman Walker, President of the University Club, and by the Rev. Fuller Swift. Dean Worrell gave out the diploma.

The war had made its mark on El Paso, and the school wangled a Student Army Training Corps program in September of 1918. The school was advertising for SATC students, announcing that although Eastern schools were filled, Mines could accept seventy-five more. Enrollment was mentioned as being eighty and "would go over 100 but for the Leon Springs Cavalry Training School and an outbreak of influenza." First Lieutenant Gordon B. Baer was in charge of the Texas School of Mines' unit as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and was "recognized as a faculty member." He was assisted by First Lieutenant Edwin Lawson and Second Lieutenant Milton A. Kreugger. Training was for officers of the Corps of Engineers.

The influenza epidemic must have hit hard at the school; action in regard to irregularities that had developed in the operation of the *Prospector* had to be postponed due to the quarantine. Naturally, disciplinary matters came up among the SATC students. One was "disciplined" for lying, being confined to his quarters for two months. The faculty decided that military matters were up to the commander, Baer; but Baer said any man dropped by the faculty would be transferred and become a private.

Other talk about this time concerned football and team equipment. Cap Kidd reported getting "football stockings." In December, he reported on a Thanksgiving Day game from which receipts were to go to the Red Cross. He had hoped in return to receive football jerseys from the Red Cross. However, the gate money turned out to be for "charitable organizations" other than the Red

Cross. The game must have been with El Paso High School because Cap Kidd's disagreement over the gate receipts was with Principal Hughey.

In January, 1919, the school administration occupied itself with worry over salaries and money in general. The library fund was exhausted, "but some other money will be obtained by adjustments which can be used for the library and for student labor." Salaries were a pressing matter, and a plea was made to the Federal government for an advance on the SATC fees.

The *Prospector's* difficulties must have been resolved, for in February the publication came out as Volume 1, Number 1, in newspaper form after four years as a little magazine. At that, it measured only 8½ by 11¼ inches, but it had four pages, a banner, and the seal with "TSM" inscribed; it cost five cents.

Staff members at this time were John O'Keeffe, Jr., editor-in-chief; John P. Savage, associate editor; Richard Tighe, Ray E. Gilbert, Mary Bryan, and Charlotte Ormsbee, assistant editors; Howard Fleck, exchange editor; Frances Foster and Leopoldo Maldonado, artists; George Matthews and Hanlon B. Dubose, business managers. John Fielding, Jr., Professor of English and Economics, was faculty adviser. There was no journalism department, nor was any formal journalism training offered at that time — but there was enthusiasm.

The most important item in the *Prospector* was the announcement of the formation of the Student Association on February 4 at an assembly of the student body. John Savage had been elected president, and John O'Keeffe, Jr., secretary-treasurer. An editorial, "Let's Wake Up, Miners," called for school spirit: "Come on, fellows, let's snap out of the 'dope' and get some 'pep' in us! There is a lot of good, even fine material here. We can and must turn out a baseball team."

Other items included mention of SATC, news of former students serving in the armed forces; some humor; and a list of those enrolled in the School, which included 1 senior, 2 juniors, 9 sopho-

mores, 53 freshmen, and 28 special students. Advertising consisted simply of a list of places of business that supported the paper, such as the Popular Dry Goods Company and the White House.

It is interesting to follow the little newspaper through until the birth of the *Flowsheet*, when it gave up the dual role of newspaper and annual. Early issues contained articles of a technical nature, "Oil in West Texas," for example. The first by-line was carried in the March, 1919, issue: "School Spirit," authored "(by Miss Morris)." The first photograph was in the April, 1919, paper, depicting John Weldon Wilson, only member and president of the 1919 class. This paper had six pages and carried the official TSM seal, in the shape of the miner's spade, with the Texas Lone Star, a pack burro, pick, and gold pan. The May 5 issue reported the Student Association as voting \$10 membership dues. With no summer school, the next issue was in November. In January, 1920, the students were in an uproar about football sweaters, and in February there was an item about Vere Leasure, Class of '16, marrying and going to Chile. An "Adios" number at the end of the 1920 school year was a final *Prospector* yearbook. The foreword read:

This little book lays no claim to being an annual. It is a souvenir of a year spent in TSM, and if, in times to come, it affords some pleasure to those who attended the Mines during the terms of '19-'20, then it will have amply served its purpose.

Faculty members were meanwhile discussing students on probation and even dropping one from school. Students were clamoring for an athletic field, but Dean Worrell said one would be possible only by sale of the Fort Bliss land. On April 3 gambling was reported in the dormitory. Also the training of discharged soldiers was mentioned. Professor Howard C. Taylor, of the City College's Teachers' College, said "his understanding was that the man selected his course and the Government would meet the expense and put him through." On May 29 talk centered around Commencement, and Cap Kidd brought up the point of whether

the diplomas should read "The Texas State School of Mines" or the "University of Texas."

The Texas State School of Mines had reached another turning point in its career. The Thirty-sixth Legislature, 1919, passed a bill making the School of Mines a branch of The University of Texas. As the lone graduate of that year, John W. Wilson received his Mining Engineer degree. The State School of Mines passed out of existence and a Department of Mines and Metallurgy of The University of Texas was born.

IT IS TOUCH AND GO

✿ THE STATUS OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES in early 1919 was reassuring. The legislature had made it more than a lonely academic outpost in far West Texas: Having been locally supported from inception through crisis to a brand new campus, it was now formally a part of the University.

At this point the City College was still hanging on, so the campus was bustling. The new buildings had been completed and occupied: Main, containing administrative offices, classrooms, and laboratories for the Physics, Geology and Mining, and Drawing departments, as well as the library; Burges Hall, the dormitory, with rooms for fifty students, showers, lockers for the athletic team, a kitchen, and a dining room; Chemistry Hall, with offices, laboratories, and assaying facilities; the power house, with a heating plant and an engineering laboratory; and the mill, which the *Prospector* reported now in operation. True, the general effect was not imposing. The buildings looked small and raw on the stark desert hillside above the city. Yet, there was promise.

It would be only a few years before this promise would wither and almost die.

Meanwhile, the 1919-1920 school year opened with enrollment up. The *Prospector* listed 124 students. New faculty members were added, including W. H. Seamon, Professor of Geology and Mining, a brother of F. H. Seamon. The catalog carried the name "Department of Mines and Metallurgy," along with The University of Texas seal. The Board of Regents offered annual scholarships to the best of the young men and young women from "each affiliated school." Recipients could attend the Department of Mines without paying a matriculation fee. Admission now required fifteen units, and applicants expecting to transfer to the University must satisfy the requirements of the University's College of Arts. A student could enter via high-school diploma, state teacher's certificate, examination, or individual approval. There was a diploma fee of

\$5 for those receiving degrees. Board was up to \$28 per month, and rooms were back to \$6 and \$8.

Dr. Vinson visited the Department of Mines in October. He told of plans to double the acreage of the school and add more buildings, because a recent census showed that fifty percent of students in institutions of higher learning came from an area within fifty miles. He hinted at the future of the City College by intimating that the solution to El Paso's problem was to enlarge Mines so students interested in the arts and sciences could do their work here.

During this visit, he also recommended that entrance requirements to Mines be the same as those for the University's Engineering Department and that standards be rigidly maintained. He said also "that all entrance credits presented for admission to the School of Mines must be passed upon by Mr. Mathews, University registrar." He administered a verbal slap on the wrist to about forty-three students who did not have the requisite entrance standing, announced that the new requirements must be put into effect by the fall of 1920, and ruled that "diplomas of the School of Mines be granted to the classes for the next three years, and thereafter diplomas of The University of Texas be granted." Mathews followed up in November by relaying orders from the Board of Regents that the Department of Mines was to comply with the standards of the University. Instructions went out to add English, economics, and sociology to the curriculum.

Faculty meetings were frequently swamped with disciplinary problems. In October four students were found "guilty of intoxication," but proposed expulsion was commuted to probation and public warning. In November school dances were under fire: the faculty warned that "questionable forms of dancing [must] be discontinued." On December 8 all students living in the dormitory were ordered before the Discipline Committee over a Sunday night disturbance. Later there was complaint about lack of heat and hot water, and Dean Worrell agreed to "tell Mr. Fox to start the fires at 6 a.m."

In January there was a student furor over sweaters. The faculty had decided on gray sweaters with white collars and a yellow "T" for lettermen. A student delegation protested to the faculty members. At that time, student authority was under question, but the sweater matter was put to a vote and in February white sweaters with an orange "M" were ordered.

While the students were enjoying football, basketball, baseball, Student Association affairs, Scientific Club, the Wa-Pu Club (Ancient and Ornerly Order of the Wa-Pu Bird), and the exploits of the riotous Bunkhouse Bums (dormitory dwellers) — as well as, presumably, some studies — dormitory exploits were under fire. There were cases of weird haircuts and of taking one Mr. Miller to a roadhouse. As a result, dormitory rules were enforced against gambling, profane language, noise after 7:30 p.m., unruly visitors, and wasting water and electricity. When the students objected, demanding that the student body be allowed to deal with student government, their request was denied. A student proposal to form a fraternity was declared inadvisable "under present conditions."

On March 20, as chairman of the athletic committee, Cap Kidd called attention to the need for an athletic field and gymnasium. It was not to be long before the expansion promised by Dr. Vinson would begin, and the athletic field would be provided.

The "Adios" edition of the *Prospector* came out in May, and on May 31 five students were graduated.

In 1920-1921 another name change occurred: The Board of Regents saw fit to upgrade the school, at least by name; the catalog for that year and many to come read "College of Mines and Metallurgy."

Dr. Nelson had by now rejoined his alma mater. Following graduation, he had worked in industry; had spent part of the summer, 1918, at the new campus filling in for a faculty member who had gone into the armed services; and had done his own hitch in the army. He returned to teach in 1920 and stayed. It is interesting to note that Henderson Van Surdam, formerly of the Military Insti-

tute, was Physical Director. A librarian, Mrs. Alice Morris, was added.

Dr. Nelson recalls that there was a hitching post across from the Main Building, approximately where the wall is now located. Horses were tied there all day, waiting to take their riders home. However, most students took the streetcar, walking six blocks from the campus to board it. The few automobiles that made the trip to the College had to go the back way on the road up from Globe Mills.

Now came the awaited expansion. A second dormitory was started during the winter of 1920-1921. On October 27 the Regents had voted \$15,000 for the purpose. The building was named Kelly Hall in honor of C. E. Kelly, former mayor of El Paso and a member of the Board of Regents. Incidentally, in November the Regents journeyed to El Paso for a meeting.

The college register totaled 135 students for the 1920 fall enrollment. Some of these must have been from the dwindling City College. By graduation time the list was only 89 strong, and eight earned their diplomas. By then, \$12,000 had been appropriated to beautify the campus. The *Herald* of December 27, 1920, claimed that "the idea of a campus in the usual, grass-sodded lawn effect will be avoided as being incompatible with the school and its surroundings." An allotment of \$10,000 was made by the University to build an athletic field. This later became Kidd Field. Two other buildings made their appearance about this time.

The Worrells built a house on what was then the southern extremity of the campus, across from Kelly Hall. Dean and Mrs. Worrell occupied the house until their departure, at which time they deeded it to the college. It was occupied by Cap Kidd after that and became known as the "Kidd House." Later it was the residence of Business Manager A. A. Smith,¹ until 1960, and be-

¹ Alvin Arlton Smith came to Texas Western College in 1949 from San Angelo State College. He served as Business Manager from July 25, 1949, to August 31, 1960. He was Acting President from September 1, 1954, to June 14, 1955. From Texas Western College he went to Texas Woman's University at Denton as Assistant to the President.

came known as the "Smith House." After that, for about a year, it housed the ballet classes of the Music Department. At the present the house is called the "Special Projects Center," and it is used by the Schellenger Research Laboratories.

The second building was known as the "Ware House" and was erected "sometime before 1920." V. E. Ware, one of the donors of the college land and contractor for the first buildings, lived there while he was on the job at Mines. He later sold it to the Hunt Lumber family. About 1930 or 1931 the place was a teahouse, run by two widows, Mrs. Alice French and Mrs. Eleanor Hall. Their food was apparently superior to their resources, for they were not in business long. In 1933-34 the house was used as an athletic dormitory, paid for by the Citizens' Athletic Committee and operated without college supervision. Dr. Anton Berkman,² faculty member since 1927, recalls with a smile, "Some folks called it 'The Stable.'" There were reports of bedbugs.

The house was most notorious, however, during the summer of 1934 when a group of young women from the Detroit Hotel occupied it. They were observed to be having a remarkable number of male visitors. Dean C. A. Puckett, Acting President of the college at the time, reported them to the law. Chris P. Fox, then sheriff, induced them to close down their activities. The lease was cancelled in less than a month.

The college bought the house in 1942 for a reported price of \$12,000 for use as a president's home. It was occupied successively by Dr. Wiggins, Dr. Elkins, Dr. Holcomb, and Dr. Smiley. When the new president's home was acquired in 1959, the old Ware House was vacated. It remained empty until it was razed the following year to make way for the Liberal Arts Building.

The St. Patrick's Day initiation of freshman engineering students, one of Texas Western's earliest traditions, was first described

² Head of Department of Biological Sciences 1927-1961, Acting Dean of Arts and Sciences 1934-1935, Acting Dean of Student Life 1951-1952, Acting Dean of Graduate Division 1958-1960, Dean of Arts and Sciences 1960-1963, Acting President August 1-14, 1960.

in the March, 1920, *Prospector*. The initiation was afterwards held in a mine, but that year it was at the Palisades,³ several miles north of El Paso on the Rio Grande. "St. Patrick" officiated. He wore long flowing robes, a large hat, and a white beard. The freshmen were forced to kiss the "Blarney Stone," a rock smeared with quinine; and then they received the accolade with a shovel. Girls were later permitted to attend, and a bean feed usually followed the ceremony.

Many such extracurricular "feeds" were provided by Mrs. W. H. Seamon. There was no Student Union Building in those days. While Professor William H. Seamon enlivened academic activity by delivering an annual lecture in the clothes he had worn while leading prospecting parties in the Klondike, Mrs. Seamon took on the job of mothering the entire student body. She maintained constant open house and tended those who were ill or homesick to earn the dedication which appeared in the 1925 *Flowsheet* as a summary of the feeling that had accumulated over the years since her arrival in 1918: "To Mrs. W. H. Seamon, who has a place in the heart of every Miner, and to whom we owe the memory of many pleasant hours."

In 1920, by far the most important event for the College was the opening of the city-sponsored Junior College. Soon, it would almost cause the College of Mines to suspend operation.

According to the minutes of the El Paso School Board for July 21, 1920, A. H. Hughey, superintendent of schools, was authorized to "look into the feasibility of setting up a junior college, because the School of Mines was specialized." The members of the board felt that a junior college, primarily for teacher training, was what El Paso needed. They set aside \$15,000 annually for the venture.

Board Members H. Andreas, W. S. Clayton, W. Goode, C. Harvie, Mrs. J. C. McGrady, Charles B. Stevens, and Charles S. Ward consulted with the high-school principal, R. W. Fowler, who "said it

³ This place is now known as "The Rocks," and it continues to be a favorite spot for picnics.

could be done." At El Paso High School "the first municipal junior college in El Paso" opened for the 1920-1921 year with eighteen students.

The college classes convened on the top floor, apart from the high-school classes, but used the same library and laboratory facilities. Meetings were on alternate days. Faculty members employed for the college work were R. W. Fowler, English; Dan Hull, Algebra and Trigonometry; Alvin E. Null, History; A. B. Perpetuo, Spanish; E. T. Walker, Educational Psychology and Educational Sociology; and W. A. Walsh, Business Administration. There was even extension work for three students. A summer school in 1921 enrolled thirty-seven. Mr. Walker taught Educational Psychology and Educational Sociology; Cap Kidd, Algebra and Trigonometry; and R. R. Jones, History of Education.

For the 1921-1922 year, the student body swelled to 106; there were 16 faculty members. The curriculum included an abundance of courses: Accounting, Advertising, Algebra, Biology, Calculus, Chemistry, Dramatics, Economics, English, English Grammar, French, German, History, Latin, Music, Observation and Practice Teaching, Physics, Psychology, Salesmanship, Shorthand, Spanish, Staging Plays, Story-telling, and Typing. There were extension classes for teachers on Saturday mornings and after school. The summer school that year had 60 regular students and there was a "summer normal" as well. The Junior College was under way.

For that same year, 1921-1922, the College of Mines had 93 students. In September it was able to advertise itself as the only institution in the country which had a practice mine on its own campus. Since the *Prospector* no longer served as a yearbook, the material for that year was sent to The University of Texas for incorporation in its annual, the *Cactus*. In November a *Prospector* article discussed "lies" to the effect that the College might cease being coeducational, perhaps the first note of the impending discord between the state-financed College of Mines and the municipally supported Junior College.

When the 1922-1923 year opened, Jack Vowell was Physical Director. As Mr. Vowell looks back on it, he says, "That was the year that was!" Officials of the College announced a new policy: The football team would play no more high schools, only colleges. "The fact of the matter was," says Mr. Vowell, "we were tired of being beaten by Las Cruces and El Paso High School. El Paso High had beaten us twice the year before. I told Cap Kidd that if we were going to be beaten, we might as well be beaten by good schools."

Wins did not balance losses, but the opponents were all college teams, with the exception of the traditional game with a Fort Bliss team. The following year, the Mines squad defeated Daniel Baker College in a postseason game. "That name Daniel Baker may not mean much to you today," says Jack Vowell, "but they were Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association champions that year."

At the beginning of the 1922 term, Eugene M. Thomas entered the College as a freshman; he lived in Kelly Hall. A new publication appeared on campus, the *Flowsheet*. The first yearbook was a 64-page booklet. Four pages contained advertising matter and the remainder was devoted to class pictures and activities. There was now an Alpha Phi Omega engineering fraternity. The St. Patrick's Day celebration that year included a blast of 500 pounds of dynamite at the tin mine, a spectacular which was filmed and distributed by International News Service to theaters all over the nation.

On December 1, 1922, Dean Worrell went on a leave that was to last until June, 1923, to be followed in a month by his resignation. He took an engineering job in Mexico; two years later, he went into construction work in Hawaii, where he died in 1938. Meanwhile, Cap Kidd carried on at the college as acting dean, inheriting the smoldering difficulty between the two El Paso colleges.

The Board of Regents of the University met at Hotel Paso del Norte in January, 1923, and talked over a possible merger of the two schools but took no action, since legislative authorization

would be required. There were efforts to maintain standards at Mines. Professor Seamon of the Electives Committee suggested that the high schools be asked to prepare their students with greater efficiency in English. Later the University registrar, acting from Austin, turned down some students from El Paso for entrance to the College of Mines. This was termed "spite work at Mines," and Cap Kidd caught the blame.

There was some local criticism of Dean Kidd for not advertising "his school, which cost the state a great deal," and on May 15, 1924, the *Prospector* came to his defense in an editorial, stating that advertising was not ethical and that the students were "not rats deserting the ship, but would stay with the Captain." The faculty demonstrated loyalty of another sort by contributing six-tenths of one percent of their salaries to satisfy a football debt. The *Flow-sheet* of 1924 mentioned the "M" Club. An activity of this club was to paint the "M" on Mount Franklin and, incidentally, arouse local ire.

Students and alumni were not unmindful of their school. The December 15, 1923, *Prospector* reported the organization of an Alumni Club with Lloyd A. Nelson, president; John Schaffer, secretary; and Fred A. Fox, treasurer. The Women's Association of the College was formed in 1924.

The contention over the two colleges flamed into the open on April 3, 1924, when the *El Paso Post* published a letter to the editor written by Dr. Bessie Sweet-Worley. She maintained that the Junior College had been established because "El Paso is so far removed from the higher institutions of learning." It was supported by local taxation and resulted in crowded schools. Meanwhile, the College of Mines, with rooms for 450 students and an enrollment of 100, was costing El Pasoans only the tax paid by all Texas counties. The *Post* recognized a good thing and proceeded with a series of articles on both schools.

During a stretch of more than two years, the discussion developed into a long and confused controversy, with much feeling on

all sides. There were newspaper stories and letters to the editors, charges and countercharges, centering around Superintendent A. H. Hughey and Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, who was president of the Junior College. The April 29, 1926, issue of the *El Paso Times* carried the news of Dr. Roberts' resignation, but that by no means ended the argument.

However, the end was near when a rumor was circulated that the College of Mines might be taken from El Paso. This was more than a rumor; the matter was seriously considered at a meeting of the Board of Regents. H. A. Wroe argued that it would cost very little to add a couple of courses in Austin; this would save about \$60,000 a year, the amount being expended for a few students in El Paso.

A few noted the danger signals. State Representative R. B. Stevens, from El Paso, maintained that unless El Paso supported the College of Mines, it would go. Joseph McGill, another representative, said that there would be a fight. He suggested that the El Paso Chamber of Commerce get behind the college through Mines committee members R. E. Thomason, E. H. Krohn, W. R. Piper, Thornton Hardie, and C. E. Kelly.

Mines' supporters rallied to the cause. They let the public know that a branch of The University of Texas was of more importance than a local junior college. The opposition argued for "local teacher training." Early in 1927 it was announced that "the state" would add any subject at the College of Mines that a minimum of ten or twelve students demanded. Public opinion solidified behind the college.

The Junior College commencement that year was its last. On May 30 the school officially closed with exercises for fifty-three graduates. Robert Holliday was scheduled to make the commencement address, but as a member of the Board of Regents he went to Austin to plan for the expansion of the College of Mines. Alderman R. E. Sherman spoke instead, saying it was not a time for weeping: "Instead of two rival institutions of higher learning in

El Paso, we will have only one, behind which El Paso can be united instead of divided." Superintendent Hughey said that he expected the student body and the faculty of the Junior College to join the School of Mines, and that if any courses were to be omitted at Mines he had the city's promise to supply them.

The College of Mines received a new appropriation, an increase of \$100,000 over the usual allotment. El Paso offered an athletic fund, plus \$2,500 to add to the salary of a new dean — because the new President of the University, Dr. H. Y. Benedict, had said the College of Mines had an inadequate teaching fund.

The College of Mines had survived another severe test. It was now El Paso's only institution of higher learning, and it had more local support than ever before.

PATIENCE AND PENNY-PINCHING

✿ WHILE EL PASO was seething and bubbling over its colleges, John Kidd was quietly acting as dean of the College of Mines, carrying on during the storm with a minimum of participation in the altercation.

John W. Kidd took his Bachelor of Science degree at Oklahoma A & M in 1904 and his Electrical Engineering degree at Texas A & M in 1909. Between degrees he acquired the practical experience that Dean Worrell required of his faculty; he worked for the Light and Water Works Plant in Pawnee, Oklahoma, and for General Electric at Schenectady, New York. He taught electrical engineering and later physics at Texas A & M. Then he came West for his health, working for the U. S. Reclamation Service on the Elephant Butte project in 1912 and 1913. In 1913 he joined El Paso's city engineering department as a draftsman. Among other jobs, he designed a railroad "Y" and replotted Blocks 35-40 in Kern Place. He joined the Texas State School of Mines when the doors opened in 1914.

Over the years his duties were sundry until he took over the administration of the College of Mines upon Dean Worrell's resignation, but above all he was Professor of Engineering, a proponent of hard work and supporter of athletics. The College was his life and he was to stay until he died, as Eugene Thomas put it, "with his boots on," right on the campus.

Early in 1927, when the College's role in El Paso was being decided, Board of Regents Member Robert L. Holliday was on the firing line, along with El Paso legislators. A special session of the legislature convened, and State Representative Adrian Pool reported that the El Paso Junior College could now be absorbed by the College of Mines. He asked \$500,000 for the next two years. He had the unanimous support of the El Paso contingent, but on May 28 the *Times* told of a fight on the floor involving accusations that Pool's group was trying to dump "a junior college on the state for support." Pool laid the College of Mines on the line:

"If this appropriation is granted and we do not have five hundred students the first term," he said, "that is proof positive that El Paso does not want a college, and I will join anybody in the house in a bill to move the School of Mines to some other section of the state where it is wanted."

A proposed amendment to cut the \$100,000 budget for curriculum expansion in Arts and Sciences was defeated 71 to 35. Money was now available for course expansion, but there was none for new buildings or for additional faculty salaries.

On June 24 Adrian Pool wrote an open letter to Dr. Benedict, Robert Holliday, and the Board of Regents:

I hereby hand you my resignation as president of the El Paso University, School of Mines, and Teachers Training School to take effect thirty days ago.

Please do not insist that I retract this resignation as my determination in the matter is final.

You will please get another president immediately and get him to work getting his organization ready to handle the thousand students who will attend this institution this fall.

Benedict jotted on the letter, "Recommend acceptance of resignation on or before A.D. 2004, salary ad interim to go on 1\$ [sic] per century. H.Y.B."

