

1988

# UTEP: A Pictorial History of the University of Texas at El Paso

Nancy Hamilton

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/utep\\_books](http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/utep_books)

---

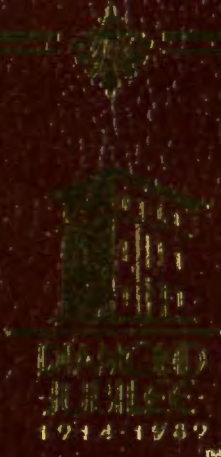
## Recommended Citation

Hamilton, Nancy, "UTEP: A Pictorial History of the University of Texas at El Paso" (1988). *Books*. 2.  
[http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/utep\\_books/2](http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/utep_books/2)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the UTEP History Resources at DigitalCommons@UTEP. It has been accepted for inclusion in Books by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UTEP. For more information, please contact [lweber@utep.edu](mailto:lweber@utep.edu).

UTEP

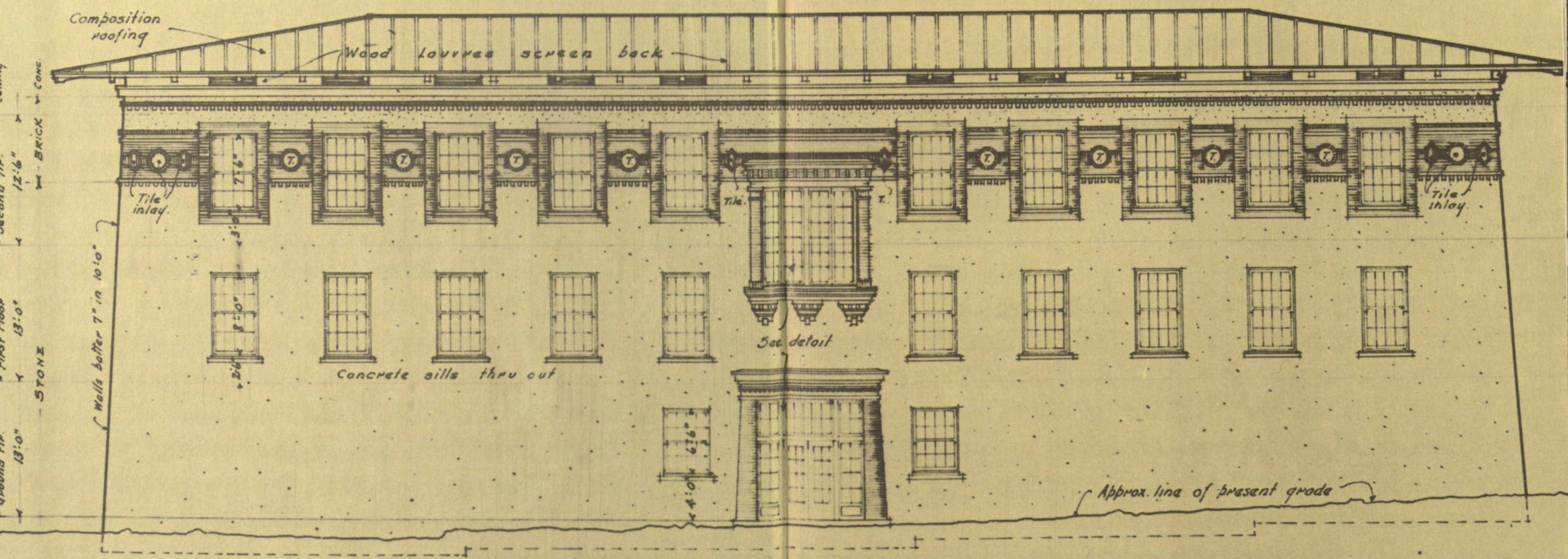
*A Pictorial History of  
The University of Texas  
at El Paso*



Nancy Hamilton



Drawing of Main Building by Henry Trost.  
Courtesy of El Paso Public Library.





# == UTEP ==

## *A Pictorial History of The University of Texas at El Paso*



This is book number

**63**

of a limited leather edition  
of two hundred.

*Nancy Hamilton*

Nancy Hamilton



DIAMOND  
JUBILEE  
1914-1989





The Alumni Association of The University of Texas at El Paso is pleased to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the institution with the publication of *UTEP: A Pictorial History of The University of Texas at El Paso*. This book covers the years from the founding as the School of Mines in 1913 to the university's present role as a doctoral degree-granting component of The University of Texas System.

We gratefully acknowledge the cooperation of the El Paso Community Foundation and Texas Western Press in making this book possible, and the authorship of Nancy Hamilton, a life member of the Alumni Association.

We dedicate this Diamond Jubilee book to the thousands of people who have had roles in developing the history of The University of Texas at El Paso.

J. Steve DeGroat  
Chairman





*Viewed from across the arroyo that runs through the campus, the Business Administration Building looms like a Bhutanese lamasery. The building backs up against a hill, with the library immediately behind it. The two dominate the lower campus.*



First Floor  
Second Floor  
Third Floor  
Fourth Floor  
Fifth Floor  
Sixth Floor  
Seventh Floor  
Eighth Floor  
Ninth Floor  
Tenth Floor  
Eleventh Floor  
Twelfth Floor  
Thirteenth Floor  
Fourteenth Floor  
Fifteenth Floor  
Sixteenth Floor  
Seventeenth Floor  
Eighteenth Floor  
Nineteenth Floor  
Twentieth Floor  
Twenty-first Floor  
Twenty-second Floor  
Twenty-third Floor  
Twenty-fourth Floor  
Twenty-fifth Floor  
Twenty-sixth Floor  
Twenty-seventh Floor  
Twenty-eighth Floor  
Twenty-ninth Floor  
Thirtieth Floor



# == UTEP ==

## *A Pictorial History of The University of Texas at El Paso*



**DIAMOND  
JUBILEE**  
1914 · 1989

T.M.

Nancy Hamilton

Texas Western Press  
The University of Texas at El Paso  
and



THE  
**DONNING COMPANY**  
PUBLISHERS

NORFOLK/VIRGINIA BEACH



Book regards to  
Bob Enoch  
Nancy Hamilton

Copyright © 1988 by Texas Western Press  
The University of Texas at El Paso  
El Paso, Texas 79968-0633

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner without the written permission of Texas Western Press, except in the case of brief quotations employed in reviews and similar critical works.

First Edition  
Edited by Veronica Kirk  
Richard A. Horwege, Senior Editor

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

Hamilton, Nancy.

UTEP: a pictorial history of the University of Texas at El Paso

Bibliography: p.  
Includes index.

1. University of Texas at El Paso—History. 2. University of Texas at El Paso—Description—Views. I. Title.

LD5316.H36 1988 378.764'96 88-50547  
ISBN 0-87404-208-9

RARE  
LD  
5316  
H36  
1988



---

# CONTENTS

---

Preface .....	7
Introduction .....	9
<i>by C. L. Sonnichsen</i>	
Chapter 1/1913-1919 .....	17
Chapter 2/1920-1930 .....	33
Chapter 3/1931-1948 .....	47
Chapter 4/1949-1967 .....	73
Chapter 5/1968-1979 .....	119
Chapter 6/1980-1988 .....	169
Appendixes .....	218
Institutional Heads	
Fall Enrollment By Years	
Professors and Associate Professors Emeriti	
Bibliography .....	221
Index .....	222
About the Author .....	224





*The first Diamond Jubilee activity was the April 11, 1988 dedication of the Wall of Honor honoring faculty and staff members of distinction in the University Library. Dr. Z. Anthony Kruszewski, professor of political science, looks over the names of honored professors.*



---

# PREFACE

---

When Dr. Haskell Monroe became president of The University of Texas at El Paso in 1980, as a historian he was interested in the forthcoming seventy-fifth anniversary of the institution. He wanted to commemorate the event with a special book. Not long after he began putting out feelers about an anniversary book, the Alumni Association was approached by the Donning Company about sponsoring a picture history. Why not do it for the Diamond Jubilee? suggested Steve DeGroat, the president. He arranged with Dale L. Walker, director of Texas Western Press, for cosponsorship, and with the El Paso Community Foundation for a grant covering the publishing cost, to be repaid from book sales. Once the grant is repaid, excess funds received will endow a fund for Texas Western Press.

Dale Walker and I originally planned to be coauthors. He had been my boss for nine years in the News and Publications office when I worked in media relations for the university, and when he also became director of Texas Western Press, he moved me to the associate directorship of that office. He chose the name for the book, but the pressures of running two departments did not allow him time to do any writing of it.

After Dr. Monroe's departure for the University of Missouri at Columbia—which in 1987 was celebrating its 150th anniversary—his successor, Dr. Diana Natalicio, appointed Gertrude Dawson, an alumna who had retired from the College of Business Administration faculty, to head the Diamond Jubilee Committee. This group of university and community volunteers is involved in every step of the two-year celebration, from selection of a logo to encouraging special events and mementos. The celebration began in April 1988, commemorating seventy-five years since the signing of the legislation creating the School of Mines, and will continue into 1989, marking the anniversary of the beginning of classes in 1914.

The resources used for this book are primarily those of the News and Publications office, where Sue Wimberly has maintained marvelous files and has indexed the clipping books that date from 1967. The photographs, unless

otherwise indicated, are from the University Library's Special Collections and from the News Service files. Nearly all of the photos in the library originally came from the News Service or were used in student yearbooks of years past.

The News and Publications office has one official photographer, Chad Puerling, who is employed there half-time and also teaches in the Department of Mass Communication. When I told him he would need to copy more than two hundred photographs and make prints of another hundred or more from negatives in that office, he arranged his time so that he could do the job and never complained. He was helped immensely when the El Paso Natural Gas Company allowed him to use a machine that could print photos twice as fast as he could.

Chad's predecessor, Russell Banks, who wore several hats in the News and Publications Department for about ten years, had set up the negative files with indexes of pictures he had taken during the late seventies and early eighties. These were a valuable resource, and in many cases there were already prints available in the office photo files.

In the March issue of NOVA, Dale Walker wrote a column about the book project and invited alumni to contact me if they had material they thought might be of interest. As a result, I experienced an amazing coincidence in assembling information. In the library photo box, I had found a picture of a Sun Carnival Parade float identified as "Texas College of Mines" but with no clues as to the year or the people involved. I anticipated spending several hours going through newspaper microfilm to pinpoint the date. Then Glynn Sparks Elliott of Portland, Oregon, sent me several pages from a scrapbook she had kept from college days. There was a photo of that same float, and she was the person seated on top! The year was 1937 and the float had won a prize.

Because the yearbook ceased publication between 1972 and 1985, the photo resources for some of those years, especially the early seventies, were limited. Philip E. Booth of Houston, who attended UTEP from 1972 to 1977,



---

had been a *Prospector* photographer and had a collection of negatives he was willing to lend to the cause. Francis P. Smith III of Elgin, Texas, sent photos for us to copy of Olympic gymnasts performing on campus. Paul Danigelis of El Paso loaned several photos of Urbici Soler to be sure he would be remembered. Eddie Mullens of Sports Media Relations provided photos and statistics. Millard McKinney, a mainstay of local historians seeking rare photographs, came up with several from the early years, especially an aerial of Fort Bliss with the first location of the School of Mines clearly visible.

Other alumni who shared memories included Pollard Rodgers of El Paso, who brought a hand-drawn newspaper from about 1940; Lupe Rascon Clements of Tempe, Arizona, who sent a newspaper clipping and a small flyer that had photos of her and two friends, advertising the 1937 summer session; Lucy Antone of Irving, Texas, who grew up a few blocks from the campus and knew every nook and cranny long before she became a student; two Golden Grads, H. D. Bevan of El Paso and Royal Jackman of Ojai, California; Lurline Coltharp of El Paso, and many others.

The photographers represented span nearly all the decades, from Alexander Studios of the early twenties

through Jerry Gerlach, Darst-Ireland, McElroy and Richeson, I. B. Lindenthal, Photography Unlimited, and Photographic Associates. Some photographers were students or professionals working for the News Service and I did not credit every photo. Indeed, if I had done so, most of those from recent years would have been by Russell Banks or Chad Puerling. Others represented were Lee Cain, Hans P. Otto, George Wardy, Ed Flynn, Louis V. Olson, Milton Gussow, David Leibson, Pat White, C. Torres, Adams-Motts Studio, Albert Lee Nedow, Peter Ashkenaz, and Laura Trejo.

A wonderful asset is the introductory material by Professor Emeritus C. L. Sonnichsen, mentor of more authors than anyone else I know and a participant in UTEP's history for many years.

Thanks are also due to President Diana Natalicio for her interest in this project; Virginia Valverde in her office, for help in finding obscure facts; Cesar Caballero, S. H. "Bud" Newman, and Beatrice Jones of the library's Special Collections; my husband, Ralph, for alphabetizing the index, and many others who helped in many ways.

—Nancy Miller Hamilton





---

# INTRODUCTION

---

*by C. L. Sonnichsen*

The Texas State College of Mines and Metallurgy, when I first saw it on the morning of June 3, 1931, was part of the University of Texas family, but to me it looked like the poorest of poor relations. Four odd-looking buildings out in the rocky landscape, a mile and a half north of downtown El Paso, were grouped casually around a tall, discouraged-looking hill as if someone had tossed them there. A power house and a small stuccoed residence were in the area (it could hardly be called a campus). That was all. No paving. No landscaping. No people. It was Sunday and the place was deserted, as quiet as a graveyard. I had a hollow feeling in the pit of my stomach as I looked around. I was a tenderfoot from the East and did not yet realize that Southwestern deserts are magnificent.

I could not know then, and did not know for a long time, how much it had cost the civic leaders of El Paso, the local representatives in the state legislature, and the top men of the college to place those four gaunt buildings out there among the rocks.

I had some private worries which made the prospect seem even more bleak. I was two days late for classes, having taken my doctor's oral the day my prospective students were registering two thousand miles away. There had been no time to prepare for my classes, and one of my two advanced English courses was not familiar to me. Three days on the train had given me time to get up my lectures for the first day, but not for the second. Would I make it through the summer?

W. W. Lake of the Chemistry Department, director of the summer session, had met me at the train station and found me a place to live on the campus. Burges Hall, the easternmost building, was a combination dormitory, dining hall, and locker room for the football team. The male mining students slept, ate, and played poker there. The students called it Keno Hall. There was a good deal of folklore about the place, but it was quiet during the summer.

This all-purpose building was presided over by Professor Anton H. Berkman, an amply proportioned Texan who had been an army sergeant during the First World War, where he had developed an instinct for Taking Charge. He managed most college functions with great energy and efficiency—everything from faculty picnics to faculty and student seating at commencement exercises. He always looked, and was, worried and determined, but he got things done. We became friends at once and fell into a regular routine. We got up at five, got dressed, and went down to the Ramona Hotel for breakfast. The place did not have a very good reputation but it served family-style meals; it took a good deal of food to fuel Berkman for the day's activities. We were back on campus by seven, spent the morning in classroom and office, and labored the rest of the day and a good part of the night getting ready for tomorrow. My students were bright and industrious, many of them teachers, and our relations were good. They complained a bit about the length of my assignments, a pattern which persisted in my professional life for the next forty years. I never thought an education should come easy.

We were in a transitional period that summer of 1931. The college was to become a four-year liberal arts institution with its own president. The Bachelor of Arts degree was to be added to the Bachelor of Science in Mining. Two deans, already on the grounds, would continue to administer their divisions, but the president would no longer be the president of the far-off University of Texas at Austin. Dean John W. Kidd, a short, round man with a raspy voice and a sardonic eye, was in charge of engineering and mathematics. He was also in charge of buildings and grounds, a position which enabled him to indulge in his greatest pleasure—blasting. In the early thirties he dynamited tons of rock to make new rooms on the lower level of the Main Building, and it pleased him to set a jack hammer going directly under the desk of an English

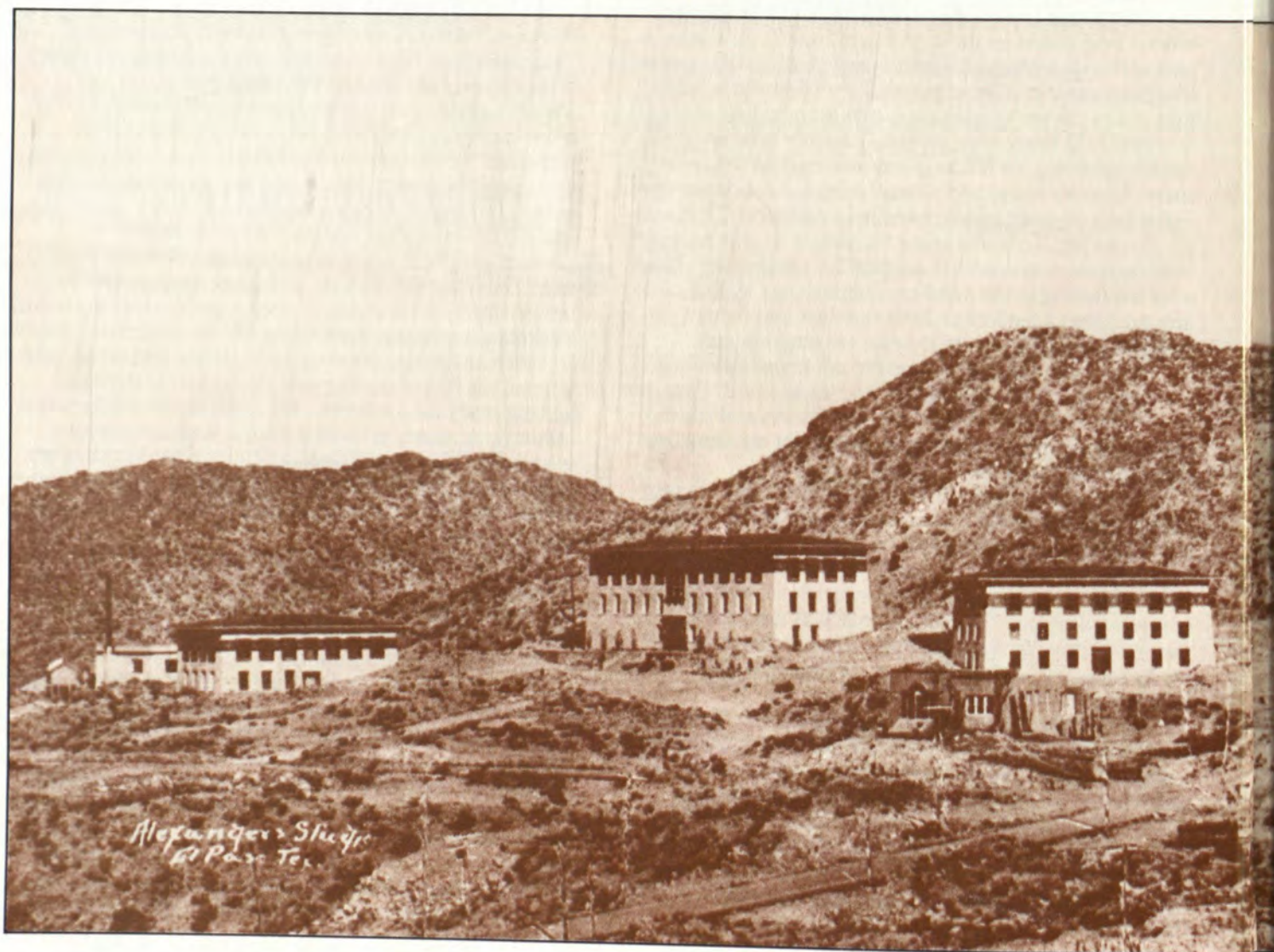


professor lecturing in a classroom just above.

The new dean of liberal arts, who had been the top man in the school for some years, was a former high school principal, a former captain of infantry in the United States Army, who had come over from the El Paso Junior College which folded its tents in 1927. Teacher training and liberal arts courses were transferred to the College of Mines, and a number of teachers came with them. They formed something like the backbone of the liberal arts faculty in 1931.

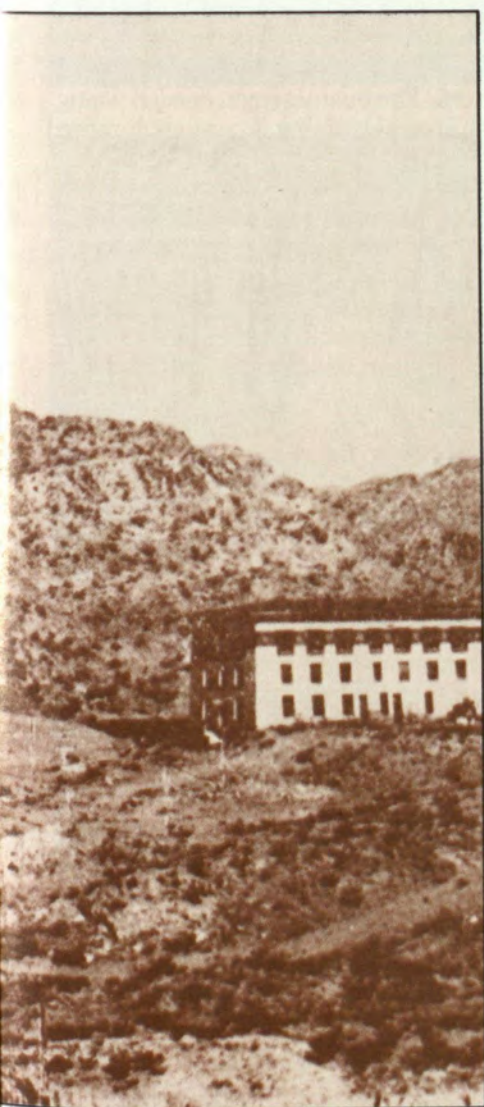
Dean C. A. Puckett was a man who went by the book. He thought rules were there to be enforced and he enforced them. The philosophy that deans are appointed to take care of special cases—to break the rules—was alien to him, but he was usually an agreeable fellow who

enjoyed a chuckle and sometimes a bit of barbershop harmony. In times of stress—such as registration—his temperature was likely to go up. The two divisions usually got along well enough, but there was actually a great gulf between them. Dean Kidd thought engineers were supposed to be tough and the students endeavored to live up to his vision. They wore boots and used vigorous language (Dean Kidd called it “speaking French”) and they chewed tobacco (he called it “angel food”) whether they liked it or not. Kidd and his men called the liberal arts students “Peedoggies” (pedagogues-non-engineers). The fires remained banked, however, until 1949 when the College of Mines and Metallurgy became Texas Western College. This was more than the engineers could bear with patience, and they painted a broad green stripe





*Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen was named professor emeritus of English upon his retirement in 1972. He had served as dean of liberal arts and as H. Y. Benedict Professor. After retiring from teaching, he moved to Tucson where he edited a historical journal and continued to write books.*



*The early campus, in about 1921, was a cluster of buildings that resembled monasteries in the Himalayas rather than an American mining school. From left are the mill, the Power House which became part of the present Geology Building, Chemistry Building which is now named Quinn Hall, Main which is now Old Main, Kelly Hall which was renamed Vowell Hall, and Burges Hall, now called Graham Hall. Two newer dormitory buildings now carry the names of Kelly and Burges. In front of Kelly here is the home built in 1921 by Dean and Mrs. S. H. Worrell, which later became the home of John W. "Cap" Kidd. Photo by Alexander Studios.*



across the road at the south end of the Geology Building, the entrance to the engineering complex, with TCM on one side and TWC on the other. The implication was: Peedoggies, don't cross this line! President Wilson H. Elkins had to call the engineers in and advise them to shape up.

The new head of the school, scheduled to take office in the fall of 1931, was a big, handsome, Boston-born Irishman named John G. Barry. Superficially he was a genial fellow, usually smiling and fond of a joke, but he had a granite core and could be stubborn. At times he seemed to be treating his faculty with the manners of a shift boss, but at the same time he preserved the appearance of democratic process by calling frequent—too frequent—faculty meetings. We all were aware, however, that he had exceptionally heavy burdens to bear and we forgave him.

In the first place, facilities were inadequate but enrollment was soaring. People downtown wanted an athletic program, while Barry wanted a respectable college. And money, as usual, was short. The Depression was with us and the state's revenues were in such shape that we were paid in scrip which was discounted at ten percent by the banks and by such benevolent institutions as the Popular Dry Goods Company. Supporters and friends of the College collected \$25,000 that summer to make sure the school survived and the teachers got paid. Technically this life preserver was illegal since it did not come to us through the main university, but nothing was said until Isabella Zimmerman came back to the campus with her doctoral work completed but without the formally awarded degree. Barry told her not to report until the degree was conferred, but her lawyer persuaded Barry that he would have a suit on his hands about that \$25,000 if he persisted in his error. So Isabella came back to the campus, but no classes were assigned to her until she was really and legally Dr. Zimmerman.

Worst of all, some of the Movers and Shakers in Austin were always pointing out that the state could save a considerable amount of money by moving the mining school to Austin and abandoning the El Paso plant. There were times when we could not be sure of employment beyond the current year. It was rather a scary situation for everybody.

This was the tiny acorn from which our present oak tree grew. The difficulties were almost comical. As students came in increasing numbers, there was never enough of anything. When the new buildings were occupied, there was a shortage of chairs. Any expense had to be cleared through Austin and there was no time to waste. Puckett telegraphed: "No chairs—no school." Mary Kelly taught from a sofa. By juggling and conniving and cajol-

ing, Puckett kept the wheels turning.

For the liberal arts students an enormous obstacle to working on the college level was the lack of a library. In 1931 the books were kept in a medium-sized room in the Main Building. There were some technical books and periodicals, but almost nothing for the liberal arts people.

On another level, there were no facilities for faculty or student get-togethers. A student union with a faculty lounge was years in the future. The only gathering place was the "co-op" on the eastern end of the Main Building next to the men's rest room. Operated in 1931 by Speedy Nelson with the assistance of his wife Fay and her brother A. O. Wynn, it dispensed sandwiches, textbooks, mail, and limited social contacts to students and faculty alike. Without it, Mines would have been a much poorer place—but more, much more, was needed.