Dean Kidd wrote to the President of the University on July 1, making it clear that he had no desire to be head of the College of Mines. He sent along a list of those on the faculty who were prepared to stay, including himself as Professor of Engineering and Mathematics, and a list of Junior College instructors who would be likely prospects. In the latter list was the name of Charles A. Puckett, recommended for Professor and Director of Teacher Training. Puckett had already applied to the President of the University on May 31.

On July 28 Dr. Benedict sent a telegram requesting Mr. Holliday to approach Puckett and get him to Austin if he was prepared to accept a position as Acting Dean. Puckett went. He went armed with questions. He wanted to clarify his position if he accepted.

His primary concerns were having full authority at Mines, under the direction of the President and the Board of Regents of the University; having tenure of at least a Professor of Education, should a permanent dean be appointed; and knowing the conditions under which Mines could accept assistance from El Paso.

After the interview, Puckett documented his visit in a letter to Dr. Benedict: He would "have full charge and direction of the institution as Acting-Dean under the supervision of the President and the Board of Regents." He further stipulated "teaching service, equipment, buildings, and other assistance from El Paso" would meet "University standards."

On August 3, 1927, a press release from Austin said:

President H. Y. Benedict announced the appointment of C. A. Puckett as Professor of Education and Acting-Dean of the College of Mines located in El Paso. Plans for the enlarged program provided by the last legislature as well as the selection of a faculty are practically complete.

During the next thirty-odd years, the initials "C.A.P." would become a campus trademark; another "Cap" had joined the faculty.

Charles Alexander Puckett was born in Gainesville, Texas. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree at The University of Texas in 1911 and his Master of Arts at Harvard in 1916. He taught in various Texas schools and was a principal and a supervisor. He served for two years as an infantry captain during World War I. In 1926 he was an Instructor of Mathematics and Education at the El Paso Junior College.

Dr. Benedict had been Dean of Education at the University when Puckett was a student. Benedict knew his man, and he was to give him wholehearted support in a difficult post. The relationship between the new Acting Dean of the College of Mines and the President of the University becomes evident from the warmth and mutual respect displayed in their exchanges of correspondence.

"Dr. Benedict was a short little fellow," says Dean Puckett as he tells of conferences during his trips to Austin. "He would walk up and down and put his hand up through his hair."

Dean Puckett did not wait until September 1 to go to work. That would have been too late. He says one of his most pressing problems on taking over the job was the existence of only seven classrooms at the College, and these were not fully equipped with chairs. All supply needs had to be processed through the University, a time-consuming delay, and there was little time. A Mr. Calhoun was in charge of buying; he had been Dean Puckett's mathematics teacher, so Puckett sent him a telegram:

NO CHAIRS, NO SCHOOL. . . . He got chairs.

The El Paso School Board offered space, including Dudley School, but on July 27 Dr. Benedict told Holliday this arrangement was undesirable because the students could not have all their work in one place. However, the loan of biological equipment, table-arm chairs, teachers' desks, and blackboards was welcomed. Dr. Benedict viewed this arrangement as releasing \$2,000 from the budget; this would pay for the alterations to convert Kelly Hall from a dormitory to a classroom building.

Dean Puckett kept Dr. Benedict supplied with reports of his progress. On August 15 he told of "Mr. Calhoun and Mr. White" being in El Paso to go over the matter of a new building, a badly needed metallurgical laboratory which was to be Seamon Hall. . . . He told of the remodeling of Kelly Hall, to be ready on September 23. . . . The new metallurgical laboratory was promised for November 1. . . . He recommended two instructors, A. E. Null to teach Social Sciences at \$2,400 and Miss Abi E. Beynon to be Associate Professor of Business Administration and Dean of Women at \$3,000.

On August 22 Dean Puckett asked authorization to have bulletins printed. He recommended that certain teaching salaries be placed on a nine-month basis; the names on this list were Berkman, Moses, Nelson, Quinn, and Seamon. For Physical Education \$1,800 was allocated for the first semester and \$600 the second. It is interesting to note that the Dean suggested a librarian at \$1,200 and a stenographer at \$1,500.

Registration brought an influx of students. A few of the telegrams between Dean Puckett and Dr. Benedict illustrate how the necessity of having to do everything through the University increased the problems, both in multitude and magnitude. On September 22 Dr. Benedict sent Puckett a telegram which must have been comforting, even if of scant help:

MINES SHOULD HAVE ITS OWN RULES INDEPENDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY. CONDITIONS DIFFERENT. This expressed a philosophy which has been nurtured, from that day to this, by many on both the academic and administrative sides of the College, but in the thirty-odd intervening years little has been done to correct the situation.

On September 23 Dean Puckett wired: NEED LANGUAGE TEACHER AND ENGLISH TEACHER. PLEASE ADVISE HOW TO GET THEM. FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE ENROLLED. HUNDRED MORE BY NIGHT.

To meet the problems brought on by skyrocketing enrollment, Dean Puckett had to go to the El Paso School Board for classrooms and teachers. Education classes were scheduled in Dudley School, "undesirable" as the location might be. Six faculty members were provided by the School Board: William A. Stigler, Director of Education; Mrs. Abbie M. Durkee, Lecturer in Public School Music; Miss Evalina Harrington, Lecturer in Elementary Education; Miss Ellen Treloar, Lecturer in Public Speaking; Miss Sara K. Ponsford, Lecturer in Home Economics; and Mrs. Eula S. Harlackner, Lecturer in Public School Art.

On September 29 Dean Puckett wrote Dr. Benedict, "We are driving up nails to hang them on, using rocks for chairs and the football field for assemblies. As soon as I can get my head above water I shall write you the whole story."

On October 3 Dr. Benedict replied: "Joy be with you! The news that somebody is drowning in a dry country is encouraging. I think that you are to be congratulated on still being alive and I am certainly grateful for all that you have done."

But the troubles were not at an end. On October 5 Dean Puckett wired: EVERYBODY WANTS TO BE A MATHEMATICIAN. NEED ANOTHER MATHEMATICS TEACHER.

Dr. Benedict apparently recommended a Miss Rosenberg; then back came Dean Puckett's reply: MISS ROSENBERG ACCEPTED SATURDAY. RESIGNED SUNDAY. PLEASE RECOMMEND SOMEONE ELSE.

Miss Bulah A. Liles (Mrs. Bulah Liles Patterson) answered the call to teach mathematics and has been at the College ever since. Also, it was at this time that William W. Lake came. And Dr. Benedict sent Anton H. Berkman and Leon Denny Moses.

On October 13 there was a request of another nature, a request for advice concerning course requirements and suitable textbooks "to follow with acceptable closeness the standards of the English Department at Austin."

When the confusion of registration was over, the College of Mines had an enrollment of 510 for the Fall Semester of 1927; the faculty numbered 28. The College had upheld Adrian Pool's do-or-die challenge to the Texas Legislature.

Professor Moses recalls clearly what the campus was like then. He tells of taking the streetcar up Oregon. It turned where the bus turns today, at Hague beside Providence Memorial Hospital, and went over to Mesa. Of course, the hospital was not there then, and most of the streets were not yet open. However, there was pavement on Mesa, and College Avenue was paved as far as Randolph. Right at this intersection was an arroyo, crossed by a bridge where the seats are now located. The bridge was wooden, with two narrow metal strips spaced for vehicular traffic. Randolph was paved as far as the corner where the campus post office substation is now located. Kerbey was paved only to the end of the block.

"All the rest," says Professor Moses, "was West Texas."

He recalls a man who had a choice of jobs in El Paso and Alamo-gordo. First he came to look over El Paso and the College of Mines, because his wife wanted to go to college. He took the job in Alamo-gordo because his wife said "she wouldn't be happy on this pile of rocks." Professor Moses' small son put it rather aptly in a few years when he told that he knew where his daddy worked: "You go up a big hill, over a bridge, and out among the rocks."

Out among the rocks were the buildings of the College.

At first, the ground floor of "Main" consisted only of a door leading to the stairway which went up to the first floor with one small room on each side, a "student" room and a restroom. On the first floor were the offices of the Dean and the Registrar, and the vault, which is still there in use as a supply closet; the east end contained a lecture room, a library, a reading room, and another restroom; and on the west end were offices, classrooms, and laboratories for Engineering and Physics. On the second floor there were drafting rooms, classrooms, offices, a museum, and the geology laboratory.

As pressure for more space became increasingly acute and the legislature did not appropriate money for buildings, Dean Kidd went to work to "stretch" old Main. Cap Puckett describes with obvious glee how Cap Kidd started blasting, using 144 charges of dynamite to enlarge the area back of the present stairway while the building was still occupied on the other floors.

The year was 1931, and Mrs. Frances Stevens had just taken her job as secretary to the College's first President. She remembers the booming clouds of dust that poured up the stairway with every blast.

"Cap Kidd was a master with dynamite," says Mrs. Stevens. "He never cracked the foundation nor broke a single window pane. But just the same, I can tell you that I had some doubts about my new job." Before her retirement in 1960, Mrs. Stevens served every President the College has had.

The blasting provided extra classroom space behind the stairs and allowed the Registrar's Office and the Business Office to move downstairs. At some time earlier, enough rock had been knocked out from under the building in the east end of the ground floor for a small room. When Professor Moses came to Mines in 1927, this room was a book store and post office, a cooperative project which had been started earlier by some students. Shortly after Professor Moses' arrival, the co-op began to stock sandwiches. Before this, it had been impossible to buy food on the campus.

“Burgess Hall, in those early days, was known as ‘Keno Hall,’” says Mr. Moses. Early catalogs described it more prosaically. It had three floors. The first floor had a south opening leading to the dining room, kitchen, and pantry. A north opening went to an athletic room with lockers, showers, and the central heating plant. The second and third floors contained student rooms. This dormitory, like Kelly Hall, was to be turned into classrooms at the earliest opportunity.

Professor Moses remembers Kelly Hall well, for that was where he had his first office and met his first class. In one of his early classes was a Miss Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of the mayor and the Board of Regents member for whom the building was named. Miss Kelly was librarian of the El Paso Public Library until her recent retirement. Room 10, one of the first-floor rooms of Kelly Hall, did not exist until Cap Kidd did one of his famous blasting jobs. And there was no outside stairway leading to the third floor; it was added some time later when the third floor was converted into a library. During the fall of 1927, when Mr. Moses arrived, the building was being converted into desperately needed classrooms.

The old Chemistry Building was the two-story part of what is now the Geology Building. The lower floor was for assaying and it also housed the furnace room. The second floor contained classrooms and Chemistry laboratories. The Power House was a small segment of the present Engineering Building. It housed boilers, a coal bin, and an engine room. Over these there was a hydraulics laboratory. The old ore mill was shortly to be torn down, to be replaced by the metallurgy building, Seamon Hall. The practice mine was set off in an arroyo, but in 1927 it was closed down for lack of funds.

There was no paving in front of Main, nor were there any retaining walls. The narrow area, scattered with loose rock, was used for haphazard parking for the few vehicles on the campus.

An undated newspaper clipping from approximately 1925 reveals that the isolated, undeveloped campus was a haven for those seeking privacy:

A petters' paradise was momentarily turned into a flight scene just south of the College of Mines Sunday night, students revealed today.

While necking parties had their whispered words of love and otherwise, the Miner "Purity Squad" was planning arrangements to upset the tranquility of the happy hunting grounds.

E. B. Daggett, John Green, John O'Hara, Mines students, planned a drawn battle for the benefit of the quiet lovers.

O'Hara was to chase Daggett and fire blanks, and they did as planned. Daggett ran, O'Hara fired. Daggett fell and O'Hara shouted "I've got him!" Daggett shouted as he fell "I'm killed!" Girls screamed, lights went on, and there was a general scurry out of the area.

Though Dean Puckett had the usual problems of student exuberance during those first few weeks, they were of minor import in comparison with other problems besetting the early days of his administration.

Even before Dean Puckett's appointment, on July 9 Superintendent Hughey had written to Dr. Benedict to present his version of the 1927-1928 faculty for the College of Mines. The new Acting Dean was to have the old teacher-training problem. On September 16 Hughey wrote to Dean Puckett:

Courses offered in college work after city school hours are meeting the needs of only a minority of the city teachers who signified their desire to enroll in the College of Mines for one or two courses this year . . . considerably more than three hundred teachers signified their desire to enroll with you for one or two courses of college instruction.

He added that he was getting specific information from the teachers themselves as to what they wanted, and that Mines should meet these needs. He insisted on Saturday-morning classes and other more convenient sessions, at a convenient location such as the Vocational School, and asked that there be provisions for a kindergarten certificate, practice teaching, and for summer school.

On November 16 Dean Puckett received a package of correspondence from Dr. Benedict. It included a memorandum which Hughey had written and sent to Austin through W. A. Stigler and R. R. Jones without Puckett's knowledge. The memorandum complained that full teacher-college opportunity was not available at

Mines because there was no appropriation for it — and no adequate sum was in sight. Hughey pointed out that El Paso needed things done differently from the way the University did them. Specifically, it needed training for elementary teachers, with professional courses in the first two years of college; it needed kindergarten work; it needed training for specialized subjects such as physical education, manual training, music, and art; it needed provision for a summer school, and the planning for it “should be now.” He further said that the present schedule was not sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of teachers; one third of those interested found the time and the place for extension courses to be inconvenient.

Dean Puckett wrote to Dr. Benedict upon receipt of the package, “I appreciate your confidence.” He assured the President of his “complete frankness” and added, “Hughey did not send me a copy of this memorandum nor has he informed me that he intended to submit one to you. This seems to be in line with his policy in the past of dealing with Mr. Kidd during Mr. Splawn’s administration.”

Upon Hughey’s hint of an influx of more than 300 teachers for late evening classes, Dean Puckett had sent out his own questionnaire to teachers. The response showed that 153 were interested, 122 were satisfied, and only 19 objected to the location of classes. Eighty-three were enrolled, though some had prerequisite difficulties which had to be met by scheduling late afternoon courses in first-year work. Dean Puckett explained to Dr. Benedict that Hughey’s memorandum was not “in line with the information Hughey already has in hand.”

The Dean added that it appeared Hughey wanted a teachers’ college of his own at El Paso’s expense, and he planned “to continue his policy of ‘going around’ those of us here to you people in Austin.” He concluded his letter:

Apparently what El Paso has done for the College of Mines has strings attached to it. At any rate El Paso’s response to the idea of supporting a “teacher’s college” would probably be about as enthusiastic as it was to your suggestion that \$40,000 be provided to supplement the College of Mines budget.

Or maybe this memorandum is the opening gun of Hughey's annual campaign for a new dean of his own choice.

Seriously, however, I feel that, if Hughey favors taking back what he himself offered in the first place, I would not advise that we stand in his way. I feel that the arrangement we now have with the Public Schools is fundamentally inefficient in the very fact that it allows such situations as the present one to arise.

Undated memoranda by Dean Puckett written about this time indicate that he was indeed concerned with facilities at the College of Mines. He worried over the fact that no provision had yet been made for third-year work and that there were inadequate provisions for many subjects. He suggested that investigations might be made into what such communities as Lubbock, Alpine, Abilene, Fort Worth, Dallas, and Austin did to help their colleges.

Concern for academic standards also occupied Dean Puckett. He asked about enforcing minimum requirements, and Dr. Benedict told him:

Before going on a mechanical system here [at the University] in administering the minimum requirements, we operated with such a degree of tightness that about two-thirds of the people who were below the minimum line departed for the remainder of the session. I think you ought to begin by getting rid of the really hopeless cases, planning to tighten up a little bit more next year.

Above everything else, it was obvious that money was going to be a problem. With the renovation of Kelly Hall and the construction of the new metallurgy building, the legislative appropriation was dwindling.

On November 22 Dean Puckett queried Dr. Benedict, "By the way, what is Adrian Pool starting in Austin with reference to the College of Mines?"

"I have not seen Adrian Pool," replied the President of the University, "but I have heard rumors to the effect that he is attacking the governor for something like a million dollar deficiency with which to transform the College of Mines into a great international university."

Certainly by December the heavy enrollment had strained the College's budget so much that any amount of money would have been a help. There were many instances when Dean Puckett wrote to Dr. Benedict requesting permission to transfer small sums from one almost-exhausted account to another that was at the moment in more desperate need. For example, there was the transfer of \$500 from the rental receipts of Burges Hall dormitory to the repair fund. Repairs were often necessary, since roofs on the old buildings were concrete with a felt topping anchored by stones. "In a wind," Dean Puckett recalls, "the felt and gravel blew off."

Dean Puckett was limited to a locally available revolving fund of \$300. All other funds were sent to or retained in Austin, and expenditures had to be approved at the University. This aggravated the situation in those difficult times. The President of the University would write back that the University auditor "has to hold up your pay-roll until we receive a complete list, with blanks, of all your tutors and assistants"; and the faculty would again have to wait for their checks. Often the need for an expenditure was past before approval could be obtained. There was talk of some of the details being handled at the College, and Dr. Benedict was constantly saying of Mines, "This place ought to develop its own autonomy."

With the coming of 1928 the most important item on the agenda was an assault on the legislature for funds which Robert Holliday and Adrian Pool were planning. The goal was actually set at a million dollars, as Dr. Benedict had said, and he asked Dean Puckett to give him an itemized budget. But, in the meantime, there was another year of the current biennium to get through. Governor Moody had \$200,000 tucked away for emergency use at educational institutions, and it was hoped that an appeal to him might get \$50,000 for a new combined auditorium-gymnasium and for the completion of the metallurgy building.

Dean Puckett's term as Acting Dean stretched from September, 1927, through the 1930-1931 academic year — from the beginning

of the liberal arts program at the College of Mines into the "pinch of poverty" brought on by the Depression. At no time during those four years was he allowed to relax from an unremitting battle for funds with which to operate the struggling college. The school was caught in a vicious circle. Enrollment had to increase to justify desperately needed legislative appropriations, and each new student added to the difficulty of operation under the current budget. At one point Dr. Benedict congratulated Dean Puckett on an increase in summer session enrollment "and on the resulting poverty." He added a handwritten postscript: "Poverty here also. 3225 now vs. 2847 corresponding date last year. N.B. Your building will not go!"

The Dean's daily chore was a continuous round of preparing budgets; juggling budgets; attempting to wheedle funds from city, state, and University sources; meeting with the State Board of Control; and filling out forms for the Board of Examiners. Summer sessions were reduced, the library was closed "to save the librarian's salary," buildings were patched, classes met in inadequate quarters, salaries were reduced, and sometimes State of Texas treasury warrants for salaries were not honored for as long as nine months after issuance — all this while the College teetered precariously between existence and extinction. When legislative appropriations were slashed, there would be pointed talk among public school administrators of reviving the Junior College. J. Walker Morrow, president of the El Paso School Board, dourly announced on one occasion, "We will have to let this splendid school die."

Dean Puckett's reaction to the ordeal is perhaps best expressed in one brief postscript to a letter sent to Dr. Benedict's secretary. The Dean had to requisition a fresh supply of Board of Examiner report forms from the University. At the bottom of the letter he added, "I had a nightmare the other night. A large beast snorting fire and destruction rose up out of the desert and devoured me. Selah!"

Meanwhile, the College was in session, pulsing with an overflow of students who really behaved like college students, a situation normally calculated to furnish a full supply of administrative headaches, even under the best of conditions. One of Dean Puckett's first problems outside the financial area was with the athletic program. An article appeared in the *Dallas News* to the effect that Mack Saxon, a former Texas University football star, had been employed as Physical Director at the College of Mines. On December 12 Dr. Benedict forgot about the College's developing "its own autonomy"; he sent a blistering letter to Puckett:

Under what rules do you understand the College of Mines to be operating? Is it governed by all or some of the rules that govern the University, or by different rules? At the main University nominations by the Athletic Council have to go through the President to be approved by the Board before they are effective. . . . So far as our records show here, [E. J.] Stewart is Physical Director and Instructor in Physical Training.

And so on December 14, with the patience and kindness characteristic of his administration, Dean Puckett sat down to explain the situation to Dr. Benedict. Saxon had applied to Dr. Splawn for the post of Athletic Director at Mines long before — before Benedict came into office as President. Nothing came of it, even though Mr. Holliday and other El Pasoans favored employing Saxon. Now E. J. Stewart wanted to withdraw at the end of the first semester and, again, the Mines' Athletic Council wanted Saxon. However, Puckett's only public announcement had been to the *Daily Texan*, the University's own official newspaper, and not to the *Dallas News*. He had been queried, and he had replied:

E. J. Stewart contract covers football and basketball. Athletic Council has recommended Saxon to continue in charge of track and basketball for this season subject to approval of President Benedict and the Board of Regents. No official information of Saxon's plans.

There was, of course, a story behind it all. Mack Saxon had been one of the University's top football players, but he had been charged with accepting gifts in violation of policy. Dean Puckett was upset by the letter from the President. He told Mr. Holliday,

and Holliday wrote to Dr. Benedict on the same day that Puckett wrote:

I do not now believe that this boy [Saxon] who represented the University of Texas should be discriminated against for doing something that met with the approval of the Athletic Director [of the University] and was perpetuated only with said Director's aid and assistance.

Mack Saxon did come to the College of Mines to succeed E. J. Stewart. Both students and townspeople supported the Mines team. There was talk of forming an athletic conference with the University of New Mexico, the University of Arizona, and New Mexico A & M. A band was organized under Rayo Reyes, with the College of Mines Women's Association providing instruments. There would be no uniforms until 1931. The Chamber of Commerce provided athletic equipment. A girls' Pep Squad was organized.

Before the 1928 football game with Arizona University, there was a parade in El Paso in which the Chamber of Commerce and the Commerce Club participated, along with campus organizations. A local firm hired a tri-motored airplane to drop leaflets about the game along the parade route. The Miners lost.

By 1930 the College of Mines, along with other Texas colleges and universities, was up for investigation as to the manner of conducting athletics. J. A. Butler, Field Secretary of the National Amateur Athletic Association from Austin, visited the College, and Dean Puckett wrote, "Mr. Butler, representing the Texas Association, was in El Paso last week rattling our athletic skeletons. I do not know what his conclusions are, but I trust that our 'linen' is not too dirty."

The visit resulted in one more questionnaire for the Dean to fill out. The questionnaire revealed that the Athletic Department at Mines was not a regular department, nor was there a Physical Education Department or even a Physical Education requirement. There were no scholarships for athletes. Neither was there an employment bureau for athletes, though they could take advantage of the bureau operated by the College. There was no loan fund

for athletes, though there was one for Engineering students. Dean Puckett forwarded the questionnaire to Dr. Benedict with a letter attached:

Speaking very frankly I am of the opinion that the College of Mines is in about the same boat as the other institutions of the state with respect to subsidizing athletes. It is probable that none of us as institutions actually practice subsidization. Our "besetting sin"—if it can be called such—lies in the fact that an organized group of El Paso citizens actually provides ten or twelve jobs each year for athletes.

In reality, the athletes were apparently not having it as easy as suspicious investigators might have suspected. The year before, Mack Saxon had sent a memorandum to Dean Puckett enclosing requests for transfer for four football players who wanted to leave Professor Moses' English classes because "he is discriminating against them." When athletic finances were depleted, students came to the rescue and pledged their deposit refunds to the tune of \$847.27.

Death touched the campus almost immediately after the start of the 1927-1928 year. Professor Moses remembers that the first College of Mines faculty meeting which he attended recognized the death of W. H. Seamon. A vote of sympathy was proposed to his family. The metallurgy building would be dedicated to his memory on March 8 of the following year, with Dean T. U. Taylor of The University of Texas Engineering Department officiating at the ceremony. In January, 1928, Mrs. Bertha Reynolds would replace Miss Evalina Harrington, deceased, as a Lecturer in Elementary Education.

At the faculty meeting on September 21, 1927, Dean Puckett stated that he alone would be responsible for excusing absences and that the faculty members were to set aside two hours a day as office hours. Miss Beynon was introduced as Dean of Women, and it was noted that with social organizations springing up there would have to be rules about pledges and grades. According to the October 15 *Prospector*, there were "150 co-eds." With the influx

of students, there were now enough automobiles to require "parking cooperation." A form of disciplinary action was to forbid parking on the campus.

By the following March there was a Committee on Social Organizations, and rules and regulations governing them had been written. The following organizations signified their intention of conforming to these rules: Pi Epsilon Pi, Wahoo Club, and Omega Phi Delta — all women's social groups; Alpha Phi Omega, a men's social group; the College of Mines Glee Club, a male organization; Methods Club, an organization having to do with child welfare; the Latin American Club; the DeMolay Templars; and the Dramatic Club.

The 1928 *Flowsheet* featured a number of firsts: The first feminine editor, Carrie M. Crosby; the first picture of the tennis team; and the first section to feature school beauties, who were Bennie Lee Link, Martha Ballard, Lucille Lowrance, and Edna Sturgis.

The 1928-1929 academic year opened with more than 500. The catalog had blossomed out with a section on summer work. There were pictures of Main Building and a view from the campus. Special attractions of the El Paso area, as well as "student tours," were extolled. The registration schedule listed 105 classes and 35 laboratory sessions. The El Paso Electric Company was now operating a regular bus schedule from downtown to the College. The student employment bureau was organized. German was added as a language. Classes were held until six o'clock in the evening and on Saturdays to accommodate teachers. Miss Gladys Gregory joined the faculty in 1928 and would remain until her retirement in 1962.

Dean Puckett reported to Dr. Benedict on the academic standing of his faculty:

There is much to be done toward securing better standing in the matter of degrees held by the teaching staff. Much improvement can be made when higher salaries are available. Not much can be done in this direction with an average salary offering of \$2,500.

The faculty had increased in academic stature only slightly for the 1928-1929 year. The previous year 10 had Bachelor of Arts degrees and 18 Master's. The faculty now numbered 29 members, 9 with Bachelor's and 20 with Master's degrees.

The 1929 *Flowsheet* was the first to use color; it featured green pictures with rust decorations. Also, it was the first with a popularity section: Mary Elizabeth Harper was the "Most Popular Girl" and Burton Marshall "Most Popular Boy."

The 1929-1930 catalog noted that there were now 100,000 people in El Paso. It advertised two summer sessions, one a regular session from June 3 to July 11 and the other an extension term "conducted in connection with the Division of Extension of The University of Texas" from July 14 to August 22. A Library Science course was listed. There was a warning that all candidates for degrees after September 1, 1930, would need three hours of Government. That September the enrollment was 606, "visitors not included."

The October 16 *Prospector* reported that Dr. Benedict had explained away the lagging Bachelor of Arts program at the College by referring to lack of funds, since Mines did not share in the University's oil-lease dividends and was dependent on fees and state support, and the state had nothing to spare. He therefore felt that El Paso should help. By October 31 there was talk of a new name for the College, to go along with the increase in Arts and Sciences courses.

Tennis courts were under construction by November 13; they were to be located alongside Cap Kidd's house, or where the Science Building is now located. Somehow the College moved along, often acquiring new facilities in spite of the thin budget. Much of this progress came through the efforts of Cap Kidd and his Engineering students, who even built roads for the cost of the materials when the contract price was too high. A great deal of work on Seamon Hall is credited to him.

The 1930-1931 year was particularly attuned to financial hardship. The legislature was considering levying extra fees for out-of-

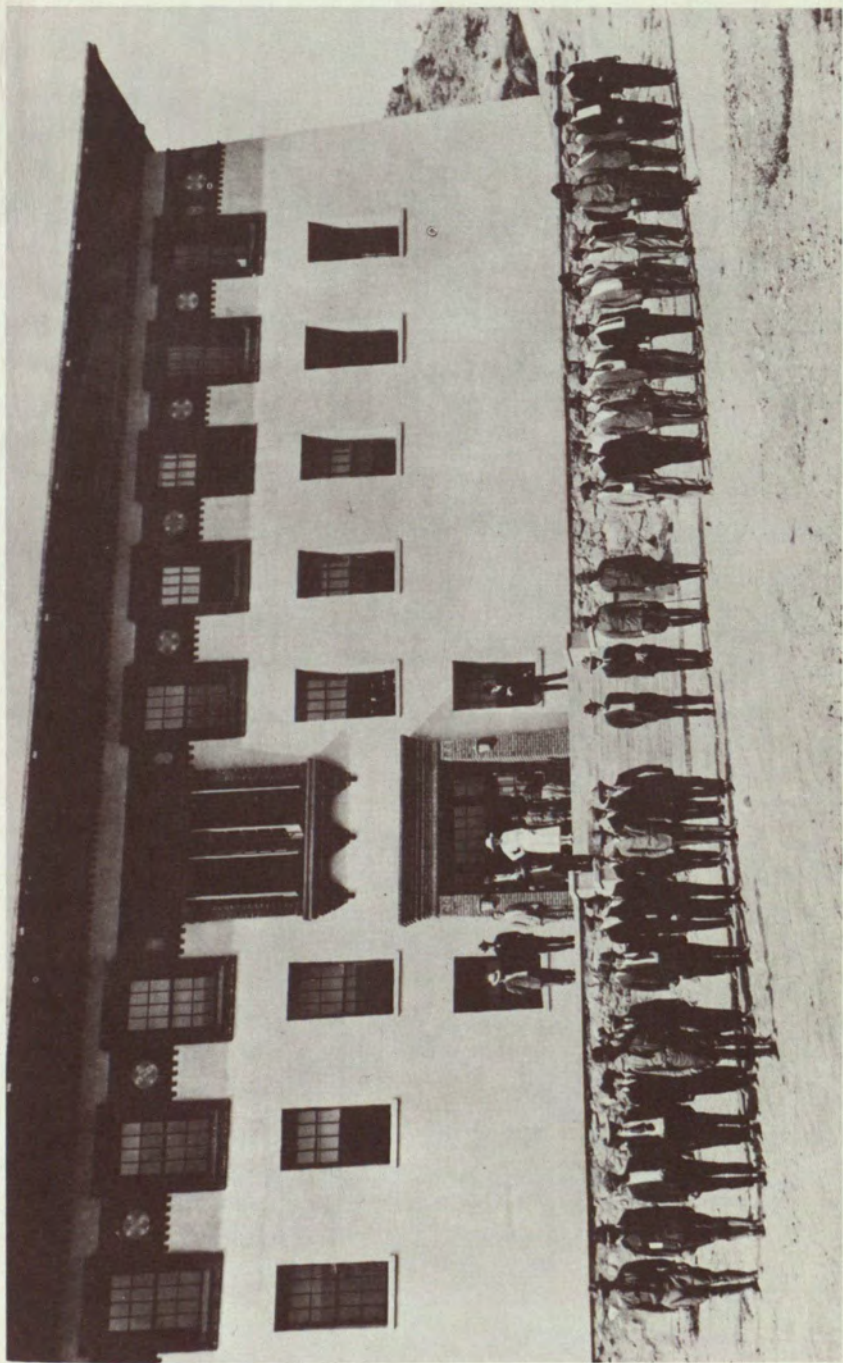
state students. The College had students from all over the United States, including 3 each from California and Pennsylvania, 2 each from Indiana and Maryland, and 1 each from Illinois and New York. There were also 8 foreign students: 6 from Mexico and 1 each from Japan and the Philippines.

Despite financial difficulties, the school continued on its way. This year saw the first feminine editor of the *Prospector*. Katherine Woodward was in charge of the publication. The *Prospector* began experimenting: starting in February, with the seniors, each class had a hand in bringing out a monthly issue. In April there was a report of "heavy breathing down town" because of the sophomores' issue. Professor Berkman had been appointed faculty advisor to the newspaper in September, 1929, and he predicted that faculty censorship would be enforced.

Miss Norma Egg joined the faculty, as did Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ball — all to serve the College until their retirement. The *Flow-sheet* sported a "hardback" binding for the second year. For the first time an "All-Around Athlete" was featured, Thad Steele.

The faculty's interest in students went deeper than mere academic pursuits; the story of Miss Egg and one of her English students is an example. One of her first-semester freshmen was having trouble with themes; he came to Miss Egg's office for a conference. It was immediately obvious there was something lacking in this young man's personal habits: his knuckles were smudgy and his fingernails were edged in black. He didn't know what was wrong; he just couldn't seem to get started on a theme. As the conference progressed, Miss Egg diagnosed his difficulty.

"You know, I believe your biggest trouble is that your hands are just too stiff to write a good theme. I think you should get some soap, a good stiff brush, and some nice warm water; soak your hands in the water and then massage them all over, hard, with the brush and soap until they are good and loose so that you can write. I think you'll do better."



Faculty and students of the School of Mines in front of Main Building, 1918



Governor Pat Neff signing the legislative act which made the College of Mines a branch of The University of Texas. Left to right, seated: H. J. Lutch Stark, Governor Pat Neff, and C. E. Kelly; standing: Frank C. Jones, Sam P. Cochran, H. A. Wroe, Robert E. Vinson, Frederick W. Cook, W. H. Folts, Louis J. Wortham, and E. J. Mathews.

The student left the office with alacrity, hands deeply pocketed. Miss Egg tells about his next visit: "When that boy came back, he literally shone from head to toe. And he did better."

In March of 1931 the College's balance of available funds in El Paso was \$497, but there was also news of a \$25,000 bequest from the Will C. Hogg estate. In April Dr. Benedict commented to Dean Puckett about Mines' lack of money; he said there would be some available for the summer. "There is no use to be too sad," he said. "We have done what we could — it is general conditions we are up against." On September 4 the "general conditions" settled upon El Paso like a funeral mantle, and Dean Puckett had to send another telegram to Dr. Benedict:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CLOSED BY FEDERAL EXAMINERS TODAY STOP
SOME 1930-31 MINES FUNDS INVOLVED.

Shortly after his arrival at the College of Mines, Dean Puckett started trying to clarify his rather tenuous position as Acting Dean, particularly for the following year. On March 29, 1928, he queried Dr. Benedict. The President replied immediately, on April 3, that he wanted Puckett to be dean, but that he didn't know what was ahead:

I cannot even predict whether the School of Mines will remain a "branch" of the University or not. I imagine that it will, for several years at least, but Adrian Pool is somewhat worried over the act that made it a branch, an act passed by El Paso influence and subject to considerable constitutional doubt.

When the appropriation for the College of Mines had come before the Texas House of Representatives, Adrian Pool's opposition almost ended the matter. Part of Pool's ammunition was the question of whether the College was a branch of the University within the intention of the state Constitution. If it were, all building money would have to come out of the University's permanent fund, which was then insufficient for the University's needs. Part of Pool's million-dollar budget included building funds.

Pool took the question to the Attorney General for a ruling. The Attorney General decided the College of Mines was *not* a branch of the University:

It was a properly constituted college of the state of Texas which the legislature is authorized to maintain and support, and funds may be appropriated out of the general revenue for these purposes and for the erection of buildings.

The legitimacy of the College continued to be a serious issue, a thorn in many sides for many years to come. In fact, it was a source of worry right up until the College underwent another name change in 1949 to become Texas Western College. On April 5, 1949, Robert Holliday wrote to Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, President of the College; he said that Mines had been created by the legislature. "It was bodily picked up out of the University of Texas at Austin and moved to El Paso." Holliday traced the control, first under the Board of Regents, then in 1919 by change of name to a department in and under control of the University regents, with money provided by the legislature, when the Regents were "given full authority to operate, manage, and direct the College of Mines" by an amendment of former acts. The legislature continued to appropriate money for Mines, and in 1927, when the Junior College was abandoned, the legislature made a special appropriation for expanded operation.

Holliday told Dr. Elkins that Dr. Benedict had long wanted a change of name for the College, especially after its expansion into a liberal arts college. However, he said, the matter posed difficulties:

We approached the change of name [with caution] because the mining feature was the excuse for having the school at El Paso. . . . Bear in mind the School of Mines was moved from Austin to El Paso without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Regents.

It is understandable, considering the problems and conditions surrounding his service, that Acting Dean Puckett submitted his resignation to Dr. Benedict on August 23, 1929. He said that he

had served the term originally intended and that he would rather teach. Dr. Benedict refused to take action.

The thought remained in Dean Puckett's mind strong and clear. In January, 1930, he was preparing a budget, and he wrote to Dr. Benedict:

Do you think that I should add an item to the effect that such an appropriation might provide you with the wherewithal to secure a "nationally-known educator" as Dean?

El Pasoans were continuously being assured by the President of The University of Texas that their college would be fully accredited as a liberal arts college and have a president. On July 17, 1930, Dean Puckett wrote to Dr. Benedict about summer school. He sent along a clipping from the *Herald-Post* that mentioned the El Paso School Board's offer of financial aid for a "president of Mines." He asked whether someone had been chosen, since he himself needed to plan for the future. He added that Robert Holliday was in Austin about an appropriation for a president.

Dr. Benedict replied that \$6,000 had been asked for the coming biennium for a president for the College of Mines. He said that Holliday and others had come on an "eventually why not now" jag. They were wanting to fill the office for the academic year of 1930-1931. McConnell of North Texas State had been approached, but he had turned the position down. Dr. Benedict asked Dean Puckett to stay on and virtually invited him to name his own price.

In reply, Dean Puckett did not ask for a raise; he simply hoped that he might get paid the \$5,000 that was due him. There was apparently difficulty with state warrants. He based his decision not to offer himself as president of the College on a Puckett-ism which has become something of an academic maxim: "Presidents may come and Presidents may go, but Deans go on forever."

On July 10, 1931, there was word from Dr. Benedict that he had recommended John Gerald Barry for the presidency of the College of Mines. On July 14 Benedict wrote to Puckett:

For your personal information: the Regents passed the Mines budget much as we worked it out when you were here, but it is not being distributed nor notices sent out until Barry accepts. This will give him a little time to "project around" with the El Pasoans.

The budget under discussion was one which would, at last, allow the College of Mines to confer a Bachelor of Arts degree. Charles A. Puckett would be appointed Dean of Arts and Education. He had, against great odds and with the help of a few intensely loyal El Pasoans, won for his college the stature of a liberal arts institution.

THE LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE

✿ WITH A FOUR-YEAR liberal arts course at the College of Mines, the school inevitably touched the lives of more members of its community. Consequently, never again during the first half century did the institution face quite such a serious problem of mere existence. But there were problems in 1931, in particular the perennial thorn of inadequate facilities for a steadily increasing student body.

On July 11, 1931, in addition to recommending a new head for the College, at a proposed salary of \$6,000 for twelve months, the Board of Regents nominated a standing committee within the board to give special attention to affairs at the branch in far-away El Paso. Robert L. Holliday was appointed, along with Edward Crane and M. F. Yount. On July 17 a local committee, the El Paso General Advisory Committee, formed to raise money for the College. The El Paso School Board agreed to pay \$25,000 a year for two years for teaching salaries and to provide library and other facilities. In exchange, the College was to provide an expanded curriculum which would include higher education for teachers. All of this was with the understanding that the College "be empowered to confer upon successful candidates the degree Bachelor of Arts, provided they fulfill requirements substantially similar to those of the University of Texas."

The Board of Regents authorized the Bachelor of Arts degree and vested administrative powers in the President of the College. The El Paso General Advisory Committee¹ was given official sanction and a mission "to assist in controlling the policy and development of the College to the best advantage of the state."

John Gerald Barry was born in Boston and attended school in Salem, Massachusetts. He had the kind of training and experience

¹ The following El Pasoans were named to the committee: H. L. Birney (chairman), C. N. Bassett, R. F. Burges, Mrs. Branch Craige, Dr. C. M. Hendricks, E. H. Krohn, R. E. McKee, Miss Nell Pollard, B. N. Rickard, W. E. Robertson, Maurice Schwartz, and John G. Barry (secretary, ex-officio).

that Dean Worrell had emphasized for the faculty so many years before. Mr. Barry had earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907. From then through 1909 he taught at the University of Nebraska while holding the job of Assistant State Geologist. From 1910 to 1916 he filled various mining positions in the United States and in Mexico. Then he became an instructor and graduate student at his alma mater. From 1920 to 1924 he was Chief Geologist at the American Smelting and Refining Company, a job which he left to open his own consulting firm.

The College started the 1931-1932 year with an enrollment of 759. There were more faculty members than ever before; many more courses; and many, many more rules and regulations. For the first time the catalog was dated, its title page headed "College of Mines and Metallurgy." The school was cited as a branch of The University of Texas. Heretofore, the catalog had been merely a numbered bulletin out of the University.

John G. Barry was proudly listed as first President. John W. Kidd was Dean of Mining and Metallurgy and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Charles A. Puckett was Dean of Arts and Education. Abi Elizabeth Beynon was Dean of Women (to be succeeded upon death by Mrs. Lena Eldridge). Dr. Howard E. Quinn was Curator of the Museum. Dr. Burt F. Jenness, who had been with the College since 1918, was Health Officer. Mrs. Lavora Norman, formerly Assistant Registrar, was now Acting Bursar; and Mrs. Mary Holt Snobarger was Librarian.

Since the College was now a four-year institution offering the bachelor's degree, one of Barry's first duties was to recruit a few Ph.D.'s for departmental chairmen. When school opened in the fall of 1931, new faces on the campus included those of Dr. E. J. Knapp, Chairman of the Department of Mathematics and Physics; Dr. J. L. Waller, Chairman of the Department of History; and Dr. J. M. Roth, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy and

Psychology. Together with the department heads already on the ground — Professor John F. Graham, Chairman of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy; Dr. A. H. Berkman, Chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences; and Dr. H. E. Quinn, Chairman of the Department of Geology — they worked in close and friendly cooperation during the years that followed. When Professor F. H. Seamon retired in 1941, Dr. W. W. Lake took charge of the Chemistry Department. Dr. F. W. Bachmann was Chairman of the Department of Modern Languages from 1932 until 1945, when he was succeeded by Dr. E. T. Ruff. Professor E. A. Drake retired as Chairman of the English Department in 1913 and was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen. These administrators, who came early and for the most part spent their active lives in the service of the College, contributed much to the stability and integrity of the institution during its formative years.

The Quinns, Howard and Mary, came to the faculty early — Howard in 1924 and Mary Greene Kelly the following year. Their pictures in the faculty section of the 1926 *Flowsheet* happened to fall side by side, foretelling things to come. In June, 1928, they were married.

“When I came in 1925,” says Mrs. Quinn, “I occupied a sofa, not a chair. I taught three sections of History, along with one of Sociology and Psychology.”

Both left to attend graduate school in 1929. They returned in the fall of 1931, Howard with a brand-new doctorate and Mary with a brand-new master's, to find the College of Mines with a brand-new liberal arts program. Both taught until 1945; then a rider on the legislative appropriations bill prohibited payment of a husband and wife teaching at the same institution. Mrs. Quinn quit. In 1947 the appropriations bill did not carry this prohibition, and she was able to return to her post at Mines.

Many graduates of the College testify volubly to service by Howard and Mary Quinn that reached far above and beyond the

call of the classroom, and some who attended during lean financial days will tell you, "If it hadn't been for the Quinns, I just couldn't have gotten my degree."

In 1931 the Women's Association of El Paso added a small dressing-room building for women on the campus, and by the spring semester "gym" was compulsory for all freshmen girls at a fee of \$2. Physical Education instructors were Mack Saxon for the boys and Julia Kane for the girls. Dormitory accommodations were still offered in the catalog. Significantly, the catalog mentioned that "The city of El Paso is holding a reservation of 37 acres for the future use of the College."

Admission to the College was by virtue of sixteen units of high-school credit, a vaccination, and the signature of a pledge to refrain from hazing. Faculty advisors were appointed for new students, and freshman orientation was inaugurated. There were thirteen general student organizations, two publications, and seven social groups. The principal departments of the College were Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Classics and Philosophy; Economics and Business Administration; Education; Engineering and Drawing; English and Public Speaking; Geology; History, Government, and Sociology; Mathematics and Physics; Mining and Metallurgy; and Modern Languages.

There were offerings in Greek (classics in translation) and Latin (as a language course), taught by Dr. Joseph M. Roth.² In his Philosophy courses, Hungarian-born Dr. Roth entered so fervently into portrayal of the various philosophical views that a student was moved to remark, "The big question is 'What God hath Roth?'" probably the best pun to issue from the institution during its first half century. Both Drs. E. J. Knapp and C. L. Sonnichsen came in 1931 to help round out the liberal arts program.

The *Prospector* proudly told of the new degree and mentioned

² Dr. Joseph M. Roth died in service on March 27, 1953. His memory was perpetuated by the Roth Memorial scholarship grant, an annual award to "a student studying in the fields of Psychology or Philosophy."

that Student Association files contained "all information" about school activities and traditions. Editor C. H. Coldwell installed a slogan on the school newspaper that lasted for six years: "Out of the Southwest, the Voice of the Mining Engineer—Courage, Truth, and Skill."

Enthusiasm for the new liberal arts program apparently generated a plenitude of faculty committees. At a faculty meeting on November 13, 1931, steps were taken to consolidate the duties of some of the twenty-seven committees.

The Regents had given Mines some degree of the autonomy Dr. Benedict had wanted it to have. Admission to the College was now handled at the College, instead of through Registrar Mathews at the University. Accounts were maintained at the College, after the manner of those maintained at the University, and the Comptroller of the University no longer had a connection with Mines except through the University auditor. In 1933 the University auditor, Charles H. Sparenberg, announced that action of the Forty-third Legislature would enable the College to retain control of fees and other local institutional income. From 1931 to 1950 the College operated directly under the Board of Regents. In September, 1950, a chancellor was established over "the University system"; and this office continued until September of 1954, when the title of President was given to the head of the University system. His title was again changed to Chancellor on September 1, 1960.

By February, 1931, faculty members from the College of Mines were giving lectures at Beaumont Army Hospital, then "way out in the desert." In spite of the College's spreading activity, there must have been local doubts. In March, Acting Bursar Norman sent a note to Dean Puckett to the effect that teachers were inquiring about summer sessions, feeling there was not enough money to offer the courses they needed. She reported one question which had been asked: "You won't have any advanced courses at all, will you?"

A press release was immediately issued to halt rumors: There

would be two terms of summer session, including advanced work toward the Bachelor of Arts or a teaching certificate; it would be the first summer during which Bachelor of Arts work could be completed at the College.

About this time The University of Texas published figures concerning undergraduates who transferred to the University. Of the thirty Texas senior colleges at the time, the College of Mines was one of seven with the largest representation, slightly more than twice any other. Its twenty-one former students led in semester hours completed and in percentage of work completed with a passing grade.

There was an ominous reflection of the times and of the future in a letter from Dean Puckett to the Honorable Ewing Thomason:

They say that Congress is passing the buck to the people in the form of additional taxation rather than meeting the issue squarely by reducing expenditures. They say that the 2290 bank failures of 1931 involving \$1,800,000 loss to tens of thousands of small depositors has destroyed all faith of the little man in banks, bankers, and the Federal banking laws. The Dean added that more people were putting their money in safety deposit boxes than in the banks, and that the banks had not sold a single "baby bond."

In June, 1932, ten students were awarded Bachelor of Science degrees and nine the Bachelor of Arts; in August, three more got the Bachelor of Science and another three the Bachelor of Arts. The College of Mines had completed its first year with a complete undergraduate liberal arts program.

The 1932-1933 academic year produced an enrollment of 798, not counting the summer-school figure of 501. This was an increase of more than five percent, despite prevailing economic conditions. Notwithstanding its growth, the College of Mines budget was cut, and on January 27, 1933, the *Prospector* protested. El Pasoans were stirred, and the newspapers took up the cry.

On March 1, President Barry appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the legislature to appeal the College's case,

pointing out that the College was able to show an increase in the number of students. To the Free Conference Committee on Educational Appropriations he explained the need for building repair and remodeling. He asked for a bigger budget, one based on at least \$575 per full-time student. "Because of the large increase in students," he explained, "additional necessary teachers have been supported by local government and school agencies, but this support can no longer be continued."

A small packet of materials in the Southwestern Room of the El Paso Public Library testifies to the shaky status of Mines. There is a letter from President Barry, dated March 7, 1933, requesting readers to "help preserve the College of Mines"; and there is a folder headed "Why Texas Needs a Mining College"—all mute evidence of furious thinking about how to stir up mass interest in the College.

The fact of the matter was, legislative representation for El Paso came from Alpine; consequently, the College of Mines got short-changed on appropriations. Sul Ross, with fewer students, got more money. By March 27, the *Herald-Post* was bewailing the alarming prospect of the College's being abandoned to the city. Prospects were bleak and getting bleaker.

El Paso rallied to the College; but, as is so often the case in community support of higher education, the community was apparently more interested in the by-products than in the *pièce de résistance*. "Friends of Mines" was organized downtown by E. M. Pooley, long-time editor of the *Herald-Post*. This group backed the College's athletic program. The women's auxiliary to the College was quite active at this time and during years to come; the ladies were responsible for aid in many directions, including considerable landscaping during the early 30's.

Despite — or perhaps because of — prevailing economic conditions, the College was able to add to its physical facilities in 1933: an athletic field and a gymnasium. A newspaper résumé some six years afterward told of \$30,000 being spent from Federal aid —

from such New Deal concepts as CWA, FERA, and WPA — resulting in Kidd Field stadium and Holliday Hall. However, Dean Puckett tells a somewhat more gleeful version of the College's acquisition of these two facilities.

It seems that a county highway was to go through College property, with the Federal government paying for the labor and El Paso County providing the materials. The road was to go from "the viaduct" to Mesa Avenue. "So," says Dean Puckett, "there was the road, the retaining wall, and Holliday Hall — all built and charged to the County."

In the fall semester of 1933 there was a drop in student registration; only 642 enrolled. By now there was no El Paso member on the Board of Regents, although Mines' staunch friend, Dr. Benedict, still headed the University. The catalog for that year mentioned nine buildings instead of eight, since Holliday Hall had been completed; but there were no longer dormitory facilities. Burges Hall had been converted for office and classroom use; it also contained a Biology laboratory. Nonresidents now had to pay higher fees than Texas citizens. In addition to offering the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering, the College prepared students to enter law and medicine, and gave courses leading to teaching certificates.