And yet there was much to be said for this struggling country college. For one thing, it was desperately needed. El Paso was not yet a city, but it was growing fast. The schools needed teachers. The businessmen needed young men and women with special training. It was six hundred miles to Austin—too far for many people to go for an education. No school was ever prayed for and worked for with greater dedication. The mining school, it should be added, filled a special need. Mining in Mexico was going full blast and a great many Mexican boys were trained at TCM. It was said that at one time a fourth of the mining engineers in Mexico were our products. Mining men trusted Cap Kidd to send them competent people and he did not let them down.

And there was constant progress. The library, for example, was moved to the top floor of Kelly Hall and a stairway and landing were erected at the back of the building to give it a separate entrance. It was not much, but it served until we got the big new library building which was superseded by the palatial structure opened in 1984, looking like a Hapsburg castle on its hilltop in Europe. How could we have foreseen that?

I was not much concerned with the future of the Texas College of Mines that summer of 1931. In my innocence I thought that my stay would be brief and that the Harvard Employment Office would have a job for me in the fall—a job in a well-established school with trees and lawns and old brick buildings overgrown with ivy. By the end of the first summer term, however, I had come to realize that jobs were scarce and getting scarcer—that I was out of sight and probably out of mind. El Paso and West Texas were looking better to me, though I was not yet prepared to admit that the Chihuahuan desert was clean and beautiful. The college would be moving onward and upward in the fall with the new liberal arts program and it was said that the new president would be bringing





*One of the most influential faculty members was one of the first: John W. "Cap" Kidd. He started as professor of engineering when the school opened in 1914, was the college's acting head in 1922-23, then was dean from October 1923 to August 1927. In the lean season of 1915 he gave \$800 of his own money to equip an early football team and helped with coaching. He later pushed the building of the first football field which was named in his honor. His skill with explosives was legendary but it was said that "he never cracked the foundation nor broke a single window pane." He was still on the faculty when he died on December 29, 1941.*



*Dr. W. W. Lake, professor of chemistry, was among faculty members who came to the College of Mines from the El Paso Junior College when the two schools merged in 1927. He retired in 1945 and was named professor emeritus in 1961. Dr. Lake met C. L. Sonnichsen at the train depot when he arrived in El Paso and found him a place to live.*



in a few Ph.D.'s to head departments and teach advanced courses. It might be well for me to stay—at least for a while. I would consider it if President Barry asked me.

The second term of summer started and Barry had not asked me. It dawned on me that I was not going to be asked. Mohammed would have to go to the mountain.

The mountain was the Mills Building downtown where President-to-be John Barry had his office. I walked over to Mesa Avenue and caught the streetcar. Mr. Barry was in, but to see him I had to get past Alice Barry, his wife and secretary, a dignified woman with a patrician profile, eyeglasses, and a professional smile. I was a little intimidated but found that I didn't need to be. Alice was interested to hear that I had just come from Boston, which was her old home, and the foundation for a life-long friendship was laid. I don't remember that I saw Barry that morning, but I didn't need to. I had the job.

At the first faculty meeting in the fall I found that I was one of six doctors—the first ones on the campus. Rabbi Joseph Roth, a dynamic little Hungarian, was there to teach philosophy and psychology. Edwin J. Knapp of Wisconsin, stout and serious, was to head mathematics and physics. John L. Waller, a lean and lanky Oklahoman, who could have wandered over the hills of Kentucky with coonskin cap and a long rifle, was to take charge of history. Edward Elias, elderly and unwell, made a stab at guiding modern languages but gave up in 1933 and was succeeded by Frederick W. Bachmann—Freddie—a somewhat sardonic bachelor who came down from Wisconsin. Howard Quinn of Minnesota, just back from Harvard with his doctor's degree, managed geology. I was the only one of the six not provided with a department.

Up to this time a master's degree was a valid passport to a teaching position at Mines, but the handwriting was plainly visible on the adobe wall. Not much later Anton Berkman, head of biological sciences, and W. W. Lake, in line for headship of chemistry, went off to the University of Chicago and returned, clutching their diplomas.

Head of English, speech, and drama was Emmett Addis Drake, a courtly, somewhat stately gentleman, close to retirement, with an interesting background. He was descended from Sir Francis Drake's brother (he always explained carefully that Sir Francis was a bachelor and he could not claim descent from him) but his roots were in Wisconsin where he had attended the university. He had helped build the Northern Pacific Railroad across the northern plains and Rockies and then taught school in a Mexican community in California, where he had learned Spanish. We became friends at once and cooperated very well until he retired in 1933. He had been struck twice by cars on the streets of El Paso and he felt

safer in the Victorian brick mansion in New Ulm, Minnesota, which his wife owned. I succeeded him as department head and retained the post for twenty-seven years. I had Gone West as Horace Greely advised, and grown up with the country.

I remember many of my new colleagues, now my old colleagues, with great affection. There was Mary Kelly Quinn, wife of Howard and daughter of a pioneer El Paso mayor, sharp-eyed and sharp-tongued, but a humane and dedicated person. There was Myrtle Ball in speech and drama, enthusiastic and full of a sort of homespun sincerity. There was Mrs. Abbie Durkee, director of the men's glee club. She was a large lady who conducted with great enthusiasm, but she chose music of such refinement that one of her boys declared that she had forgotten he was a healthy male with full equipment. In my own corner of the field were gentle, friendly L. D. Moses, out of Kentucky by way of Columbia University, Miss Norma Egg, from East Texas and Austin, a lively lady, and Orville Willett, another Kentuckian—one of a number who felt threatened by the influx of Ph.D.'s. He joined a delegation which called on President-Elect Barry and protested our presence. The present staff, they said, was adequate to handle the situation. Fortunately, Barry did not see things their way. They were all memorable characters in one way or another, and I was proud to be one of them.

People are able to like each other better in this sort of environment. We had been brought together in a small, struggling college where departmental and personal rivalries had not yet become a part of the picture. We formed enduring friendships, and it would not be too much to say that we loved each other. Mrs. F. H. Seamon, wife of the head of chemistry, was Virginia-born and socially adept. She served, without ostentation, as a sort of *arbiter elegantiarum* for the faculty, entertaining frequently at her yellow brick house on Upson Avenue. In pleasant weather we had faculty picnics in the sandhills near the river—a custom which I found disturbing at first. What! No trees? No grass to sit on? The shock did not last long, however, and it was pleasant to meet the faculty families. It was pleasant also to watch Dr. B. F. Jenness, the school physician, a dour New Englander with a Navy background, unbend a little as he carved the ham.

We had our differences of opinion, of course, and our crosses to bear. One of the latter was the lack of research facilities. A few of us talked about it, and the discussions came to the attention of President Dossie M. Wiggins, who succeeded John Barry. Wiggins, who had been a dean at Hardin-Simmons University, was a practical man whose family ran an automobile dealership in a Texas





*The university campus is the only setting in the Western Hemisphere where buildings in the Bhutanese architectural style may be found. They were inspired by photos such as this one from the April 1914 issue of National Geographic. The style has been followed from the earliest buildings of 1917 to the most recent, the Physical Plant complex, opened in 1988. Courtesy National Geographic.*

Panhandle community. He called a meeting to express his views on the research business.

"You are here to teach," he told us. "You have been hired because you are good teachers. When I hire faculty, I pick the best teachers I can get. I do my hiring the way I would buy mules. I get as much mule as I can for my money."

A few days later, Fred Bachmann asked a few of his friends to come to his apartment for dinner and the unveiling of a faculty group picture. The picture was on his wall, suitably veiled. After dinner he pulled the cord and revealed a panoramic representation of a borax twenty-mule team. From then on Freddie called the faculty "Dossie's mules."

The situation, bad as it was, was not, however, hopeless. A reasonable percentage of us knew in our souls that we were here to acquire, record, and disseminate knowledge—not just meet classes and give examinations. True, we were lacking in laboratories and libraries and encouragement, but we still had something to work with. We had our region and our situation on the Mexican border and we went about laying foundations for the years to come. Anton Berkman botanized as far as the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico. Lloyd Nelson wrote the definitive study of the geology of the Franklin Mountains. Bill Strain dug up fossil elephants and contributed to the prehistory of the region. Edgar Ruff put his students to work writing master's theses on Mexican novelists. Vera Wise took her students to Mexico every summer to study Mexican art. Bill Timmons got into the archival resources of northern Mexico and brought treasures to the Mines library. None of us had a sense of mission. We were just doing the work that came to hand. I myself, a specialist in eighteenth-century English literature, began to work with Texas fiction and folklore—because they were there.

It is hard for us who survive from those early days of seed planting and foundation laying to believe our eyes when we read the catalog and note the explosion of activity in cultural and cross-cultural studies, border problems, and international relations. We have the Border

Studies Program, the Cross-Cultural Southwest Ethnic Study Center, the interchanges with Mexican universities, the special programs for teachers from Mexico, the program in English as a second language, the beginning courses taught in Spanish, the emphasis on Chicano studies. We have scholars who are investigating borderlands and Mexican history, sociology, economics, folklore, philosophy, music, and a growing number of faculty members who are proficient in Spanish.

These are the achievements we are proudest of, and rightly so. Beyond our regular work as an American university, our business is with Mexico. It is no accident that we enroll more Mexican nationals than any other school in the United States. An important part of our obligation is to introduce these young people to the history and culture of our country and to introduce our Anglo students to the history and culture of Mexico. Drastic increases in tuition have reduced the number of Mexican students crossing the international bridges every morning, but their day will come again.

An El Paso legislator was the first to see the possibilities of the little college among the rocks. His name was Adrian Pool and for years he raised great clouds of dust in the lower house of the Texas Legislature. He was something of a thorn in the side of President H. Y. Benedict of the main university, who was also our chief administrator. He reported to Dean Puckett on November 22, 1928. "I have not seen Adrian Pool," Benedict said, "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."

Adrian Pool's dream, which seemed so ridiculous to the president of the University of Texas in 1928 (as reported by Francis Fugate in his 1964 anniversary history of the college) was prophetic. The University of Texas at El Paso, seventy-five years after its birth, has grown from a small regional college to an important meeting place of cultures. It is in fact, if not in name, Texas International.





*Main Building, considered a fine example of the Bhutanese architectural style, was the first completed on the new campus. The first floor had only two windows at the front in the building's early years. The streets were rough and unpaved.*





# CHAPTER 1

## 1913-1919



"In opportunity for geological study no mining school in the United States is more favorably located," boasted the first publication inviting students to enter the State School of Mines and Metallurgy in El Paso, Texas, in 1914.

Besides offering a natural laboratory for geological research, the city was the home of the "second largest smelter in the world... fully supplied with equipment for the most modern methods of treating such ores of copper, lead, gold, and silver as are suitable for smelting. It will in reality be the main metallurgical laboratory for the students...."

The mining school had been desired by El Pasoans for many years before the Texas Legislature voted to make it a reality in 1913. The city was a popular convention site for mining organizations, being at a crossroads for travelers from Mexico and the mining centers of the western states. The idea that a mining school was needed in El Paso was brought up repeatedly at conventions. In 1902 the El Paso *Herald* had an editorial on the subject.

At the 1903 International Miners' Association meeting, a resolution was introduced in support of "the proposed school of mines of Texas for El Paso." State Representative W. W. Bridgers introduced a bill for that purpose. He favored having the community provide the site at no cost to the state and conducted a publicity campaign, but his effort failed. Among the reasons for the failure were El Paso's remoteness from the rest of the state—a condition that has continued to haunt the city to this day—and the presence already of mining engineering instruction at the university in Austin.

Meanwhile, in 1907, citizens rose to another educational challenge when the El Paso Military Institute was chartered. It opened its doors on September 3, 1908, on an eighteen-acre site just east of Fort Bliss (now part of the main post). The land had been donated by August Meisel and the three buildings—a main building with classrooms and offices, a dormitory, and an assaying laboratory—were designed by the prominent Trost & Trost



architectural firm. The contractor was Otto Kroeger. Another four acres were donated by Charles R. Morehead, Capt. T. J. Beall, and the heirs of the estate of Capt. Charles Davis.

The military school was attractive to prominent families from a wide geographic area, and especially to those professionals such as mining engineers working in Mexico who wanted their sons educated in the United States. It opened with thirty-eight students. Those who did not live in the dormitory could ride the Fort Bliss streetcar from town and walk across the post to the campus.

During the institute's second year, Henderson E. "Harry" VanSurdam came to oversee the athletics program. He was soon named superintendent of the school, and still coached a championship basketball team in 1911 and a football team that defeated the University of New Mexico. Enrollment was about eighty.

As the revolution in Mexico developed during that period, many of the students' families were forced to flee that country, sometimes with only the clothes on their backs. Now unemployed, they could no longer afford to keep their sons in the school and enrollment declined drastically. By January of 1913, the school was placed in the hands of a receiver.

VanSurdam, aware of the interest in a state mining school, proposed to his board of directors that the institute property be offered for that use. In February he urged the Chamber of Commerce to buy his school and give it to the state for the mining school.

The time seemed ripe in Austin for the suggestion. Senate Bill 183 was introduced in the Thirty-third Legislature by State Senator Claude B. Hudspeth and Representatives Richard Burges and Eugene Harris. It was adopted unanimously by the Senate and on March 26, 1913, was passed by the House. Governor O. B. Colquitt signed the act into law on April 16, 1913. The Military Institute graduated its last class in May.

In the same vein as Bridgers' earlier act, the legislation mandated that the citizens of El Paso would provide the site—in this instance, the buildings of the El Paso Military Institute and its twenty-two acres. The cost was fifty thousand dollars, a hefty sum for a town of forty thousand to raise. The Chamber of Commerce for some time had had a School of Mines Committee. That group decided that, rather than commit the organization to such a debt, it would persuade local businessmen to guarantee the funds. As the weeks passed, some urgency was felt.

The legislature had placed the school under the authority of the University of Texas Board of Regents. Within ninety days after the act went into effect, that body was to appoint the faculty for the school. When the

regents met on June 9, 1913, they passed a resolution asking for notification as soon as the people of El Paso were ready to deliver title to the land and buildings. They had to wait a little longer while El Pasoans continued diligently seeking the necessary financial support.

Not quite a year after the bill had become law, on April 13, 1914, Robert Krakauer, president of the Chamber, announced that the monetary goal had been reached. More than fifty men and firms had pledged the fifty thousand dollars.

On April 28, 1914, the Board of Regents formally accepted from the City of El Paso the site and buildings for the School of Mines that would be established as a department of the university. The legislature had appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for operating the school, on the condition that the site would be given to the state.

Stephen Howard Worrell, chief of the Testing Laboratory, Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology in Austin, a veteran in the mining engineering profession, was named dean of the new school. A 1901 graduate of The University of Texas, he had taught at the Colorado School of Mines and had worked at mines in Idaho and several locations in Mexico.

The treasurer's report to the regents indicated sufficient funds were on hand to operate the school until March 15, 1915, and should the need arise, they could appeal to the legislature for more funding.

The warranty deed to the property was effected April 30 and the first payment for the property was made to J. J. Mundy, representing the institute, on May 21.

The school's first budget was adopted by the regents on May 30, 1914. Under salaries, it provided Worrell \$2,500 per year as dean and professor of mining and metallurgy, \$2,000 for a professor of engineering, \$1,500 for a professor of geology and coal mining, \$250 for a bookkeeper, and \$540 for a janitor. Supplies and equipment were also covered under this budget.

The Chamber of Commerce had already directed that work be started on remodeling the buildings. When Dean Worrell arrived in the summer of 1914, he set to work attracting students, preparing a booklet, making speeches to organizations, and granting press interviews extolling the school: "The money value of the equipment per student is generally larger in the smaller college." Mining engineering, he advised, was a field of study that provided the student not only a good education, but an opportunity for travel and personal fulfillment as a professional.

Under a special appropriation from the Thirty-fourth Legislature, a practice mill was established where students could test ores sent by mining companies. This link to the industry led to summer work for students and employment offers to graduates.



Chap. 178  
 Bill 183. An Act  
 creating a state school of miners  
 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 and met-  
 allurgy is hereby created for the state of  
 Texas; said school to be located and established in  
 or near the City of El Paso provided cit-

This is the beginning of the handwritten document, Senate Bill 183, creating the Texas State School of Mines (spelled miners by the scribe) and Metallurgy. It was signed into law by Governor O. B. Colquitt on April 16, 1913.

Dean Worrell worked with the regents to find faculty for his school. The professors were Arthur K. Adams, a Harvard graduate, geology and coal mining; John W. Kidd, engineering; and F. H. Seamon, chemistry and assaying. Tom J. Dwyer, whose degree was from Texas A & M, was an instructor in engineering and R. R. Barberena, an advanced student, was a tutor in Spanish. A former student of the Rolla School of Mines, Vere Leasure, was student assistant in chemistry. Several lecturers, among them El Paso attorney L. H. Davis, were listed in the catalog under their specialties; his was mining law.

Like Worrell, the faculty members brought to their students extensive professional experience as well as the necessary background in education and teaching. H. D. Pallister, who succeeded Adams in 1915, had taught at the Pennsylvania State School of Mines and worked at coal mines in the United States and Canada.

The school's first publication listed the courses required to graduate as an E. M.:

First year—mathematics, drawing, chemistry, fuels and furnaces, surveying, mineralogy, crystallography, and blowpipe analysis, physics.

Second year—geology, metallurgical chemistry and assaying, metal mining, thermodynamics, hydraulics, and air compression, mechanics laboratory, applied mechanics and strength of materials, Spanish.

Third year—coal mining, ore dressing, milling and concentrating, economics of mining, metallurgy of smelting processes, metallurgy of leaching processes, ore deposits and economic geology, mine management, plus summer courses in surveying, shop work, mining, and field geology. The summer work involved eight hours per day for six weeks.

The one-time registration fee was thirty dollars, with laboratory fees of a dollar and a half to twenty-five dollars

per course. The dormitory rooms were six or eight dollars per month, depending on size, and board was eighteen dollars per month.

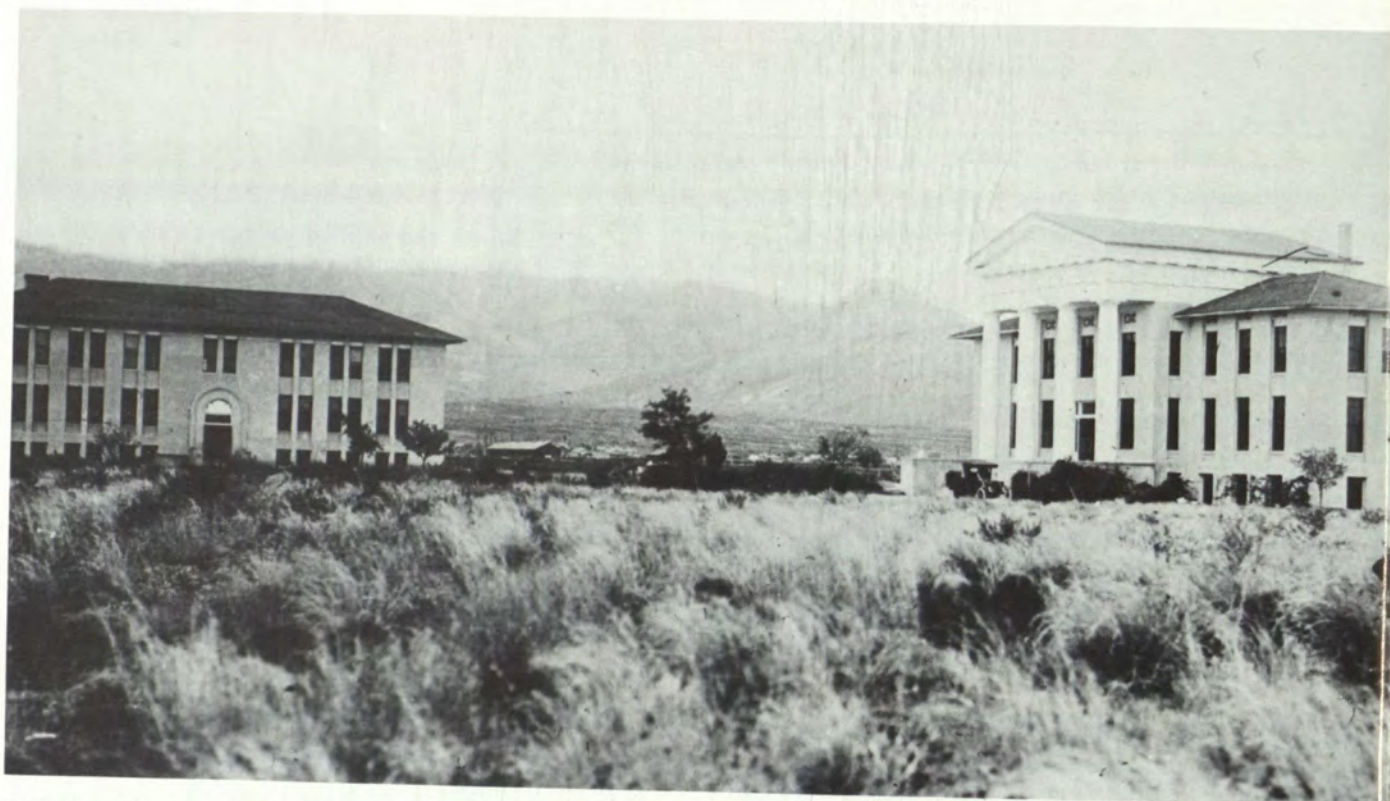
In September 1914, the front pages of the newspapers were filled with news of the Mexican Revolution and the war in Europe. President Woodrow Wilson was recalling the U.S. Marines from Veracruz, Mexico. Ty Cobb was leading batting averages in baseball.

The opening of the School of Mines was not even mentioned in the September 28 El Paso *Herald* account of a meeting of the Board of Regents. The board was concerned because enrollment at the university in Austin was down by 29 to 1,929, due to a slump in the cotton market; students from El Paso had decreased from 30 the previous year to 21.

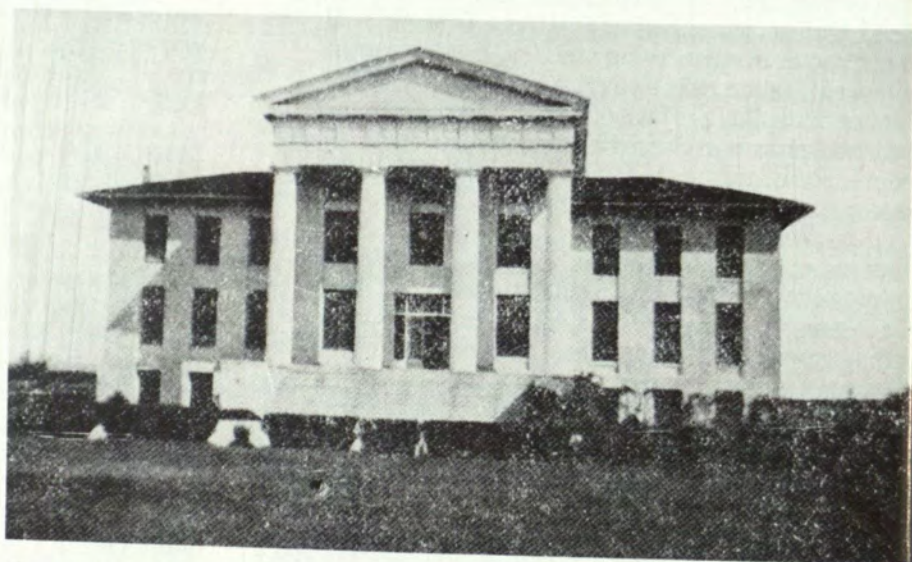
Twenty-seven students entered the School of Mines on opening day, September 23. They were R. R. Barberena from Mexico; Henry Becker and G. K. Davey, Arizona; L. V. Leasure, Missouri; Lloyd Nelson, New Mexico; C. M. Ney, Louisiana; H. M. Park, Alabama; S. R. Simpson, Pennsylvania; and J. B. Biggs, A. C. Black, Fred Chesney, H. B. Foster, L. A. Goodale, H. B. Greer, Jack Ivy, George J. Johnston, E. T. Kelly, L. L. Pomeroy, W. S. Race, W. B. Richmond, C. Ronan, G. E. Routledge, W. H. Sarrels, W. E. Sharpe, Jr., C. W. Smith, O. P. Walker, and E. Weisiger, Texas. (A twenty-eighth student was added in October.)

Although war news kept the school off the front pages, by late October it did earn a headline on the sports page. The October 26 *Herald* proclaimed: "Miners Defeat Y.M.C.A. in Hard Game." Dwyer was coach of the eleven-man team whose captain was O. P. Walker. The *Herald* account was probably the first to call a Mines team "Ore Diggers"—a term that continued to be popular for many years. "Hats off to the Texas School of Mines," the





*Students walked from the Fort Bliss street-car stop, through the post to its eastern edge, to reach the School of Mines in 1914-1916. The twenty-five-room dormitory, left, and the thirty-four-room Main Building, right, had been built by the El Paso Military Institute. When that school closed, they were acquired by the community and donated to the State of Texas for the new mining school. In the distance are the Franklin Mountains; Sugar Loaf Mountain is nearest the Main Building.*



*The Main Building at the original campus was a two-story brick structure with finished basement. The assembly hall seated 300. There were also offices for faculty, classrooms, chemical and geology laboratories, and rooms for drawing, surveying instruments, blueprints, and the mineralogical collection. The building had a total of thirty-four rooms.*



reporter wrote, "as game a bunch of fighters as ever played football in El Paso." The game was played at Washington Park, and the victorious score was 7-6. "The 'Ore Diggers' were outweighed many pounds to the man and for the most part were outplayed individually, and yet their 'never give up' spirit won for them in the last quarter."

Since the course of study took three years, there was no graduating class in 1915. The student publication, the *Prospector*, observed on a joke page: "Who said the School of Mines did not have a graduating class this year? For any information on the subject, see Capt. Kidd."

Leasure, however, had attended the mining school at Rolla, Missouri, and Lloyd Nelson the one at Socorro, New Mexico, before entering the new Texas school. Clyde Ney, the Louisianan, was also eligible to graduate in 1916. The ceremony was held the evening of May 30 in the assembly hall of the college.