The academic year rocked along. On March 21, 1934, application was made for the College to enter the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference in September. And then smoldering trouble flared into the open: On May 22, President Barry wired his resignation to the Board of Regents:

BELIEVE LOCAL MEN INTERESTED IN POLITICS, ATHLETICS, AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS WISH TO DEBASE STANDARDS SET BY THE UNIVERSITY

AS YOU KNOW, THIS IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE COLLEGE IS NOW THE ONLY STATE SUPPORTED SCHOOL INELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE STATE ASSOCIATION, UNDESIRABLE ATHLETIC PRACTICES BEING AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

The *Herald-Post* in reporting this development told of "a movement to oust him by persons who asserted that his educational standards had caused the enrollment at Mines to drop. Mr. Barry declined," the story continued, "to name for publication the El Paso politician who asked the Board of Regents of the University of Texas to investigate the College of Mines and decide whether Mr. Barry should be removed." The newspaper added the warning that the College of Mines might cease to exist if the school board carried out a plan to give extension work for teachers in the city schools.

The next day, in a follow-up story, the *Herald-Post* stated, "Mrs. Branch Craige, member of the advisory board of the College of Mines, said 'a group of the advisory board was against President Barry because he was not willing to give athletes special privileges.'"

Mr. Barry's tenure as President of the College is officially recorded through May 15. At a faculty meeting on May 26 a letter was read from him in which he stated his position:

You and the Board of Regents of the University of Texas will know best how to develop the College, which is the principal thing of consideration.

I can readily see that my precipitate action at this time might seem to be a desertion of you, but I did not intend it to be such. Under the circumstances it was impossible for me to remain in the presidency a day longer without losing my personal and professional self-respect, and I felt that by resigning I could serve you better by forcing into the open the practices and desires which I believe have been disadvantageous to the College for a long time.

The faculty held another meeting and got up a petition asking Barry to reconsider. The motion to request his return did not carry; some members apparently voiced preference for an engineering president, while others wanted Dean Puckett, the veteran who had paved the way for a president. A motion of appreciation was passed, and President Barry left El Paso to enter business in

Mexico. Eventually he retired in Colorado. He died in 1963, during the College's celebration of its Golden Jubilee year.

The time was rife with rumor, and crosscurrents of feeling flowed through the College and the community. Mr. Barry — a big, handsome, impressive-looking man — apparently did not get along well with downtown committeemen. His successor-to-be, Dr. Dossie M. Wiggins, had been the subject of speculation for a year before the President's resignation. He was reported to have been in El Paso looking into a job at El Paso High School. . . . He was reported to have been approached by the school board for the Mines' job. Whether there was any truth to the rumors or not, Dr. Wiggins did not come to the College of Mines immediately. He continued for a year at his post as Dean of Students at Hardin-Simmons University.

Dean Charles A. Puckett again assumed the position of administrative head of the College, this time as Acting President.

GROWTH AND A WAR

✱ DEAN PUCKETT moved to another desk to assume his post as Acting President. Anton H. Berkman was listed in the 1934-1935 catalog as "Acting Dean of Arts and Sciences." Professor E. M. Thomas was Dean of Student Life. There was a registrar, Forrest Jack Agee. The library was now on Kelly Hall's top floor, with an outside staircase providing access to "cut down on noise." Various museums were scattered over the campus. Classics and philosophy were still taught; six student-loan funds and one scholarship were listed.

College life flowed on. There were fourteen "general" organizations on campus: Co-Ed Association, Colledge Band, Colledge Players, Forensic Society, Glee Club, Gold Diggers (emerging out of the Women's Pep Club), Latin-American Club, Pre-Medic Club, Rifle Club, Scientific Club, Scriblerus Club, Student Association, Women's Athletic Association, and Wranglers. There were seven social groups: Alpha Phi Omega, De Molay Exemplars, Menorah Society, Newman Club, Omega Phi Delta, Phi Sigma Psi, and Pi Epsilon Pi.

Students were not too perturbed over the resignation of President Barry, if the *Prospector* can be taken as a barometer of feeling. The September 21 issue expounded on the 20th anniversary of the College and a banquet honoring Dean Kidd. On October 6 there was mention of the Publications Board, which had been authorized by the Student Association in the spring and duly incorporated under the laws of Texas. It consisted of eight directors, all students except the chairman, who was Professor Berkman. Its purpose was to guide and coordinate activities of student publications. Apparently the guidance and coordination did not rest easily upon some of the *Prospector* staff. The December 12 issue announced that Editor Norman Highfield and Business Manager Irving McNeil had resigned because of "differences over policies" and differences of opinion with the Publication Board.

The athletic situation had been remedied, for in June of 1934 athletic relations between the College of Mines and the University were approved, resumed on the understanding that Border Conference rules would be observed. From September 1 on, no freshman could represent Mines in intercollegiate events.

On October 29, 30, and 31, the State Board of Education met with heads of state institutions to talk over needs. There was no report of results. However, for the College of Mines the greatest need of all was dormitory space. Students from out of town were living off-campus, with the College supplying a list of approved residences. The administration believed that dormitory housing would not only be more desirable but that it would bring in more students.

There was news about this time that the College might get a WPA loan for the construction of dormitories, but the decision was to hang fire for yet another year. Dean Puckett had been working on the request for Federal aid for a long time. The arrangement of the dormitory loan was a tribute to the Dean's patience. He spent months writing letters of inquiry as to the possibility and method of getting such a loan; then there were more letters and forms to fill out in making application. The last straw seemed to have been added to the wearying load when he wrote to Representative R. E. Thomason in Washington, who with Senator Morris Sheppard helped get the loan approved. Dean Puckett enclosed the latest epistle from the PWA administrators, a request for more information about the College:

I am sure you noted the fact that this letter after a delay of almost two months requested such momentous things as a copy of our Catalogue, etc.

Today we received another . . . asking for the number of students enrolled the first day of each month for the last four college years.

Note the "*first day of each month*" for the last four college years.

Of course, we furnish all the information and statistics requested, pointless and irrelevant as it may be.

What do you make of all these "cooked-up" delays?

Representative Thomason replied that "some of the Government rules and regulations are 'fearfully and wonderfully made' and



JOHN W. KIDD



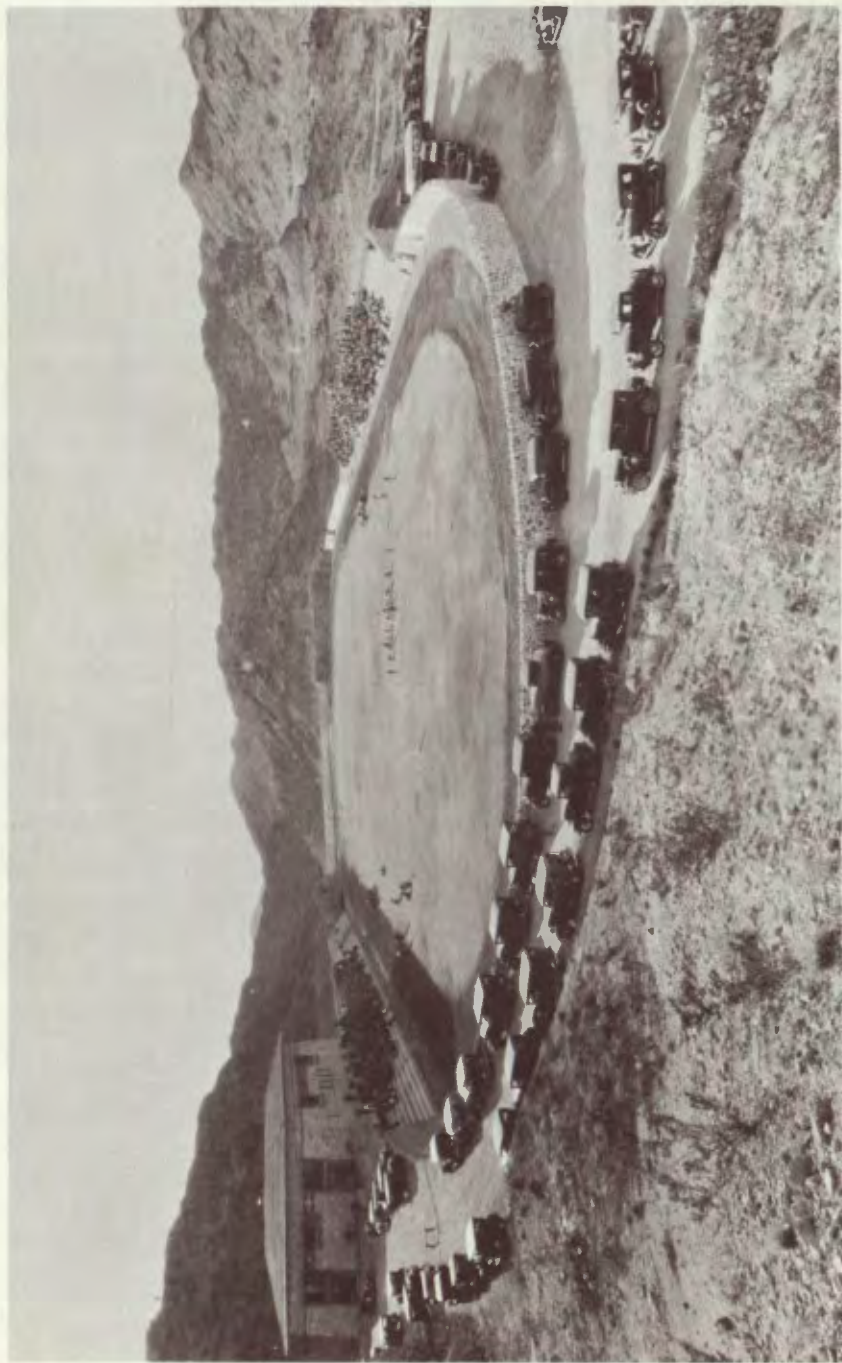
CHARLES A. PUCKETT



JOHN G. BARRY



DOSSIE M. WIGGINS



Holliday Hall and the football stadium, shortly after completion

there is no way that I know of but to comply with them . . . in the hope that some action will eventually be taken." He continued that he had written the state director of the WPA "this mail." This was on August 29, 1935; on September 5 there was a telegram from Thomason's secretary to Puckett:

PRESIDENT APPROVED LOAN AND GRANT TO COLLEGE OF MINES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DORMITORIES IN SUM OF ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY THOUSAND OF WHICH EIGHTY COVERS GRANT.

The buildings were scheduled for completion in 1937. In the meantime, there had been another Federal grant which helped to finance the construction of a garage and storeroom on the campus. As with many of the College's buildings, money from "other sources" was allocated in addition to the official funding. Whatever the means of financing, the building — a split-level structure with barred windows — is still behind the Engineering Building. Its usage went from garage and store rooms to paint shop and carpenter shop. Presently it contains laboratory facilities for the Engineering School and the Schellenger Research Laboratories.

In connection with the College's building programs, it might be well to point out that nobody has yet come up with a complete story of the assorted modifications of the various buildings on the campus and the funding behind the work. As a case in point, the present Engineering Building began with the Power House, which was built in 1917 out of the \$100,000 emergency appropriation. The structure was added to during the same year the dormitories were built, forming the nucleus of the present building. There were further additions in 1937, 1950, and 1955. On the College's financial statement for 1962, the Engineering Building was valued at \$350,765.05. Of this, \$14,124 came from a Federal grant, \$60,000 from private gifts, and the remaining \$276,641.05 was from "other sources." Obviously, the initial \$100,000 appropriation supplied a comparatively small percentage.

When one remembers the manner of financing reported for the construction of Holliday Hall, it becomes obvious that in the early days of necessity and expediency, the end was of more import than

the means; it is perhaps just as well not to delve too deeply into "other sources" of financing. Present controls on the acquisition of physical facilities — which are imposed on the College by the Texas Legislature, the Board of Regents, and the eternal vigilance of officials of The University of Texas — virtually prohibit growth of Texas Western College's facilities as in the free-wheeling days of Cap Kidd's dynamiting and road-building.

Funds were in short supply during 1935 in Puckett's tenure as Acting President. In January he wrote in answer to a job-seeker's application for a post on the faculty that the College might not be able to afford any new faculty members. On August 17 Dean Kidd wrote to Miss Susie Mack, terminating her office job as of the end of the summer session "unless a new agreement should be made bearing the approval of Dr. D. M. Wiggins who is to assume charge of the Institution on September 1."

On April 26, 1935, faculty members met to discuss a letter from the senior class requesting a processional at the June 3 commencement, with the faculty in academic regalia. "The class realizes that this has not been the custom in the past, but they feel it will add much to the exercises," wrote Maurine E. Smith, Chairman of the Senior Commencement Committee. The faculty voted. Cap Kidd was against the proposal, saying he preferred "democratic dress"; but the measure passed, and so the newspapers were able to report the first such impressive ceremony. Academic awards for the two graduation ceremonies that year included eight Bachelor of Science and forty-five Bachelor of Arts degrees.

On May 1 the *Times* noted that the College was seeking an ROTC unit. At a faculty meeting on May 14, Dean Kidd estimated that \$563 would be needed for various items if the unit were formed. Acting President Puckett told the faculty of an Advisory Council recommendation that a letter go to the Board of Regents requesting permission "to apply to the War Department of the U. S. Government for an ROTC unit to be installed at the College of Mines." Such application was made; the College asked to have a

Senior Infantry unit preferably, or alternately a Field Artillery unit — service in whichever it turned out to be “specified voluntary.”

The following year a *Prospector* article indicated that the unit was still wanted. A student reporter wrote in the February 13, 1936, issue: “With all Europe marching in arms, this nation’s hope is preparedness, not FOR war, but as a safeguard against it.” No matter how badly the ROTC unit was wanted, there was delay and finally postponement because of the war; it was July 1, 1949, before the unit became a reality.

On June 20, 1935, the *Herald-Post* announced the appointment of Dr. D. M. Wiggins as the new President of the College of Mines. The article contained a “recap” of some of the College’s background, including speculation that “insistence of businessmen of El Paso upon winning ball teams” had caused the resignation of President Barry. There was also a forecast that Dr. Wiggins would push the importance of football and the liberal arts. Enrollment at this time, by the way, showed that half of the students were men and only one third were Engineering students.

Dossie Marion Wiggins received his Bachelor of Arts from Hardin-Simmons and his master’s and doctorate from Yale. He then served in various Texas school systems. He became Dean of Students at Hardin-Simmons in 1924. He served in that post until he came to the College of Mines. Dr. Wiggins was to prove to be exactly what the College needed during the years to come: He was a forceful man with a tremendous drive. During the thirteen years he served as President, the College saw undreamed-of increases in registration totals — except for the war years when a drop was inevitable — and a booming building program. Certainly the nation was now climbing out of the Depression and a boom was about due, but Dr. Wiggins had a heretofore unseen ability to talk the Texas Legislature out of money and to wheedle support out of people in general. Some have described him as “a promoter” and others as “a good politician.”

He was witty, liked golf, and was altogether the kind of per-

son to get along well with others. Professor L. D. Moses recalls the time Karl O. Wyler had invited the faculty of the College to a chicken spread. Dr. Wiggins, in addressing the gathering and expressing appreciation on behalf of the College people, announced smilingly, "This is the first of a series of chicken dinners to be given by Mr. Wyler."

On September 17, 1935, Miss Gladys Gregory, temporary chairman of the Inauguration Committee, reported to the faculty on the progress of plans for the formal inauguration of the new President. "With the help of Mr. Averett, Dr. Sonnichsen, Dr. Roth, Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Egg, Mrs. Kane, and Mr. Decker," the ceremony had been planned for October 8 in Holliday Hall with a full academic processional. Two thousand invitations had been sent, including those to eighty-five colleges and universities and to members of the Board of Regents. Programs had been ordered and arrangements had been made for extra chairs.

On September 18 the *Prospector* acknowledged Dr. Wiggins' arrival and printed an editorial expressing fervent loyalty to the College. The inauguration went as scheduled.

The 1935-1936 catalog sported two seals on the front cover, that of The University of Texas and that of the College of Mines. The number of courses had increased; for example, twenty-two English courses and twenty-one history courses were listed. Greek and Latin were no longer featured. There was a glowing blurb about El Paso with accent on attractions for students of Mining and Engineering:

. . . electrolytic copper refinery, which has a capacity of 20,000,000 pounds of copper in process. There are also nearby a large cement plant, two large brick plants, and three oil refineries. Various manufacturers of lime, tile, and other non-metallics are located in the immediate neighborhood of the College. There are other varied industries, such as cotton spinning and weaving mills, cotton oil mills, wood-working mills, etc. There are also large power plants and sub-stations, foundries, machine shops, and other service enterprises of technical nature.

Dr. Wiggins turned his immediate attention to the College's building program. There was an attempt under way to obtain a museum to be erected by the state of Texas as a part of the centennial celebration of the independence of Texas from Mexico. The dormitory-loan stew was cooking, and an addition to the Power House was needed. Dr. Wiggins left for Washington. On December 19 Dean Puckett wrote a progress report to Professor Berkman, who was in Chicago working on his doctorate:

You will be interested to know that apparently the Museum proposition has been finally settled in favor of the College, and construction of this building should be started in two months. President Wiggins has just returned from Washington, where he worked out what I believe to be the final deal on the dormitories — \$100,000 for two to house about 100 people. The county had started the paving of the Mesa-Main Street Driveway via the campus. The city has the WPA project under way, which will open and pave Hawthorne Street across to the campus.

Progress was slow. Professor Moses recalls the Hawthorne Street work. It was done by hand, three men to a wheelbarrow: one shoveling, one pushing, and one raking. The dormitories were eventually erected, Benedict Hall for women and Worrell for men, named in honor of the College's long-time friend at the University and its first dean. The El Paso Centennial Museum was erected by the state under the supervision of the State Board of Control at a cost of \$50,000, on land donated by the city of El Paso specifically for museum purposes: It "shall at all times be conducted, maintained and operated for the equal and joint use of the faculty and students of said College of Mines and of the general public." From the inception of the idea, the Women's Auxiliary of the College apparently entertained a firm belief that the museum would materialize. The *Prospector* of November 16, 1935, reported that the members of this organization were gathering museum items, specifically grinders and axes from Mexico.

By September, 1936, the campus had thirty-eight acres and twelve buildings, and the faculty was composed of forty members,

eight with their doctorates. Tuition fees were \$25 for twelve hours or more on a sliding scale down to \$7.50 for three hours. Out-of-state students paid higher fees. This scale was to remain in effect until changed by the Fifty-fifth Legislature in 1957.

There were some changes in academic requirements. Business administration and economics was separated into two majors, and the education major was added. The requirement for Bachelor of Arts candidates to pass an English examination one month before graduation was dropped, as was the requirement for a sophomore to prove his ability to read one foreign language at the end of his sophomore year. A journalism course was listed for the first time, News Gathering and Reporting; students had to be sophomores and able to type. Frank Junell was appointed the first journalism instructor on September 6, 1936. The journalism course came under the English, Journalism and Public Speaking Department, headed by Dr. Sonnichsen. Walter Davis was director of Men's and Women's Glee Clubs and the College Chorus. Baxter Polk served as librarian.

The student paper, as usual voicing student attitudes and giving school news, revealed that the Publications Board had voted salaries to the editor and the business manager for working on the *Prospector* "when printed." Previously remuneration had been on a percentage-of-sales basis. In December there was an announcement that the College had been accepted into the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, for which certain requirements of course standards and student facilities had to be met and maintained. On April 4, 1937, the museum was reported officially open, and there was talk of a new \$100,000 library.

The 1937-1938 catalog revealed that Dr. Benedict had retired from the presidency of the University; Dr. J. W. Calhoun was "president ad interim." Forrest Agee was Registrar and Director of Student Life at the College of Mines; Miss Norma Egg was Dean of Women. William S. Strain had arrived and was curator of the new museum. A new building was about to be completed.

The catalog noted, "At present the Main Building contains the administrative offices, various lecture rooms, and laboratories for the Department of Physics and Geology." However, "The book collection of 20,000 volumes will be housed in the beautiful new library building, situated between the two main building groups on campus." So the Library-Administration Building was officially heralded.

On July 7, 1937, the *Times* had told of the American Smelting and Refining Company's giving the College 150 acres of land west of the stadium. Frank Wells Brown and the Fitch family had also given a half block located east of the athletic field. The city still had some twenty-five acres in reserve for future building. Not all of the land, of course, has been incorporated into the campus; some has been sold for investment purposes. The College was, however, beginning to receive those gifts from friends which today are helping to build it into a significant institution.

On October 2 the *Prospector* reported that Dr. Wiggins and others were going to Austin "next week" to confer with the Mines committee of the Board of Regents about a \$600,000 Cotton Estate bequest. The story of the Cotton bequest reads like a romance.

Frank B. Cotton was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1844. His father had founded the American Tube Works at Somerville, Massachusetts, making the first seamless brass and copper tube in the United States. Frank Cotton carried on the plant, moving in turn to Back Bay and Brookline. In 1881 he came to El Paso on what he called "the greatest adventure" of his life. He was in the border city only six months on American Tube business, but during that time he bought up 30,000 acres of "ore lands" in Hudspeth and Culberson counties, plus a large block of El Paso County (400 acres) for which he recognized a future potential.

Apparently he had a good time in El Paso. He joined the Vigilantes under Mayor Sol Schutz; he described to a friend the candlelight meetings in the Krakauer, Zork and Moye store on the corner of Overland and El Paso streets.

Some time later Otis J. Coles, prominent local real-estate man, visited in Boston and met Cotton and Walter B. Grant, who was to be one of the executors of the Cotton estate. Coles was appointed agent for the Cotton lands in the El Paso area and spent several years evicting squatters from the property.

Frank Cotton died May 11, 1907, leaving as executors of his estate William C. Cotton, John D. Williams, and Walter B. Grant. He had stipulated that if one or more of these died, replacements were to be named by the residual executor or executors. The executors were given the right to sell or invest as they saw fit. Further, the executors were to foster the estate

... for 20 years thereafter unless meanwhile said trust funds and profits shall alone or together with such other donations as may be made by other persons or corporations to said trustees upon the same trust, reach in their judgment to the value of \$1,000,000 . . . and apply said trust property . . . for the benefit of a manual or technical school or institute or other instrumentality to effect the charitable purposes above mentioned. . . .

The charitable purposes were embodied in the will proper as follows:

Believing that many women and girls who naturally desire industrious and virtuous lives become needy and unfortunate or earn small wages from not knowing how to work and from lack of opportunity to learn, it is my will to found a school or institution or other instrumentality for the purpose of enabling women and girls especially of the poorer or middle classes, so called, without regard to nationality, religion or color, and preferably those who are resident in Boston and vicinity, to improve or better their conditions by being instructed how to perform work such as housework, sewing, trades or business suitable for women, and other means of livelihood that will permit them to earn an independent and honorable living and teach them the nobility and dignity of industry and labor both manual and mental. . . .

One might wonder how the Cotton trust ever came to the College of Mines. It came through Walter B. Grant, Milwaukee-born Boston lawyer and judge. On September 21, 1937, he wrote to the Board of Regents of The University of Texas:

While the testator expressed a preference for this benefit to be given to the people of Boston and vicinity, there is no compulsion upon me to so establish it. The bulk of the property, now amounting to approximately \$600,000, is located in the City of El Paso.

He mentioned the properties in Hudspeth and Culberson counties, but added that the greatest value of the Cotton holdings had been contributed by the growth of El Paso, and so the school should be there. There was not enough without other resources to establish a separate institution, so he felt it best for the greatest number of people to give the estate "to the College of Mines at El Paso, to be used by the College, now and always, for the establishment and maintenance of a Department of Applied Arts and Sciences for Women."

Grant, who was by this time sole remaining executor, had not been able to build the trust up to the stipulated million dollars, but he explained that he thought the time had come to deal with the fund in view of "the state of my health" and "to avoid further proceedings in probate in Massachusetts."

There were three conditions set forth by Judge Grant to giving over all the Texas property to the College of Mines:

1. The estate was to be relieved from payment of taxes due now or to be due before transfer of title.
2. When the estate met the expense of establishing a department for the education of women in applied arts and sciences, the administration was to be by the Board of Regents, the school to be at all times maintained a part of the College of Mines, a branch of the University of Texas.
3. Maintenance of the department was to rest on the foundation of the Frank B. Cotton trust, and there was to be no control or dominion over the estate after conveyance of title to the State.

Grant conferred with Otis Coles and Attorney W. H. Burges. Dr. Wiggins and Burges conferred with the Regents in Austin. On November 9 Dr. Wiggins wrote to Judge Grant in Boston reporting that "Governor James V. Allred a few days ago signed the bill, which was passed by the Texas Legislature, remitting all state

taxes on the Cotton Estate property, when it is deeded to the Texas College of Mines." Certainly, Cotton had also stipulated in his will, "I direct my executors to pay all legacy taxes out of my estate, so that legacies may be paid to legatees in full," but Judge Grant had to report an "inability to sell the property except at ruinous prices" and that it was "impossible to pay the taxes for several years," these amounting to about \$106,697, including interest and penalties, in El Paso County.

The property was conveyed, tax exempt, to the College of Mines in 1938, but there remained many legal matters to be "tidied up." These matters took time, and with time came World War II and attendant delays and restrictions, particularly in the area of building. It was 1947 before the Cotton Memorial Building was added to the campus.

In November, 1937, mention of the European situation began to invade the *Prospector*, along with concern over Japanese attacks on China. On March 19, 1938, Mrs. Roosevelt was reported on campus, and the April 2 issue contained a flurry about Hitler's "Liberated Austria."

When students returned for the 1938-1939 year, a new magazine appeared, the *Nugget*, sponsored by the Scriblerus Club and edited by Leonard Kornfeld. There were only two issues, one of December 15 and the other Spring 1939. The *Nugget* did not continue; however, another magazine, *El Burro*, came out in November, 1939. It was not published again that year for want of funds but was resumed five years later in September, 1944, on a monthly basis during long-term sessions.

In 1938 the campus covered forty-eight acres; there were about fifteen more in reserve. Counting the new Library-Administration Building, there were thirteen buildings. The addition of home-management courses to the curriculum indicated the continuing upward trend in feminine enrollment.

Dean Puckett was keeping busy. In addition to his teaching duties, he was in charge of the annual assembly of materials for

the College catalog. In early 1938 he corresponded with registrars of other colleges in the University system to inquire about summer hours and credit. He corresponded with parents about their off-springs' grades and dealt with requests for references for jobs and for information about teaching certificates and academic requirements. And he puzzled his own mind about a school's *raison d'être*. Undated random notes made during this period read:

In general, democratic society entrusts to the schools the chief responsibility for inducting the young members of that society into the group. Out of this responsibility arises the most perplexing problem of all, namely, the lack of agreement concerning what the school should do. What does democratic society want? How can the school, as an institution, get the job done?

On June 24, 1939, the *Times* reported a complete cyanide plant, "valued at several thousand dollars, given to the College of Mines by the Mexican Division of American Smelting and Refining." This gift would necessitate the expansion of the metallurgical facilities in Seamon Hall at a cost of \$15,000. An application was made for Federal aid through the WPA; the loan went through with considerably less difficulty than had been experienced with the dormitory project, and the work was completed the following year. Dr. Wiggins' acknowledgment of the gift of the cyanide plant had a familiar ring: "It is expected this gift will be the first of a series to be received by the College of Mines."

The 1939-1940 catalog reflected anticipation of the Cotton estate bequest; courses in design and interior decorating were listed. Miss Vera Wise joined the faculty to instruct in art. Enrollment was up again, 1,223 for the long session. Illustrations in the catalog accented the coeducational side of campus life.

During the 1940-1941 academic year, there was considerable expansion. A journalism major and a physical education minor were added for Bachelor of Arts work, and separate departments were formed in both areas. A geography course appeared under the Geology Department's offerings. Judson F. Williams reported

in as a new journalism instructor. Frank Junell was Registrar and Director of Publicity for the College, Forrest Agee was Director of Student Life, and Mrs. Louise F. Resley was Social Director of the women's dormitory.

In 1940 the Board of Regents "authorized the conferring of the degree of Master of Arts," as the minutes of the meeting laconically phrased it. The College of Mines was on its way in the area of graduate study. An official announcement appeared:

Graduate study officially begins in the Summer Session in June, 1941. Courses in Education, English, and History will be offered as majors leading to the MA degree. In addition to the major fields of study minors will be offered in the following fields: Biological Science, Chemistry, Business Administration, Economics, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Spanish.

Student life continued with normal abandon. The December 5, 1940, *Herald-Post* noted that three young students had been jailed for advertising the dramatic production of *You Can't Take It With You* by lighting a dummy on the Hotel Cortez roof. Their acting in conjunction with the flaming figure was somewhat too realistic for the spectators, who called the police and firemen before they learned that they were supposed to attend a play.

On December 7, the *Prospector* sounded a sterner note by revealing that seven students had been called to National Guard duty during the previous month, but the reality of war did not come to the campus until the following year.

After the Pearl Harbor attack there were announcements in the faculty meeting of December 16, 1941, that Defense Headquarters was signing up students over twenty-one for home-defense work and that all men over twenty-one as of July 1 were to fill out War Department forms in the College Business Office. The campus became increasingly preoccupied with the home-front backlash of war. The *Prospector* was discussing a plan to shorten the College course to two and a half years by cutting out vacations, but emphasized the importance of finishing school before dashing off

to war. This plan became a reality, with entrance permitted three times a year in February, June, and September.

Infinitely saddening was the sudden death of John W. Kidd on December 29. As Professor Thomas said, "He died with his boots on, working for the College." Though it was during the Christmas holidays, on the day before his death he had been in his office, calculating the cut and fill necessary to make a drill field out of the area southwest of the men's dormitories, the area which would eventually be covered with veterans' housing units. With his passing, a part of the very fiber of the College was gone.

There would be a memorial. Twenty years later, on November 11, 1961, the John W. Kidd Memorial Seismic Observatory was officially dedicated. Berte R. Haigh and Eugene M. Thomas were co-chairmen of the board of governors of the memorial foundation organization. Other members were Lloyd A. Nelson, secretary-treasurer, Joe Friedkin, Emil Mueller, Emilio Peinado, Pollard Rogers, and Brooks Travis. They were responsible for having the charter of the foundation approved by the state of Texas on August 6, 1952, and for making arrangements for the observatory, a \$35,000 installation given by 250 donors.

Haigh made the presentation to Texas Western College. He was Geologist-in-Charge of University lands, but he had once been Dean Kidd's student. Dean Thomas paid tribute to the man under whom he had been student and teacher: "Many schools have their Mr. Chips, some individual who devotes his life to the institution and becomes a tradition because he constantly works for the institution and the students. Such a man was Dean John W. Kidd."

The College of Mines continued. After Dean Kidd's death Professor Thomas took over as Acting Dean of Engineering and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. On January 16, 1942, a radio broadcast was initiated from the College's museum by radio station KTSM, inaugurating campus radio activities. The first Master of Arts degrees were awarded by the College, going to Nancy Lee Hammons, Naomi Dowd Jameson, and Grace Knox

Smith. The last-named joined the faculty in 1953 and has been with the English Department ever since.

By the 1942-1943 year an accelerated program was in effect because of the war. At the same time there was continued expansion. Judson Williams was Director of Student Life, and a student handbook was being published by the Student Association. An Art Department was established, and the Physical Education Department became the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Journalism courses now provided for both a major and minor in radio. French, government, and sociology were offered as minors for the Master of Arts degree.

The September 25, 1942, *Prospector* carried an editorial on "Education vs. Hitler," and reported that "Wiggins Warns Against Horseplay." On September 6 the *Times* had reported on Dr. Wiggins' telling the football squad candidates that "foolishness and lack of spirit are out for the duration of the war." The article was headlined, "Life of Mines Football Squad to be as Strict as in Army Camps."

The College had been designated by the U. S. Department of Education as a "key center of Information and Training," one of seven in Texas to serve the public. Floyd A. Decker, then Associate Professor of Engineering, was chairman of the center. In July, 1942, civilian-pilot training and a Naval preflight program had started. Night classes increased, particularly in scientific and technical areas.

In July, 1943, two hundred and fifty of the Army Specialized Training Program cadets arrived and were quartered in barracks which had been moved to the campus from Carlsbad, New Mexico. They were trained under military discipline on the campus while taking engineering and scientific courses, along with orientation in English, mathematics, government, and history. The program was terminated in May, 1944, the cadets going into the regular military service. Finally, in 1945 the war was over, and a Veterans' Club was formed on campus.

A NEW NAME

✿ FOLLOWING THE WAR, the College of Mines, like other institutions, was ill-prepared for the abrupt influx of students which ballooned college enrollment across the nation. These students were a new breed compared to those of yesteryear. They were veterans of the war, attending college under the "GI Bill." On the average they were older than their predecessors; a great many were married, coming to college complete with wife and children; most of them had seen enough of the realities of life to place a high value on education. Their seriousness of purpose was far beyond the ken of the average fresh high-school graduate. There was some complaint from the latter, who objected to competing with the veterans: "They have already had their fun. They are already married; now all they want to do is study."

Study they did, and the College was face to face with the challenge of the professor's dream, the student who had "really come to learn." To meet this challenge, the College had a small staff, limited facilities, and a pinching budget.

The College of Mines opened the year 1945-1946 in September with forty-four members on the academic staff. Seven hundred sixty-five students enrolled, an increase of seven percent over the preceding fall semester. Historically, enrollment should have been smaller for the spring semester, but in February, when the dust of the semester's beginning had settled, there were 1,110 enrolled, a mid-year increase of forty-five percent. The veterans who had found the interminable queues of their service days a chore now had occasion to take a fond backward look at the efficiency of the armed services. They were voluble in their protest of conditions. One faculty member's description summed up the situation: "It was unmitigated mass confusion; I don't see how we survived it."

But the College survived, and so did the veterans. The administration was even somewhat prepared for the enrollment of 834

and 722, respectively, for the two summer sessions of 1946, although this was double and triple the enrollment experienced during the previous summer. And in September, 1946, the official head-count of 1,764 was not too much of a shock. Faculty members who had been on military leave, or who had otherwise participated in the war effort, had returned, and there were thirty new instructors, bringing the faculty to a total of 105.

The 1945-1946 catalog included a scholarship which had been initiated as a memorial to Lt. Donald M. Sternglanz, "killed in action," an annual award to a Music major. The *Prospector* showed that this new crop of students was concerned with "How Are You Going to Help Keep the Peace?" Some believed it would be by joining units of the Veterans' International Peace Alliance, which were forming both downtown and on campus.

Dr. Wiggins' immediate concern was for facilities. He released the figure of \$1,000,000 as the amount required to meet the College's needs for new construction and beautification. From state and federal funds, buildings were to include a \$200,000 auditorium, a \$300,000 science hall, and men's and women's dormitories costing another \$300,000. In addition, Cotton Estate funds had become available, and a \$100,000 Cotton Memorial Building was projected. A Student Union Building was visualized, to be built on a self-liquidating basis at a cost of \$125,000, and there was to be a \$25,000 War Memorial Park.

At a faculty meeting Dr. Wiggins "expressed the hope that appropriations for an enlarged building program may be secured from the unused portion of the money set aside for Confederate widows and orphans." This statement referred to a seven-cent ad valorem tax for the benefit of Confederate veterans which, by legislative action, was diverted to the use of state colleges after the death of the last Confederate veteran. The College of Mines was to share in this money, a fund not available to the University. The University had income from oil leases; it was hoped the College of Mines would become organically and constitutionally a



EUGENE M. THOMAS



WILSON H. ELKINS



ALVIN A. SMITH



DYSART E. HOLCOMB



Collegiate Chorale on international tour, 1963



Drama Department presents "Life with Father"

branch of the University and thus become entitled to share in the oil income.

However, in 1946 the exigencies of the immediate situation demanded more than hope and promise from the future. To provide additional facilities, two "annexes" were brought to the campus. They were erstwhile barracks from the surplus buildings at Camp Barkley, Texas. When they arrived on November 20, 1946, Representative R. E. Thomason in Washington was quoted as saying they were "temporary," to accommodate the veteran enrollment. Eventually they were converted into chemistry and psychology laboratories, classrooms, and offices for faculty members. They remained on campus until early 1962, when they were dismantled upon completion of the new Liberal Arts Building.

"Vet Village" started growing at the southwest corner of the campus on June 1, 1946, when the Federal Public Housing Authority allotted trailers to house twenty veterans and their families. In the fall, seventy-two more trailer units were brought to the campus, and in March, 1947, some of the trailers were replaced by army barracks which were converted into one- and two-bedroom apartments. These remained in service as part of the College's physical facilities until 1963, when a group of modern apartments was built to house married students.

Notwithstanding the dedication of the majority of the student body to their academic pursuits, the campus had its lighter side. "Cactus" Jack Curtice had returned to the campus after the war and was Director of Athletics and football coach. The football stadium was too small and there was need for a dormitory for athletes. Mines' supporters responded, with Joe Rector at the head of a fund-raising committee. Kidd Field's capacity was increased by 2,800 seats. Miner's Hall was constructed. However, because of the mercurial nature of the coaching profession, by time for dedication of the new dormitory, Cactus Jack had moved on to greener gridirons; Mike Brumbelow officiated at the open house.

There was no dearth of student high jinks, and disciplinary committees had more than their usual stint of work. Since the war, cheating was noted to be on the increase, and Freshman English students probed "the deterioration of morals" in their themes. The balance of the sexes on campus was in favor of the distaff side. On February 16, 1946, the *Prospector* reported there were 1.2 men on campus for each co-ed. By a year later, on February 15, 1947, the ratio had increased to 2.5 to 1.

Dr. Sonnichsen's course *Life and Literature of the Southwest* inspired more than term papers: seven students set out to look for the Lost Padre Mine. Also, Dr. Wiggins took time from his administrative duties to scrutinize the conduct of the course. One day the President met Dr. Sonnichsen heading across the campus with a guitar in his hand. The President wanted to know where he was going. Dr. Sonnichsen explained that folk music of the area was definitely a part of the literature of the Southwest, and that he was going to give his annual lecture on the subject, complete with musical accompaniment. Dr. Wiggins eyed the guitar suspiciously. "Well, you be careful now!" he admonished before he continued his round of the campus.

A *Herald-Post* feature of August 16, 1947, showed a "bird's eye view of what the Mines campus will look like when new buildings planned under the postwar program are completed"—if voters approved the College Building Amendment which was coming up for vote the next week. This amendment provided that the five-cent unused portion of the state property tax for Confederate pensions would go into a thirty-year building fund for state-supported colleges in Texas. Under the terms of the proposed amendment, the College of Mines stood to get \$1,500,000 for building immediately, with in excess of \$2,000,000 more to become available over the next thirty years. The amendment passed, and the College got its share up until the time it changed its name and became constitutionally entitled to share in the Permanent Fund of The University of Texas.

Even by the 1940-1941 academic year, the preponderance of students at the College of Mines had been taking course work in other than Engineering and Mining subjects. That year there were three options for the Engineering degree: Mining, Metallurgy, and Mining-Geology. A choice of majors for the Bachelor of Arts degree was offered from Biological Sciences, Business Administration, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English, French, Geology, History, Mathematics, Music, Physics, and Spanish. In addition, minors were available in Government, Journalism, Psychology, Public Speaking, and Sociology.

The imbalance between the Arts and Sciences side of the College and the Mining and Engineering side continued to grow, particularly with the addition of the graduate program leading to the Master of Arts degree and with the arrival of the veterans and their diverse educational desires. Postgraduate credit was available for those studying Mining, the Engineer of Mines degree; and following the war Bachelor of Science in Electrical, Civil, and Mechanical Engineering degrees were added. However, the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Education, Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Business Administration, and Master of Education were on the horizon.

Shortly after the war, occasional comments in the *Prospector* began tolling a knell for the College's name. In 1946 an editorial hazarded the opinion that the "College of Business Administration" would make as much sense for a name as the "College of Mines." Mining and Engineering were deeply imbedded in the school's traditions. As the subject came up for discussion, the "Peasants" on the Mining and Engineering side of the campus formed against their traditional rivals, the "P-Doggies" who inhabited the eastern portion of the campus, sometimes separated by a broad green line painted on the pavement during the dark of night. The prospect of a name-change was debated with considerable feeling.

The debate was well along when Dr. Wiggins received the offer

of a position at Texas Tech. He resigned from the College of Mines and departed on August 31, 1948, to take over the presidency of the college at Lubbock, leaving the name problem behind him. Eugene M. Thomas, graduate of Mines and faculty member since 1930, was "Ad Interim" President of the College until the end of the year. He was also, at the same time, formally Dean of Mines and Engineering. Understandably, he was biased in favor of his alma mater's early heritage, which had been the foundation for his career.

The name change became of great interest both on campus and downtown. In fact, it was proposed to the Texas Legislature by Representative W. S. Jameson and Senator Hill D. Hudson at the request of the Ex-Students' Association, with Thad Steele as its president, for the purpose of obtaining recognition of the "now heavy arts enrollment" and of attracting more non-mining students. On March 5, 1949, the *Prospector* reported that there were two bills in the legislature and that the proposed name was "Texas State College of Mines and Arts." This name was not the students' choice.

Polls and straw votes became the general order of business on campus. The students voted on "Texas Western University," proposed by Dr. Rex Strickland, versus "Texas State College of Mines and Arts." Seven hundred and eighty-two of 1,180 voters on campus wanted "Texas Western University." The Rotary Club of El Paso voted 75-40 in favor of a name-change, and 42 of the 75 were for "Texas Western University." C. D. Belding, member of the Mines Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, expressed himself for the "University of Texas at El Paso," with "Texas Western University" as second choice. Jack Vowell, Chamber president, did not want the word "state" in the title; he favored "University of Texas at El Paso."

The April 2 *Prospector* reported that the Board of Regents had postponed action on the name until the end of April. Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, new President of the College, explained the objection to

the use of the word "university" in the title: only a school offering Medicine and Law and other professional work was entitled to the designation; the Regents had thought its use might set a dubious precedent for other Texas colleges.

On April 28, the Board of Regents journeyed to far-away El Paso for a meeting. Those present were A. M. G. Swenson of Stamford, Chairman of the College of Mines and Metallurgy Standing Committee; David M. Warren of Panhandle and William E. Darden of Waco, also of the Committee; Chairman Dudley K. Woodward, Jr.; Regents E. E. Kirkpatrick, James W. Rockwell, C. O. Terrell, Mrs. Margaret B. Tobin, and Edward B. Tucker. The Board put its stamp of approval on "Texas Western College of the University of Texas" and passed the recommendation on to the Texas Legislature.

On May 7 the *Prospector* addressed a "thank you" editorial to the Regents, but probably because of concern with news about the student election, the writer forgot to mention the proposed name. Senate Bill No. 299, Fifty-first Legislature, passed both houses without a dissenting vote. It was signed by Governor Beauford Jester on May 20 to take effect June 1, 1949. In establishing the new name for the College, the bill provided that financial and other matters in progress in the name of the College of Mines should pass without hindrance to Texas Western College of The University of Texas:

Sec. 5. The fact that the present name "School of Mines and Metallurgy at El Paso" or "College of Mines and Metallurgy" is inadequate to properly designate said college, necessitating a change in said name to the "Texas Western College of the University of Texas," creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the Constitutional Rule requiring bills be read on three several days in each House be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Initially, the new name brought only superficial changes at the College. Though the student publications retained their old names, many things had to be changed immediately: the catalog, the football schedule, advertising, and assorted other items carrying

the College's official designation. The 1949-1950 catalog failed to capitalize on the new opportunities in announcing the name-change, or perhaps there was a desire to avoid inflaming the emotions of those who had opposed. The announcement in the catalog was prosaic:

In April, 1949, the Board of Regents recommended a change of name to Texas Western College of The University of Texas, and subsequently the new name was approved by the Fifty-first Legislature, effective June 1, 1949.

A new Texas Western College seal was designed by Carl Hertzog, Director of the College Press, and El Paso artist José Cisneros. Embodied in the design were the Pass to the North, the sun, the Rio Grande, the Texas Lone Star, wreaths of achievement — oak on the left and laurel on the right, as in the seal of the State of Texas — and *SCIENTIA ET HUMANITAS* for the two divisions of the College, Engineering and Liberal Arts.

Beneath the superficial marks of the change, the College had — finally and formally — been brought into the University fold. This union provided an undercurrent of vitality which would carry the College into another period of growth as it sought to fulfill its identification by providing higher education for an area remote from the parent University.

INTELLECTUAL ENLARGEMENT

✿ WILSON HOMER ELKINS arrived at the College with an impressive list of credentials behind his name. He had obtained the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees simultaneously from The University of Texas in 1932, while making an enviable record on the football field. The following year he was a Rhodes Scholar. He emerged from Oxford with a *Literarum Baccalaureus* and a doctorate. He served an apprenticeship as Instructor of History at the University from 1936 until 1938, before going to San Angelo State College as its president. From San Angelo he came to El Paso.

He was an ideal man to take over an institution that was changing from a College of Mines to Texas Western College. He was a historian with a brilliant record — “a sound man academically” — forceful and energetic. He was young for the post, as college presidents went; however, he was a firm believer in a liberal education and a well-rounded program, so he proceeded accordingly. His secretary, Mrs. Frances Stevens, would later look back upon him as “a scholar and a gentleman.”

Dr. Wiggins’ administration had been characterized by continued physical growth and expansion, coupled with a vision of making the College “second to none in the Southwest.” Dr. Elkins’ reign was a time for intellectual enlargement, for the laying of a firm foundation that supported academic excellence.

The physical growth continued, forced by a continually increasing student body, but there was time to reflect and to work out standards. Dr. Elkins set the keynote at his inauguration on April 30, 1949, when he spoke of the application of learning to life and deplored the problem of “mental laziness.” On the platform Dr. Elkins was a striking figure in his flame-colored academic regalia, the mark of Oxford. Some time later he would inspire a graduating student to remark, “When a guy in an outfit like that hands you a sheepskin and shakes your hand, you damn well know you’ve been graduated; and it wasn’t no wet-fish handshake, neither!” Certainly,

no one who shook hands with "Bull" Elkins would accuse him of an insipid greeting.

Teaching and college life continued, and during the continuance Dr. Elkins formed faculty committees to look into academic standards with a view to improving them. His stress was on preparing the student for mature living and on the need for individual instruction. There was emphasis on how to think rather than on what to think.

The faculty began to broaden — to create and to publish. Such men as Urbici Soler, the Spanish-born sculptor who created the gigantic statue on nearby Mount Cristo Rey,¹ and Wiltz Harrison, who shaped silver and turquoise to earn recognition in national exhibits, were coming into their own. Dr. Haldeen Braddy was writing about Edgar Allen Poe and Casanova; Dr. Joseph L. Leach was working on a book, *The Typical Texan*, to be designed by Carl Hertzog on the campus and published by Southern Methodist University Press. Dr. John H. McNeely was writing on Ponce de León for *The Handbook of Texas*. Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen would prove to be the most prolific author of the faculty: in succeeding years he accumulated approximately a dozen book titles after his name, all on the Southwest, more than proving his right to stand up in the classroom and hold forth on the subject of Southwestern literature.

During these early days leaders of the faculty came to emphasize the importance of academic achievement, a stimulus that laid the foundation for research and publication by Dr. Eugene O. Porter, Dr. Wilbert H. Timmons, Dr. Rex Strickland, and others in the History Department; for John J. Middagh of Journalism to write *Frontier Newspaper: The El Paso Times*, which was published by the College press; for a series of regional monographs

¹ Urbici Soler died in service on January 16, 1953. In addition to the works and the students he left behind, his memory was perpetuated by Baxter Polk in the Urbici Soler Memorial Scholarship, an annual award to a student in fine or applied arts.

by such men as Rabbi Floyd S. Fierman, Lecturer in Philosophy, who would research the early activities of Jewish settlers in the Southwest; and for much, much more.

Student publications — *El Burro*, the *Prospector*, and the *Flow-sheet* — began to place high in interscholastic competition under the tutelage of the Journalism Department and their faculty sponsors. Drama emerged under the direction of Milton Leech, and the community was treated to productions which were far beyond the “school play” level. There would be participation in the community theatre by such members of the faculty as Mrs. Lillian Collingwood, Mrs. Joan Quarm, and Dr. Robert E. Richeson, Jr., of the English Department, Robert Tappan of the Modern Languages Department, and Baxter Polk, whose accent belied his Texas background. With Dr. E. A. Thormodsgaard at its head, the Music Department produced full-scale operas, ballets, and musicals; the uniforms of the College Band became more colorful, the Gold Diggers became more glamorous, and the downtown football fans began to sit up and take an interest in music.

Students of “Creative Writing” were having the satisfaction of occasionally seeing their work in print, but most did not believe the instructor’s exhortation that they were “just lazy” if they did not at least recover their tuition: the concept of viewing an “English theme” in terms of monetary value was new. Creative writing was given academic impetus by the establishment of a “creative thesis” as one of the means for earning a Master of Arts degree in English. One student of writing, William Crawford, toyed with the idea of working toward an advanced degree and writing his thesis under this new plan. He started the thesis during an undergraduate course and completed it during the following summer. Too impatient to await the academic machinations of graduate course work, he submitted his prospective thesis to a publisher. It came out in 1962 as *Give Me Tomorrow*, a novel laid against a background of the Korean conflict. The publication served as an

inspiration to other writing students, and the book's dedication and jacket acknowledged the part the College played in its fruition for all to see.

The first creative thesis to be produced under the graduate program was a novel, *The Sleeping Ute*, a 511-page tome submitted by Mrs. Linda J. Robinson in June, 1962, "in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Arts."

Carl Hertzog helped as much as anyone to spread the name of the College across the land. He came to the College in 1948, during the latter part of Dr. Wiggins' regime. As early as 1924 and 1925 books printed in El Paso bore the inscription "Typography by J. Carl Hertzog." By the time he joined the College staff, his colophon in a book was enough to make most bibliophiles sit up and take notice.