The discomfort of the honored students can only be imagined as they sat through the musical portions of the program: "Somewhere a Voice Is Calling," sung by Miss Zula Robinson, accompanied by Mrs. V. L. Bean, pianist, Miss Minna Edwards, violinist, and Miss Ruth M. Augur (who would later serve as school registrar for several years), cellist, and "La Golondrina," sung by a quartet with obligatos by the violinist and the cellist. Judge Beauregard Bryan presented the diplomas, and Rabbi Martin Zielonka of Temple Mount Sinai gave the address. The Rev. Henry Easter gave the invocation and the benediction.

By the time of this first commencement, the United States was still nearly a year away from entering the European war, but the army was faced with action on its doorstep. The previous March Pancho Villa's forces had raided Columbus, New Mexico, and Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's Punitive Expedition had left Fort Bliss for the deserts of northern Mexico. As tensions increased both along the border and overseas, more troops were brought to the post and the school began to notice a water shortage.

Another less ominous change was in store for the school. A September 3 news item indicated the School of Mines would allow girls to enter a two-year academic program. The first coeds among the thirty-nine students in fall of 1916 were Ruth Brown and Grace Odell. A female registrar was also on the campus, Mrs. Ella E. Walker. Although Grace Odell did not remain at the school very long, Ruth Brown attended from 1916 to 1919, then transferred her credits to the University of Kansas where, in 1920, she received her Bachelor of Science degree. She married Eugene McCluney in 1922 and they resided in Fort Worth, where she worked in a laboratory and taught

high school chemistry. In 1983 she was honored at the UTEP Homecoming. Her recollections of those early days have appeared in *NOVA Quarterly* (June 1975, May 1984). "Getting to and from school was not a problem," she related, "it was just unpleasant after I left the Fort Bliss streetcar and walked the rest of the way. It was a little over half a mile, across the parade ground, past the stables, then on a long stretch of sandy, rocky road to the school. During the first year Fort Bliss grew by leaps and bounds and a large area of tents sprang up to house the troops. More stables were built and the odoriferous inmates brought flies in great numbers.

"I enrolled in the same freshman courses that the mining students had. As I remember them, they were: English with Mr. [H.E.] Harris, College Algebra with Tom Dwyer, Physics with Cap Kidd, and Chemistry with F. H. Seamon," she related.

A fire of unknown origin occurred in the Main Building in late October. "Most of us lost our books in the fire," said Mrs. McCluney, "and I can remember my grief over losing my brand new chemistry apron.

"I still marvel at the ingenuity of the faculty the rest of that year. Classes met on the first floor of the dormitory and a temporary sheet-iron building was used as a chemistry laboratory. As I look back on the experience, I feel very grateful for it. It showed me that all you need for good education is dedicated teachers and interested students."

With the declaration of war in April 1917, male students left for military service. The bright spot that spring, according to the first coed, was the building of a new campus near the American Smelting and Refining Company smelter on a mesa overlooking downtown El Paso. While awaiting the completion of new buildings, the school temporarily held classes in Vilas School and Rabbi Zielonka's synagogue.

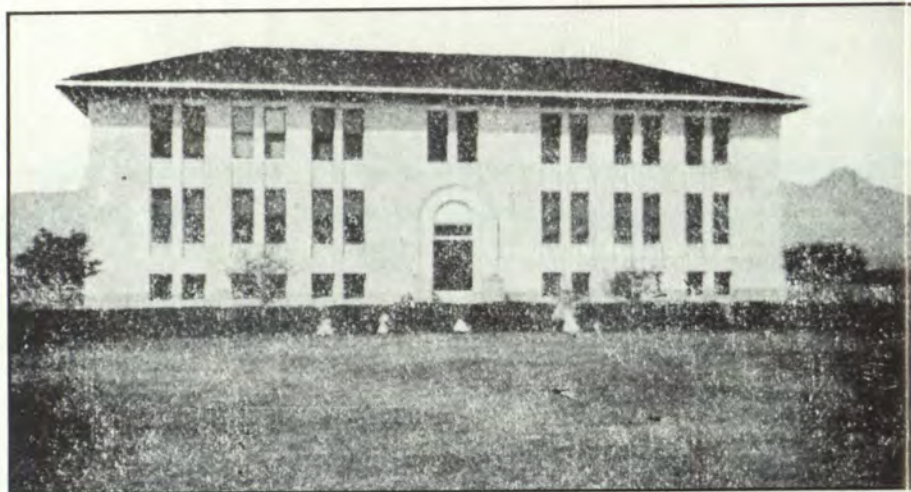
Dean Worrell had been out of town when the disastrous fire occurred. Upon his return, he explored plans to sell the site to Fort Bliss, but an unusual series of legal obstacles got in the way. Not until 1941, when another war was bringing expansion to the post, was the sale completed, at a price of \$7,700.

The search for a new site closer to the downtown area ultimately ended with the selection of a 22.9-acre area bounded by Kerbey and North Kansas streets, with the Old Fort Bliss military reservation to the west. Dean Worrell went to Austin to seek funds from the legislature and in an emergency measure on February 28, was granted \$100,000 for new buildings.

On April 24, 1917, the Board of Regents approved the new site for the State School of Mines. As had occurred with the original site, El Paso civic leaders had come forward to donate the property. The board acknowledged



*The dormitory at the former El Paso Military Institute near Fort Bliss was similar in construction to the Main Building—two stories with finished basement. It had twenty-five rooms for students and also housed the steam heating plant for both large buildings.*



*The Assay Office was a one-story brick building that served as the assay laboratory on the first campus. Its equipment included furnaces, balances, and crushing machinery.*



the generosity of V. E. Ware, H. T. Ware, Winchester Cooley, J. C. Ross, Jr., and A. S. Valdespino.

Construction of new buildings began in the rocky hills overlooking the Rio Grande in June 1917. One of the land donors, V. E. Ware, was a contractor and helped build the new school.

The first cluster of buildings included Main (now called Old Main), Burges (now Graham Hall), Chemistry Hall (now Quinn Hall), the power plant (now part of the Geology Building) and the mill.

At about this time, the need for teacher training was being discussed by the faculty and people in the community. Rabbi Zielonka advocated the founding of a municipal college, and felt that students could start immediately by taking scientific courses at the School of Mines "until such time as the Municipal University was equipped." In November of 1917 the *Prospector* was shown as representing both the Texas School of Mines and the College of the City of El Paso. History had been added to the curriculum and enrollment was up to sixty-one.

As rooms in the new buildings were completed, classes moved in. By November 8, 1917, the *Herald* was able to report: "A jolly crowd of boys and girls are enjoying college life at the Texas School of Mines buildings. Classes of the School of Mines and the College of the City of El Paso have been held in these attractive new quarters for over a week. Although only one building is sufficiently completed for holding classes, the school work is being carried on smoothly and successfully."

The school was reached "by way of an ancient hack, termed the stage coach, which meets Smelter [street] cars and carries the students back and forth over a rocky road. This, however, will be changed when the city finishes the construction of a paved road that will lead from the mesa to the high school."

There was no football team that fall because there was no practice field, but in 1918 a new Miner team under Tommy Dwyer won two of the season's five games—better than 1917's record of one tie game (with El Paso High).







*The El Paso Smelting Works was pictured in the 1914 publication announcing courses at the State School of Mines and Metallurgy. It was described as the second largest smelter in the world, processing copper, lead, gold, silver, and other minerals. In 1917 the school was relocated as a neighbor of the smelter, which became part of American Smelting & Refining Co., now known as Asarco. The company donated 4.43 acres of its adjacent land to the college in 1919 and another 117.11 acres in 1940.*

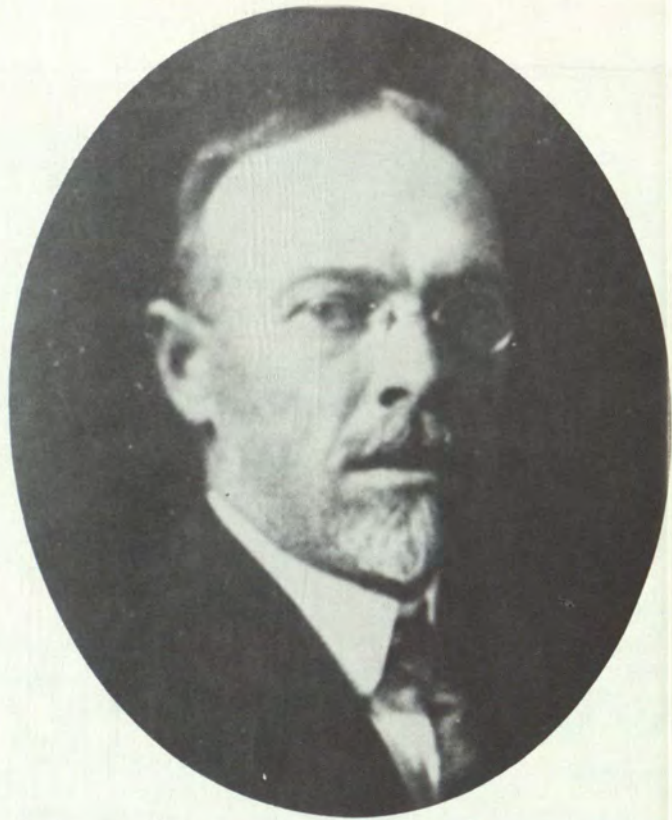


*This aerial photo of Fort Bliss, taken about September 1916, shows the campus of the School of Mines at the upper left, a cluster of buildings just beyond the main post. Mexican revolutionary skirmishes along the border, especially the Villistas' attack on Columbus, New Mexico, in March of 1916, led to the Punitive Expedition of 1916-1917, under Brig Gen. John J. Pershing, who had become the Fort Bliss*

*commander in 1915. A tent city, called Camp Pershing, mushroomed between Dyer Street, the largest street in lower foreground, and the civilian community of Lynchville at left center. This increasing military activity at Fort Bliss, along with a destructive fire in the Main Building on October 29, 1916, led to the decision to relocate the School of Mines. Courtesy Millard McKinney.*



*Steven Howard Worrell was the first chief administrator of the School of Mines, serving as dean from September 1, 1914, until September 20, 1923. After leaving the college, he spent two years in Mexico in engineering work, then went to Hawaii where he died in 1938.*



*The first Miner football team, pictured in the January 15, 1915, Prospector, won its very first game, 7-6, over the YMCA in October 1914. Their practice field was on the original campus, now part of Fort Bliss. Seated, from left, are Leonard Butchofsky, George Johnston, Baylor Foster, Fred Chesney, Alfred Black, Henry Becker, Lynn Pomeroy, and Claudius Smith; standing, Coach Tom Dwyer, Bill Race, Vere Leasure, James Biggs, Orban Walker, Keith Davey, and Carroll Ronan. Biggs became an Army aviator in the early days of United States involvement in World War I and he was killed in action in France in October 1918. In 1925, the army flying field near Fort Bliss was named in his honor and in 1948 Biggs Field became Biggs Air Force Base. When the Air Force returned the field to the Army it continued to bear his name. Courtesy Millard McKinney.*





# Architecture

The distinctive architecture of The University of Texas at El Paso has been associated with the campus since its earliest days.

Classes began at the first campus, near Fort Bliss, in 1914, but by 1916 it was apparent that a change was needed. The post was experiencing a military buildup, due to revolutionary conditions in Mexico and to the war overseas. A water shortage was affecting the school. Finally, a fire in the main building in October made a move imperative.

Stephen Howard Worrell, who headed the School of Mines as dean, was away on a trip at the time of the fire. He and Robert E. Vinson, president of the University of Texas, learned about it from the dean's wife, Kathleen L. Worrell.

A new site was found on the other side of the Franklin Mountains, on the mesa overlooking downtown El Paso.

A faculty colleague had once said of Dean Worrell: "When his missus speaks up the Doc listens."

He listened well when Mrs. Worrell showed him a copy of the *National Geographic Magazine* for April 1914 and suggested that the rugged mountain setting for the new campus looked like Bhutan. An article in the magazine, "Castles in the Air," featured photographs by John Claude White, a Victorian British political officer once in charge of the tiny Himalayan kingdom. Mrs. Worrell felt that White's photographs could become the models for the new campus buildings.

Some persuasion was required to bring around various committees, architects, and the other officials involved with creating the new campus. The distinguished El Paso architect Henry Trost executed plans for the original cluster of four buildings perched on an outcropping of andesite.

The first of the buildings, Main, has long been considered a classic example of the features that distinguish Bhutanese architecture: low hipped roof, ornamental frieze of tile and brick below the roof line, battered outside walls increasing in thickness toward the bottom by seven inches per ten feet, and deep-set windows in the lower stories. During the years since 1917, many buildings have been added to the campus, some more obviously Bhutanese than others.



*This photo by John Claude White from the April 1914 issue of National Geographic is of a Bhutanese dzong, one of the buildings which inspired the architectural style for the university campus. Mrs. Stephen Worrell, wife of the first dean of the School of Mines, suggested that the rugged mountain setting in the western foothills of the Franklin Mountains was similar to that of the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan pictured in the magazine. Courtesy National Geographic.*



*Henry Trost, prominent architect in El Paso from the founding of his firm, Trost & Trost, in 1903 until his death in 1933, was commissioned to design the first buildings for the new campus of the School of Mines.*



The El Paso Centennial Museum, built as a community project for the 1936 anniversary of Texas' independence from Mexico, was designed by Percy McGhee. In his attention to detail, he included distinctive sculptures at the front entrance modeled after Buddhist prayer wheels. He also was faithful to the Bhutanese style in designing the original Library-Administration Building (1938) in collaboration with Austin architect Robert Leon White, Bell Hall (original section, 1947), Hudspeth Hall (1947), Cotton Memorial (1947), Student Union (first section, 1948), Magoffin Auditorium (1951), Science Building (1951, later renamed Psychology), Miners Hall (1951) and the Women's Gym (1951).

If UTEP were located in Bhutan, several of the campus buildings would be taken for lamaseries, the homes of Buddhist monks. The identifying characteristics of the lamasery-like buildings are the ornamental bands of maroon brick around the uppermost levels, into which are set circular mosaic designs known in the Tibetan language as *mandalas*. The *mandalas* on UTEP's buildings follow the traditional circular form and employ mainly red, yellow, and blue tiles, the colors favored in representing Tibetan deities.

Two recent structures, located on the southern end of the campus, are the Business Administration Building and the six-story University Library. Both utilize the classic Bhutanese style and were designed by Jose Gomez of the El Paso firm Fouts Gomez Moore. The library, opened in 1984, inspired personnel of the UT System's Facilities Planning and Construction office to do some research on Bhutan. Each floor has a different color motif for the carpeting, with accents in harmonizing colors found in Bhutanese tapestries and fabrics. Chairs, tables, and other furnishings suggest an oriental flavor in their lines and colors.



*Circular mosaic designs, known in the Tibetan language as mandalas, are set into the ornamental bands of brick around the uppermost levels of Bhutanese-style buildings. In the Himalayas, they identify the buildings as lamaseries, the homes of monks.*



*This stylized replica of a Buddhist prayer wheel was utilized by architect Percy McGhee in the first section of the Student Union Building and also at the entrance to the Centennial Museum, at left.*





High sloping walls, hipped roofs, ornamental friezes of tile and brick below the roofline, and deepset windows are characteristics of the Bhutanese architectural style. This is a corner of the new Library Building, opened in 1984, with the maroon brick frieze that, were it in Bhutan or Tibet, would identify the building as a Buddhist lamasery.

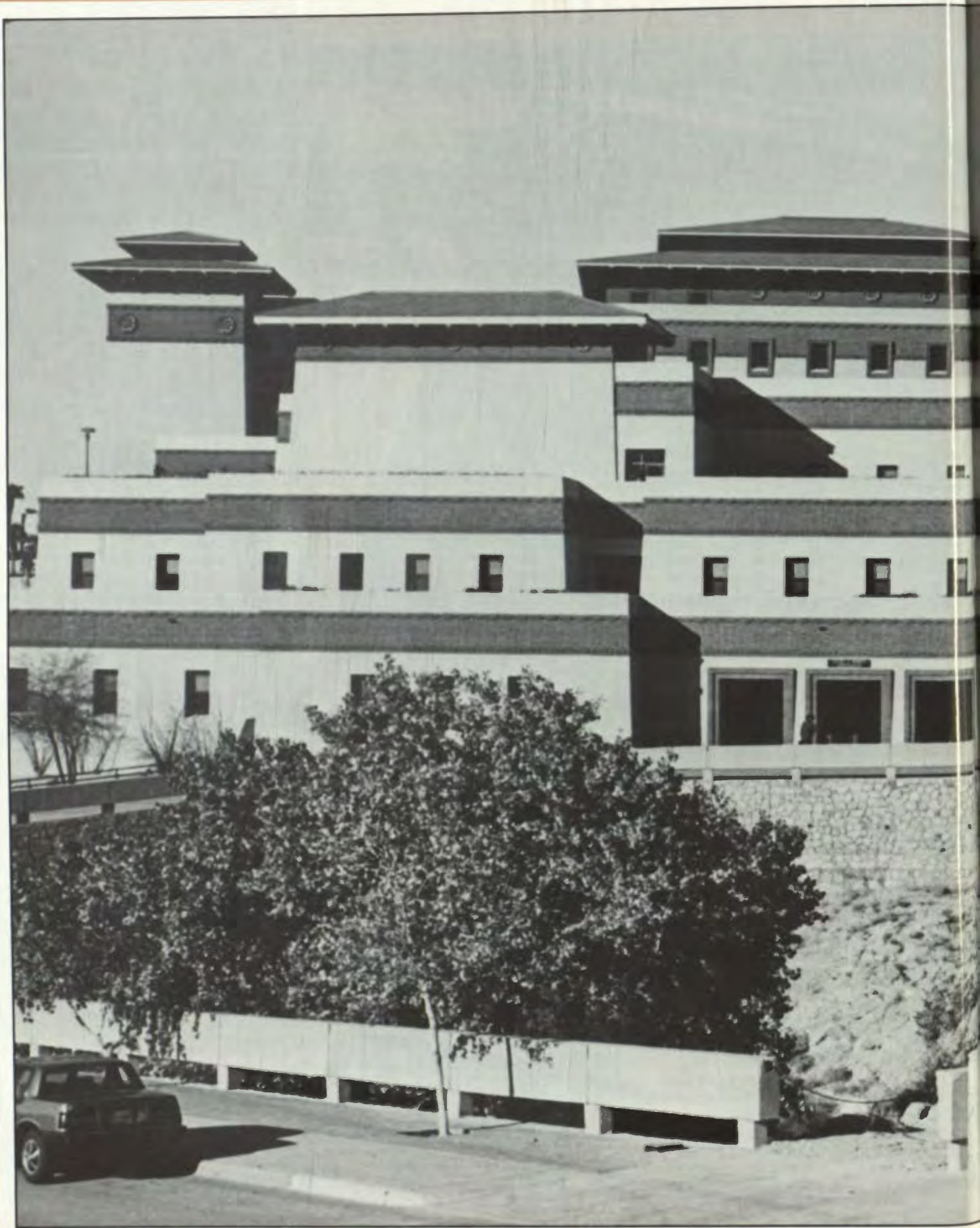
The architectural style caught the attention of Bhutanese royalty several years ago when Dale L. Walker, director of the News and Publications Office, wrote to Queen Ashi Kesang and enclosed photographs of the campus. She responded:

*It is deeply moving to see a great new University built in a faraway America inspired by Bhutanese architecture. The buildings in your photographs are most similar to our Bhutanese dzongs and have the same shaped roofs and strong, simple lines. I think your new university buildings are beautiful, combining modern design so harmoniously with ancient Bhutanese architecture. I wish our new buildings in Bhutan could be so finely built!*

The student yearbook, after a lapse in publication after 1972, was resumed in 1985 under a new name. Instead of being called the *Flowsheet*, a mining term, it became *Dzong-La*, meaning "The Fortress at the Pass," an expression of the unique architectural face of the campus.

When a tapestry made in Bhutan especially for the University Library was unveiled in March of 1987, it brought a genuine personal touch from a Bhutanese monks' home to the university whose campus resembles so much those lamaseries half a world away.

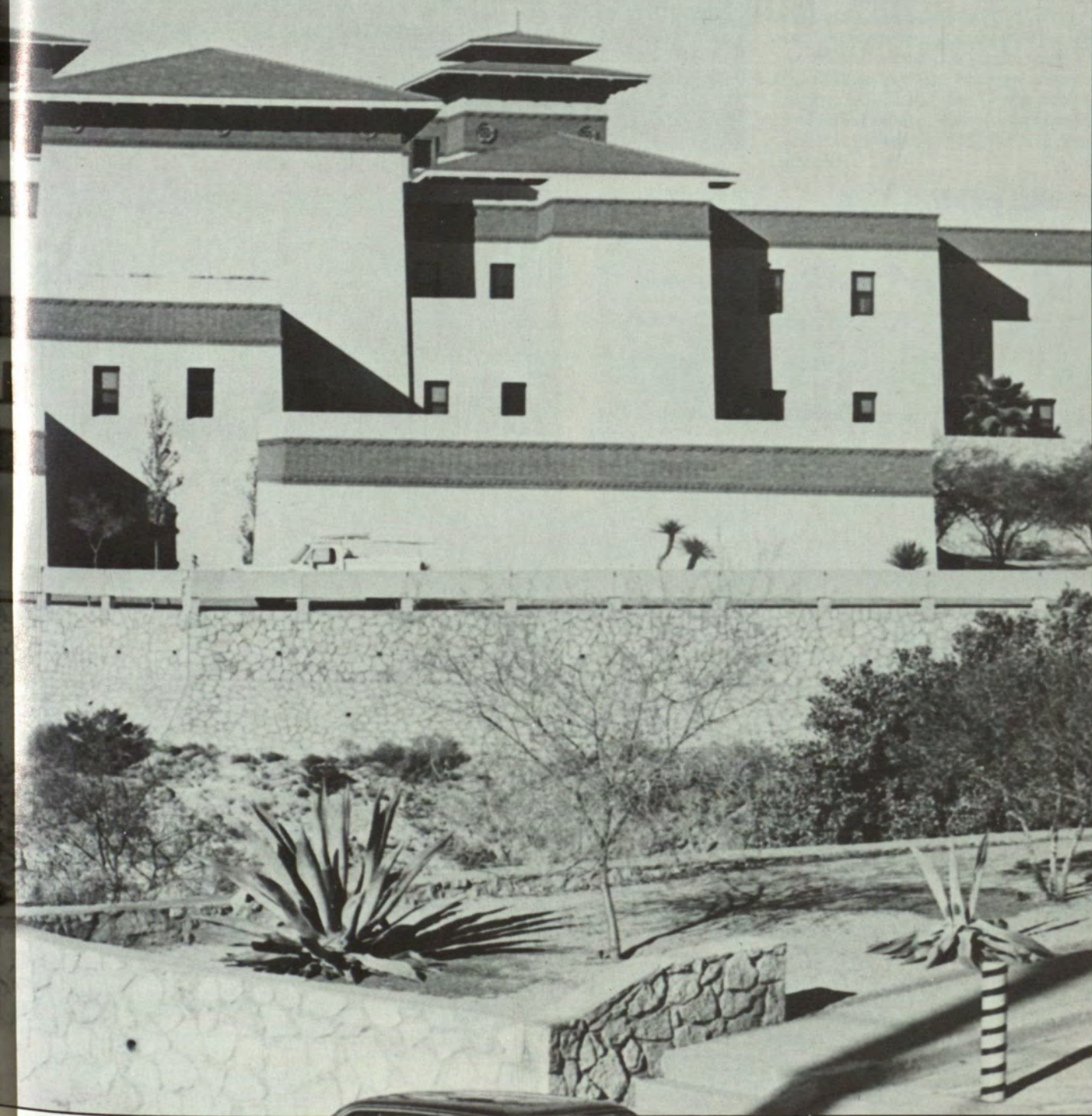






*These buildings—the College of Business Administration and behind it, the six-story University Library—strongly resemble the lamaseries of Bhutan which inspired their design. The architect for*

*both was Jose Gomez of Fouts Gomez Moore Architects of El Paso. The two buildings were completed in the early 1980s.*





*This twelve-by-sixteen-foot tapestry, embroidered by Buddhist monks in the Bhutanese capital city of Thimphu, is titled "Thunder of summer storms like a dragon's roar reverberates across mountain and valley telling of the glory of the country." Commissioned by President Haskell Monroe through the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bhutan to the United Nations, it was unveiled in March of 1987 and is permanently displayed in the atrium of the University Library.*



*Jigme Dorji, here standing in front of the oldest building, Old Main, is the only Bhutanese alumnus of UTEP. After completing his degree in 1978, he returned to Bhutan to become a hydraulic engineer.*





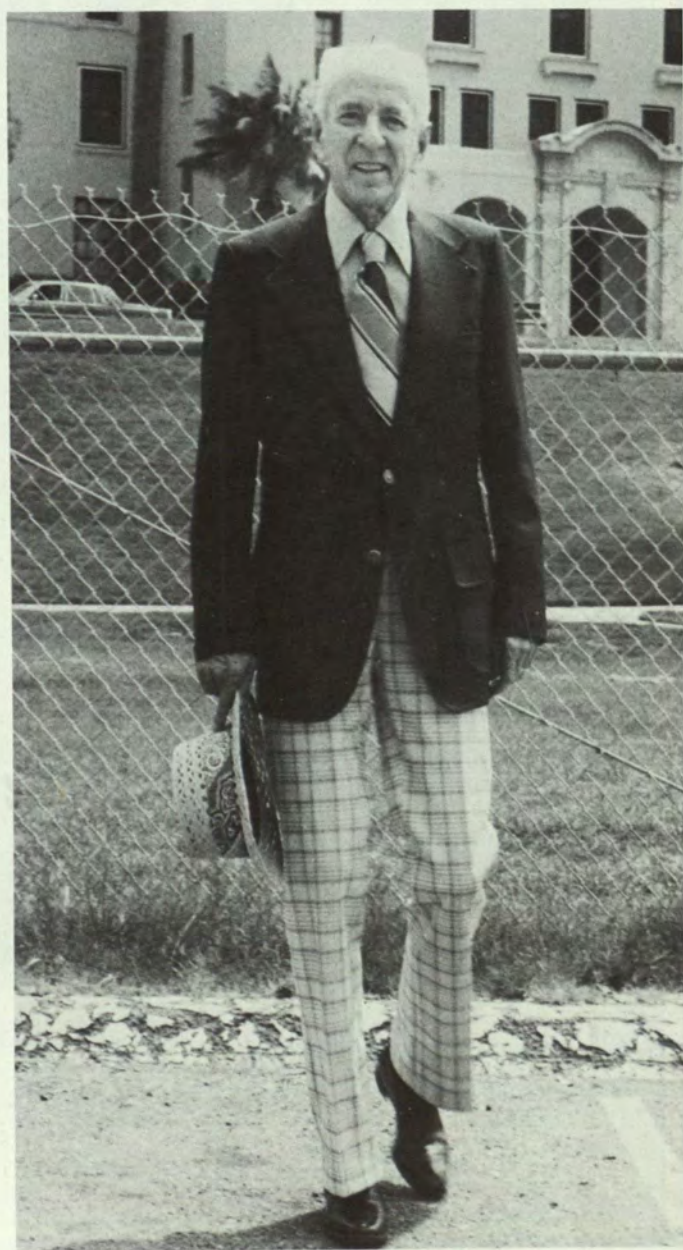


*Rough footpaths led from Kelly Hall, at left, to Main and Chemistry beyond, around 1920. The andesite hills are dotted with a few creosote bushes and some mesquite. Kelly Hall backed up to the hill, and students with classes on the second floor were inclined to use the windows as exits.*

*Alfred C. Black, member of the class of 1917, recalled in a 1977 NOVA interview that he won All-Southwest Conference honorable mention as a center on the Miner football team. Others in his class were Carroll Ronan, Lynn Pomeroy, Henry Becker, Raul Barberena, George Johnston, and Orban Walker. Black had a forty-year career as an engineer with the 11th Naval District.*



*Ruth Brown McCluney of Fort Worth, first coed at the School of Mines in 1916, shared the spotlight with Outstanding Ex James P. Maloney at Homecoming in 1983. After a career as an industrial chemist, she became a teacher.*





*Freshman class members shown in the 1922 Flow Sheet included two women students. They were not identified by rows, but the class list named: E. B. Baldwin; S. Esquivel; H. Falkenhagen; F. Groch;*

*B. R. Haigh; J. L. Harris; J. C. Holford; Anne Kelly; W. Lee; G. D. McLean; E. Mizner; Peter O'Keeffe; A. M. Pergain; J. G. Ragsdale, Jr.; C. E. Temple; and T. J. Woodside, Jr.*





## CHAPTER 2

# 1920-1930



El Paso's population nearly doubled between 1910 and 1920, when the count reached 77,560. Enrollment at the school on the hill had also increased, from the twenty-seven in 1914 to 138 in 1919. It was to remain just over or under one hundred until late in the decade, when the El Paso Junior College merged with the College of Mines.