He began as lecturer in art, English, and journalism, and the smell of printer's ink began to waft up from the basement of Cotton Memorial Building. He taught book design and typography in a course locally known as "Bookology." Hertzog ranks among the top typographical designers in the nation, and he has the awards from the American Institute of Graphic Arts and other organizations to prove it.

In 1952 he started Texas Western Press, a hand-to-mouth operation that was supported as much out of Hertzog's pocket as from any other source. The first book to bear the College's imprint was *The Spanish Heritage of the Southwest*, drawings by José Cisneros and text by Francis Fugate. The type was handset by students under the watchful eye of their teacher. It was printed on fine rag paper. The cover paper design was made by inking an *adobe* and pressing upon it a piece of dampened newsprint, to gain an impression of the texture created by the mud, straw, and pebbles of the traditional building material of the Southwest. A printing-equipment salesman who happened to call at the time looked on in amazement and left shaking his head, but the result was an example of Hertzog's forte, of building the design of a book to

match its content. For many years that *adobe* print was used on College catalogs, becoming something of a trademark. There were only about five hundred copies of that first book from Texas Western Press, and today some of them change hands on the rare book market for as much as \$65, when they can be found.

But that was just the beginning. The next book was *Bells Over Texas*, by Bessie Lee Fitzhugh, and there were more after that until the College became widely recognized for fine Southwestern books, finely designed and printed by Carl Hertzog. Beginning in 1962 a Board of Editors with Samuel D. Myres as Chairman was established and regular funds were allocated annually for books and monographs. A quarterly series, *Southwestern Studies*, was inaugurated. The College Press published books written by John W. Denny, Eugene O. Porter, C. L. Sonnichsen, Wilbert H. Timmons, and Morgan Broaddus.

Student activities went on much the same as usual with enrollment ever increasing. By September, 1952, the registration exceeded 2,400 — and students continued to be students. It was in December of that year that Dr. Howard E. Quinn opened his office door one morning to find one of the alligators from the San Jacinto Plaza pool spreading his jaws in an alarmingly toothy yawn. A substantial crew from the El Paso Park Department was required to remove the writhing reptile from the office and get it back to its pool. Obviously, this was a student prank, and some kind of law had been fractured. Steps were taken to locate the perpetrators. However, it is doubtful if the search was pursued with maximum diligence. Dr. Elkins was privately heard to remark that this was the first sign of student spirit he had seen since his arrival.

The Korean conflict was occasionally mentioned in the *Prospector*. Some students were called, and some volunteered; there was a noticeable improvement in academic achievement among male students as they sought to maintain their student standing and avoid immediate military service. In March, 1953, the *Prospector* briefly mentioned the death of Stalin, but paid more atten-

tion to State Representative Anita Blair, who had said that Dr. Elkins and other Texas Western College people should stay away from Austin. Too much pressure on the legislature would be adverse to their interests, she had indicated. This view would appear particularly ironic in the light of developments to come.

In September, 1953, the enrollment was 2,898. Work was under way on the expansion of the Engineering Building, and plans were a-borning for an additional \$1,400,000 construction program: a new Administration Building, quarters for the superintendent of the physical plant and his assistant, and expansion of the library facilities of the College.

November brought the culmination of lengthy proceedings attendant to settlement of the Schellenger estate, which became a trust fund of the College second in importance only to that provided by the Cotton estate. Mrs. Emma H. Schellenger died in 1947. Her will provided for her loved ones and for obligations, and then directed that the remainder of her estate "be used to set up a research foundation in electricity, and so to carry on the work done by my husband when he was alive, this foundation to be named in his honor." A total of approximately \$150,000 was thus made available to the College.

On November 25, 1953, Dr. Elkins informed Professor Thomas G. Barnes of the Mathematics and Physics Department: "I am appointing a committee to serve as Directors of the Schellenger Foundation in Electricity at Texas Western College. Your appointment to this committee, if accepted by you, carries with it the responsibility of managing the affairs of the Foundation and making periodic reports to my office."

Professor Barnes accepted. He was a specialist in the field of electricity and magnetism and a nationally recognized authority on acoustics. He undertook the responsibility with marked enthusiasm.

The Schellenger Research Laboratories was housed in four rooms in the south wing of the newly enlarged Engineering Build-

ing. Research got underway in 1955. The first project was the development of an electronic vectorcardiograph, a device to add a significant dimension to existing cardiographic measurements. The research was a cooperative effort with the Cardiovascular Service of William Beaumont General Hospital. It was financed by a grant from the El Paso Heart Association and by private donations to the Gordon Ponder Memorial Heart Fund. After development, the equipment was sent to the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Syracuse University for testing under clinical conditions. Dr. J. A. Abildskov, who had worked with the Schellenger Laboratories during the research, went along with the equipment.

In 1956 the Schellenger staff consisted of one spare-time research professor and nine student assistants. Early that year Professor Barnes approached scientists at nearby White Sands Proving Ground to explore the possibility of obtaining government sponsorship of a research project. The first such contract was for \$12,000, a comparatively modest sum as government contracts are awarded. However, the eventual result of the research was phenomenally successful, for both the College and the government, and more contracts followed. The Laboratories performed research for both the government and private industry. Sponsoring organizations included the Missile Geophysics Division of the United States Army Signal Missile Support Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Bureau of Standards, the United States Air Force, the El Paso Natural Gas Company, and American Smelting and Refining. Individual contracts ranged in amount from less than \$5,000 to more than \$900,000. The scenes of research activity stretched from the frozen wastes of Antarctica to the Hudson Bay in Canada, from the permafrost of Alaska to Ascension Island in the South Atlantic, from the Hawaiian Islands to Puerto Rico. Summer was the time for field work, and Texas Western students could "Join the Schellenger Labs and see the world." Research participants

have included members of the faculty as well as students. They have had a variety of departmental affiliations with preponderance in Physics, Mathematics, and Engineering.

By 1958 the College had gained, via Schellenger research activities, a national reputation for research, particularly in probing the unknown physical aspects of the upper atmosphere. In October of that year the College was selected to host the First National Conference on the High Atmosphere, a symposium for the purpose of integrating knowledge gained during the International Geophysical Year.

In 1960 the William L. Staley Trust was terminated through the efforts of Dr. Edward W. Reinheimer, trustee. The funds were directed toward the Schellenger Laboratories to help sponsor facets of research touching upon the life sciences. The first project in this area was to study the electrochemical desensitization of teeth and determine the physical phenomena involved in the process, another cooperative project with William Beaumont Hospital and local dentists.

From a beginning of one unpaid professor and nine students working in four rooms, Schellenger activities have mushroomed to more than a hundred full- and part-time employees working in seven research installations scattered over the campus. The monthly payroll runs to \$35,000, and a total of some \$5,000,000 in research contracts has made it possible for many students to leave the campus with a background of practical experience available to undergraduates in few institutions.

Professor Barnes with a wry smile relates the rewards which he has received for his research management. He has received an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, Hardin-Simmons University; congratulations from the various presidents of the College; and assorted job offers from rival institutions — and he has been haled before the Chancellor of The University of Texas for flouting the rules established by the Board of Regents for the operation of the University System. The charge was failure to obtain approval

of proposals for contracts by the Comptroller and the Chancellor of The University of Texas before the proposals were submitted to governmental agencies, all largely a matter of the distance separating El Paso and Austin. The difficulties were ironed out and the Schellenger Research Laboratories continued.

Not only has the research foundation established by Mrs. Schellenger's will enabled the College to provide its students and faculty with research opportunities; it has furthered both science and the nation's defense effort. Also, it has fulfilled its original purpose beyond the wildest expectations of the founder. As Dr. Joseph M. Ray put it:

Without question the Schellenger Research Laboratories rank with the finest assets of this College, and Mrs. Schellenger's gift has had a tremendous impact upon the College and its students. We think that we have served Mrs. Schellenger well, too. She directed that a memorial be established to honor her husband. That memorial extends far beyond the campus. It reaches to outposts that range from Alaska to the South Pole. It has touched the lives of hundreds of young men and women who are our students and who have worked and learned in the Laboratories. None of them will forget the name "Schellenger."

On May 8, 1954, the *Prospector* rather abruptly announced Dr. Elkins' resignation; he was going to assume the presidency of the University of Maryland. A. A. Smith, Business Manager of the College since 1949, took over as Acting President on September 1, 1954. Enrollment that September exceeded 3,000 for the first time.

The Texas Commission on Higher Education issued a warning to Governor Allan Shivers that "war babies" could be expected shortly to flood the colleges. This warning was not news at Texas Western; the space situation was already desperate. Mr. Smith organized a Committee for Campus Planning and Development to be concerned with the long-range view, and he prepared himself for an assault on the Texas legislature for funds for the immediate future.

On February 23, 1955, the *Herald-Post* reported on Mr. Smith's course of action in Austin. He showed the legislators that a 49 per-

cent rise in enrollment in the past two years had put the College in a position of financial crisis, such a situation that it could not operate on less than \$1,391,668 a year for the next two years. He told both the Senate Finance Subcommittee and the House Appropriations Subcommittee that this figure represented an increase of \$329,963 over the amount granted for the current year, but that it was necessary because the College had been caught off-base with an unexpected 20 percent increase in the fall enrollment (3,478 students) and with a budget based on the 1953 enrollment of only 2,898. Since that time the number of students had increased by 49 percent, while the faculty had increased only 6.9 percent. The needs of the College included 20 new faculty members, office space, furniture, laboratory equipment, expanded library facilities, and more administrative personnel.

The assault was successful. On March 26 the *Prospector* reported that the appropriation for Texas Western College for the next two years was \$2,922,361 — a considerable increase, even over what had been requested.

On June 15, 1955, Dysart Edgar Holcomb arrived to assume his duties as the new President of Texas Western. He was a Texan, born in Wellington. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree at Texas Technological College in 1937. He was awarded his master's degree and doctorate from the University of Michigan in 1939 and 1941. From 1941 to 1946 he was a research chemical engineer with the Universal Oil Products Company; from 1946 to 1949 he was Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering at Purdue University. Then, after being associated with Sinclair Refining, he returned to Texas Tech where he was Professor of Chemical Engineering and Dean of Engineering from 1950 to 1955. He was a chemist, again a man of combined technical and academic abilities.

At his inauguration on October 14, Dr. Holcomb summed up his attitude toward education as being more in the direction of seeking quality in what the students were getting than in the direction of attaining a large enrollment. Regardless of his attitude toward



FRANK B. COTTON



NEWTON C. SCHELLENGER



Research students launching high-altitude balloon



JOSEPH R. SMILEY



ANTON H. BERKMAN



Peace Corps trainees for service in Tanganyika

enrollment, he had almost four thousand students on campus at the time. Dormitories were full, and parking was a monumental problem.

That year the College met the racial issue and solved the problem without incident; ten Negroes were enrolled. In April a Negro girl, Thelma White, an Austin High School graduate of 1954, had filed suit against Texas Western College because The University of Texas had deprived her of her equal rights when she applied for admission "last summer." Miss White had enrolled at New Mexico A. & M. in lieu of Texas Western, but she paved the way for Negroes to attend the College. She won her suit in the United States District Court in El Paso, but perhaps it should be pointed out that even before this court decision, the Board of Regents had voted to admit Negroes to the College. The students had already expressed themselves in favor of integration in a public-opinion poll the *Prospector* had conducted the previous year.

On September 9 the *Herald-Post* reported that ten Negroes had attended convocation in Magoffin Auditorium without demonstration of any nature. The ten had met entrance requirements; Dr. Holcomb expressed himself as proud to have them, and Registrar J. M. Whitaker could not reveal their names to the newspaper "because we have integrated their cards with the more than 1,000 students who have been accepted for admission."

An amendment to change the method of financing the construction of buildings for Texas Western College was placed before the voters of Texas in November of 1956. This amendment removed the College, as well as Texas A. & M., from participation in the "Confederate veterans" tax revenue and placed them under the Permanent Fund of The University of Texas. Also in the amendment were provisions allowing the Board of Regents to invest income from the Permanent Fund in commercial stocks and bonds under certain conditions and limitations. Previously, this income could be invested only in federal bonds, state bonds, and school bonds. The amendment also provided means of funding the acqui-

sition, construction, and equipment of buildings for other state-supported institutions, thus giving "something for everyone" and insuring a favorable state-wide vote.

On December 8, 1956, El Paso newspapers and television commentators featured a story that the membership of Texas Western College in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had been withheld because the \$266 spent per student did not reach the \$300 required by Association standards and because the College library did not come up to academic specifications. Four days later, on December 12, the action of the Association was reported to have been merely a warning. However, the damage had been done: the audience coverage of the second report was obviously not as great as the first had been; since that time, faculty members have been fighting false rumors that their College is not accredited.

Dr. Holcomb announced his resignation, effective August 31, 1958, to head the new research laboratory of El Paso Natural Gas Products Company which had been constructed adjacent to the College campus. The Board of Regents appointed Dr. Joseph Royall Smiley to succeed him.

Dr. Smiley was also a Texan. He had earned his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Southern Methodist University in 1931 and 1932, and he had been awarded his doctorate by Columbia University in 1941. After a stint at instructorship and a stretch of war-time service in the Navy, he served successively at the University of Illinois as Assistant Professor, Assistant Dean of the Graduate College, Associate Dean, Professor of French, Head of the French Department, and Dean of the Liberal Arts College. From the latter post he came to Texas Western.

This new President was scholarly in appearance and polished in manner. He was an accomplished linguist, and he possessed a quiet but engaging sense of humor. He was also an able administrator. As one faculty member put it, "He can understand a joke or a problem in half a dozen languages." In his inaugural address Dr.

Smiley said he had been attracted to Texas Western's potential and to the potential of the "border area."

He entered enthusiastically into developmental planning for the College. The new Administration Building was completed, and the Library was enlarged. A new Liberal Arts Building was projected. All of this helped to alleviate the growing pains of the present, as well as to prepare for the swelling enrollment of "war babies" which was bearing down upon colleges across the nation.

The perennial problem that the College had with finances was a penalty of growth, which almost always exceeded expectations. The problem was aggravated by the system of biennial appropriations, which required that budget estimates be prepared for submission to the Texas legislature some three years before the last year of the biennium for which the estimate was prepared. Faculty members had long been suffering at the dwindling end of a budget that was too small for teaching needs.

Cheering news came on October 6, 1959. Waggoner Carr, Speaker of the House of Representatives and a candidate for Attorney General, came to El Paso on a politicking expedition. The *Herald-Post* quoted his promise: "Texas legislators are doing everything possible to get adequate appropriations for Texas Western College, including a \$400 annual pay raise in addition to the \$400 increase voted at the last session."

This statement caused faculty members to take a close look at their pay checks. The result of that look was a letter to President Smiley, signed by ten of the faculty, stating that "no general pay increase has been forthcoming this year." Further, some of the faculty added that the legislature may have voted the pay hike and that the Board of Regents may have failed to pass it on to the faculty. Explanations were in order.

As the *Prospector* explained it on October 17, "While the state Legislature apparently voted Texas college teachers a \$3 million over-all hike this year, the appropriation for TWC teaching salaries was actually cut more than \$31,000." The *Herald-Post* reported

Dr. Smiley's hasty move to absolve the Board of Regents from blame:

President Joseph R. Smiley of Texas Western College today assured TWC faculty members that the Board of Regents has not withheld any pay raise voted by the State Legislature. In a letter to all faculty members, Dr. Smiley, though not mentioning the supposed increase, said in effect that it never existed.

The final budget proposal is submitted through the Central Administration of the University of Texas and the regents' only theoretical authority would extend to altering allocations within transferrable funds, Dr. Smiley said. "Actually, of course, nothing like this happened," he wrote.

The President further explained to a *Prospector* reporter that things were even worse than they seemed. Faculty salaries had been maintained during the previous year only by budgeting "\$39,820 from reserves accumulated over a period of years, largely from local income."

The *Prospector* sought to determine whether the blame lay with members of the legislature. Pertinent questions were asked of those representing El Paso:

"I don't know about TWC teaching specifically," said Miss Maud Isaacks, El Paso representative. "But we all believed that the \$400 applied to them too. Even members of the Appropriations Committee assured me they had taken care of TWC.

"I had no idea, either," said Miss Isaacks, "that TWC salaries were actually down \$31,000. Nobody did. I can't believe it."

Senator Frank Owen II was asked:

Did you have a chance before voting to compare the amount appropriated for TWC this biennium with the appropriation for the previous biennium?

Owen replied:

No. The formula is such that it can be hidden. The bill was mimeographed and put on my desk and I did not have an opportunity to compare the figures.

On October 24, the *Prospector* summed the situation up in an editorial: "Figures for College faculty salaries were listed, along with other appropriations, on the mimeographed copy of the ap-

propriations bill which each legislator received and which few legislators bothered to read, it seems."

The *El Paso Times* received a somewhat different outlook as their reporters queried members of the legislature:

Col. John E. (Ned) Blaine, state representative, said Saturday night all El Paso members of the Legislature were assured teachers at Texas Western College would receive a \$400 increase in pay when they voted on the appropriation for state supported schools.

"Frankly, I was much surprised to find out such was not the case," he said.

Rep. Blaine said when the appropriation bill came up for a vote, just before the session closed Aug. 6, he asked Rep. Bill Heatly, chairman of the appropriations committee if Texas Western College teachers had been given the pay increase.

"He assured me the bill contained the pay increase. . . ."

Sen. Frank Owen II said, "One trouble that contributed to the problem was a request from college officials in El Paso that we in the legislature keep hands off on state appropriations and let the University of Texas people handle everything.

"For that reason there has been less local interest in the college shown by representatives in the legislature.

"In spite of the fact, I have worked for the college. If we were asked to work on the local situation and had failed we might be due some criticism, but since we were asked to keep hands off and let the University carry the ball, I feel we have been unfairly criticized," Sen. Owen said.

Rep. Maud Isaacks said money was appropriated and the schools got more than they expected.

"I can't understand this because Texas University officials were very happy with the raises given, unless the ratio of teachers to students is way off from that of other colleges."

Members of the Texas Western faculty looked up from grading their mountains of papers long enough to read the *Prospector* and find that their average salaries were third from the bottom of the list of Texas colleges: Lower were Prairie View A. & M. and Texas Southern University. The teachers looked back to their papers and knew that there certainly had not been a decrease in the size of their classes. Regardless of how happy "Texas University officials"

might be with the raises given at their institution, those at Texas Western knew that they had had none. Something was radically wrong somewhere in the vague limbo between their own administration, the Central Administration of The University of Texas, and the Texas Legislature.

In May, 1960, Dr. Smiley announced his intention of resigning as of July 31 to become Provost of The University of Texas. There was an undercurrent of discontent running through the faculty as Dr. Berkman took over as Acting President until a new President would arrive in August.

“WHAT EL PASO CHOOSES TO MAKE IT”

✿ WHETHER HE KNEW IT OR NOT, the new President of Texas Western was going to find a full quota of problems awaiting him when he arrived in El Paso on August 15, 1960, to assume his office. A decade before, final recognition of the College's status as a full-blown liberal arts institution had launched the faculty on the crest of a new wave of intellectual growth and physical expansion. Now, in the midst of fulfilling their academic roles, the faculty had foundered in the doldrums of discontent. Not only was there discontent on campus; it was also reflected among downtown supporters. If the College was going to continue its climb to academic excellence, somebody had to do something.

Joseph Malchus Ray came to do.

Dr. Ray was born in Kentucky. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree (with highest honors), his Master of Arts, and his doctorate from The University of Texas, finishing in 1937. His major field was government, his minors economics and history. He was Associate Professor of Government at North Texas State College, 1937-1942; and then Associate Professor of Political Science and Assistant Director of the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of Alabama, 1942-1946. During six years at the University of Maryland, he held a number of posts: Professor, Head of the Department of Government and Politics, Dean of the University College, and Director of the Bureau of Public Administration. From 1952 to 1957 he headed the United States Air Force Education and Libraries Branch in Washington; and from 1957 until he came to El Paso, he was President of Amarillo College.

Shortly after his arrival at Texas Western, Dr. Ray revealed a bluff directness in his personal manner. His speech was generously salted with homely expressions, and a trace of Kentucky hung in his voice. One of the first questions, from a school and community accustomed to a rapid turnover in presidents, had to do with how long he expected to stay. His reply was quick and direct: he

believed he could have no higher ambition than Texas Western; he hoped to remain until retirement. With that, he turned to the problem at hand.

There had long been local feeling that the College was a stepchild in the family of educational institutions of the state and University. The mutterings were finally brought to open expression at a board meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on August 9, 1960. The Chamber President, Chris P. Fox, asked: "What's wrong with TWC?" Thornton Hardie, representative from El Paso on the University's Board of Regents, protested that there was nothing wrong. Disgruntled graduates of Texas Western would not be quoted; so Chris Fox voiced the grumblings which were reported the following day in the *Herald-Post*:

1. Texas Western is treated like a stepchild when appropriations were made, ever since it became a part of the University System five years before.
2. Building funds were formerly from the Confederate Pension Tax Fund; if this were still the case, the College could have \$3 million instead of the \$2 granted from the University's permanent fund.
3. Texas Western is being kept an undergraduate school, with no post-graduate expansion; low salaries are due to the lack of post-graduate courses; salaries are second lowest of State-supported schools.
4. The Engineering Department is not fully accredited and is "behind the times."
5. The College is not attracting many out-of-town students, nor has it enough dormitories to do so anyway.
6. The College is unable to keep top administrators more than a few years.

Thornton Hardie commented, "Texas Western is not supposed to be a big postgraduate school like the University." The *Times* reported him to be denying that Texas Western was "standing still or is merely a training ground for administrators of the University."

Also brought out in this altercation was a part of the 1958 Report to the Board of Regents by the University's "Committee of 75," on the occasion of the University's 75th Anniversary (and Texas

Western's 45th), that "TWC should become a strong regional college, concentrating its attention upon providing a sound, basic, undergraduate education for students in its service area."

El Pasoans did not like the role which had been assigned to their college. The President of the Chamber of Commerce was getting his Texas Western Committee into action when Dr. Ray arrived. Immediately, he urged local groups to work together for the College instead of grumbling about what was not being done.

On the occasion of his inaugural speech on December 9, Dr. Ray pointed out that a college is not a reflection of its presidents, but that the presidents are in reality bound by their institutions; that the president cannot make policies alone, but as an administrator he calls on the experience of others, endlessly working for the good of the institution, as an administrator in industry works for his company. President Ray's summary revealed an administrative philosophy strongly tinged with his political science background when he said:

1. That a college is a complex of established procedures, produced by the interplay of many factors down through the years of its existence.
2. That a collegiate administrator cannot depart far from the established frame of reference in which he finds himself. He is imprisoned by the facts of the place where he is.
3. That the college president does not personify his institution, as we sometimes romantically assume.
4. That the college president's administrative position, after the distinctive aspects of his institution's life are taken fully into account, is similar to that of any other administrator.
5. That any person charged with the task of getting things done owes a tremendous debt to the experience of his entire civilization, which has produced, largely through trial and error, most of what we know about administration.
6. That the administrator's work is never done.
7. That the trend toward complexity of administration, both public and otherwise, continues apace.
8. That the administrator's prime duty is to marshal and coordinate intelligence toward the solution of problems.

9. That dictatorship, by necessarily clouding the channels through which personal communication travels, produces a faulty product.
10. That the administrator's decisions are the product of the institution he serves and that, while his voice is doubtless heard more often above the tumult, it is only a part of the voice of the institution.

Dr. Ray emphasized a need for Texas Western College, a need peculiar to its geographical location: "We must make something of our location and our proximity to Latin America."

Chairman of the Board of Regents Merton M. Minter was on hand to officiate at the installation of the new President. With good political instinct, Mr. Minter announced that he would request a \$1,000,000 loan for College housing.

The College's building program proceeded with a surge during the next year. A Warehouse and Shops building was constructed at a cost of approximately \$125,000 to house the maintenance facilities of the physical plant; also Memorial Gymnasium, a field-house-gymnasium, for almost \$1,000,000.

Though it had a seating capacity of more than 4,000, the new fieldhouse was too small virtually before it was completed. This phenomenon was due largely to the arrival on campus in August, 1961, of Coach Don Haskins. Before the construction of the fieldhouse, the Miner basketball team had played home games in the El Paso Coliseum. Not only was it difficult to attract students from across town to games; in addition, the cavernous building swallowed all but the largest crowds, with scant inspiration to the players. Haskins and his assistant, Henry "Moe" Iba, brought a tall core of talent with them. During their first year, the 1961-1962 season, the record was 18 wins against 6 losses, better than the College had seen in some time. The next year a junior-college transfer student named Jim Barnes, variously called "Big Jim" and "Bad News," appeared; and the varsity chalked up a 19 to 7 record and a postseason NCAA tournament bid—and better things were yet to come. The following year Texas Western ranked among the nation's top ten in basketball and Bad News Barnes had won national recognition.

Donald L. Haskins was "discovered" by George C. McCarty, who coached the Miners before getting into administrative activities. Haskins played for Oklahoma A. & M. While coaching at New Mexico State, McCarty had played against him and had been impressed. After this, Haskins showed up in New Mexico playing for an industrial-league team. He had not completed work for his degree in Oklahoma. McCarty encouraged him to go back to college, and Haskins followed the advice.

While and after attending West Texas State, Haskins coached high-school teams at Benjamin, Hedley, and Dumas, Texas, often driving a school bus to make ends meet and usually getting his teams into State tournaments. "Finally," says McCarty, "we had an opening here. We knew his basic philosophy and thought he would be good for us." Most Texas Western basketball fans agree that he has been.

In addition to the fieldhouse and the utility building, the College's new construction boom included a Liberal Arts Building with a price tag of more than \$1,250,000. It was built on the corner where the old president's home had stood, bridging the arroyo which split the site. When completed, the Liberal Arts Building contained 100,000 square feet of floor space. It provided 45 classrooms and 40 offices for the staffs of many departments, going a long way toward alleviating crowded conditions on the campus. Further, it was fully air-conditioned and thus, for the first time in the College's history, summer classes became physically tolerable.

In September, 1961, a political promise was fulfilled: the \$1,000,000 Federal loan which Regent Minter had promised that he would request for student housing was announced. It would provide another men's dormitory to house 180 students and 60 new apartments for married students, to replace the ramshackle hodgepodge of old Vet Village. There was some complaint because the rent was higher, but living conditions were indeed improved.

The Sun Bowl Stadium was also added to the College's facilities. This was, in effect, the community's vote of confidence in its Col-

lege. A considerable bevy of money-raising bond issues was placed before the voters. An economy-minded citizenry voted down all except the one which would give a \$1,750,000 stadium to the College. The College leased the land for the stadium to El Paso County, and the county commissioners let a contract for the 30,000-seat structure. After completion, the stadium was leased back to the College for 99 years at \$1 a year, with the county reserving the right to hold the annual Sun Bowl football game there. This meant that, beginning in 1964, the National Broadcasting Company would be spreading the name of the City of El Paso and of Texas Western College from coast to coast in "living color."

A need for additional student housing was developing, but negotiations to obtain dormitories through Federal and State sources had always been tremendously complicated. It was necessary to prove the existence of a waiting list of occupants sufficient to fill the building before the construction would be approved. Private enterprise proved to be the answer. A dormitory was constructed off-campus — to be operated under College housing regulations — located on Hawthorne Street, just off the campus to the south. Hawthorne House was built to accommodate 304 students in air-conditioned luxury, a development that would have astounded those early rugged residents of old Burges Hall.

In June, 1961, the College won its bid to train Peace Corps candidates, and a group of forty-five arrived. They received an intensive training course before going on to Puerto Rico for the final stage of preparation for their service in Tanganyika. Since this was the second Peace Corps program to be inaugurated and the first to graduate corpsmen, the College received a considerable amount of national publicity.

Dr. Ray had early evidenced a disposition to work with local groups desiring to help the College, and on July 20 a significant development was announced by the *Times*. A series of committees had emerged from the semiautonomous TWC Study and Advisory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce under the chairmanship

of Jack C. Vowell. The TWC Development Committee, a fund-raising group, was headed by J. Francis Morgan. Twelve engineers made up another Advisory Committee on Engineering. There were other committees, too — each concerned with a particular phase of Texas Western College. When the final organization was completed, there were six main groups: Development Committee, J. Francis Morgan, chairman; Land Planning, Acquisition, and Development Committee, Dale Resler, chairman; Latin-American Affairs Committee, Chris P. Fox, chairman; Advisory Committee on Engineering, C. Lambert Moore, chairman; Cotton Estate Advisory Committee, Sam D. Young, chairman; and MISSION '73, Dr. Judson F. Williams, chairman.¹

These committees were formed after considerable deliberation and contemplation by civic and business leaders in both El Paso and Juárez. A study was made of various plans which have been put into effect by Harvard, Yale, and other educational institutions, including The University of Texas and its Committee of 75, which many El Pasoans thought had dealt a backhand blow to Texas Western. On February 3, 1962, the Board of Regents approved MISSION '73, a citizens' advisory committee composed of thirty-eight members of the College and community. The "mission" of the committee was to appraise the College's status in terms of assets, liabilities, and potential and, finally, to evolve a ten-year plan — something to be achieved by 1973. The name of MISSION '73 was contributed by Francis Fugate.

The "something" would have to be an objective, and the "plan" would need to be a means to that objective. Over-all, the objective should be a grand goal — a mission — toward which the people of the community and the people of the College could work together during the next ten years. The first meeting of MISSION '73 was held on May 30, 1962. Leadership for MISSION '73 was provided by its chairman, Dr. Judson F. Williams and Professor Milton Leech,

¹ For a detailing of the membership and organization of committees working for the benefit of Texas Western College, see Appendix IV.

Executive Officer of the group. Dr. Williams was a local department-store executive who had formerly been with the College, first in journalism, then publicity, and finally as Dean of Student Life. Within a year he would become El Paso's mayor. Dr. Leech, Chairman of the Drama and Speech Department, would later be appointed Assistant to the President.

Members of the committee were given a commission to clarify — in fifteen months — the objective of the College during the coming decade. Four task forces were appointed: Programs, Jack C. Vowell, Jr., chairman; Faculty, Frank H. Hunter, chairman; Students, Richard W. Mithoff, chairman; and Administration, Finance, and Physical Plant, Karl O. Wyler, chairman.

These were the various investigative groups. Their mission was to present a report, cementing together all of the committee's findings by the end of August, 1963. In the meantime, the Development Committee was not idle. Its fund-raising activities were spearheaded by the Alumni Fund for Excellence, under the chairmanship of Richard C. White. By July, 1962, the Excellence Fund had allocated \$8,300 for six major programs on campus.

Dr. Ray stressed the fact that the members of these committees and other workers were not to be told what they must do; they were to be free to think in terms of the best interests of the College. The President felt that the aim of Texas Western was "to serve the nation, the state, and the area by providing quality education in all fields in which there is legitimate demand." He regarded those planning for the College's future as looking for ways and means to strengthen its academic stature by aiming at excellence in all those fields.

While the committees were working to develop a future for the College, students were still being taught on campus and faculty members were still developing their various avenues of education in the College's living present. The drive which had started a decade before had been revitalized. In pursuit of Dr. Ray's idea that "We must make something of our location and our proximity

to Latin America," an Inter-American Institute was established, with Dean of Students Clyde E. Kelsey, Jr., as director. Under its program, five seminars for Colombian educators were held, three in El Paso and two in Colombia at Ibagué and Pasto. President Ray, Dean Kelsey, and Professor John M. Sharp of the Modern Languages Department, attended the Ibagué seminar.

This was a beginning for the fulfillment of the College's destiny as that destiny is provided by its geographical location at the Pass to the North. There were other aspects: The College's El Paso Centennial Museum engaged in archaeological research in Mexico under the direction of Rex E. Gerald, curator; and Dr. Julio Zuluaga, Registrar and Director of Admissions at the University of the Andes came to Texas Western for a semester of internship and study. Other programs comparable to those for Colombia were emerging in Northern Mexico and in Venezuela. A second Peace Corps program was conducted for corpsmen destined for Colombia.

While all these lofty ideals were being pursued, it was business as usual at the College. There was heated protest over the content of the student magazine, and a student was handcuffed to a light standard in San Jacinto Plaza, and the football coach was hanged in effigy and replaced by another football coach who resigned and moved on to greener athletic fields to be replaced by his assistant in the inevitable progression of college sports and college life.

In August, 1962, Dr. Rex Strickland became the College's first "research professor," leaving his chairmanship of the History, Government, and Sociology Department to Dr. W. H. Timmons. The Texas Commission on Higher Education gave this department permission to split into three separate departments, to provide for greater concentration upon the needs of the students. Dr. Edwin W. Robbins, Vice-Chairman of the Department of English at Ohio State University, came to the campus in April, 1963, as a consultant on ways and means of upgrading the College's English Department. Other departments were following a similar course in implementing the College's drive toward excellence. While engaged

in its search for quality, Texas Western College passed the enrollment milestone of 5,000 students.

In June, 1963, Dr. L. L. Abernethy, Jr., was announced as the new Dean of Mines and Engineering, to succeed Eugene M. Thomas, who was retiring from the administrative position. Dr. Ray Small took over the position of Dean of Arts and Science from Dr. Anton Berkman, who was also returning to teaching as a major academic responsibility. Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen was Dean of the Graduate Division.

On September 28, 1963, the Board of Regents formally abolished the offerings of the College's School of Engineering in the fields of Mining and Mining-Geology, effective at the conclusion of two terminal years. The action was taken because of dwindling enrollment in these curricula and the need to concentrate the School's energies in the areas of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Metallurgical Engineering to raise its academic quality in its thrust toward excellence. In a manner of speaking, the College had gone full-circle in its first half century. Seven students were enrolled in the two waning programs at the beginning of the two terminal years.

Then came the MISSION '73 report. Three major objectives were proposed for the College during its next decade:

First, attention should always be directed toward the achievement of quality in any field of study offered. In those fields where the College is strong, efforts must be made to retain these strengths. Where weaknesses exist, corrective action should be taken. The College should concentrate its resources in those areas of greatest promise and seek national eminence in selected fields of study and research. Priority must be given to the realization of greatest potential rather than to dispersion of effort, which usually leads toward general mediocrity. Vigilance should be directed toward elevating all performance in order that the average may be compatible with the attainment of higher quality.

Second, Texas Western College can best achieve distinction by devoting scholarly attention to the unique and treasured features of life in its international area.

Third, resources must be enlarged in all areas, with long-term needs continually taking precedence over expediency.

It seemed to the MISSION '73 planners that another name-change would help the College fulfill its destiny. They wanted the name to be the "University of Texas at El Paso." And there was a restatement of old complaints in the form of positive needs: Better representation for the College on the Board of Regents, more adequate legislative appropriations, and increased salaries to attract top-quality faculty members.

While the labor of MISSION '73 showed that there are many areas needing attention at Texas Western College in order for it to become all that might be desired of an institution of higher learning serving its area, there can be no doubt that the College has come a long way since its beginning.

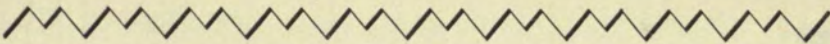
In just fifty years it has developed from its original status as a small state mining school into a lusty liberal arts college, clamoring to be a university. This growth has been possible only because of hopes and dreams by successive members of the community who have constantly sought fulfillment of the community's needs for education.

The editor of the *El Paso Herald* who wrote on May 1, 1914, "The school will become very much what El Paso chooses to make it" was more right than he could possibly have suspected he would be. Time was necessary during which to change the needs of the people . . . and then to fulfill those needs.

The El Paso men and women who hammered out the survey of future needs in the MISSION '73 report stressed quality, a kind of educational quality which demands money. The College's Development Committee has taken the view that the state of Texas owes normal support to the schools which educate its children. Consequently, fund-raising for the College has not been directed toward providing for needs in the standard areas of academic operation, though legislative appropriations have traditionally trailed the needs of students. "Private funds are not to be used to make up deficiencies in state support but to add the final increment of university-level endeavor to Texas Western College."

Thus, El Pasoans have, in the final essence, taken on the task of providing the something extra — that “final increment” — which will raise their College above the mediocrity provided by the bare-living standards of legislative appropriations. Or, as they put it in their report, “These recommendations propose a new status for, a new conception of, Texas Western College.”

As the first half century of the College's life was born out of the needs and desires of a small band of fervently interested citizens, the second fifty years begin with the hopes and plans of another such group. “The school will become very much what El Paso chooses to make it.”



APPENDIX I

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY—CREATION OF.

S. B. No. 183.]

CHAPTER 178

An Act creating a State School of Miners [Mines] and Metallurgy, for the purpose of teaching the scientific knowledge of mining and metallurgy in the State of Texas, to the end that the mineral wealth, oil, etc., may be developed upon the State school lands of this State, and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. A School of Miners [Mines] and Metallurgy is hereby created for the State of Texas; said to be located and established in or near the City of El Paso provided citizens of the City of El Paso shall make and execute unto the State of Texas a deed to the tract of land comprising twenty-one acres of land, more or less, now comprised in the reservation of the El Paso Military Institute, adjacent to the Fort Bliss Military Reservation, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated, to be used for the site and exclusive occupancy of said school. Said school shall be under the supervision of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of Texas and the faculty of said school shall be appointed by the Board of Regents of the University of Texas within ninety days after this Act shall take effect, and such appointees shall hold their positions for a term of two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. The principal purpose of said school of miners [mines] shall be to teach such branches of mining and metallurgy as will give a thorough technical knowledge of miners [mines] and mining, and all subjects pertaining thereto, including physics and mining, engineering, mathematics, chemistry, geology, minerology, metallurgy, the subject of shop work and draining, [drawing] the technical knowledge and properties of mine gases, assaying, surveying, drafting of maps and plans, and such other subjects pertaining to mining engineering as may add to the safety and economical operation of miners [mines] within this State.

SEC. 3. The School of Miners [Mines] and Metallurgy herein provided for, shall have a separate and distinct faculty.

SEC. 4. The faculty of the School of Miners [Mines] and metallurgy shall have the power, under the direction of the Board of Regents herein provided, to confer degrees and issue diplomas and fix a standard of grades for all students attending said school of miners [mines], and the faculty will also have the power to make such rules and regulations for the proper control and management of the school as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 5. The School of Miners [Mines] and Metallurgy shall have regular courses leading to degrees, and other special courses as the faculty may deem necessary. The regular course shall extend over a period of two years.

SEC. 7. At the close of each school year the Board of Regents shall require the faculty of said school to make a report to them of the workings and progress of said school, and the Board of Regents in turn shall make a report to the Governor in detail, exhibiting the progress, condition, and wants of the several departments of instruction in said school. The course of study in each and the number and names of the officers and students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, cost and results of all important experiments and investigations, and such other matters, including special industrial and economical statistics as may be thought useful. The Board of Regents shall cause the same to be printed for the use of the Legislature and the people of the State, and shall cause one copy of same to be transmitted by mail to the Secretary of the Interior and one copy to the Commissioner of Labor at Washington City, and one copy to the Commissioner of Labor and Chief Mine Inspector of the State.

SEC. 8. The Board of Regents herein provided shall fix the terms and tuition to be charged students in this school, and all moneys received from said tuition as [or] in any way from said school, over and above that necessary for the actual maintenance and carrying on of said school shall be returned to the State Treasury to reimburse the State for the appropriation now made.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of putting this school in operation there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the use and benefit of said School of Miners [Mines] and Metallurgy, and the State Comptroller is hereby empowered, authorized and directed to issue warrants upon the State Treasury to the State Treasurer for the

payment of the sum herein appropriated to the said Board of Regents, herein created, for the location, support, and maintenance of said School of Miners [Mines] and Metallurgy.

SEC. 10. For the development of the vast mineral wealth upon the school lands of Western Texas and in order to make said lands, which are now valueless and unproductive, valuable and revenue producing to the school fund, and the diffusion of mineral knowledge through the State, and for the presentation [preservation] of the public health and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, requiring the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days to be suspended, and it is hereby suspended, and this Act will take effect from and after its passage.

[NOTE.— S. B. No. 183 passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, yeas 22, nays 0; and passed the House of Representatives March 26, 1913, but no vote given.]

Approved April 16, 1913.

Takes effect 90 days after adjournment.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: *The bracketed words—"mines," "drawing," "or," and "preservation"—are obviously in clarification of ambiguous handwriting in the official version. There is no explanation available for the omission of Section 6. In only one other instance in the General Laws of Texas for 1913 is a section omitted without comment or explanation.*

APPENDIX II

MINING SCHOOL NOTES ARE ALL SIGNED UP NOW

Eighty Persons and Firms Sign the Notes to Guarantee Payment.

More than 50 El Paso business men and firms contributed to the fund that made possible the securing of the Texas State School of Mines for El Paso. These men endorsed the chamber of commerce notes that represent the \$50,000 paid for the buildings and grounds of the military school, which will be the new home of the school of mines.

Foremost in securing the school was president Robert Krakauer, who was ably assisted in the campaign by secretary A. W. Reeves. Work of remodeling the buildings will begin soon and an extensive advertising campaign will also be inaugurated.

Following is the list of those who signed the Chamber of Commerce notes:

J. S. Raynolds	Austin & Marr
L. E. Booker	W. W. Turney
Felix Martinez	C. N. Bassett
Rio Grande Valley Bank	J. A. & Robt. Krakauer
C. M. Newman, trustee	C. B. Hudspeth
A. Courchesne	El Paso Milling Co.
J. J. Mundy	Hotel Paso del Norte
Grand View Realty Co.	Texas Bank & Trust Co.
Morning Side Heights Co.	Davis Bros.
Popular Dry Goods Co.	B. L. Farrar
Neff-Stiles Co.	F. N. Hall
J. H. Pollard	R. B. Orndorff
Fred J. Feldman	Millard Patterson
J. F. Primm	J. B. Watson
Horace B. Stevens	Shelton-Payne Arms Co.
C. M. Newman	Momsen, Dunnegan, Ryan Co.
James G. McNary	H. Lesinsky Co.
W. L. Tooley	John L. Dyer
John M. Wyatt	H. E. Van Surdam
American Lumber and Investment Co.	International Book & Stationery Co.
Southwestern Portland Cement Co.	J. M. Goggin
J. O. Crockett	Elils [Ellis] Bros.
City National Bank	W. T. Hixson Co.

C. R. Morehead
The White House
Government Hill Co.
Winchester Cooley
Houck & Dieter Co.
James A. Dick Co.
E. M. Bray
Everybody's Department Store
West Texas Fuel Co.
W. G. Walz Co.
Harry Swain
D. W. Reckhart
Fred A. Elliott
Trost & Trost
Dr. H. E. Stevenson
Zach L. Cobb
Guarantee Shoe Co.

J. B. Brady
A. W. Reeves
J. C. Wilmarth
H. D. Slater
H. R. McClintock
El Paso Optical Co.
Scott White Co.
R. F. Burges
C. F. Pickrell
Broaddus & LeBaron
A. P. Coles
C. B. Stevens
J. W. Lorentzen
H. L. Newman, Jr.
R. L. Ramey
Donald B. Gillies
Otto P. Kroeger Co.

— *El Paso Herald*, April 13, 1914

APPENDIX III

ROLL OF STUDENTS

For the Initial Year of The School of Mines, 1914-15

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>
Barberena, R. R.	Mexico
Becker, Henry	Arizona
Biggs, J. B.	Texas
Black, A. C.	Texas
Chesney, Fred	Texas
Davey, G. K.	Arizona
Foster, H. B.	Texas
Goodale, L. A.	Texas
Greer, H. B.	Texas
Ivy, Jack	Texas
Johnston, Geo. J.	Texas
Kelly, E. T.	Texas
Leasure, L. V.	Missouri
Nelson, L.	New Mexico
Ney, C. M.	Louisiana
Park, H. M.	Alabama
Pomeroy, L. L.	Texas
Race, W. S.	Texas
Richmond, W. B.	Texas
Ronan, C.	Texas
Routledge, G. E.	Texas
Sarrels, W. H.	Texas
Sharpe, W. E., Jr.	Texas
Simpson, S. R.	Pennsylvania
Smith, C. W.	Texas
Walker, O. P.	Texas
Weisiger, E.	Texas

APPENDIX IV

CITIZENS' COMMITTEES
for Texas Western College

COTTON ESTATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sam D. Young, *Chairman*

J. Ted Cottle	Dale Resler
Thornton Hardie	Richard G. Miller
J. Francis Morgan	Harlan H. Hugg
Jack C. Vowell, Sr.	Patrick DeWitt

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

J. Francis Morgan, *Chairman*

Morris Galatzan	<i>Deferred Gifts Committee Chairman</i>
Dennis Lane	<i>Special Gifts Committee Chairman</i>
L. A. Miller	<i>Business and Industrial Gifts Committee Chairman</i>
Richard C. White	<i>Annual Giving Committee Chairman</i>
Steele Jones (Texas Western College)	<i>Director</i>

Col. Elbert M. Barron	James T. Guynes
Mrs. C. D. Belding	Thornton Hardie
Bates Belk	Eldon P. Harvey
Gus Bianche	Paul Harvey
J. B. Blaugrund	Robert F. Haynsworth
William E. Boyd	Fred Hervey
Mrs. Jess Boykin	Henry Hicks
Mrs. Julia Breck	L. Roy Hoard
Mike Brumbelow	William V. Holik
Charles R. Carter	Dr. Ralph H. Homan
Jack V. Curlin	William J. Hooten
H. M. Daugherty	Robert T. Hoover
Randolph V. Delk	Benjamin R. Howell
Patrick DeWitt	Mrs. Fred K. Huber
George B. Dickinson	J. F. Hulse
A. C. Donell	Joseph F. Irvin
Milton D. Feinberg	E. M. Kelley
George W. Finger	George Kistenmacher
Gordon W. Foster	Charles H. Leavell
Chris P. Fox	Robert D. Lowman
Harry M. Frank	F. J. Lund
H. D. Fulwiler	George G. Matkin
Tom Gunning, Jr.	Ellis O. Mayfield

Richard G. Miller
C. Lambert Moore
Paul Moore
R. W. McAfee
C. D. McKee
Wayne Nisbet
M. P. Paret, Jr.
Cyrus L. Perkins
Allan L. Poage
Dan R. Ponder
E. M. Pooley
R. B. Price, Jr.
Dale Resler
Dr. E. W. Rheinheimer
Jack Rich
Dorrance D. Roderick
James E. Rogers
John S. St. Clair
Edward F. Schwartz

Herbert M. Schwartz
Mrs. Maurice Schwartz
Ralph E. Seitsinger
Thad A. Steele
Hugh F. Steen
Judge R. E. Thomason
Lewis K. Thompson
Brooks Travis
Dr. George Turner
Jack C. Vowell
Jack C. Vowell, Jr.
Clifton Whyburn
Dr. Judson F. Williams
Claude R. Williamson
B. Marshall Willis
Jordan Wolf
Mrs. Irene Wulfien
Karl O. Wyler
Sam D. Young

ENGINEERING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

C. Lambert Moore, *Chairman*

M. S. Bell
Joseph F. Friedkin
Dean William W. Hagerty
William V. Holik
Dr. Thomas F. Jones, Jr.
T. R. Lind

Dean M. R. Lohmann
E. M. Mars
William J. Murray
John Payne, Jr.
Ben D. Roberts

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Chris P. Fox, *Chairman*

Albert Armendariz
Robert F. Haynsworth
Richard G. Miller
Maxwell C. Norwood

Emilio Peinado
Dorrance D. Roderick
Sam D. Young, Jr.
Louis Zork

LAND PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & ACQUISITION COMMITTEE

Dale Resler, *Chairman*

Charles R. Carter
Jonathan R. Cunningham
Charles W. Davis
H. D. Fulwiler
Tom Gunning, Jr.

William V. Holik
William V. Holik, Jr.
William F. Howard
J. Francis Morgan
Joseph M. Rector, Jr.