The status of the mining school was changed by legislation in 1919, when it was made a branch of The University of Texas, called the Department of Mines and Metallurgy. The Board of Regents adjusted the name again for the 1920-21 catalog, which read "College of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso."

These changes inspired student debate over the proper colors for the school—whether they should continue to be orange and white. The answer, after a student body meeting, was yes.

Student government was slowly making progress. The Students' Association had been started in 1919 with John Savage as its first president. He was joined by Ralston Cooper and others in arguing in favor of retaining the school colors. Student opinion and activities were publicized in the *Prospector*, which was evolving from a magazine format to a genuine purveyor of campus news. In 1922 it was joined by another student publication, the *Flow Sheet* (later spelled as one word), a sixty-four-page yearbook. The previous year, the college had been represented in a section of the main university's yearbook, the *Cactus*.

With growth came the need for new facilities. The regents provided fifteen thousand dollars for the construction of Kelly Hall, named for C. E. Kelly, who served on the Board of Regents from 1917-1923 and was a former mayor of El Paso. Cap Kidd was pushing for an athletic field, and funds were made available to start developing what eventually became Kidd Field.

The oldest continuous student tradition, the observance of St. Patrick's Day, was first reported in the *Prospector* for March 1920. This was an initiation



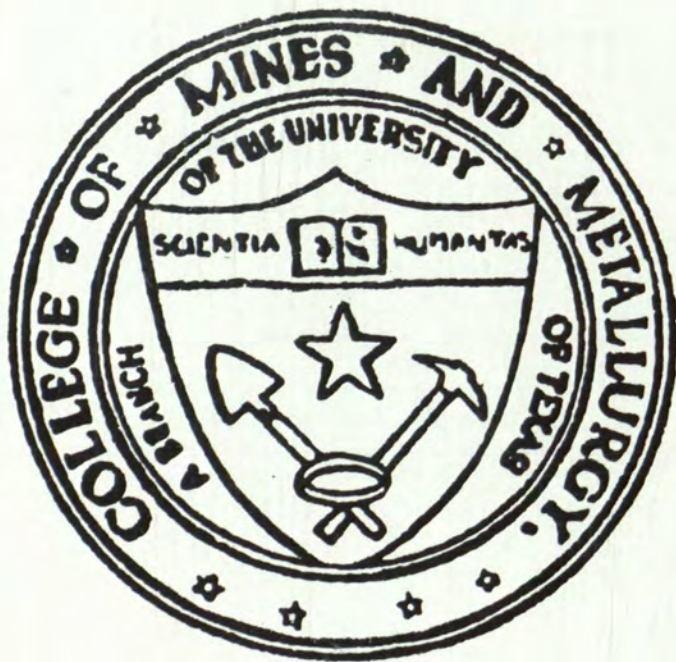
ceremony for freshmen, presided over by an upperclassman wearing a long robe, a bishop's mitre made of cardboard, and a white cotton beard. Over the years, the location has changed from a picnic spot beside the Rio Grande, in 1920, to the abandoned tin mine on the east side of the Franklins (where the explosion of five hundred pounds of dynamite in 1922 attracted a film crew from International News Service and publicity for the college in movie theater newscasts nationwide), to abandoned mines at Oro Grande, New Mexico, and in recent years to the campus area (with a later picnic elsewhere). Basically, the initiates are blindfolded, and after some high jinx are asked to kiss the Blarney Stone, which is doused with green paint, and then to shake hands with St. Pat, whose hand is a wet paint brush. The ceremonies have varied since 1920, especially with the increase in women engineering students, but the spirit remains the same.

Yet another tradition was drummed up by students in less than two days of December 1923 when they

assembled brooms, buckets, and whitewash to paint a huge "M" on Mount Franklin during an unofficial holiday. The most enjoyable part of the action, according to the *Prospector* report of December 15, was the arrival of girls "with large boxes and cans of chow."

The letter measured 150 square feet. To reach the site, students traveled along Scenic Drive, which had been built in 1920 but was not to be paved until 1933. Then, as in later years, they parked on the drive and walked up the steep mountainside, carrying the tools necessary for their whitewash job. The "M" Club, a group of lettermen in sports, took up the painting project in 1924. It became an annual event for freshmen, who in some years wore orange and white beanies. The work would be followed by a bean feed on the tennis courts or at some other campus location.

In later years several local high schools also painted letters on the mountain. Some would illuminate the outlines on the nights of major football games.



*The seal of the College of Mines and Metallurgy featured a pick and spade with a miner's pan and the identification "A Branch of the University of Texas." At each side of an open book are the words "Scientia" and "Humanitas." This continued to be the seal until the 1949 name change to Texas Western College.*



*John J. O'Keeffe, in NOVA of September 1980, recalled his days as editor of The Prospector in 1919-20. The student publication started in 1915 and used a magazine format until O'Keeffe became editor, when it became a newspaper. It continues in 1988 as a twice-weekly newspaper.*





*Members of the M Club, lettermen in athletics, in 1924-25 were pictured in the 1925 Flow Sheet and names, some incomplete, were listed thus: R. A. Patterson, D. Outlaw, B. Smith, J. A. Nix, A. Smith, O. Caples, D. C. Cooney, R. Gnauck, J. Waugh, W. Daehne, L. Green, H. Ward, Ketchersid, T. J. Woodside, H. V. Olsen, T. L. White, R. Canon, A. Evans, R. Rhew, S. D. Hendricks, T. B. Johnson,*

*Bill Binford, Bob Binford, L. Robinson, Harry McKemy, "Chile" McKemy, "Ya" McKemy, G. Ragsdale, T. H. Haynie, C. Pollock, B. Finch, Jensen, J. McCormick, B. C. Morgan, J. C. Holford, O. H. Maude, J. Nelson, H. Brown, Jack Light, B. L. Coffey, J. Vowell, G. Magruder, Russell Worthington, "Cap" Kidd, Mr. Binford, and Tommy Dwyer.*

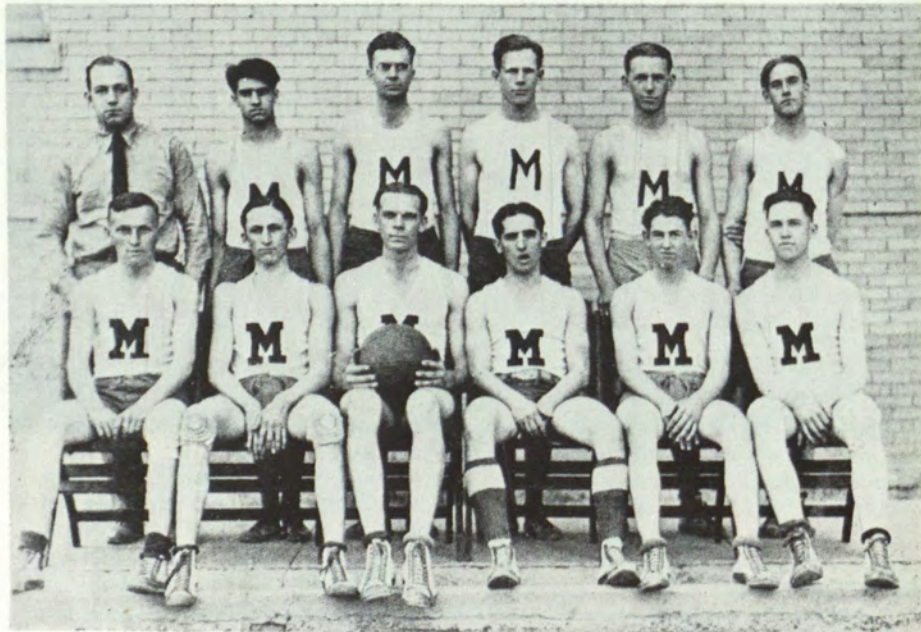
*The 1921 campus had these five buildings plus the mill at far left. From left are the Power House, now part of the Geology Building; the Chemistry Building, now renamed Quinn Hall to honor Howard E. Quinn, professor of geology from 1924-1965; Main Building, now Old Main; Kelly Hall, named for a former mayor of El Paso who served on The University of Texas Board of Regents from 1917-1923; and Burges Hall, named for Richard Burges, state representative from El Paso who was instrumental in the creation of the School of Mines in 1913. The Kelly and Burges names were later transferred to dormitories, the former built in 1970 and the latter in 1963. The original Kelly Hall was called Mass Communication Building until that department moved out in 1979; it was for a while called Old Kelly, then in 1986 was renamed Vowell Hall to honor Jack C. Vowell, former football coach and longtime friend of the university. Burges was called Education Building until the completion in 1971 of the adjacent building of that name, then was renamed to honor John F. Graham, metallurgy professor from 1925-1955.*





*Members of the 1922-23 basketball squad, pictured in the Flow Sheet, were identified only by last names and not according to where they appeared in the photo. They were Jensen, Woodside, Johnson, Holford, Ragsdale, Springer, and Cordova. Miner basketball teams struggled for wins in the early years; this team won only one out of seven games, but it was a victory over New Mexico A&M.*

*The 1923-24 basketball squad was handicapped by the lack of a gymnasium and had to play many of its games on outdoor courts, according to the 1924 Flow Sheet. Their opponents included the University of Texas and Sul Ross. Jack Vowell doubled as coach for basketball and football.*







*The El Paso Women's Association to the College of Mines, also known as the Sponsors' Club, was pictured in the 1924 Flow Sheet, which described them as the most prominent women in town. They were not identified for the photo but were listed:*

*Mrs. A. P. Averill, president; Mrs. Robert McAfee, Mrs. A. P. Coles, and Mrs. J. F. Williams, vice presidents; Mrs. James A. Pickett, secretary; Mrs. Maurice Schwartz, treasurer; Mrs. John W. Kidd, Mrs. C. E. Kelly, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mrs. B. L. Farrar, Mrs. F. H. Seamon, Mrs. Will T. Owen, and Mrs. Kuno Doerr, board members.*

*Coach Jack Vowell led the Miner football team in its first winning season, 1922, with five wins and four losses. In 1923 they did not fare quite that well, winning three and losing four games, but did manage to defeat two Army teams and Sul Ross. Vowell also coached basketball in 1923-24, when the three wins out of thirteen games included one over New Mexico A&M (now New Mexico State).*



## Junior College

El Pasoans have a long-standing interest in higher education for their sons and daughters. The first El Paso High School, built in 1902, had an inscription in Latin in the auditorium: "Hoc ex ludo ad universitatem Texanum itur" (From this school one goes to The University of Texas). Coincidentally, the former high school site was occupied during the 1960s and early 1970s by a nursing school which in 1976 became a college of The University of Texas at El Paso.

One of the chief promoters of a local college was A. H. Hughey, who achieved an impressive career as superintendent of schools from 1919 until 1951. When the high school moved to its present location in 1916, someone—probably Hughey—encouraged an editorial in the student newspaper proposing that part of that grand new building be used to house a junior college. Although the new School of Mines was a college, it offered only limited studies and was outside the city limits, east of Fort Bliss.

Arguments in favor of the junior college were El Paso's geographic isolation, hundreds of miles from any state institutions where, for example, teacher training was available; the expense of going away to school; and the increasing number of potential college students in the community.

Hughey, who had a gift for pulling strings and achieving far-sighted goals, was authorized by the El Paso Board of Education in July 1920 to "look into the feasibility of setting up a junior college, because the School of Mines was specialized." The board budgeted \$15,000 for the endeavor.

In the fall of 1920 (the same year the Sul Ross normal school opened in Alpine), the El Paso Junior College opened as the first junior college in Texas. About a dozen other municipal/school district junior colleges were founded in the state during the twenties.

The college used the fourth floor of El Paso High School, sharing the library, the laboratories, and some faculty members with the high school. John W. "Cap" Kidd of the Mines faculty taught mathematics there for the 1921 summer session.



The first president of the junior college was Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, a native of Ohio and former president of the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas. He had earned two bachelor's degrees from Ohio University, a master's from Kenyon College, and two doctorates from Denver University. As his academic record might indicate, he was a highly regarded scholar and contributed greatly to anthropological research in the Southwest. He headed the college during most of its existence.

Although the college's courses were not competitive with those of the College of Mines, the two did become rivals on the football field. Their first game was played November 15, 1924, at Rio Grande Park, just north and west of the Southern Pacific shops near Five Points. The junior college yearbook, the *Sandstorm*, observed: "Junior College lost no prestige in being humbled by a team but 15 points weaker than the Arizona University by comparative scores. . . . Beaten by four touchdowns, the Panther cherishes the same respect and revenge for the Miner that the [El Paso High] Tiger of last year had for the Phoenix Coyote. . . . Roar it out, Panthers!"

Long before the enrollment peaked in 1924, the junior college became the target of objections, focused mainly on financing. The college was operated by the school district, some of whose patrons felt the money could be better spent on elementary schools.

The University of Texas Board of Regents met in El Paso in January 1923 and brought up the possibility of merging the two schools, but took no action since a legislative act was required to change the status of the state school.

The discussion continued, with some critics calling for the College of Mines to close, others for the junior college to close, and some still favoring a merger.

Dr. Roberts resigned the presidency in 1926, during a period when rumors about the closing of the mining school proliferated. El Pasoans, through the Chamber of Commerce's Mines committee and other resources, emphasized the importance to the city of a branch of The University of Texas, as opposed to a locally-run junior college.

*The first winning season for a Miner football team was achieved by this 1922 team, coached by Jack C. Vowell. They won five and lost four games, defeating El Paso*

*Junior College 58-0 and New Mexico Military Institute 12-0. Dean Stephen Worrell is in the third row far left, with John W. Kidd next to him.*

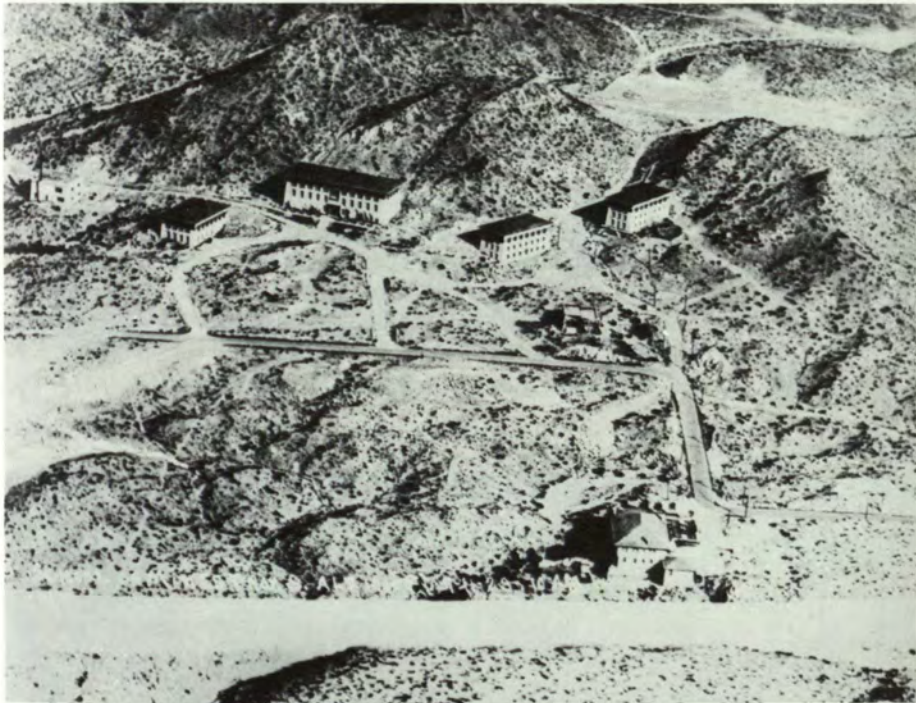


*Dean and Mrs. S. H. Worrell built this house south of the campus, below Kelly Hall, in 1921. They lived there until 1923, when they left El Paso, and deeded the house to the college. It was the residence of Dean John W. "Cap" Kidd and other administrators until 1960. At that time it was known as the Smith House because*

*A. A. Smith, business manager and 1954-55 acting president, and his family lived there. As the Special Projects Center, the building has housed ballet classes, the Schellenger Laboratories, the Upward Bound program, and various other specialized services.*



*This 1923 aerial photo of the campus shows the earliest buildings—from the left are the mill, the power house, Chemistry, Main, Kelly, and Burges. The small house near the center was built by Dean and Mrs. Worrell and served as the home of administrators for many years. Below is*



*the home of V. E. Ware, the contractor who built the earliest structures on campus and was one of the donors of the land for it. Ware's house became the home of presidents of the college until 1960 when it was razed for construction of the Liberal Arts Building.*

### ENROLLMENT AT EL PASO JUNIOR COLLEGE

Year	Long Session	Summer Session	Graduates
1920-21	18	27	
1921-22	106	69	11
1922-23	401	96	15
1923-24	401	176	26
1924-25	506	150	35
1925-26	473	*	46
1926-27	467	140	53

\* Not available

Finally, early in 1927, the announcement was made that the College of Mines could add courses for which there was sufficient demand. The El Paso School Board voted approval of the proposed merger of the two, on condition that the legislature would increase the funding for the College of Mines. The pleas of El Pasoans were heard in Austin; the budget was increased substantially. Local supporters added money toward the salary of a new dean. The junior college closed after the May 1927 commencement.

The El Paso school system continued to provide teachers through 1931 for the academic courses formerly offered at the junior college, and continued to subsidize the college in 1931-32 and 1932-33 in order that the former two-year program might be expanded to sustain a four-year baccalaureate.

Among the early faculty members of the junior college who moved to the Mines faculty were W. W. Lake, chemistry professor, who remained from 1927 to 1945; Mrs. Abbie Durkee, 1927 to 1930; Alvin E. Null, 1927 to 1940; W. A. Stigler, 1927 to 1929; Evaline Harrington, 1927 to 1929; Calhoun Harris, 1930 to 1932; and Nell Smith, 1928 to 1929.

Several student organizations also made the move, among them Pi Epsilon Phi, women's social group, and Sigma Phi Omega for men. When a drama group was organized at Mines by Mrs. Myrtle Ball, it retained the name of its junior college predecessor: College Players.

As a result of the merger, Texas Mines in 1927 offered two years of academic work recognized by colleges of grade A standing as well as technical courses in mining engineering and associated subjects.



As the decade of the twenties progressed, El Paso experienced a period of depression and some population decline. A Rio Grande flood in 1925 left hundreds homeless and damaged buildings and crops extensively. Smelter-town, the village down the hill from the college, was abandoned. Work began on flood control measures to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

As reflected in the yearbooks after the combining of the two colleges, their traditions were enriched. The St. Patrick's Day picnic continued as an engineers' activity, with the associated Hard Luck Dance sponsored by the Scientific Club: The Woman's Association sponsored a new kind of dance at that same season in 1929, with the women students inviting their own dates—a departure from custom.

Student organizations during the late twenties included Omega Phi Delta, dating from 1925; Pi Epsilon Pi and Sigma Phi Omega social groups, the latter two founded at the junior college; the Latin American Club, reorganized in 1927 from the Asociacion de Estudiantes de Ingenieria; the Woman's Association; the Mines Band, organized in 1927 and directed by Rayo Reyes, a popular professional musician; the Ore Diggers, a group of men who marched at football games; Alpha Phi Omega, local men's social fraternity started in 1919; the Scientific Club, organized in 1920 and affiliated with the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; and the Rifle Club. There were teams for football, basketball, and tennis.

*Alpha Phi Omega, organized in 1919, was a local social fraternity for engineering students until 1972. In this 1924 group pictured in the Flow Sheet are, identified only by last names: (first row, from left) Daggett, Summers, Kipp, Russell, Ragsdale, Sharp; (second row) C. Smith, Thomas, Skidmore, Woodside, Temple, Bacon, and B. Smith. Thomas later became dean of engineering at the College of Mines.*



*The Mines Orchestra, pictured here in a 1923 Flow Sheet, was a small but zealous bunch. They performed for the March 16 dance at the Sheldon Hotel and other festive get-togethers, for which they spread out their identifying "Texas Mines" banner as a backdrop.*





---

The Sponsors Club, later the Women's Auxiliary, a group of community women, was begun in 1924 to provide help for the college. They raised money to complete the building of the tennis courts, decorated and furnished the recreation room in the Kelly Hall dormitory, and furnished a women's lounge in Main. Their fund-raising endeavors reflected social tastes of the times, with mah-jongg parties in the twenties, bazaars in the thirties, silver teas in the forties, and style shows in the fifties.

The *Flowsheet* in 1929 started a contest for most popular male and female students as a fund-raiser for the publication. It also introduced competition for school beauties.

College humor in the twenties favored two-liners:

"Well, well, a professors' meeting."

"Yes, a little forget-together."

Just as in its early days the college had been affected by the revolution in Mexico, so it was by the Escobar Revolution of 1929 when fighting broke out in Ciudad Juarez. Jose Gonzalo Escobar led a group of regular army

officers in taking up arms against the federal government in ten of Mexico's thirty states. On March 3, the day before Herbert Hoover became president of the United States, fighting erupted in the first war in Mexico to use aviation and radio.

As Juarez, the largest border city and a major port of entry, became a target for the rebels, the U.S. military was alerted at Fort Bliss. On March 8 the attack on Juarez began. Rifle fire crossed the Rio Grande, killing a child, wounding another, and pock-marking buildings. Students from the College of Mines rushed across the river to volunteer their services as stretcher bearers.

The Fort Bliss commander, Brig. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, went to Juarez and persuaded the rebel leader to surrender the city. The rebels retreated and the short-lived revolution ended with a truce on April 30.

While revolutionary activities across the border had influenced the relocation of the school in 1916, this time the activities in Juarez had little impact on the College of Mines. They were, however, another example of the unusual aspects of life on an international border.

---

*The Woman's Auxiliary, organized in 1924 by faculty wives and community women interested in the college, in its first year provided money to help students complete the tennis court they started to build below Main Building. This view is from the hill above Main, showing the first of several tennis courts that occupied the site until the construction of the Biology (now Psychology) Building in 1951.*





Members of the junior class were pictured in the 1922 Flow Sheet (spelled as two words then) sitting on the steps in front of Main Building. They were not identified by rows, but the class list included:

H. H. Beck, W. Binford, A. Bull, J. Cheavens, F. Dale, W. E. Dickinson, H. Donaldson, A. M. Evans, P. Hale, K. C. Hamilton, K. Hardy, W. Ingham, R. H. Maese, W. L. Miller, W. L. Mills, E. J. Mueller, R. Rhew, F. Risacher, L. Robinson, C. A. Skidmore, L. A. Summers, W. J. Tharp, A. C. Wheatley, and J. R. Yanez.



The R.F.D. Club was organized in the fall of 1923 and kept the meaning of its name a mystery. Josephine Morfit was president. The coeds raised \$140 for the athletic fund by giving a dance and ended the school year with a dance honoring the graduating seniors.



Sophomore class members, as seen in the 1924 Flow Sheet, wore sturdy boots. They were not identified in the picture, and the class list included only surnames: Kipp, president; Haynie, vice president; Price, secretary-treasurer; Alexander, Baldwin, De Witt, Johnson, Thomas, Wynn, Miss Curd, Stover, Nelson, Edmondson, Camacho, Gay, Jones, Jensen, and Miss Burnham. Thomas, the one in the white shirt, returned in 1930 to teach and served many years as dean of engineering.







*The school orchestra in 1924 was strong on banjos and saxophones, popular instruments of the day. The group was pictured in the 1924 Flow Sheet.*



*Taking part in a geology field trip in the fall of 1924 was a group of students and faculty members pictured in the 1925 Flowsheet. Seated on the ground is Fred Price. In chairs, from left, are W. H. Seamon, Cleve Stover, an unidentified man, Howard Quinn, C. E. Kelly; standing, Pewee DeWitt, Jack Nelson, and two unidentified men.*



*Royal Jackman, who was a sophomore in 1927, provided this photo from the Flow Sheet of that year, showing a group of Purity Squad members keeping an eye on a car below. The campus is in the near distance, the Power House at left and Main the dominant building in the center.*



*Cruising the campus for adventure in 1926-27 were, from left, Dean "Bevo" Bevan, Arturo Juan Maese, Harold Kersey, and Vincent Collinson. This photo appeared in the 1927 Flowsheet. Courtesy Dean Bevan.*



*This was a typical rally scene at the steps to Main Building in the late twenties. Lacking an assembly hall, the students gathered here for various kinds of meetings, and also utilized the flagpole at the head of the stairs for the freshman/sophomore flag competitions for many years. Royal Jackman, who took this picture with a camera that made glass negatives, believes this was a rally before a football game against the New Mexico Aggies.*







*Students and faculty at the College of Mines were able to view the famous Graf Zeppelin during its brief visit to El Paso on August 27, 1929. The craft carrying a crew of forty and sixteen passengers, was on an around-the-world flight from Friedrichshafen, Germany, via Tokyo, Los Angeles, and Lakehurst, New Jersey. The 21,700-mile trip was completed on September 4 in twenty days, four hours. Visible on the mountainside below are the "M" for Mines and the "E" for El Paso High School, which is located just below and to the left of the zeppelin. Courtesy Millard G. McKinney.*



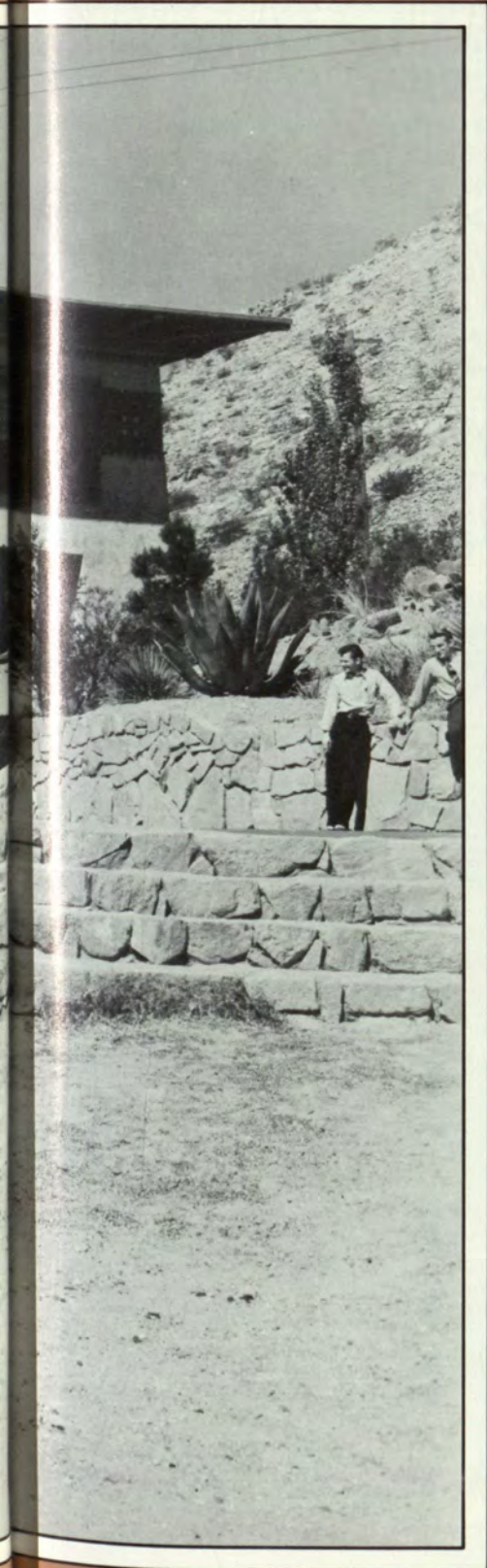


*During the thirties and forties, before there was a Student Union, this was a popular campus gathering place between classes. The Co-op, which offered sandwiches, candy bars, and soft drinks, was in the east end of Main, the entrance just beyond the tree the student is leaning against. The Chemistry Building is at the left.*



## CHAPTER 3

# 1931-1948



The College of Mines entered a new era in its history on September 1, 1931, when John Gerald Barry became the institution's first president. He was a mining engineering graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had taught both there and at the University of Nebraska, and had professional experience at mines in the United States and Mexico.

Unemployment, bank failures, collapsing prices for agricultural products, and other problems of the Depression era were making inroads. The college was feeling the bite as well and was struggling to pay its bills. Students were able to find humor in adversity with such observations as: "An optimist is a college graduate who thinks he's going to get a job."

As a result of a Board of Regents action in July, a standing committee was named to keep an eye on the College of Mines. Robert L. Holliday, El Paso attorney and board member from 1927 to 1933, headed that committee. A local committee was organized to raise money for the college which was having trouble meeting its payroll. The El Paso School Board, which had helped in the merger of the junior college with the College of Mines, agreed to further help: it would provide \$25,000 per year for two years toward faculty salaries and would also make library and other facilities available. The college thus was able to proceed with teacher training courses and the new Bachelor of Arts degree authorized by the regents.

Serving with President Barry in the administration were John W. "Cap" Kidd, dean of mining and engineering, whose departments included mining and metallurgy, geology, mathematics and physics, and chemistry; and C. A. Puckett, dean of arts and education, over the Academic Department which offered majors in chemistry, economics and business administration, education, English, geology, history, mathematics, language (French, German, Spanish), and physics. The students in the two divisions called themselves the Engineers and the Academics, a distinction that carried over into campus politics for many years.



In the 1932 yearbook the Engineers listed as their traditions the initiation of their freshmen at a St. Pat's picnic on March 17, the annual Hard Luck Dance given by the Scientific Club whose membership was open only to Engineering upperclassmen, the election of a senior engineer as president of the student body, and the rivalry between Engineers and Academs. The ratios, however, were rapidly changing in the Academs' favor: of the 617 students enrolled in fall of 1931, the Academs claimed 401, of whom 170 were men and 231 were women.

Since the college was growing both in numbers and with an expanded academic program, President Barry wanted to upgrade the faculty by bringing in more holders of doctoral degrees. Among them was Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen, who describes the situation in his introduction of this book.

In summarizing his first year in the presidency, Barry wrote for the 1932 *Flowsheet*: "As the end of the year

approaches, it is well to check the balance sheet to ascertain whether we have operated at a profit or a loss. In the final accounting there is a sheet for each one of us, and there is a sheet for the institution. I shall let you audit your own accounts, even after the Faculty has assisted you by final examinations, but I should like to audit with you the work of the College."

As debits he listed lack of funds and student failures. The latter were being addressed through an orientation program for freshmen and a system of faculty advisors. As credits he mentioned "increased, helpful, public interest, our greatest asset," the conferring of the B. A. degree for the first time, an enlarged faculty, new courses at Ysleta and lectures at William Beaumont Army Hospital, public lectures at the college, an Institute for Miners and Prospectors held during the Christmas vacation, and the college's largest enrollment in history.

In 1932 the yearbook named the first recipients of

*Isabel Abdou, seated center, won acting honors in the 1932-33 College Players' season. The group's sponsor was Mrs. Myrtle Ball, seated behind the desk at right. Others in the play cast are not identified.*





Bachelor of Arts degrees: Mary Carlisle-McGhee, Gwen Allison, Lucile Ponsford, Leola O'Neal, Thad A. Steele, Virgil Joe Neugebauer, Mrs. E. K. Craige, Alvis O. Davis, Catherine H. Flynn, Lena Garrett, Annie Grady, Mrs. Jewel Pierson, and William Powell. Fourteen graduates in mining engineering were also listed.

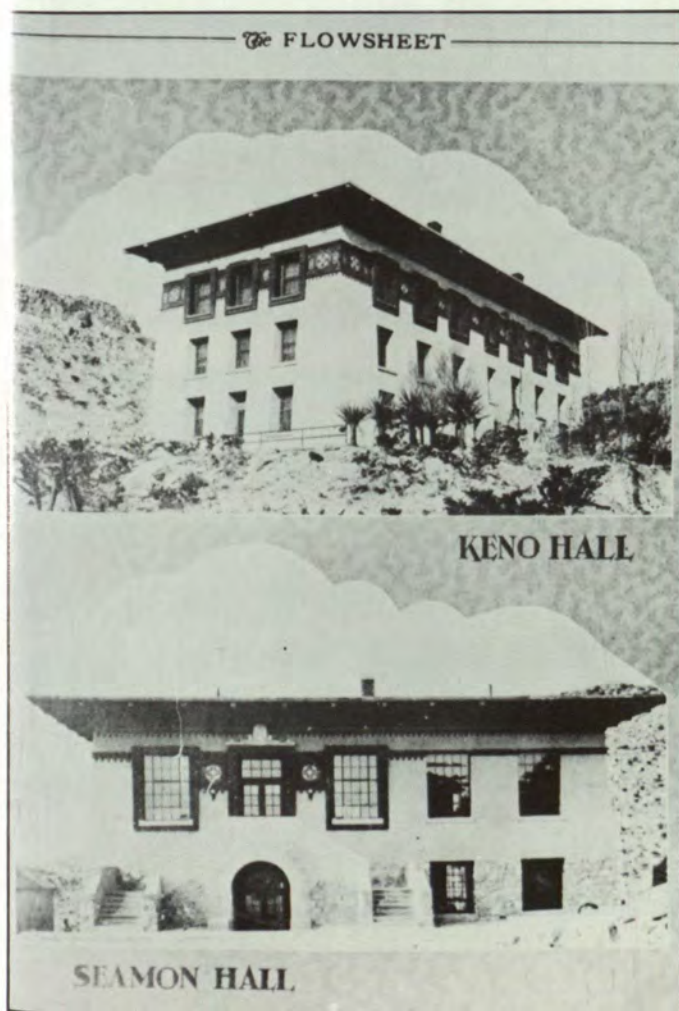
The economic squeeze dogged President Barry in 1932, when the legislature was cutting support for state institutions and looking at the possibility of closing some of them. Upon his return from a hearing in Austin in December 1932, President Barry told the *Prospector* that "The College of Mines is the only correctly situated engineering school in the state. All the others are located where there is no reason for engineering to be taught. . . . The standards of education in Texas are relatively very low. In the past, people educated outside of our state have come in and assumed many important educational positions. Do we want the relatively educated people in Texas to be only in-

tellectual peons, working under people from other states?"

By March 1933, the student newspaper indicated that the future of the college was still undetermined. A joint committee of both houses of the legislature had recommended that the College of Mines either be abandoned or be given at least \$200,000 for additional buildings for classrooms. The reasons against state support were that eighty-five percent of the students were from El Paso, so the school should be locally supported; that many were failing because of lack of library facilities, faculty, and classroom space; and that Texas' mining wealth was not in the western part of the state.

On the national scene, Franklin D. Roosevelt had become president of the United States on March 4, 1933, and the next day declared his "bank holiday." His administration began addressing the nation's economic ills with the "alphabet soup" programs of the New Deal.

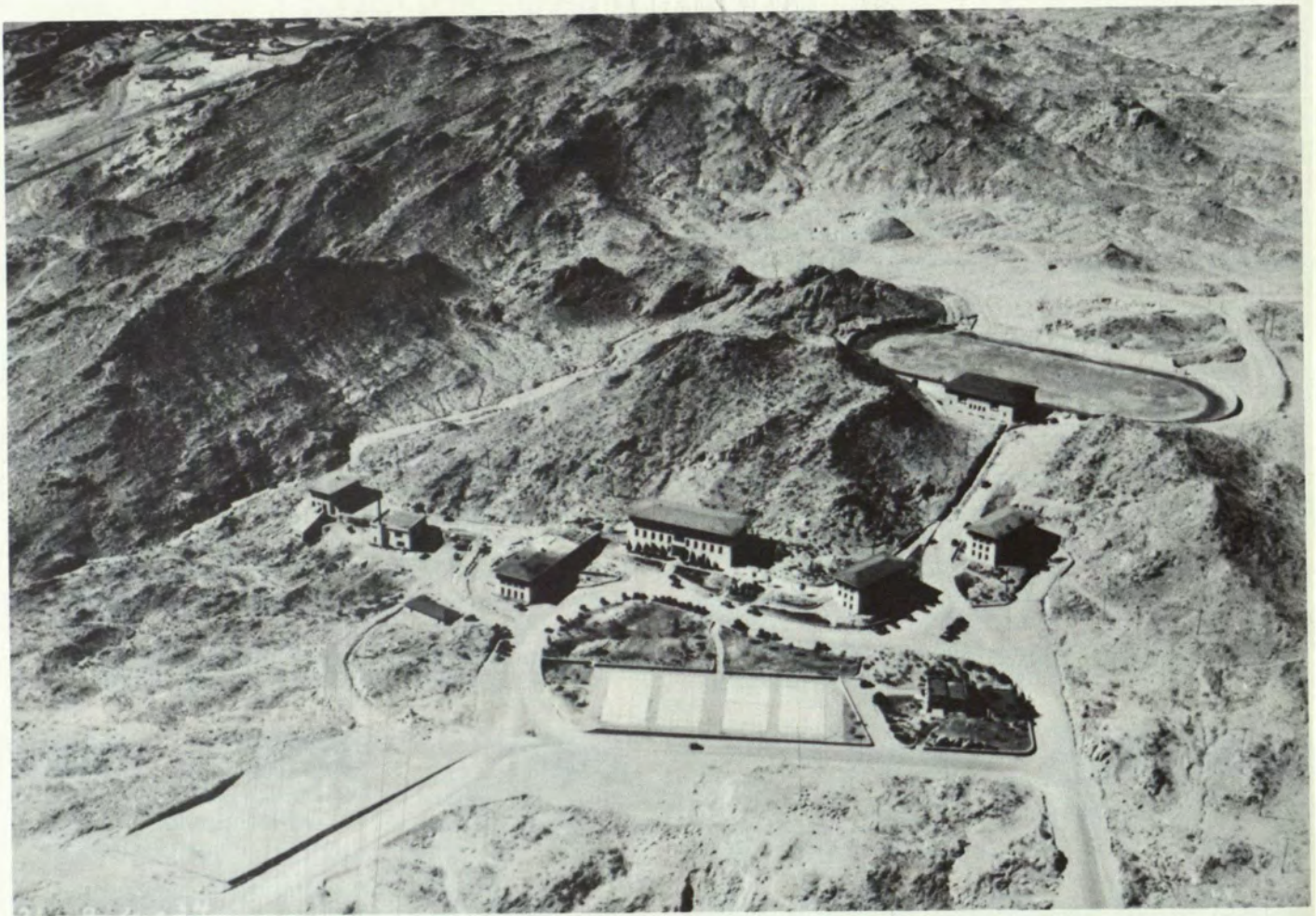
With the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment,



*This is Chemistry Building as it appeared in 1925, with cars parked on the unpaved street in front. The steps to Main are at lower right and the roof of the Power House is visible center right.*

*The original Burges Hall, built as a men's dormitory in 1917, was dubbed "Keno Hall" by the students in the late twenties and was so identified in the 1932 Flow-sheet. It is now named Graham Hall. Pictured below it was Seamon Hall.*





*This aerial of the campus, showing the new tennis courts in lower center, appeared in the 1935 issue of the Flowsheet. The smelter is at upper left.*

*Main Building in about 1933 faced an unpaved street where the few faculty members and students who had cars could park. Others walked six blocks to the nearest streetcar stop.*





prohibition was no longer the law of the land. Students reacted with a suggested toast: "The great Southwest, where men are men, women are women, and both realize the difference."

A traditional rivalry between the freshman and sophomore classes came under scrutiny in March 1933. This was the annual flag rush, when on the night of March 17 each class tried to get its flag to the top of the flagpole first. The pole was at that time located in front of Main Building, where new stone walls had just been completed. Berte R. Haigh, chairman of the faculty committee

on student activities, said the walls made a flag rush hazardous and it had been "eliminated for the sake of safety of participants." George Krutilek, sophomore president, challenged the freshmen to a baseball game instead. During the night of March 17-18, however, the freshmen flag was atop the pole. The sophomores took it down, then plotted their revenge. On the night of March 20, a band of sophomores carrying a huge flag and a bucket of axle grease was apprehended by a night watchman who succeeded in ordering them away.



*A good deal of blasting was necessary for the construction of Holliday Hall before its completion in 1933. According to Dean C. A. Puckett, as quoted in Frontier College, the gymnasium was an unusual asset, made possible through a county highway project that was to go through the college property, with the county providing materials and federal funds providing the labor. "So," said the dean, "there was the road, the retaining wall, and Holliday Hall—all built and charged to the County."*



*The tennis courts, on the site of the present Psychology Building, were a popular gathering place during the thirties and forties. The bean feeds that followed the painting of the "M" on Mount Franklin were often held here. Just beyond the tennis courts was John W. "Cap" Kidd's home. This photo was taken before the street was paved.*



*One of the first structures on the 1917 campus, originally called the Chemistry Building, in the 1940s housed geology professors' offices and, at the far end, what was then the largest lecture hall on campus. In later years it became Old Geology and in 1981 was renamed to honor Howard E. Quinn, geology professor.*



*This house, originally the home of V. E. Ware, an El Paso contractor and donor of part of the site for the present campus, was acquired by the College of Mines in 1942 to serve as the president's home. The building was vacated in 1959 and was razed in 1960 to prepare the site for the Liberal Arts Building (1961) which spans the arroyo behind this building.*





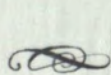


*This was the intersection of Mesa and University (then called College Avenue) in 1944. The narrow streets lacked curbs. That section of Mesa, now mainly offices and commercial buildings, was residential, with a few vacant lots.*

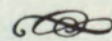


*The Power House, one of the original campus buildings of 1917, became a part of the larger Engineering Building, photographed for the 1945 Flowsheet by veteran El Paso photographer Jerry Gerlach. After later additions in the 1950s and the move of the engineering departments to the Engineering-Science Complex in 1976, this became the location of the Department of Geological Sciences.*





## Prospectus



### TEXAS COLLEGE OF MINES & ARTS

(A Branch of the University of Texas)

EL PASO, TEXAS

Following the key letters from the left around the campus are:

1 Women's gymnasium

2 Swimming pool

3 Tennis courts

4 Men's dormitories

5 Metallurgy building

6 Engineering building

7 Chemistry building

8 Old Main building

9 Holiday Hall, men's gymnasium

10 Kidd Field and Sun Bowl Stadium

11 Riding stables

12 Burgess Hall

13 Kelley Hall

14 Science building

15 Auditorium

16 Administration and Library

17 Cotton Memorial building for applied arts

18 Museum

19 Women's dormitories

20 War Memorial Park

21 Tennis courts

22 Student union building

23 Delta Delta Delta lodge

24 Chi Omega lodge

25 President's home

26 Zeta Tau Alpha lodge

*This prospectus of the Texas College of Mines "and Arts" was evidently drawn in the late forties, before the change of name to Texas Western, and indicates some construction that never materialized. The parking area west of the Union (21) is shown as tennis courts, the Women's Gym (1), lower left corner, is in place although not completed until 1951, and the row of men's dormitories (4) includes Hudspeth (1947), Worrell (1937), and Miners (1951) halls plus some added wings that were never built. At upper right (11) are the stables.*



President Barry's report in the 1933 *Flowsheet* spoke of this "period of great problems," but emphasized that there were thirteen candidates for B. S. degrees and fifty-five for B. A. degrees in June. Through community help, funds had been made available for roads and rock walls; a women's field house had been built with funds donated by the Woman's Association; and there was a new athletic field for women and an enlarged one for men. Holliday Hall was completed later in the year as a gymnasium and Burges was changed from a men's dormitory to classrooms, including a biology laboratory, and offices.

A tuition increase for nonresident students and the strains of the Depression brought an enrollment decrease in the fall of 1933, at a time when the college was trying to prove its worth to the rest of the state.

The community's interest in the college was not limited to finances. Under Coach Mack Saxon, the football

team had played winning seasons in 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932. But the fall of 1933 brought only three wins and six losses—even though two of those losses were to Texas University and Southern Methodist. Barry, who was trying to upgrade his small college with the most limited of financial resources, became the target of a group that wanted him out, and one of the reasons aired in the press had to do with special privileges for athletes. He protested to the Board of Regents in May that local men "interested in politics, athletics, and public schools" wanted to debase the standards set by the university, adding that the college was "the only state-supported school ineligible for membership in the state association, undesirable athletic practices being an important factor." The College had applied for membership in the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

John Barry officially ceased to be the president of the



*President John G. Barry in 1933 wrote a report to the Board of Regents describing current construction work and recommending some needed improvements. He suggested the Power House, left, have an "appropriate extension to the east (foreground)" and that the windows of that building and some on Seamon Hall, right, should be finished to match those of the other buildings.*



*President Barry's 1933 report to the regents pointed out the need for a hot water boiler room to be added to the small stone building, right, that served as the women's locker room for physical education classes. At left is the southwest corner of the Chemistry Building (now Quinn Hall).*



College of Mines on May 15, 1934. His annual message in the *Flowsheet* of that year said nothing of his problems with the school or the townsfolk, dwelling instead on the book's theme, "romance of mining." He said of his own profession, "There is no career open to young men which lures with more adventurous prospects. . . . It is not a life of play boy adventuring. The real romance of mining is hard work, stimulating, invigorating, and broadening to the man who likes mining and creative efforts." He returned to geology, spending many years as a consultant before his death in 1963 in Colorado.

Dean Puckett, who had been in charge of the school before Barry's appointment, became acting president for more than a year. He explored the possibility of federal aid for building dormitories and finally got approval for a grant in 1935, with construction due for completion in 1937.

One of several songs proposed for the college over the years was written by Dr. B. F. Jenness, who served on the faculty and as health officer from 1917 to 1957. Titled the "College of Mines Song," it was published in the 1935 *Flowsheet*. The opening words to the chorus were "Up! men of Mines and hit the trail;/The Texas spirit shall not fail."

A new president, one whose name had been rumored for the job some months before, was appointed on June 20, 1935. Dossie Marion Wiggins was not an engineer but a professional educator who became adept at enlisting

support for the school from the regents, the Texas Legislature, and the townspeople. During his period at the helm, enrollment increased from 613 in 1935 to 2,119 in 1947. He had a gift for being able to greet all his students by name.

Dr. Wiggins continued Dean Puckett's efforts to expand the facilities. He became involved in the community debate that ultimately brought the El Paso Centennial Museum to the campus. Construction began in April 1935 on two dormitories, later named Worrell Hall and Benedict Hall, with capacity for 102 men and women students. Dr. Wiggins told the *Prospector* that they "will be a selling point for getting out-of-town students to attend Mines. . . . With a dining room in one of the dormitories, [local students] will not have to go home or downtown for lunch."

In 1937 the college benefited from a bequest of the Cotton Estate, unusual in that Frank B. Cotton had died in 1907, long before the founding of the School of Mines. He had spent six months of 1881 in El Paso on what he regarded as the "greatest adventure" of his life. At that time he had bought land in Hudspeth, Culberson, and El Paso counties. Under the terms of his will, the funds were to be administered by a panel of trustees for twenty years or until they reached a value of one million dollars, when the trust should be used to benefit "a manual or technical school or institute or other instrumentality" that would benefit women and girls in need of educational training. In

*Three men whose names live on at the university were photographed together in the 1930s. From left are Robert L. Holliday, member of the Board of Regents from 1927-1933, for whom Holliday Hall was named; Dr. Dossie M. Wiggins, president of the College of Mines from 1935-1948, for whom Wiggins Road and a room in the Union are named; and Dr. Harry Yandell Benedict, president of the University of Texas System from 1927-1937, for whom a building and several professorships were named.*





1937 a Boston lawyer contacted the Board of Regents to advise that, although Cotton had been interested in benefiting people in the Boston area, the bulk of his estate was in the El Paso area; it was reasonable to have it help a school in that vicinity. That school was the College of Mines, and the lawyer asked that the funds be used "for the establishment and maintenance of a Department of Applied Arts and Sciences for Women."

The fund had not reached a million dollars, but in later years, as a result of the 1963 Chamizal Treaty, the land in the Cotton Estate that was ceded to Mexico brought the college twice that amount. The funds were invested in order to bring in regular income for academic purposes. The Cotton Memorial Building was completed in 1947.

Mack Saxon continued as football coach, recovering from the 1935 losing season with winning records for 1936-39, then a 4-4-1 record in 1940 and 4-5-1 in 1941. He also coached basketball during several of his years at Mines, racking up the team's second winning season in 1929-30, but losing the next three years. After a year without a team, the coaching duties were given to J. B. Andrews in 1935-36, a season with no wins. Marshall Pennington then became coach, with three years of losses before he had a 14-12 season in 1939-40, followed by 17-5 in 1940-41, 11-11 in 1941-42, and 11-6 in 1942-43. He also served as business manager while coaching until 1944, moved to Texas Tech as chief fiscal officer, then returned

to UTEP in 1969 as vice president for business affairs.