MISSION '73

Dr. Judson F. Williams, *Chairman*

Karl O. Wyler *Vice-Chairman and Task Force Chairman*
 Frank H. Hunter *Task Force Chairman*
 Richard W. Mithoff *Task Force Chairman*
 Jack C. Vowell, Jr. *Task Force Chairman*
 Dr. Milton Leech *Executive Officer*

Francis C. Broaddus, Jr.
 Msgr. Henry D. Buchanan
 Rev. George W. Burroughs
 Edwin W. Carroll
 H. E. Charles
 Jack V. Curlin
 John A. Davis
 Dr. Floyd S. Fierman
 Gordon W. Foster
 Chris P. Fox
 H. D. Fulwiler
 Granville M. Green
 J. M. Hanks
 William B. Hardie
 Mrs. Jack Kitchen
 William I. Latham

Theodore R. Lind
 Dr. Truett L. Maddox
 M. Rene Mascareñas
 C. Lambert Moore
 J. Francis Morgan
 Mrs. J. Burges Perrenot
 E. M. Pooley
 Brig. Gen. G. T. Powers III
 Conrad P. Ramirez
 Edward F. Schwartz
 Dr. M. P. Spearman
 Mrs. Thad Steele
 John H. Stockmeyer, Sr.
 George F. Webber
 Richard C. White
 B. Marshall Willis

APPENDIX V

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The University of Texas

1913 - 1963

Frederick W. Cook	San Antonio: 1911 - 1923
George W. Littlefield	Austin: 1911 - 1920
Clarence Ousley	Dallas: 1911 - 1914
Alexander Sanger	Dallas: 1911 - 1917
W. H. Stark	Orange: 1911 - 1915
A. W. Fly	Galveston: 1913 - 1917
J. W. Graham	Austin: 1913 - 1915
Will C. Hogg	Houston: 1913 - 1917 — 1927 - 1930
David Harrell	Austin: 1914 - 1917
George S. McReynolds	Temple: 1914 - 1917
M. Faber	Tyler: 1915 - 1916
S. J. Jones	Salado: 1915 - 1917
W. R. Brents	Sherman: 1916 - 1921
Wilbur P. Allen	Austin: 1917 - 1917
George W. Brackenridge	San Antonio: 1917 - 1919 — 1920 - 1920
J. W. Butler	Clifton: 1917 - 1917
William H. Dougherty	Gainesville: 1917 - 1920
C. E. Kelly	El Paso: 1917 - 1923
Joseph A. Kemp	Wichita Falls: 1917 - 1921
John Sealy	Galveston: 1917 - 1919
Ralph Steiner	Austin: 1917 - 1920
Henry J. Lutcher Stark	Orange: 1919 - 1945
Louis J. Wortham	Fort Worth: 1919 - 1923
W. H. Folts	Austin: 1920 - 1923
H. A. Wroe	Austin: 1920 - 1925 — 1926 - 1927
Sam P. Cochran	Dallas: 1921 - 1924
H. H. Harrington	Dallas: 1921 - 1921
Frank C. Jones	Houston: 1921 - 1924
Mrs. H. J. O'Hair	Coleman: 1921 - 1927 — 1927 - 1929

C. M. Caldwell	Abilene: 1923 - 1924
Marshall Hicks	San Antonio: 1923 - 1923
Tucker Royall	Palestine: 1923 - 1925
Joe S. Wooten	Austin: 1923 - 1925
R. G. Storey	Dallas: 1924 - 1929
Marcellus E. Foster	Houston: 1925 - 1931
Edward Howard	Wichita Falls: 1925 - 1929
Sam Neathery	McKinney: 1925 - 1931
S. C. Padelford	Fort Worth: 1925 - 1926
Mart H. Royston	Galveston: 1925 - 1927
George W. Tyler	Belton: 1925 - 1927
R. L. Batts	Austin: 1927 - 1933
Edward Crane	Dallas: 1927 - 1933
Robert L. Holliday	El Paso: 1927 - 1933
Beauford H. Jester	Corsicana: 1929 - 1935
Willmot M. Odell	Fort Worth: 1929 - 1932
Edward Randall	Galveston: 1929 - 1940
John T. Scott	Houston: 1931 - 1937
Leslie C. Waggener	Dallas: 1931 - 1943
M. Frank Yount	Beaumont: 1931 - 1933
Charles I. Francis	Wichita Falls: 1932 - 1935
K. H. Aynesworth	Waco: 1933 - 1945
L. J. Sulak	La Grange: 1933 - 1935
H. H. Weinert	Seguin: 1933 - 1944
Mrs. I. D. Fairchild	Lufkin: 1935 - 1945
George D. Morgan	San Angelo: 1935 - 1941
J. R. Parten	Galveston: 1935 - 1941
E. J. Blackert	Houston: 1937 - 1943
Fred C. Branson	Galveston: 1940 - 1942
Orville Bullington	Wichita Falls: 1941 - 1947
Dan J. Harrison	Houston: 1941 - 1944
W. Scott Schreiner	Kerrville: 1942 - 1947
John H. Bickett, Jr.	Dallas: 1942 - 1944
D. F. Strickland	Mission: 1943 - 1949

Dudley K. Woodward, Jr.	Dallas: 1944 - 1955
David M. Warren	Panhandle: 1944 - 1955
W. H. Scherer	Houston: 1945 - 1947
E. E. Kirkpatrick	Brownwood: 1945 - 1951
C. O. Terrell	Fort Worth: 1945 - 1951
Edward B. Tucker	Nacogdoches: 1945 - 1951
William E. Darden	Waco: 1947 - 1953
James E. Rockwell	Houston: 1947 - 1953
A. M. G. Swenson	Stamford: 1947 - 1953
Mrs. Margaret Batts Tobin	San Antonio: 1947 - 1955
L. S. Oates	Center: 1951 - 1957
Tom Sealy	Midland: 1951 - 1957
Claude W. Voiles	Austin: 1951 - 1957
Leroy Jeffers	Houston: 1953 - 1959
Lee Lockwood	Waco: 1953 - 1959
J. R. Sorrell	Corpus Christi: 1953 - 1959
Mrs. Charles Devall	Kilgore: 1955 - 1961
J. Lee Johnson III	Fort Worth: 1955 - 1961
Merton M. Minter	San Antonio: 1955 - 1961
J. P. Bryan	Freeport: 1957 - 1963
Thornton Hardie	El Paso: 1957 - 1963
Joe C. Thompson	Dallas: 1957 - 1961
W. W. Heath	Austin: 1959 - —
Wales H. Madden, Jr.	Amarillo: 1959 - —
A. G. McNeese, Jr.	Houston: 1959 - —
H. Frank Connally, Jr.	Waco: 1961 - —
Walter P. Brenan	San Antonio: 1961 - —
John S. Redditt	Lufkin: 1961 - —
French M. Robertson	Abilene: 1961 - 1963
Frank C. Erwin, Jr.	Austin: 1963 - —
Mrs. J. Lee Johnson III	Fort Worth: 1963 - —
Levi Olan	Dallas: 1963 - —

APPENDIX VI

PRESIDENTS AND CHANCELLORS
of The University of Texas System

SIDNEY EDWARD MEZES, Ph.D., LL.D.	
<i>President</i>	1908 - 1914
WILLIAM JAMES BATTLE, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D.	
<i>Ad Interim President</i>	1914 - 1916
ROBERT ERNEST VINSON, D.D., LL.D.	
<i>President</i>	1916 - 1923
WILLIAM SENECA SUTTON, M.A., LL.D.	
<i>Ad Interim President</i>	1923 - 1924
WALTER MARSHALL WILLIAM SPLAWN, Ph.D., LL.D.	
<i>President</i>	1924 - 1927
HARRY YANDELL BENEDICT, Ph.D., LL.D.	
<i>President</i>	1927 - 1937
JOHN WILLIAM CALHOUN, M.A., LL.D.	
<i>Ad Interim President</i>	1937 - 1939
HOMER PRICE RAINEY, Ph.D., LL.D.	
<i>President</i>	1939 - 1944
THEOPHILUS SHICKEL PAINTER, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.N.A.S.	
<i>Acting President</i>	1944 - 1946
<i>President</i>	1946 - 1950
JAMES PINCKNEY HART, L.L.B.	
<i>Chancellor</i>	1950 - 1954
LOGAN WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D.	
<i>President</i>	1954 - 1960
<i>Chancellor</i>	1960 - 1961
HARRY HUNTT RANSOM, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.	
<i>Chancellor</i>	1961 - —

APPENDIX VII

TENURES OF INSTITUTIONAL HEADS

Texas Western College

1914 - 1963

STEVEN HOWARD WORRELL

Dean of the College

September 1, 1914 - September 30, 1923

JOHN WILLIAM KIDD

Acting Dean of the College

December 1, 1922 - June 1, 1923

Dean of the College

October 1, 1923 - August 31, 1927

CHARLES ALEXANDER PUCKETT

Dean of the College

September 1, 1927 - August 31, 1931

Acting President

May 16, 1934 - August 31, 1935

JOHN GERALD BARRY

President

September 1, 1931 - May 15, 1934

DOSSIE MARION WIGGINS

President

September 1, 1935 - August 31, 1948

EUGENE McRAE THOMAS

Ad Interim President

September 1, 1948 - December 31, 1948

WILSON HOMER ELKINS

President

January 1, 1949 - August 31, 1954

ALVIN ARLTON SMITH

Acting President

September 1, 1954 – June 14, 1955

DYSART EDGAR HOLCOMB

President

June 15, 1955 – August 31, 1958

JOSEPH ROYALL SMILEY

President

September 1, 1958 – July 31, 1960

ANTON HELMER BERKMAN

Acting President

August 1, 1960 – August 14, 1960

JOSEPH MALCHUS RAY

President

August 15, 1960 – —

APPENDIX VIII

ACADEMIC STAFF

Texas Western College

1914 - 1963

- Abat, Mary Lee. 1947-1951
Abernethy, John Leo. 1940-1941
Abernethy, Lonnie L. 1963-to date
Adams, Arthur K. 1914-1915
Adams, Oswald Printer. 1945-1946
Adkins, Patricia G. 1960-to date
Agarwal, Sam P. 1962-to date
Agee, Forrest Jack. 1934-1941
Ager, Raymond Wellington. 1933-34
Aho, Mary Z. 1963-to date
Alexander, Harold E. 1956-to-date
Alfrey, John. 1955-1959
Almack, Jack. 1954-1955
Almond, James K. 1963-to date
Arkins, Abigail D. 1959-1960
Armour, P. L. 1943-1945
Arthur, Neal Thomas. 1957-1958
Austin, Michael E. 1963-to date
Avrett, William Robert. 1928-1945
Bachmann, Frederick W. 1932-to date
Bailey, Frederick H. 1946-to date
Bailey, Jack S. 1963-to date
Bailey, Kenneth K. 1956-to date
Baird, Josiah L. M. 1962-to date
Baker, Charles William. 1951-1952
Ball, Myrtle Evelyn. 1929-1958
Ball, William Henry. 1929-1958
Ballard, Harold Noble. 1950-to date
Ballentine, John Richard. 1947-1956
Banda, Benjamin F. 1952-1953
Barbosa-Dasilva, J. F. 1963-to date
Barnes, Thomas G. 1938-to date
Barres, Stephen John. 1955-1958
Barrientos, Guido A. 1963-to date
Barry, John Gerald. 1931-1934
Battenberg, Charles B. 1946-1947
Baxley, Warren William. 1944-1946
Behrman, Lena G. 1960-to date
Belk, Byrnes. 1952-1955
Bennett, Robert L. 1956-1961
Bentz, Ralph P. 1952-to date
Berg, Jacob J. 1955-1957
Berkman, Anton Hilmer. 1926-to date
Berkman, Leonard. 1963-to date
Bevans, Caleb A. 1950-to date
Beynon, Abi Elizabeth. 1927-1931
Bhaduri, Sachindranarayan. '63-to date
Bickal, Mrs. Janet Regattaz. 1959-1960
Billings, Carl Henry. 1954-1956
Birkinshaw, Philip C. 1963-to date
Bishop, Walter Sanders. 1948-1951
Black, Lelah. 1946-to date
Blanchard, Lawrence P. 1959-to date
Bloom, John Porter. 1956-1960
Blount, Charles E. 1954-1959
Boatright, Mody C. 1934-1935
Bohmfolk, Mrs. Barbara M. 1947-1948
Bond, Gene Thomas. 1962-to date
Bosworth, Lanis. 1950-to date
Boughner, Duncan Stewart. 1957-1961
Bounds, Charles Edward. 1939-1941
Bourquin, Jack J. 1958-to date
Boyd, Carlton D. 1950-1951
Boyer, Andrewton Blanchard. 1944-47
Boyers, William Stanley. 1959-1962
Braddy, Haldeen. 1946-to date
Brady, Donald V. 1962-to date
Brand, Michael. 1958-to date
Brewer, Fred M. 1955-to date
Brewster, Weldon. 1935-1936
Brewster, William, Jr. 1953-1958
Brewton, Lonnie K. 1956-1959
Brice, Charles S. 1947-1953
Brient, Samuel J., Jr. 1962-to date
Briggle, John M. 1962-1963
Briggs, Ralph C. 1950-to date
Brinker, Russell Charles. 1958-1961
Broadus, John M. 1954-to date
Bruce, Dorothy Jane. 1946-1954
Brumbelow, Mike. 1950-1959
Buck, Mrs. H. D. 1920-1921
Buckner, Mrs. Florence K. 1948-to-date

- Burckhardt, Bland. 1945-1946
 Burgett, William A. 1958-to date
 Burke, Kathryn Teresa. 1957-1959
 Burlingame, Robert N. 1954-to date
 Burns, Richard W. 1952-to date
 Butler, Howard Putnam. 1950-1951
 Buys, Joseph H. 1958-1962
 Byers, James Norman. 1959-1960
 Bymark, Rosemary M. 1959-1961
 Caldwell, Cordelia. 1943-1951
 Calhoun, William M. 1962-to date
 Camp, Leon. 1940-1945
 Campbell, Charles Clark. 1941-1944
 Campbell, Helen Melissa. 1950-1951
 Cantrell, Clair Louis, Jr. 1948-1951
 Cardenas, Leonard, Jr. 1962-to date
 Cardon, Hugh F. 1963-to date
 Carnovale, August Norbert. 1957-1962
 Carr, Joe Matt. 1948-1949
 Carrico, John Lee. 1951-1959
 Cash, Reva June. 1957-1958
 Castaneda, Estella. 1963-to date
 Castro-Perea, Nilda Judith. 1946-1947
 Cates, George Truett. 1950-1951
 Cervenka, Clarence J. 1952-to date
 Chapman, Daniel Thornton. 1948-1952
 Chapman, Frank Springer. 1943-1944
 Chavez, Abraham, Jr. 1955-to date
 Chism, Thomas Miller. 1956-to date
 Chrapliwy, Peter S. 1960-to date
 Christian, Chester C., Jr. 1962-to date
 Claar, Mrs. Catherine H. 1956-1957
 Clifton, Mrs. Minnie. 1946-1947
 Cline, Marion, Jr. 1962-to date
 Cobbs, Louis Robert. 1953-1957
 Coldwell, Harold. 1957-1960
 Coleman, Ralph M. 1946-to date
 Collingwood, Mary L. 1947-to date
 Collins, Benny W. 1946-to date
 Collins, Edward D., Jr. 1938-1939
 Coltharp, Lurline. 1954-to date
 Coltharp, Robert. 1961-to date
 Compton, Ross David. 1958-1962
 Connor, Daniel Allman. 1948-1961
 Coogler, Ellen. 1944-to date
 Cooper, Clarence H. 1962-to date
 Cooper, Lloyd G. 1962-to date
 Cornelius, Merl VanBuren. 1948-1950
 Cox, Albert Robert. 1960-1962
 Cox, Robert G. 1959-1963
 Craigo, Kathleen. 1946-to date
 Craik, Mary B. 1962-to date
 Cramer, Dale Louis. 1955-1958
 Crawford, Cecil C. 1953-to date
 Crawford, Melvin M. 1958-1959
 Cross, Bill Jerrel. 1962-to date
 Cross, Jack Lee. 1957-1960
 Crowell, Mrs. Bertha Floyd. 1946-1947
 Crowell, Evans R. 1952-1955
 Curtice, Jack Camp. 1942-1951
 Danz, Kenneth O. 1963-to date
 Davis, Miss Dorothy Marie. 1942-1944
 Davis, Harold Leonard. 1959-1961
 Davis, Velma Lou. 1963-to date
 Day, James F. 1955-to date
 Deakin, Motley Fremont. 1960-1962
 Dean, Eugene A. 1958-to date
 deBruyn, Erich Coe. 1948-1952
 Decker, Floyd A. 1935-to date
 De Haan, James Reginald. 1949-1956
 Denny, John W. 1956-to date
 De Roo, Edward John. 1950-1951
 Dickson, Marvin G. 1963-to date
 Dismant, John Howard. 1957-1959
 Dobson, Evelyn. 1954-1955
 Drake, Emmet Addis. 1919-1933
 Driver, Mrs. Carolyn M. 1944-1945
 Ducoff, Walter. 1957-1962
 Duke, Mary Eleanor. 1937-to date
 Dunn, Ernest B. 1948-1952
 Duran, Phillip. 1962-to date
 Duriez, Phillip. 1962-to date
 Durio, Helen F. 1962-to date
 Durkee, Mrs. Abbie Margaret. 1927-30
 Durkee, Pearl Whitfield. 1927-1947
 Dwyer, T. J. 1914-1920
 Edland, Charles Wayne. 1946-1947
 Egg, Norma. 1929-1954
 Ehmman, Francis A. 1951-to date
 Ehrlinger, Henry P. 1959-to date
 Eidbo, Olav E. 1950-to date
 Eldridge, Mrs. Lena. 1927-1946
 Elias, Edward. 1931-1933
 Elkins, Wilson Homer. 1949-1954

- Ellison, Jack R. 1947-1949
Emberger, Margaret Dorothy. 1944-46
Erion, Gene Lloyd. 1957-1960
Esch, Robert M. 1962-to date
Etheridge, Charles L. 1963-to date
Evans, Harold David, Jr. 1961-1962
Evensen, Charles Gerhard. 1955-1957
Fahrenwald, A. W. 1916-1918
Farquar, Floyd Emmett. 1942-to date
Farris, Jesse E. 1949-1951
Feldt, Leon. 1957-1959
Fielding, John. 1917-1919
Fineau, Mrs. Isabelle Kelly. 1927-1944
Fink, Richard A. 1952-1955
Finley, Charles L. 1944-1945
Fisher, William H. 1961-to date
Flannigan, James M. 1951-1952
Folsom, Robert. 1954-1955
Ford, George Unger. 1953-1958
Foster, Alanzo N. 1951-to date
Foulds, Jon M. 1963-to date
Foust, Alan Shivers. 1935-1936
Fox, Rex E. 1961-to date
Francis, Nelle Trew. 1946-1958
Freeland, Donald K. 1949-to date
Friedman, Rosemarie. 1960-to date
Fugate, Francis L. 1949-to date
Fuller, Wayne E. 1955-to date
Gabriel, Gretchen. 1943-to date
Galatzan, Mrs. Sylvia Lieb. 1946-1947
George, Kenneth Ross. 1957-1962
Gerald, Rex E. 1958-to date
Gibbe, Kurt Frederick. 1954-1955
Gladman, Charles H. 1948-to date
Glardon, Lynette. 1951-to date
Goddard, Harold. 1949-1959
Gomez, Manuel, Jr. 1956-1959
Goodman, Paul W. 1958-to date
Gordon, Mrs. Marguerite D. 1946-47
Gragg, John O'Dell. 1937-1938
Graham, John Fraser. 1925-1955
Gregor, Norman. 1955-1959
Gregory, Gladys. 1928-1962
Groch, Frank. 1923-1925
Gross, Milton Eugene. 1942-1943
Guerra, Emma Reinalda. 1963-1964
Guinn, Joseph Dope. 1952-1953
Guldemann, Eugene Josslyn. 1949-54
Gunn, Jack Winton. 1949-1952
Haddox, John H. 1957-to date
Haigh, Berte Ralph. 1928-1934
Hall, Eleanor. 1960-to date
Hallum, Gyda A. 1963-to date
Hampton, Henry Glenn. 1958-1962
Hancock, Jesse A. 1941-to date
Hansen, Jule A. 1961-to date
Hardin, Donald H. 1962-to date
Hardy, William Marion. 1954-1958
Hargreaves, Herbert Walter. 1940-46
Harlacker, Mrs. Eula Strain. 1927-30
Harland, Frank. 1958-to date
Harmsworth, Harry Clayton. 1941-45
Harrington, Evaline. 1927-1929
Harris, H.E. 1916-1917
Harris, Rhys Calhoun. 1930-1932
Harris, Theodore Delano. 1958-1963
Harris, Wm. H. 1963-to date
Harrison, Wiltz. 1948-to date
Hartrick, Wade J. 1944-to date
Harvey, James C. 1957-to date
Haskins, Don L. 1961-to date
Hassler, Paul C. 1946-to date
Haughton, Linda E. 1962-to date
Heer, William G. N. 1961-to date
Heineman, Kenneth. 1943-1944
Heins, Everett Baldwin. 1957-1962
Hemmler, Gene LeClair. 1941-1950
Henderson, Leta. 1934-1935
Henderson, Lozier C. 1950-to date
Henderson, Richard F. 1952-to date
Hendricks, Henry George. 1949-1950
Henry, Jules Louis. 1917-1924
Hernandez, Mrs. Norma G. 1961-1962
Herrera, Joe Guadalupe. 1954-1956
Hertzog, Carl. 1948-to date
Heuser, William Lemar. 1955-1957
Hewitt, Forrest Eddie. 1948-1951
Hicks, Virgil C. 1944-to date
Higgins, Wilfred Shumway. 1960-1961
Hillhouse, Douglas Neil. 1956-1957
Hillyer, Harold L. 1962-to date
Hitchcock, Carole Evelyn E. 1956-58
Hixson, Joseph R. 1951-1953
Hoard, Lucy Claire. 1937-1940

- Hoch, Elizabeth Jane. 1942-1943
 Hodge, William Lyle. 1954-1959
 Hoffman, Roberta May. 1956-1962
 Holcomb, Dysart Edgar. 1955-1957
 Hollingsworth, Bruce R. 1963-to date
 Hoogenboom, Ari Arthur. 1956-1958
 Horak, George C. 1957-1958
 Horner, Donald R. 1962-to date
 Hovel, John A., Jr. 1958-to date
 Howard, Kenneth Newton. 1957-1958
 Howell, Maurice. 1940-1941
 Huffstutler, Miles Conrad, Jr. 1957-59
 Hulbert, Mrs. Constance B. 1950-1951
 Hultquist, Paul F. 1948-1950
 Hunt, Andrew William, Jr. 1941-1942
 Hutchins, Lehman Cates. 1946-1950
 Hwang, Suk R. 1961-to date
 Iba, Henry W. 1962-to date
 Ingersoll, Guy Ernest. 1947-1959
 Iturralde, Verba May Wood. 1955-56
 Jackson, Carl T. 1962-to date
 Jacques, Margaret. 1947-1950
 James, Dilmus D. 1958-to date
 James, Joseph. 1938-to date
 Jenkins, William Henry. 1950-1952
 Jenness, Burt Franklin. 1917-1957
 Jensen, Harold S. 1962-to date
 Johnson, Glen R. 1937-1946
 Johnson, Jones E. 1958-to date
 Johnson, Richard Sikes. 1959-1961
 Jones, Bryon Steele. 1959-to date
 Jones, Clarice. 1946-to date
 Jones, Roy Lee. 1946-1947
 Junell, Robert Frank. 1936-1941
 Justice, Oren W. 1963-1964
 Justice, Stephen. 1962-to date
 Kane, Julia Ida Isensee. 1934-1951
 Kelsey, Clyde E., Jr. 1947-to date
 Kemendo, Mrs. Della B. 1945-1949
 Kennedy, Ernest Carlton. 1928-1933
 Kidd, John W. 1914-1942
 Kiefer, Charles A. 1963-to date
 Kimes, John Hubbard, Jr. 1943-1944
 King, Virginia Dean. 1939-1941
 Kirby, William Abbott. 1953-1959
 Kiser, George Edward. 1956-1959
 Kliever, Lonnie D. 1962-to date
 Knapp, Edwin John. 1931-to date
 Knowlton, Clark S. 1962-to date
 Knox, Walter S. 1940-1942
 Kruschwitz, Orville C. 1956-to date
 LaFontaine, Caesar R. 1963-to date
 Lake, William Walter. 1927-1945
 Lance, Odis Paul. 1948-1950
 Landers, Earl James. 1956-1960
 Landolt, Casper D. 1962-to date
 Lane, Harry Isler. 1947-1948
 Langston, Albert Douglas B. 1940-46
 Larkin, Joseph B. 1950-1954
 Leach, Joseph L. 1947-to date
 Leech, Joseph S. 1936-1941
 Leech, Robert M. 1949-to date
 Lepping, Aloysus Joseph. 1948-1952
 Lewis, Eugene Walter. 1956-1959
 Liguori, Ralph A. 1963-to date
 Liles, Bulah Anne. 1927-1943
 Lloyd, Winston D. 1962-to date
 Long, Grace. 1929-1931
 Long, John B. 1962-1963
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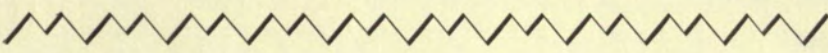
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APPENDIX IX

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

Since 1928 official enrollment statistics have been published in the College catalog. The following tabulation gives the figures for "Total Individual Students" enrolled in long sessions from the catalog when available. For other years other official sources have been used. Summer session enrollments are omitted.

1914 — 27	1931-32 — 753	1948-49 — 2,441
1915 — 41	1932-33 — 798	1949-50 — 2,659
1916 — 37	1933-34 — 642	1950-51 — 2,645
1917 — 61	1934-35 — 668	1951-52 — 2,827
1918 — 100	1935-36 — 724	1952-53 — 2,942
1919 — 138	1936-37 — 825	1953-54 — 3,834
1920 — 135	1937-38 — 952	1954-55 — 4,498
1921 — 93	1938-39 — 1,108	1955-56 — 4,968
1922 — 118	1939-40 — 1,223	1956-57 — 4,777
1923 — 96	1940-41 — 1,286	1957-58 — 4,592
1924 — 96	1941-42 — 1,204	1958-59 — 4,675
1925 — 104	1942-43 — 955	1959-60 — 4,714
1926 — 136	1943-44 — 731	1960-61 — 5,078
1927 — 510	1944-45 — 881	1961-62 — 5,926
1928-29 — 505	1945-46 — 1,329	1962-63 — 6,745
1929-30 — 606	1946-47 — 2,250	1963 — 6,155 (fall semester only)
1930-31 — 567	1947-48 — 2,508	



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