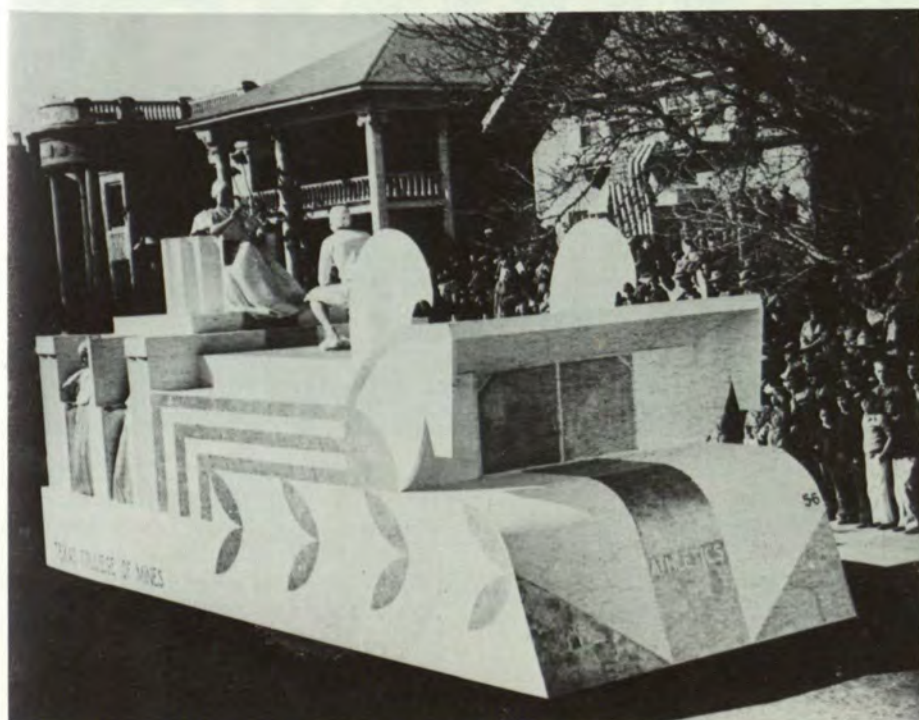
The "picturesque location" of the college was publicized in a flyer for the 1937 summer session. On the front cover was a photo of three coeds in colorful Mexican costumes. The three, Graciela Gonzales, Beatriz Maese, and Lupe Rascon, also posed for newspaper publicity pictures.

The new Administration and Library Building was completed in 1938, with plenty of space for expanding the library to serve new major fields being developed in liberal arts. Among them were a journalism major that began in 1940, when Judson F. Williams became an instructor in that new department.

In fall of 1939 enrollment for the first time passed the thousand mark, with a reading of 1,044. It continued near that level through 1941.

Another major step came in 1940 when the Board of Regents approved the degree of Master of Arts, the first graduate degree for the institution. The program began in the summer session of 1941, with majors available in biological science, chemistry, business administration, economics, geology, mathematics, physics, and Spanish.

A publicity stunt for the College Players production of *You Can't Take It With You* was recalled in early 1988 by one of the perpetrators, Tom Saxon. On December 4, 1940, he missed a job interview at Radio Station KTSM "because I couldn't get out of jail to make my appointment with the news bureau manager. But he, too, was late for



*The Texas College of Mines float in the 1937 Sun Carnival Parade won first prize in the college division. Glynn Sparks was seated on a throne on top, holding a laurel wreath for a football player who knelt before her.*





The band in 1935-36 was directed by T. E. Morris, with Robert Abadie as drum major and Margaret Kaffer the band sweetheart. Instrumentalists were John B. Howard, Kelley Ballentine, Buster Stoddard, Herbert Pixley, and Frank Hoesch, trumpets; Howard Marshall, Pete Burgard, Harvey Gardea, Alfred Bryant, Ed Price, and Wendell Pierce, clarinets; James Stacy, F. L. Dupuy, Shelby Armstrong, Don Ziler, Earl Douglas, Robert Griffing, David Tappan, and Bert Davis, trombones; Stanley Tipton and D. Payne, Jr., altos; John Valkenaar and Hart Steele, saxophones; Albert Beardsley, baritone; Bernard Wieland, Merle Hatch, John Mitchell, and Jack Watson, drums; Lemuel Breckenridge, Grady Rapier, Don Hill, and Andrew Henderson, basses. The band won second prize in the Sun Carnival parade of January 1, 1936.



The Miner basketball team, coached by Marshall Pennington, won the Border Conference championship in 1941. First row, from left, are Charles Manker, Bob Rice, Jack McCarty, and Billy Johnstone; second row, Coach Pennington, Mike Yapor, Doug Ramsey, Mike Devlin, Bill

Rike, Newton Lassiter, David Carrasco, Donald Lance, Lee Floyd, Jesse Bulos, and Manager Aaron Vickery. Lance, Lassiter, and Rike, the team captain, were named to the All-Conference squad. Courtesy UTEP Sports Media Relations.



the same reason I was in jail. He was out covering a suicide jump from the top of the Cortez Hotel. The guy was up there an hour with thousands in [San Jacinto Plaza] and cops and firemen everywhere!

"It was a fake, of course, and I had guys with ropes, etc., holding me back. Even had a dummy with balloons to throw over at the last minute, but cops and firemen broke it up. The whole idea was to publicize a college play. We had Mrs. [Myrtle] Ball's okay and police sanction. (Those were simpler times.) Only we forgot to tip off the firemen and some of my ticket hawkers in the crowd pulled an alarm to draw a bigger crowd. The fire chief insisted I be locked up. Mrs. Ball said she didn't know me, so away I went. My cop buddies and I then faked a two-hour lockup and we had a big laugh down at the station. Anyway, we packed the auditorium and I got a job at KTSM."

The United States was edging into involvement in the European war. In November 1939 President Roosevelt signed a neutrality act under which arms could be sold to belligerents under arrangements designed to assist Britain, France, and their allies. Four months later Mussolini added Italy to Hitler's Axis powers. In May 1940 Churchill began a series of appeals to President Roosevelt for help which eventually led to participation in the war. France fell to the Germans in June. Through 1941, the Lend-Lease Act and other measures brought the United States closer to the war. Finally, on December 7

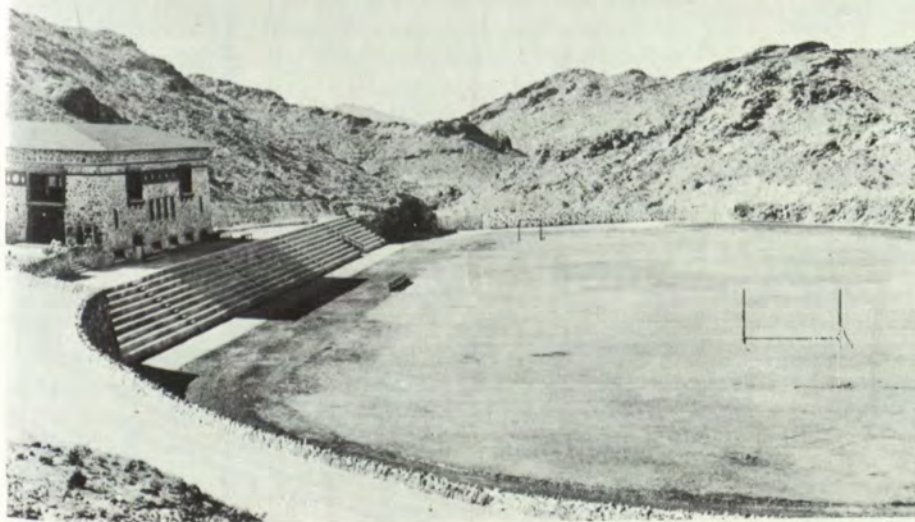
came the infamous bombing of Pearl Harbor and the next day's declaration of war.

At the college, all men aged twenty-one as of July 1 were asked to fill out War Department forms in the business office. The administration shortened the time required to complete a degree by offering more summer work.

As news of the tragedy of war increased, another tragedy occurred on the campus. The intrepid Cap Kidd, one of the earliest faculty members and a legend in his own right, died on December 29, during the year-end holidays. On the day before, he had been in his office figuring out how much work it would take to level a drill field in the area that later became Vet Village. "He died with his boots on, working for the college," observed Eugene Thomas, a professor since 1930, who had been Kidd's student.

Soon after the construction of the athletic field in 1933, it had been named in Kidd's honor. In 1961 his former students and friends dedicated another campus installation, the John W. Kidd Seismic Memorial Observatory. Thomas and Berte R. Haigh, another former student who had served on the faculty, were chairmen of the foundation for the observatory. Thomas succeeded Kidd as acting dean of engineering and later served many years as dean.

Student organizations included Pre-Med and Pre-Law



*At the time Kidd Field was being built in 1933, it was called Hendricks Field after Dr. C. M. Hendricks, a civic leader who was instrumental in starting the annual Sun Carnival in 1935. The field later was renamed for Professor John W. Kidd, a football enthusiast. The first Sun Bowl games were played in 1935 and 1936 at El Paso High School. When the bowl game moved to Kidd Field in 1937, a sign was erected identifying it as the Sun Bowl. During the early years of the community festival, the bowl game was held on New Year's Day.*



clubs, four honorary societies—Alpha Chi for scholastic achievement, Alpha Psi Omega in drama, Sigma Delta Pi in Spanish, and Sigma Gamma Epsilon in earth sciences. During the 1940-41 school year, the three sororities—Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, and Zeta Tau Alpha, built lodges on campus. Only the Zeta house, now the home of the Development and Alumni department, survives. There were also three local social fraternities, Alpha Phi Omega, which engineering and geology students started in 1919; Kappa Sigma Kappa; and Rho Sigma Phi, which became a chapter of Phi Kappa Tau national fraternity. A feature of the winter season in the forties was the Snow Fiesta, when students elected a Snow Queen and took a holiday in the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico.

Engineers who took Dr. Gladys Gregory's required government course in 1940 had perfect attendance records, according to Pollard Rodgers. The reason was the "Daily Borer," a hand-drawn newspaper that Everitt Jourdan would begin work on when the class started, then would pass among his friends toward the end of the hour. He interspersed cartoons, fake advertisements, drink recipes, and other items of interest, always surprising his readers. In one copy labeled the "Resource Edition," his editorial read: "Is Trevino a cousinjack? Rumor around the west side of campus has it that, while awake, one Sal Trevino is a cousinjack. This is verified by one Primo Miller, campus philosopher. Defense witness in Trevino himself. We leave the question up to you. He is! Isn't he?" (Cousin Jack is a term for a Cornish miner. Sal Trevino, who graduated in 1941, had a distinguished career in mining engineering and was honored as Outstanding Ex-Student in 1961.) For those interested in explosives, the "Borer" carried an ad recommending "Save your teeth! Use Snappo Cap Crimpers," with an illustration of a device resembling tongs with false teeth as the pressure surfaces.

Between the fall of 1941 and 1942 enrollment dropped from 1,033 to 793, then in 1943 to 561, the lowest it had been for ten years. More and more students were leaving for military duty. The sororities organized female football games, but the public never took to them. Neither did the girls, who decided to leave the rough sports to the men.

The war had an immediate effect on intercollegiate athletics. No football seasons were scheduled for 1943, 1944, or 1945, and basketball also lacked a team in 1943-44. The *Flowsheet* also reflected the times, changing from a padded, embossed cover with color photo in 1942 to a heavy paper cover in 1943, when it was dedicated to "the hundreds of men and women of Mines now serving in the United States military and industrial forces in all parts of the world." The Forensic Club, headed by Charles Steen, curtailed its activities "because of gasoline rationing and

shortage of tires," since its competitions normally took it away from El Paso.

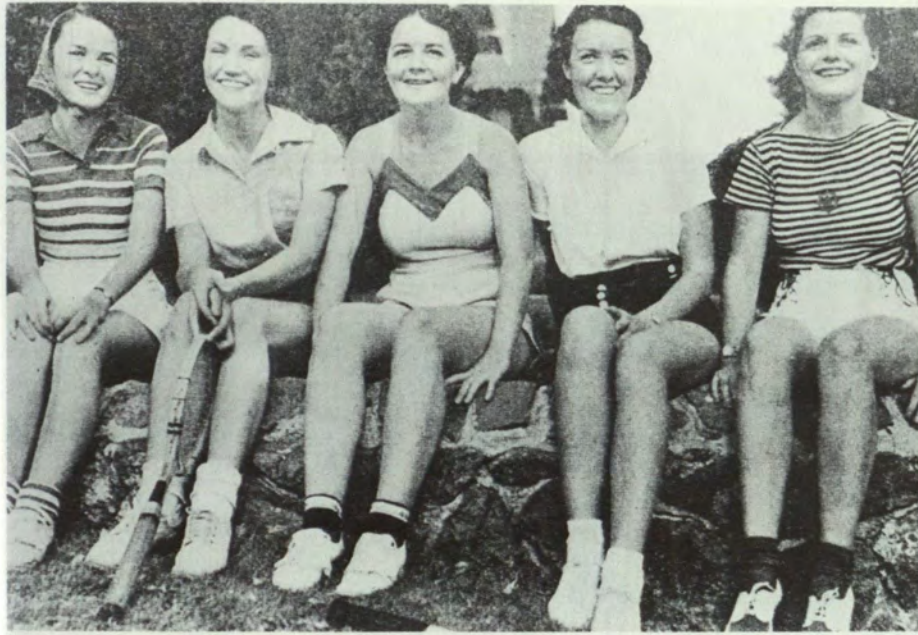
The 1944-45 academic year was summarized by B. David "Buddy" Hyde for the *Flowsheet*. A campaign was started in September to raise money for a swimming pool. The political rivalry between Engineers and Academics continued, with winners from both parties in the student body election. Chuck Finley, a navy veteran, became basketball coach for one season. Coeds were making ditty bags for the war effort. "M" Day was observed on November 4. *El Burro* magazine was reinstated after a lapse of four years. Tommie Hollenshead, as Li'l Abner, was caught by Catherine Burnett as Daisy Mae at the Sadie Hawkins Day dance. Bea Schuler was named Miss El Paso. In December the Coed Dance continued a long-standing tradition of the women reversing roles by inviting the men, calling for them, and footing the bill for the date. Hazel Cooper was named All-Mines Favorite. The Hard Luck Dance was held on March 10 and a week later St. Pat's Day initiation was observed. Also in March came the annual posture contest, a project in which Mrs. Ball took great pride as an encouragement to women students to improve appearance. By April, Fearless Fossdick (the nickname for the lone campus cop) was said to be prowling about looking for violators of campus law.

Major changes were in store for the college in 1945-46, when the influx of veterans with GI Bill benefits began. That fall 765 students enrolled; in the spring there were 1,110. Enrollment continued to escalate in the summer, and by the fall of 1946 reached 1,764. Dr. Wiggins added thirty new faculty members for a total of 105. He needed more classroom and laboratory space as well. Some classes were meeting in the Centennial Museum and the Administration/Library Building. With funds from several sources, including the Cotton endowment, the construction program resulted in two new dormitories, Bell Hall and Hudspeth Hall, and the Cotton Memorial Building, all completed in 1947. The Student Union was completed in 1948 and the long-awaited swimming pool in 1949.

With enrollment passing the 2,000 mark in 1947, never again to be lower, the pressure for more classroom space was acute. Congressman R. E. Thomason helped with arrangements for two frame barracks buildings to be brought from Camp Barkley, Texas, as temporary facilities. They were placed near the women's physical education building and continued in use until 1962.

Although new dormitory space was being provided, many of the returning veterans had wives and children. In order to house them, a group of trailers was obtained in 1946 through the Federal Public Housing Authority. The following year, additional army barracks were moved to





*The novelty of coeds at a mining school caught the fancy of Acme Newspictures, Inc., which distributed a Herald-Post photographer's picture throughout the United States in 1937. Relaxing after a tennis game were, from left, Keith Teague, Rachel Bickley, Louise Maxon, Glynn Sparks, and Virginia Lavigne. After the photo appeared in the Los Angeles Daily News, College Humor, and other publications, the girls were besieged with fan mail, including marriage proposals. Louise Maxon Rea recalls that a standing joke on campus was her letter from the owner of a California molybdenum mine who wrote that if she were not interested in marrying him, please pass along his proposal to the girl on her right. Courtesy Glynn Sparks Elliott.*



*The west entrance to the original part of the Student Union Building, popularly called the SUB, in 1948 led to a lounge area with the ballroom beyond. The snack*

*bar and recreation facilities were in the basement, with offices on the first and second floors.*



---

be converted into duplexes for the families. The area south of the dormitories became known as Wiggins Acres or Vet Village, and the street leading to the area is still Wiggins Road.

The Gold Diggers (spelled as one word in recent years) had new uniforms, western-style skirt and vest, white blouse, short white boots, and Western hat. They also had their own song:

*Here come all those Gold Digger girls,  
Oh, how in the world do you know?  
You can tell them by their cheery smile  
Most anywhere they go, most anywhere they go.*

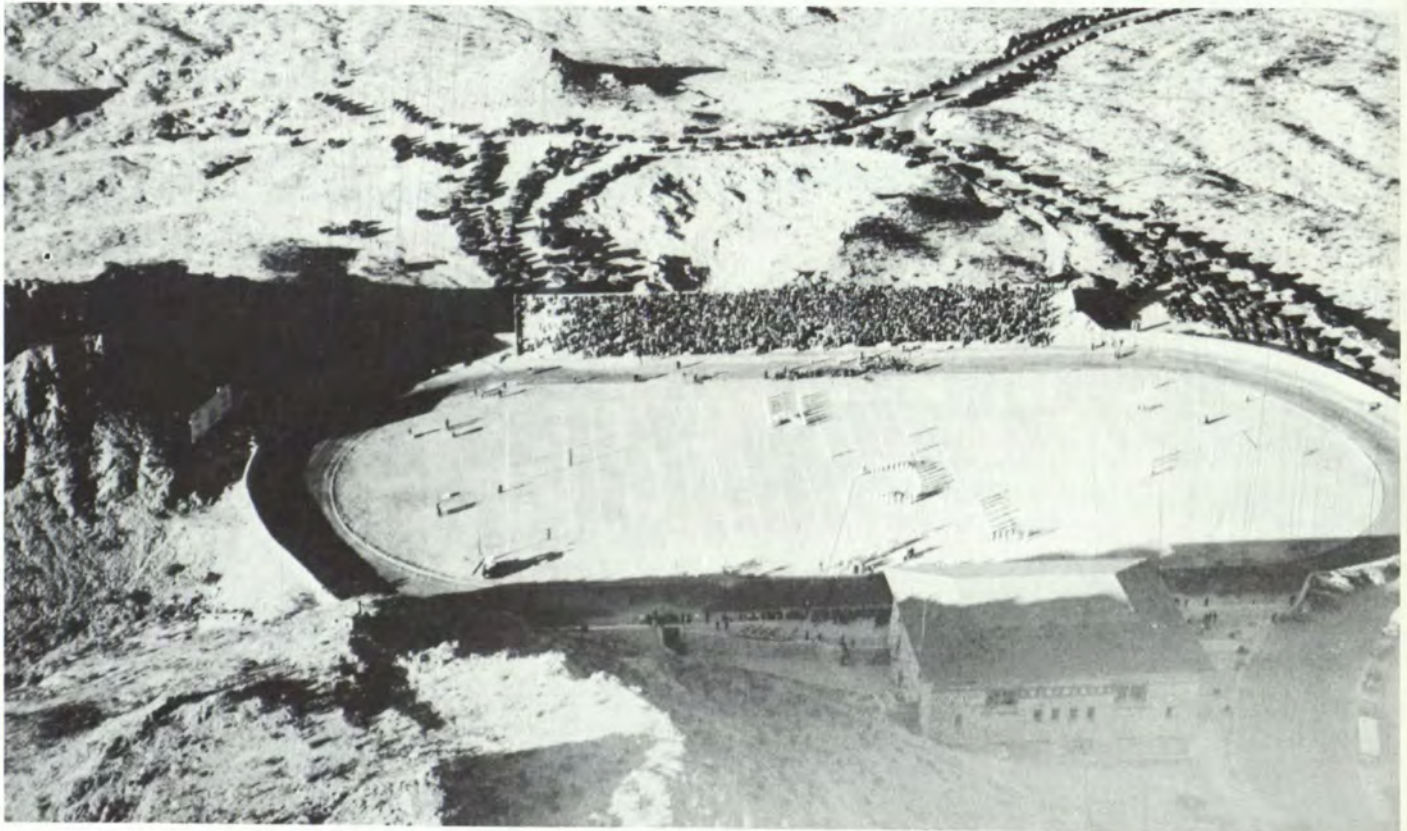
Kathleen Craigo was the faculty sponsor.

Dr. Wiggins' success in meeting the many challenges of the College of Mines brought him an offer to become

president of Texas Tech at Lubbock. He resigned, effective August 31, 1948, and Engineering Dean Eugene Thomas served as ad interim president through December.

This became an uncomfortable period for Dean Thomas and others of the engineering/mining/geology background. Community pressure was building in favor of a name change. The College of Mines and Metallurgy, ran the argument, was no longer a mining school. It was largely a liberal arts school and the proportion of engineers grew smaller every year. This was especially brought out by the pouring in of veterans in the post-war years (when men outnumbered women about three-to-one).

Engineers and those sympathetic to their cause marched in hard hats, pleading to keep the name of their college, but theirs was a lost cause.



*The band spelled out the letters "TCM" on Kidd Field for a game that filled the stands, perhaps one of the Sun Bowl games*

*played by the Miners in the thirties and forties. In the foreground in shadow is Holliday Hall.*



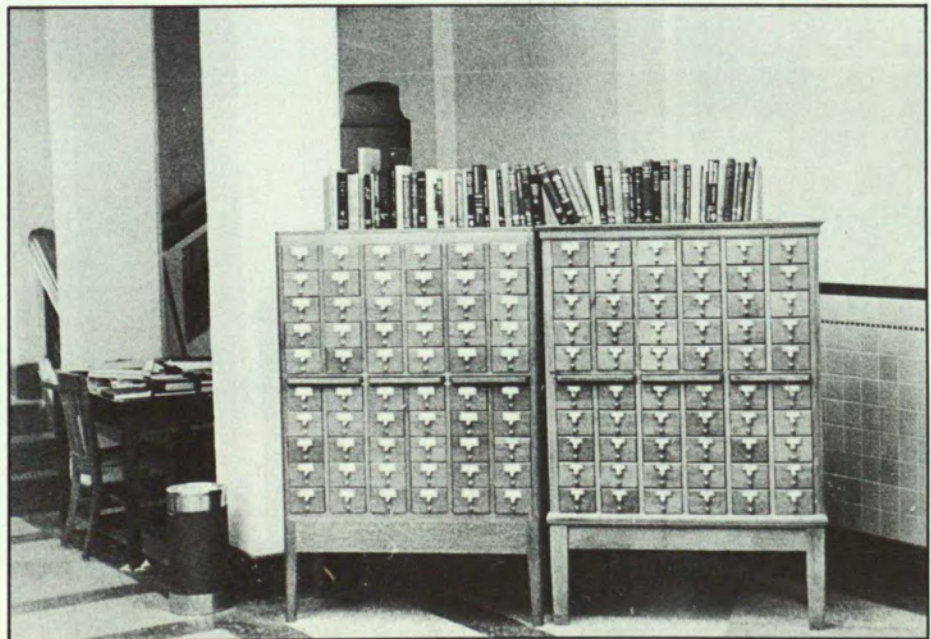


*Baxter Polk, left, became librarian in 1936 when the library occupied the third floor of Kelly (now Vowell) Hall, reached by this outside stairway. Book stacks were at the north end of the building and a reading room was at the south end. Some of the 12,000 volumes were stored in the basement under a trap door. When Polk started, he had four student assistants, taught four classes, and purchased and catalogued all new books.*

*When the library occupied the second floor of the Library and Administration Building, this small card catalog reflected the number of volumes available to researchers in the 1940s.*



*The burro, pick, and shovel seal of the College of Mines was inlaid in the floor at the entrance to the library in the forties.*







*The focal point of the Library and Administration Building of the 1940s was, for researchers, this main library room on the second floor. Around the walls were the names of important scholars. The checkout desk was through the arch at the right and the book stacks were behind the desk.*





*William S. Strain, who joined the faculty in 1937, had a reputation for skipping up rocky hills like a mountain goat with his geology field trip classes struggling far behind. He was curator of the Centennial Museum during its early years and chaired the Department of Geological Sciences before his retirement in 1974*

*when he was named professor emeritus. The Hall of Paleontology and Conchology in the museum was dedicated to him in 1985 and in 1987 the Quinn Hall facility once known as Chemistry Lecture was renamed the William S. Strain Memorial Lecture Hall.*

## Centennial Museum

A concerned community had raised the money to bring the School of Mines to El Paso and local support enabled the school to relocate after a fire. In the same vein, El Pasoans rose to the challenge when a new museum was proposed—and saw to it that the building was erected on the campus of the College of Mines.

In 1935 Texas was looking toward the next year's celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of independence from Mexico. Despite a depressed economy, the state set aside funds to erect appropriate monuments. El Paso's grant was fifty thousand dollars.

The city's population had grown from 77,000 in 1920 to 102,000 in 1930. Despite the rapid pace of growth, however, one longtime goal of the people had not yet been realized: the creation of a municipal museum. Committees had been looking into the idea for several years. They thought of buying the Magoffin Home (now a State Historic Site) or adding a wing to the Public Library.

Meanwhile, small collections of artifacts were on display in various locations. The Pioneers Association had one in the basement of the County Courthouse, and an archeological collection was kept in the library which exhibited it now and then. Professor Howard E. Quinn since 1931 had operated a small museum in the basement of the college's Main Building.

During the twenties and early thirties, various groups, among them the El Paso Museum Association, explored possible locations for a museum. Then, at the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the College of Mines on March 2, 1935, a petition was circulated advocating a museum on the campus. This group joined with the Pioneers Association, the International Museum Association, and the college faculty to request a Public Works Administration loan of \$150,000 for that purpose. A simultaneous proposal was made for Congress to donate the old Federal Courthouse at Oregon and Mills streets for museum use, the organizations feeling that if one request failed, the other might succeed.





Not everyone favored the college location, since the campus was at that time outside the city limits and was not considered a tourist attraction. When the fifty thousand dollars in Centennial funds was made available to El Paso, its use for a museum was not disputed, but the location was. Two existing committees interested in the Centennial merged in October 1935 to form the El Paso Centennial Committee, chaired by Maurice Schwartz. At the first meeting, *Herald-Post* editor Wallace Perry advocated that the funds be used to erect a building commemorating early explorers and conquistadors, to be turned over to the College of Mines as a museum for both community and college.

During the next two months, El Pasoans discussed the pros and cons of locating the museum at the college or somewhere else—the Magoffin Home, San Jacinto Plaza, Washington Park. A significant point in the college's favor was the question of maintenance. Neither the city nor the county government would make a commitment to keep up a museum's property. But Dr. D. M. Wiggins, president of the College of Mines, indicated that the University of Texas Board of Regents would consider the idea.

*This bas-relief by El Paso artist Tom Lea was placed above the oak doors of the main entrance to the museum. It depicts Cabeza de Vaca's arrival in the pass of the north area in 1536. Lea, who was not a sculptor, made a full-size design for the stone panel*

*and a diagram of the depth and character of the incisions. Architect Percy McGhee sent them to a limestone quarry near Austin where a skilled stonecutter followed the directions to Lea's satisfaction.*







*Displaying some of the El Paso Centennial Museum's historic treasures during the 1987 celebration of its golden anniversary are (from left) James M. Day, director; Dora Visconti, administrative assistant; and Tom O'Laughlin, curator.*



*A special attraction at the El Paso Centennial Museum is Old Engine No. 1, displayed in a glass-enclosed shelter that was provided by community donors in 1968. The engine was built in 1857 in Jersey City, New Jersey, for the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Co., which operated it until 1889 when it was purchased by the Arizona & Southeastern Railroad. The engine was used for ore trains from the Phelps Dodge Copper Queen Mine at Bisbee. The company changed to El Paso & Southwestern, the name abbreviated on the sides of the engine, in 1901, and the engine continued to serve until 1909 when it was placed in a park beside the Southern Pacific Building in downtown El Paso. In 1938 it was put back in service for the M-G-M film "Let Freedom Ring." In 1960 Old No. 1 was presented to the college by Southern Pacific.*



A subcommittee on locating the museum met with city officials and the regents. Its report, presented to the Chamber of Commerce Centennial Committee on December 4, resulted in a vote favoring the college location. Another subcommittee was assigned to ask the Board of Regents to accept under a deed of trust a 10.54-acre tract of city land adjacent to the college and a fifty thousand dollar Memorial Arts Building, on condition that it be maintained as a museum. The regents, meeting in Austin on December 6, 1935, accepted the land and the building and agreed to provide a curator and to pay other maintenance costs.

Not everyone in the community was pleased with that idea, however. Some controversy arose within the Chamber of Commerce which divorced its Centennial Committee from the museum project. The responsibility for locating the site thus fell on the El Paso County Advisory Committee of the Texas Centennial, chaired by Mrs. A. F. (Harriet) Quisenberry. Appointees to that group included some of the town's most prominent citizens. Input was invited—in writing—from others. Mrs. Quisenberry was advised beforehand by Mayor R. E. Sherman that the city government could not promise any operational help for the museum beyond the current administration. The seven-hour meeting brought a six-to-five ballot decision to locate at the college.

Once the Centennial Division of the Board of Control, the agency in charge of funding for approved state projects, was notified of the decision, construction plans were under way. Shortly before Christmas, Percy McGhee, El Paso architect, was chosen to design the building, with Dr. Wiggins and Perry, the newspaper editor, as an advisory committee. The three of them chose a site at the end of College Avenue and south of the location for the administration and library building that would be completed in 1938.



McGhee was faithful to the Bhutanese design tradition in his work for this building and the nine others he executed for the college in later years. Instead of having a rectangular conformation, it was in a U-shape around a terrace. The fence enclosure at the front features two stone urns fashioned after Bhutanese prayer wheels, a detail McGhee also used on the first wing of the Union Building. Although he had planned for the native stone walls to be stuccoed like those of the other campus buildings, budget problems eliminated the stucco. Some later buildings utilized the exposed stone feature first used in the museum.

R. E. McKee of El Paso was low bidder on the construction, which began on June 4 and was completed October 22, 1936.

Mrs. Quisenberry's committee met in June to resolve the naming of the building and settled on El Paso Centennial Museum. The opening ceremonies and dedication, also planned by this committee, were held over the weekend of April 23-25, 1937. The plaque commemorating that event is displayed in the museum lobby.

Geology Professor Howard Quinn, who had assembled the exhibits for the opening, continued as curator through most of 1937. In August another geologist, William S. Strain, became the curator, also teaching part time, and remained in that position for ten years.

Until the postwar years of new construction, classes in art, music, speech, and drama met in the museum.



*Gordon Gunn and Ada Mae Hadlock were cheerleaders in 1932-33. Under their photo in the 1933 Flowsheet was an editorial complaint that students did not*

*cheer loudly enough at sports events because they "do not all sit together, but spread out, . . . Let's have a section where we will all go, be together, and yell."*



*The Varsitonians were the campus dance orchestra of the forties and fifties. As pictured in the 1942 Flowsheet, members were: first row, from left, Jack Coleman, Charles Antene, Lester Webel, Joe Reisman; second row, Stanley Wright, Frank*

*Keton, Gene Proctor, Pat Patterson, Edd Paul, Betty Jeanne West, Joe Spurrier, and Knight Baker. They featured skits, stunts, and impromptu solo work in their performances. Dances were held at Holliday Hall or in downtown hotels.*





*The student gathering place of the thirties and forties was the Co-op on the first floor of Main. Here students purchased books, souvenirs, soft drinks, cigars, and candy.*

*The stables, located approximately where the Special Events Center now is, offered horseback riding for recreation and physical education credit in the forties. Its snack bar was the nearest spot for refreshments except for the Co-op in the basement of Main Building.*





The campus radio station, KVOF, received those call letters in 1947, after first being known as WTCM. The new letters stood for "Voice of Freedom." The station's tower was on the hill behind Kelly Hall, where the studios were on the top floor.

In 1967 the former KVOF-FM adopted the call letters KTEP and operated on 38,000 watts. The transmitter was moved that year to the KROD tower on Mount Franklin. The station became a charter member of National Public Radio in 1971. The first stereo broadcasts were in 1976. The following year, an annual survey ranked KTEP as nineteenth among more than two hundred NPR stations. The station moved to Cotton Memorial Building in 1979 and satellite facilities became available. The power was increased to 100,000 watts in 1980, the year that the station began celebrating thirty years of FM broadcasting in El Paso. Stereo simulcasts were initiated that fall in cooperation with KCOS-TV.



Urbici Soler, a member of the art faculty from 1946 to 1953, executed the statue of Christ on the Sierra de Cristo Rey where the states of Texas, New Mexico, and Chihuahua meet. The twenty-nine-foot statue (one foot taller than the Christ of the Andes) was proposed by the Reverend Lourdes Costa, shown at right here posing while Soler works on a bust of him. Sculptures by Soler may be found in the UTEP and El Paso Public libraries.





*A group of faculty members who were ex-Miners got together for this photo for the 1948 Flowsheet. First row, from left, are Eugene Thomas, dean of engineering; Frances Newman, music department; Eleanor Duke, biology; and L. A. "Speedy"*

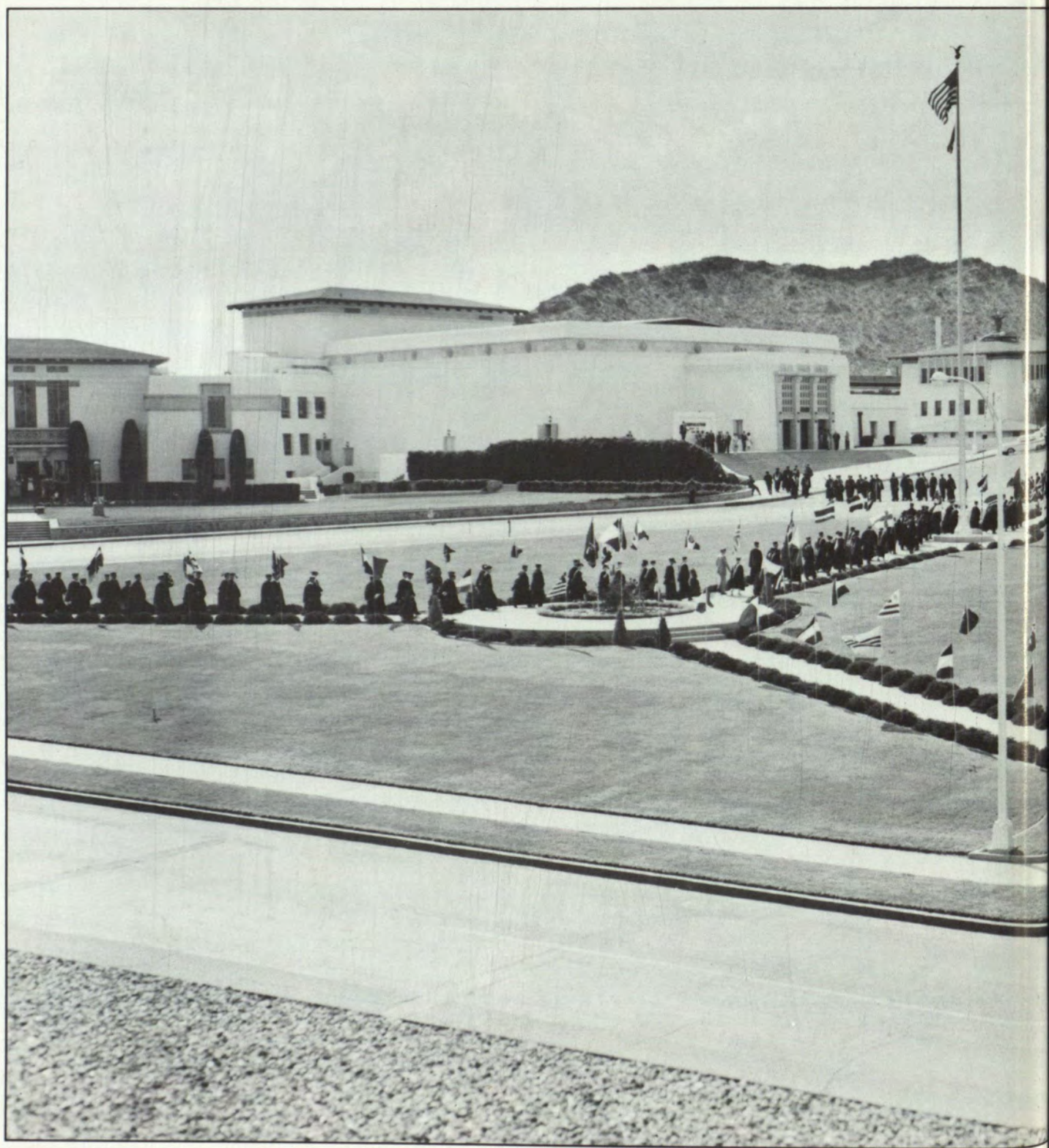
*Nelson, one of the first students at the School of Mines and a faculty member since 1920. Standing are Harve Nelson, engineering; Robert Schumaker, physics, and W. E. "Pete" Snelson, journalism.*





*The Golden Jubilee Convocation featured a faculty procession across the campus to Magoffin Auditorium where members of the Board of Regents, officials of the University of Texas System, community lead-*

*ers, military commanders, and dignitaries from universities of the United States and Mexico were special guests. The program was held May 22, 1963.*





## CHAPTER 4

# 1949-1967



Discussion of a name change for the College of Mines occupied students, faculty and staff members, and the citizenry of El Paso over a period of months in 1948 and 1949. Among the proposed names were Texas Western University, Texas State College of Mines and Arts, and University of Texas at El Paso.

Wilson Homer Elkins, a new president, arrived on January 1, 1949. He had completed his B. A. and M. A. degrees simultaneously at the University in Austin in 1932, while earning a national reputation as a football star (nicknamed "Bull"). His doctoral work was done at Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar. He returned to Austin to teach history before going to San Angelo Junior (now State) College in 1938 as president. He had been in that position for ten years when he accepted the bid to become Mines' third president. His inauguration was held on April 30, 1949, only two days after a momentous event in the college's history.

The Board of Regents had decided to meet in El Paso on April 28, 1949, and make a recommendation regarding the school's name change to be given to the Texas Legislature. The approved name was Texas Western College of the University of Texas. It was this name that appeared in Senate Bill 299 of the Fifty-first Legislature, signed into law by Governor Beauford Jester in May to become effective June 1, 1949.

The new name called for a new seal which was designed by Carl Hertzog, founder of Texas Western Press, and Jose Cisneros, El Paso artist and frequent book illustrator for the press. The five-pointed Texas Lone Star remained, but the pick and spade and mining pan were replaced by a vista of the Rio Grande winding through the pass with the sun in the background. Oak and laurel wreaths were at left and right, as in the State of Texas seal, and the words "Scientia et humanitas" at the top were for the college's two divisions, Engineering and Liberal Arts. The same design was used when the name changed again in 1967.



The designation of Miners for athletic teams was retained, along with the names of publications that were related to the mining past—*Prospector* for the weekly newspaper, *El Burro* for the humor magazine, and *Flow-sheet* for the yearbook. Also retained were the school colors of orange and white and “The Eyes of Texas” as the school song.

Students were enjoying the use of their new Union Building which had a snack bar, lounges where marathon bridge games were played, and a ballroom, as well as offices for the magazine, the yearbook, and the dean of Student Life. Another recreational facility of that period was the stables, a rustic pueblo-style building with a snack bar and horses for riding over the hills beyond the college. Students could sign up for horseback riding for physical education credit. The location was the present site of the Special Events Center. The swimming pool, completed in 1949, was a popular gathering place in warm weather.

During Dr. Elkins’ tenure as president, the enrollment continued at a level between two and three thousand. Five new construction projects were completed in 1951—the Magoffin Auditorium, the Science Building (now Psychology), the Women’s Gym next to the swimming pool, Miners Hall, a dormitory, and a duplex on Wiggins Drive that later became the Student Health Center.

The Kidd Seismic Observatory was opened in 1953 and the Wesley Foundation, a Methodist student group, erected a stone building south of the campus on Hawthorne in 1954. It was acquired by the university in 1972 and was the Personnel Center before being redesignated the News Service Building in 1980.

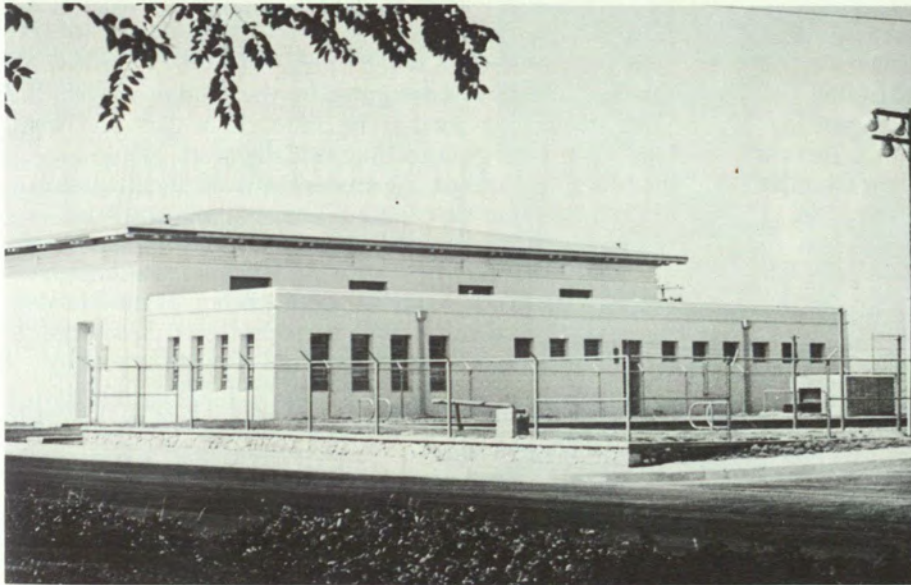
Dr. Elkins’ tenure was marked by improvements in academic standards, encouragement of research and creative efforts by faculty members, and the founding of Texas Western Press in 1952 and the Schellenger Research Laboratories in 1953. In 1954 Elkins was invited to become president of a much larger institution—the University of Maryland—and accepted. He served an unprecedented twenty-four years at Maryland, one of the longest periods of service of any American college or university president, during which time enrollment increased from 20,000 to more than 77,000. In 1985 he returned to El Paso as UTEP commencement speaker.

Dr. E. A. Thormodsgaard joined the music faculty in 1949 and immediately began producing operas, staging them in Liberty Hall downtown until the completion of Magoffin Auditorium on campus in 1951. Among his starring singers was Hugh Cardon, who completed his doctorate at the University of Oregon after earning two degrees from TWC, and returned in 1963 to teach on the music faculty.

*Evidence of the name change was everywhere in 1949—for example, on this cup bearing the Texas Western College seal, and on a banner with the college’s name spelled out.*







*The campus swimming pool, built in 1949, has always been a popular gathering place. It was enclosed in 1975.*

*Water polo at the swimming pool was always a good way to spend a summer afternoon.*



*The Science Building was the largest on campus at the time it was built in 1951. For several years it housed the Biological Sciences Department, whose name it carried until 1976 when that department moved to a new building in the Engineering-Science Complex and psychology moved to this one. This photo is from the building's early days when the KVOF radio tower stood on the hill behind it.*



A remarkable track star of this era was Javier Montes, who qualified in 1952 for the United States Olympic team in the fifteen hundred-meter run, posting the best time in the nation for the event in 3:51.1. He held records for the Texas High School Mile, Border Olympics Mile, Southwestern Frosh Mile, Arizona Relays Mile, Border Conference Mile and Two-Mile, and National Midwest Mile and Two-Mile. His career best mile in 1952 was 4:13.4.

The United States Reserve Officer Training Corps, which had begun in the 1948-49 academic year, won the school's first national title when the rifle team outscored all others in 1954. Dr. John R. "Pinky" Edwin, who was a member of that team, recalls that he was a freshman at Oklahoma A&M when Don Haskins was a senior on the basketball team. "I like to remind Haskins that the 1966 basketball title was not the first national victory for the Miners," he says.

The most celebrated prank on the campus surely was the spiriting of an alligator from San Jacinto Plaza in downtown El Paso into the office of geology Professor Howard Quinn. The action took place overnight

December 10-11, 1952, when a group of students visited the plaza which was decorated for the holiday season. Since the 1890s, a pond in the center of the park had been home to a small group of sluggish alligators. While a guard was distracted, the students placed an alligator in a car and took it to the campus. The architectural style, with outward-sloping walls, was perfectly suited to their mission; by scaling the wall, a student gained admission to Dr. Quinn's office and opened the doors for his friends to bring in the alligator, which the professor discovered the next morning. A large truck and crew were sent by the City Parks Department to remove it. Sam Vandiver, who was a participant, described the incident in the September 1973 NOVA.

A 1964 alligator incident involved the surreptitious tossing of one of the creatures into the campus swimming pool. Pat O'Rourke, later to become El Paso County judge, has been publicized as one of the perpetrators of that prank.

After several other people annoyed the alligators, they were removed to the protection of the Washington Park Zoo.

*Members of the 1954 national championship ROTC Rifle Team and their faculty advisors were (first row, from left) P. Wright, F. Tyra, W. Killian; (second row) P. Edwin, Col. E. R. Crowell, Sgt. Galus, and A. Najera. The group won the first national title for a Miner team of any kind by placing first in the Fourth Army Area and the W. R. Hearst Army ROTC championship which qualified it to go against ROTC units of Army, Navy, and Air Force in the Hearst National Defense Trophy telegraphic match, which it also won. High honors for TWC were won by Arthur Najera with 193 points.*





# Texas Western Press

Texas Western Press, the scholarly publishing arm of the university, came into being in 1952 as the brainchild of Carl Hertzog, whose name has become celebrated internationally in the field of book design.

He had been a professional printer and book designer for many years when, in 1948, he was persuaded to teach some courses at the College of Mines. A year or so later he was tinkering with some type he had found on the campus and asked President Wilson Elkins for money to buy more type and set up a laboratory. Dr. Elkins said, "Double that amount and do something useful."

As a result of that encouragement, Hertzog developed his small laboratory into a scholarly press whose name was the new one of the college—Texas Western.

The first book under that imprint was *The Spanish Heritage of the Southwest* with drawings by Jose Cisneros and text by Francis Fugate in 1952.

By the time of the 1967 name change to UT El Paso, the press had such a fine reputation, it retained the old name. Hertzog retired in 1972 and turned over the directorship of the press to Evan Haywood Antone, who had worked with him the previous three years. In 1981 Antone returned to full-time teaching and Hugh Treadwell succeeded him.

In 1985 Dale L. Walker, who had served on the Press's editorial board for many years, became the director. He also continued as head of the Department of News and Publications. Under his leadership the Press became an affiliate member of the American Association of University Presses.

Manuscripts submitted to the Press are reviewed by an editorial board of professors before being accepted for publication. Eight or more new titles are published each year. The Press offers the C. L. Sonnichsen Award annually to the best manuscript in Southwestern History and Cultures. Past winners of the award include Marc Simmons for *Murder on the Santa Fe Trail* and Don Worcester for *The Spanish Mustang*.



Carl Hertzog, left, founder of Texas Western Press, and his then assistant, Dr. Haywood Antone, right, who later succeeded him as director, congratulate Physics Professor Willis Webb on the publication of his book, *Mesometeorology* at El Paso, in 1971. Photo by Darst-Ireland.

By mid-1988 Texas Western Press had published some 213 titles, of which 86 are in the Southwestern Studies monograph series. Several older books continue to be reprinted in response to popular demand. The all-time best sellers have been *Pass of the North* (vol. 1) by C. L. Sonnichsen, first published in 1968, and *The Lasater Philosophy of Cattle Raising* by Laurence M. Lasater, reprinted regularly since 1972.

The current focus of the Press is on books related to the American Southwest and northern Mexico.



# Research

Large-scale research that took Texas Western faculty and students to distant parts of the world came about through the Schellenger Research Laboratories. They were established in 1953 with funds provided under the will of Mrs. Emma H. Schellenger, in memory of her husband, Newton C. Schellenger.

Heart research was conducted in cooperation with William Beaumont General Hospital (now Army Medical Center) and a Bell Telephone scientist. Thomas G. Barnes, former director of the laboratories, describes the product of that work as "the most advanced electronic vectorcardiographic of that day." Scientists and students donated their services and supplies were funded by the El Paso Heart Association.

The next area of research was one that would continue for some years—atmospheric physics. The first project in that field was the development of an electronic airborne device. With limited funds, a lot of ingenuity, and the dedication of pioneering faculty members and students, the laboratories began attracting contracts from the military, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation.

By 1963 the cumulative total of contracts and grants exceeded five million dollars. At that time Schellenger had seven research sites on the campus. The Electronic Research Center developed new types of electronic instruments for carrying out basic research problems, such as one for measuring atmospheric parameters including humidity, temperature, and density. The Acoustical Research Center had an anechoic chamber and developed microphones that could pick up infrasonic and ultrasonic sounds. A climate chamber simulating conditions in the upper atmosphere was part of the Environmental Sciences Center. Instruments were designed to be carried in rockets or balloons or used in the Arctic and Antarctic, and a NASA contract sought an acoustic device to analyze the gases on Mars.

Dr. Barnes reported in 1963 that the Data Analysis Center processed more upper-atmospheric temperature and wind data than any other in the world.



*Professor Tom Barnes, the first director of the Schellenger Research Laboratories, is standing at right, with physics students engaged in research at various stations in*

*this lab. A faculty member since 1938, Barnes was named professor emeritus at his retirement in 1981.*



*Science major Eddie Provencio and honor graduate Sandra French in 1967 tested acoustical instruments in the anechoic chamber of the Schellenger Laboratories. The fiberglass wedges on the walls deaden sound.*





*Physics Professor Robert Schumaker was director of the Computation Center in the late sixties when a Control Data Corporation computer was installed in Old Main. The center was involved in a number of research projects, among them meteorological rocket data for White Sands Missile*

*Range through the Schellenger Research Labs and balloon-trajectory studies for Holloman Air Force Base. In addition to research work under government contracts, the center handled statistical studies for the college and the local public schools.*

The Optical and Mechanical Research Center studied shock waves in the atmosphere, producing waves in miniature and using schlieren photographic techniques to study them. The Special Projects Center researched thin films used to detect infrared light and to measure temperatures at high altitudes. Finally, the Life Sciences Center worked with dentists from William Beaumont and the local community on electrochemical processes for the desensitization of teeth.

Researchers conducted field work in Alaska, at Hudson Bay, Puerto Rico, the Ascension Islands, Hawaii, Antarctica, and Wallops Island, Virginia. A Texas Western College banner was taken to the South Pole. In 1962 James F. Bettle headed the expedition that conducted upper-atmospheric rocket probe experiments on polar weather. A prominent land feature in McMurdo Sound was named Bettle Peak by the United States Board of Geographic Names. A peak in the Antarctic was named for a student, Ralph Rotolante.

In 1963 the laboratory staff numbered 120 faculty members and students from twelve different departments of the college.

By 1967 there were nine research centers scattered across the campus and a new director, Joseph S. Lambert, former professor of electrical engineering, who succeeded Lonnie L. Abernethy upon his promotion to dean of engineering. Robert L. Schumaker was assistant director and also headed the new Computation Center. At that time the laboratories had 147 employees with a monthly payroll of more than fifty thousand dollars. In addition to the above centers, there were centers for Thin Films and Data Recording.

In 1967 Schellenger was the world's largest repository of weather rocket-sounding data and operated a global Meteorological Rocket Network station at Fort Greely, Alaska.

Over the past twenty years, as the university has expanded its research activities in many departments, the Schellenger Laboratories have shared the spotlight with other endeavors. They continue to serve as an integral part of the ongoing research work centered in the College of Engineering.



The number of student organizations continued to increase during the fifties. There were honorary fraternities—Kappa Pi in art, Kappa Delta Pi in education, Sigma Delta Pi in Spanish, Tau Beta Sigma for band women, Delta Sigma Pi in business, Phi Alpha Theta in history, and Sigma Gamma Epsilon in earth sciences. KVOF had a Radio Club, the horsemanship contingent a Rodeo Club. Others with special interests were the Forensic Society, the student affiliate of the Association for Childhood Education International, Beaux Arts, College Players, Baptist Student Union, Newman Club, Junior Pan-American Round Table, Pre-Med Club, Psychology Club, Band, Drum Corps, Gold Diggers (now sponsored by Dean of Women Margaret Jameson), Varsitonians, Chorale, P. E. Majors, Pre-Law Club, Girls' Athletic Association, and student chapters of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (successor to the old Scientific Club founded in 1914), and American Society of Civil Engineers. On the social scene were Independent Women, Phrateres International, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, and Zeta Tau Alpha for women; Independent men, Alpha Phi Omega, Kappa Sigma, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Kappa Tau, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Tau Kappa Epsilon for men. Campus Colleagues, which had originated in 1944-45 as Mu Epsilon Chi, was a social group of both men and women.

*During the fifties and into the sixties, the Gold Diggers wore white Western hats, white boots, and dresses of orange and white with vests or fringe trim. They marched for Homecoming and Sun Carnival parades and performed at football games.*

Special honors for students included Men of Mines, Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, Chenrizig, and various royalty of the Snow Fiesta, Co-Ed Ball, Military Ball, Sun Carnival, and other activities. For the 1953 *Flowsheet*, cartoonist Al Capp picked Shirley Baker as queen, with Mary Dare Resley, Claudia Whitefield, Carlon Brady, and Dorothy Skinner as honorees. The observance of Sadie Hawkins Day, which Capp had invented in his Li'l Abner strip, was still going strong.

Dale Waters and Ross Moore alternated coaching the basketball team from 1945 through 1952, with winning seasons in 1946-47, 1948-49, and 1949-50. George McCarty began coaching in 1953-54 and the next five years counted more wins than losses. Harold Davis was at the helm for 1959-61, his first year a losing one but the second one winning 12-11. Then came Don Haskins in 1961, engendering the legendary success of the Miner basketball team.

Jack Curtice coached football from 1946 through 1949, the last three of those winning seasons. Then Mike Brumbelow took the helm, racking up five winning seasons before turning over coaching duties to Ben Collins in 1957. Collins continued until 1962 when O. A. "Bum" Phillips coached a 4-5 season, then Warren Harper stepped in for two years. After 1964's no-win record, the job went to Bobby Dobbs, whose eight-year record was forty-one wins, thirty-five losses, and two ties.







*The Texas Western ROTC honored Queen Helen Juarez, far right, and her court at the 1956 Military Ball in the Student Union ballroom. From left are R. O. Cummings, Rose Marie Graham, Donald Smith, Jane Grubb, Bill Pasteur, Catherine Finerty, Bill Peterson, and Queen Helen.*



*TWC Football Head Coach Mike Brumbelow, center, was elected Coach of the Year by the Border Conference Coaches Association in 1954 for guiding the Miners to third place in the conference and a 7-3 record for the year. At left is Ben Collins, backfield coach at that time, and at right, Dale Waters, line coach. Collins succeeded Brumbelow as head coach in 1957 and retired from the university in 1985 after thirty-nine years of service. Waters later headed the athletics program for the El Paso Public Schools. Courtesy UTEP Sports Media Relations.*



Following the resignation of Dr. Elkins, A. A. Smith, the business manager, served as acting president from September 1, 1954, to June 14, 1955. He approached the Texas Legislature about the need for funding increases to accommodate rapidly increasing enrollment—from 2,898 in fall 1953 to 3,478 in 1954. More faculty, office space, laboratory equipment, library facilities, and administrative personnel were needed. The response was pleasing; the appropriation for the next biennium was even more than he had requested.

The Board of Regents now turned to another Texan, this one an engineer, as president. He was Dysart Edgar Holcomb, a graduate of Texas Technological College and the University of Michigan. He had spent five years as a research chemical engineer with an oil company, then taught chemical engineering at Purdue and Texas Tech where he became dean of engineering. On June 15, 1955, he became the fourth president of Texas Western.

Freshman orientation in the fall of 1955 was of historical importance, as the institution's first black students were admitted for studies. Texas Western had been the subject of one of the first suits filed in Texas by a black student seeking admission to undergraduate courses in an all-white state college. (A graduate student had been admitted to UT Austin in 1947 after a legal battle.) The El Paso suit was filed in March 1955 by Thelma White, valedictorian of her Douglass High School class, and resulted in the first federal court decision to specifically invalidate the state's legal requirement of separate schools for blacks. Miss White had been refused admission in 1954 by J. M. Whitaker, the registrar (later to serve as El Paso school superintendent), because of the state law. At the time she was graduated from high school in May 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* that school segregation violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

The board of the El Paso Public Schools had voted a month later to end segregation in the school district whose black population was normally two to three percent of the total. Local parochial schools had been quietly integrated for two years with no adverse community reaction. The Board of Regents, considering the changes already undertaken in El Paso, agreed to open Texas Western to blacks only ten days before Miss White's case went to court. Her attorney argued before Federal District Judge R. E. Thomason that the board's action did not really address the issue of segregation which still needed to be acted upon by the court. Judge Thomason agreed and in his decision specifically invalidated the state's constitutional provisions and statutes that required separate schools for black students.

Texas Western thus became the first white public college or university in Texas to open its doors to black students. The *Prospector*, in covering the fall 1955 freshman orientation, reported that ten black students had enrolled, of whom seven were pictured on the front page: William Milner, Marcellus Fulmore, John English, Mable Butler, Clarence Stevens, Margaret Jackson, and Sandra Campbell. Thelma White was also enrolled, but not as a new freshman; she had attended New Mexico A&M previously.

Texas Western was the subject of a state constitutional amendment in 1956 that would allow proceeds from the Permanent University Fund of The University of Texas to be used for construction of buildings. The measure won handily in a state-wide vote. In that same year the library was able to occupy the building where it had been limited to the top floor, upon completion of a new Administration Building at the corner of Hawthorne and College.

In 1958 Dr. Holcomb resigned as president in order to head a research laboratory for El Paso Natural Gas Products Company. His successor on September 1 was another Texan, Joseph Royall Smiley, who held two degrees from Southern Methodist University and a doctorate from Columbia. A veteran of navy service during World War II, he had moved upward at the University of Illinois from assistant professor to full professor of French, department head, and finally dean of the Liberal Arts College.

The enrollment was hovering near the 4,000 mark, which it reached in 1960, and Dr. Smiley wanted to replace the wooden barracks with permanent buildings. He pushed for a Liberal Arts Building, which was completed in 1961 and the old annexes were finally removed.

The issue of faculty pay came to a head after legislation in the fall of 1959 brought a decrease instead of a promised increase. Somehow the biennial appropriation had failed to cover anticipated expenses, and faculty members learned that their average salaries were the third lowest among Texas public colleges.

Dr. Smiley resigned in May 1960 in order to become provost of The University of Texas. The choice for acting president this time was Anton H. Berkman, dean of Arts and Sciences and a faculty member since 1927. He spent only the first two weeks of August in that capacity, however, since the Board of Regents quickly named Dr. Joseph M. Ray president effective August 15, 1960.

A native of Kentucky, Dr. Ray had completed his university work through the doctorate at Austin and had taught at North Texas State College. He also had been on the faculty at the University of Alabama, the University of





*This 1961 photo shows the Administration Building, which was two stories high with basement when it opened in 1956. At right is the Zeta Tau Alpha lodge, which was acquired by the university in 1969 for offices. Beyond the Administration Building on Hawthorne are the First Unitarian Church and the Wesleyan Student Center. Both were acquired by the university, the former razed for the Engineering-Science Complex, and the latter now serving as the News Service Building.*

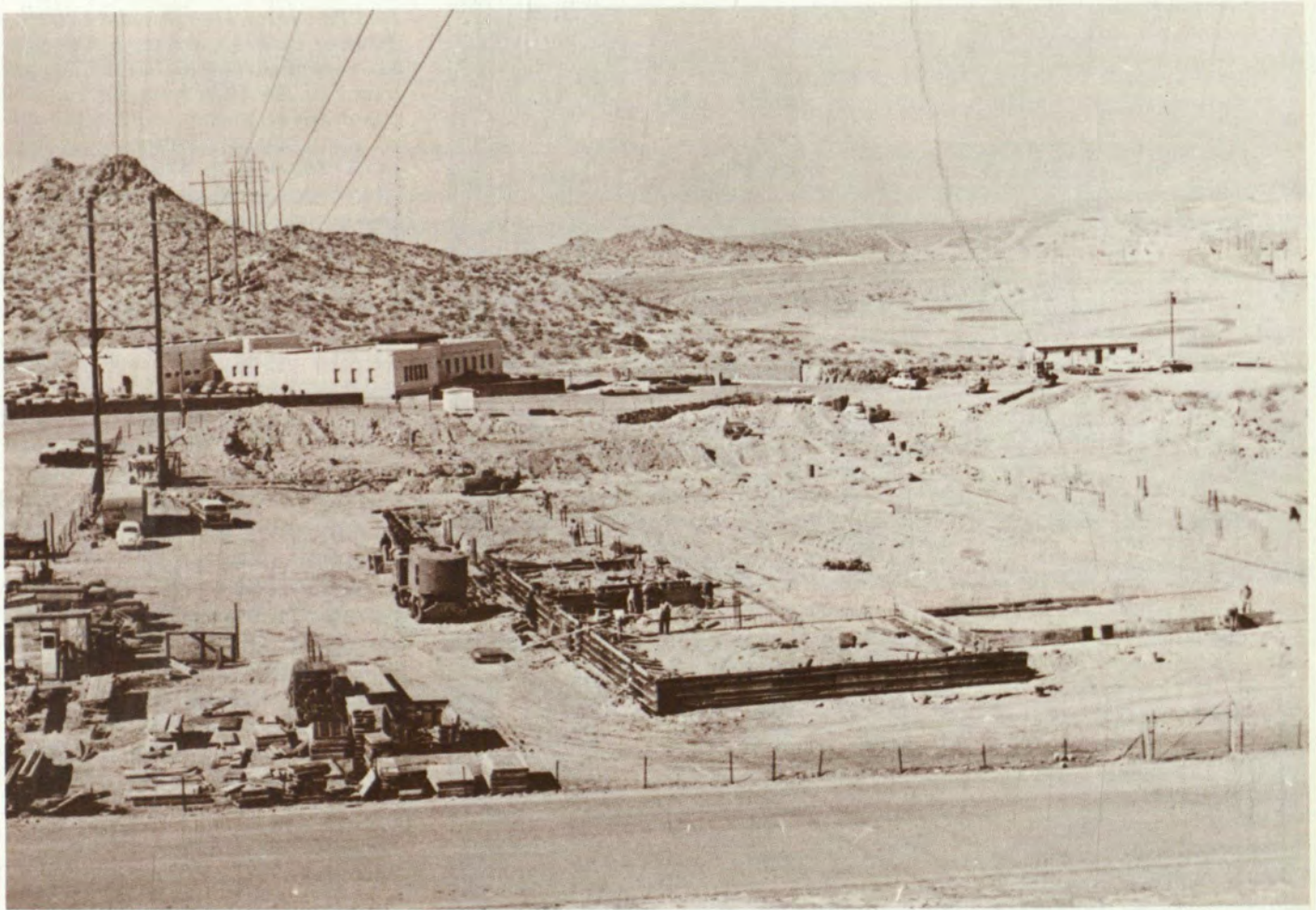


*Members of The University of Texas System Board of Regents in 1958 were, from left, Dr. Merton Minter of San Antonio, J. E. Johnston III of Fort Worth, Lee Lockwood of Waco, vice chairman, Leroy Jeffers of Houston, J. R. Sorrell of Corpus Christi, chairman, Mrs. Charles Devall of Kilgore, Joe C. Thompson of Dallas, J. P. Bryan of Freeport, and Thornton Hardie of El Paso. Hardie, who served from 1957 to 1963, is the last El Pasoan to be appointed to the board. Regents are appointed by the governor.*



*The Liberal Arts Building, completed in 1961, achieved the Bhutanese look with some architectural subtleties. The walls do not slope like those of the older buildings, but give that illusion with panels inset at intervals. The brick band beneath the roof suggests the lamasery design and stylized screens are above the entrance door on Hawthorne and at the main entrance to the university at left.*





*Memorial Gymnasium was under construction in this photo taken about 1960. In the background at left is the research center built by El Paso Natural Gas Company and acquired by the university in 1974. Used for offices of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics, it has been named the Brumbelow Building. At upper right is a golf course and putting green, on the site that had previously been that of the stables and which is now occupied by the Special Events Center.*

*Vet Village was a housing area established below the El Paso Centennial Museum after World War II when returning veterans and their families needed inexpensive apartments. Frame buildings were moved in from military bases where they had been declared surplus. The area remained intact through the Korean conflict and served its veterans as well, until the completion in 1963 of new apartments for married students on Oregon Street.*





Maryland, where he had been a dean, and spent five years as head of the U.S. Air Force Education and Libraries Branch in Washington. At the time he was chosen for Texas Western, he was president of Amarillo College.

As a political scientist, he was sensitive to the political aspects of university administration. He was also interested in furthering the advantages of TWC's proximity to Latin America through research and other projects.

Construction needs were of high priority at this time. The Physical Plant department received a new warehouse and shops building, the Memorial Gymnasium was completed, with seating for 4,000; and the Liberal Arts Building was completed on the site where the president's home had stood opposite the Administration Building. New apartments on Oregon Street were to house married students, replacing the now dilapidated Vet Village structures, and those barracks as well as the classroom annexes were removed. A new dormitory was given the Burges Hall name; old Burges became the Education Building and later was renamed Graham Hall, the name it bears today.

In 1957 the Fifty-fourth Legislature authorized and appropriated funds to establish a School of Nursing at Texas Western College. Through the 1958-59 academic

year, the school faced two major problems: low enrollment (thirty-seven at the most) and inadequate funding. When the dean and the three-member faculty advised President Smiley they did not intend to return in September 1959, he asked the Board of Regents to suspend the program.

Arrangements were made with the University of Texas School of Nursing in Galveston to accept the TWC students there. The field of nursing would not return to the institution until 1970.

During the summer of 1961, the college became the training ground for something new—the Peace Corps. A group of thirty trainees arrived in early July and worked sixty-six-hour weeks for six weeks in preparation for a road building and survey operation in Tanganyika, whose climate and terrain are similar to El Paso's.

The class was the first Peace Corps group in the nation to complete its training and for the occasion Sargent Shriver, director of the program, came from Washington to give the commencement address. Several weeks later, President Joseph M. Ray and history professor W. H. Timmons were invited to Washington to participate in recognition of the TWC graduates by President John F. Kennedy. Also taking part was a class that had finished at Berkeley two weeks later.



*These apartments for married students on Oregon Street were opened in 1963. They were the successors to Vet Village, a group of military surplus frame buildings that had been used by veterans and their families after World War II.*





*Pam Cotten, left, writes "Sun Bowl" on Mary Roen's back as Marilyn Carothers watches. They were calling attention to the Miners-Texas Christian University game coming up on December 13, 1965. Coach Bobby Dobbs had led the Miners in a seven-to-three season, against TCU's six-to-four record and second place in the Southwest Conference. Texas Western won over the Horned Frogs 13-12.*

In his book, *On Becoming a University*, Dr. Ray recalled: "The president spoke briefly to the graduates in the Rose Garden and then received us one at a time in his study. Tim and I were near the head of the line. The President thanked me for the work we had done and complimented us for the quality of our efforts. Although we were directed to leave the room, as we left the President, Tim and I stood to one side and watched the entire proceeding. It is still to me a most vivid memory. I have met or been in the close proximity to all Presidents of the United States in the past thirty-five years, but none has in the same measure possessed the aura—the impression of being bigger than life—that John Kennedy had."

In the fall of 1962 a second Peace Corps assignment involved training sixty-five teachers of English and physical education for universities of Colombia.

Another milestone of this period was the construction of the Sun Bowl, a thirty-thousand-seat stadium that was built with \$1.5 million in bond funds approved by county voters on November 8, 1960—the only one of six bond issues on the ballot to pass. The first college game played there was Texas Western's 34-7 victory over North Texas State on September 21, 1963. The first Sun Bowl game there was played by Southern Methodist University and Oregon the following December 31.

The site for the Sun Bowl was deeded to El Paso County by Texas Western, which then entered into a ninety-nine-year lease under which the college would provide maintenance and would have control over use of the stadium except for the period required for the annual Sun Bowl game. In 1969 a second deck was added to the press box and, after voters turned down a 1979 bond issue for expansion of the stadium, the Board of Regents agreed to meet the cost with bond proceeds from the Permanent University Fund. That addition of 22,000 seats was completed in 1982. During the years from the building of the stadium until 1985, the county had invested the \$1.5 million bond funds in the facility, while the university's capital investment was \$7.8 million, with ongoing maintenance costs also paid by the university.

Besides being the home of the Miners football team and the Sun Bowl game, the stadium is also used for local high school football games, band contests, and university physical education and intramural activities.

The institutional purpose statement, as revised by



the faculty in 1964 and retained through 1974, read:

Through teaching, research and public service, Texas Western College seeks to equip men and women for the professions and for constructive living, and to offer them the opportunity to explore various fields of knowledge freely in an atmosphere of respect for the rights and responsibilities of scholarship and citizenship. It endeavors, through the tools of learning, to develop breadth of mind, tolerance of spirit, and strength of character.

In looking toward the future, and especially with the coming fiftieth anniversary of the institution due in 1964, Dr. Ray in 1962 asked the Board of Regents to approve a special citizens' study group—the Mission '73 Committee. The thirty-seven men and women from El Paso and Juarez were asked to assess the character of Texas Western College, both current and future, and to set realistic goals in a master plan for the years 1963-1973. Judson F. Williams, a former dean of the college and at that time mayor of El Paso, chaired the committee.

The Mission '73 report, published in 1963, proposed three major objectives for the coming decade:

1. Attention should always be directed toward the achievement of quality in any field of study offered. . . . Priority must be given to the realization of greatest potential rather than to dispersion of effort. . . .
2. Texas Western College can best achieve distinction by devoting increased scholarly attention to the unique and treasured features of life in its international area.
3. Resources must be enlarged in all areas, with long-term needs continually taking precedence over expediency.

A particular recommendation regarded the name of the institution. The committee felt it should become The University of Texas at El Paso "as soon as possible."

The report also considered funding, facilities, faculty, monetary aid for students, course offerings and requirements, library needs, and many other aspects of the

operation of the institution.

The celebration of the college's fiftieth anniversary took place in 1964, with a colorful convocation ceremony, special lectures, and special publications, among them Francis Fugate's *Frontier College*. Boxed as a set produced by Texas Western Press under Carl Hertzog's watchful eye were that book, the Mission '73 report, and the *Jubilee Papers*, a collection of lectures and reports related to the anniversary observance.

One of the essays was a progress report on Mission '73 by Milton Leech, dean of administration and the administration's executive officer for that project. He listed fourteen major advances toward realizing the committee's recommendations. Among them were the establishing of the Office of Institutional Studies, higher admission requirements, pilot departmental honors programs in English and history, improved academic counseling, the founding of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research which had already published two reports, support for the library from private sources, and an architectural planning study of future use of campus land.

A major event of the Jubilee Year was the Convocation of May 22, 1963. The Board of Regents met in El Paso May 22-23, and various other special meetings and a lecture series were devoted to material that was preserved in the *Jubilee Papers*. The overall theme was "The Quest for Quality."

W. W. Heath, chairman of the Board of Regents, reported to the board that between 1916 and 1963 a total of 7,945 degrees were awarded by TWC; an additional 127 were awarded in January 1964, and the forthcoming May commencement had 367 degree candidates, for a grand total of 8,439. Of those, 928 were at the master's level.

Heath explained that in 1959, the college had experienced a low point in its history. Enrollment growth was slowed by a tuition increase, with the result that available funding for faculty salaries was decreased. The community of El Paso contributed \$30,000 each year for 1959-60 and 1960-61 in order to supplement faculty salaries.

Texas Western, he continued, in 1962 had established the first degree credit programs on military installations in Texas. The semester just closing had enrolled 340 at Fort Bliss and 190 at Biggs Air Force Base.

In reviewing the previous five years, Heath said





*In 1962 the mission '73 Committee was appointed by President Joseph M. Ray to make recommendations on the future of Texas Western College. The report called for university status and other improvements that were almost all realized by 1973. Serving on the committee were (first row, from left): Chris P. Fox, Conrad P. Ramirez, Chairman Judson F. Williams, Mrs. Hulda Kitchen, Mrs. Jane Burges Perrenot, Mrs. Maxine Steel, President Ray, Marshall Willis; (second row): William I. Latham, Jack C. Vowell, Jr., Francis C. Broaddus, Jr., J. Francis Morgan; (third row): Edward F. Schwartz, T. R. Lind, Vice President Milton Leech, Frank R. Hunter, Col. J. T. Meteri; (fourth row): Dr. M. P. Spearman, Jack V. Curlin, Vice Chancellor Laurence D. Haskew, William B. Hardie, and E. W. Carroll. Not shown are Vice Chairman Karl O. Wyler, John A. Davis, Jr., Msgr. Henry D. Buchanan, the Rev. George W. Burroughs, H. D. Fulwiler, Dr. Truett L. Maddox, M. Rene Mascarenas, C. Lambert Moore, E. M. Pooley, John H. Stockmeyer, Jr., and George F. Webber.*



*Professors Joseph Leach, left, and Milton Leech hold ceremonial maces for the 1963 Golden Jubilee activities. Joseph Leach, a member of the English faculty since 1947, was named professor emeritus upon his*

*retirement in 1986. Milton Leech, drama professor since 1949, also served as acting president in 1968-69. Now a professor emeritus, he retired in 1984.*



enrollment had increased from 3,669 in fall of 1958 to 6,155 in fall of 1963; physical facilities completed were the Memorial Gymnasium, Liberal Arts Building, Warehouse-Shop Building, all under Permanent University Fund bond proceeds; Burges Hall (dormitory), Texas Western Village apartments, and the Sun Bowl. Approval had been given for a new Physics-Mathematics-Chemistry (later called Physical Sciences) building and endorsement had been given for construction of Hawthorne House as a privately owned dormitory.

Regarding the faculty, salaries had improved considerably since the time the community had to help out; the average was up from \$5,175 in 1958-59 to \$7,670 in 1965-66. The number of doctor's degrees was up from fifty-two in 1959 to seventy-six in 1964. The library also was growing, from 91,407 volumes in 1959 to 161,000 expected in September of 1964. The total budget rose from \$1.7 million in fiscal 1959 to \$3.7 million for 1965.

Chairman Heath pointed out the involvement of college with community through advisory committees besides the Mission '73 group. The Cotton Estate Advisory Committee, chaired by Sam Young, had advised on handling of Cotton Estate Lands, part of the extensive trust that came to the college in 1938. Another report by Dr. Ray explained that some 150 acres of those lands were in the area along the international boundary that was awarded to Mexico under the Chamizal Treaty of 1963. The anticipated Federal Government payment for this land, about two million dollars, could help toward faculty salary improvements.

Other community leaders helping the college included Dale Resler, chairman of the Land Acquisition and Development Committee; Francis Morgan, who headed the Development Committee; and L. A. Miller, chairman of Business and Industrial Gifts.

In this report, Heath mentioned that the oldest degree program in the school, mining engineering, would be discontinued because of lack of demand for it. L. L. Abernethy, dean of engineering, explained in his report that only seven students were majoring in mining; the program would be phased out by August of 1965 and the last degrees probably would be in June 1966.

Although mining was out of the picture, Texas Western had other interests to develop. Dr. Ray's Golden Jubilee report pointed out that "No institution in the country has the consistent support among the local citizenry which we have." Two geographic influences on the college, he said, were the remoteness, making it expensive to bring visiting lecturers to the campus or to send faculty members to professional meetings, and the bilingual nature of the border.

Clyde E. Kelsey, director of the Inter-American Institute, described its progress since its founding in 1961. Under a program with the United States Department of State, the College had conducted seminars on university administration in Colombia with such success that more seminars were scheduled on other aspects of that topic in 1963 and 1964, with sessions in both Colombia and the United States.

Floyd B. O'Neal, professor of chemistry, was chairman of the Faculty Council during the Jubilee. He reviewed the development of that body since its founding in 1960, "one of the few such groups functioning in Texas." The council was, he said, working toward "relief from the tedium of paperwork and administration" and more money and space for research. A proposed tenure system had been endorsed, "since it gives us assurances that hasty decisions will not deprive us of the services of one of our group without due process for cause."

One of the Jubilee guest speakers was L. V. Berkner, president of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, who looked into his "Mark II crystal ball" to see how Texas Western might be faring at the century mark in 2014.

El Paso's industry, he predicted, would be "almost wholly science-based, almost entirely directed toward making man more effective in his environment . . . Texas Western, a university now severely restricted to 30,000 students, with more than 10,000, perhaps 15,000, in the graduate school, yielding 400 Ph.D. graduates each year." Education would not end with completion of a degree, he felt; technology and science would require not less than eight years of studies beyond the high school diploma.

Student publications from time to time brought the wrath of the community down on the administration. This was especially true over the years of *El Burro*, the humor/literary magazine that was published, somewhat irregularly, from 1939 until the early seventies when it expired, along with the *Flowsheet*. Rhoda Milnarich, in a NOVA article in Fall 1967, recalled some of the earlier scrapes, due foremost to off-color jokes that brought to Dean Judson F. Williams, the faculty advisor, such admonitions as the threat of a mother to remove her son and daughter from the school if the magazine were not cleaned up.

One crisis was that of the "mushroom issue" in which a picture of a beautiful girl was interpreted as pornographic because of a drawing on the back side of the page. The editor, Henry Sosa, was exonerated. Then came a parody of J. D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye* under editors Henry Rettig and Dale L. Walker. A profane expression, typical of the character in the story, was used only once



*Studying on a lazy spring afternoon can be a pleasant pursuit on a patch of warm andesite beneath the trees behind the Psychology Building.*

but that was enough to arouse the local clergy who denounced the publication vehemently. After an administrative investigation, the parody was held to be justified in using the word and the incident resulted in the setting down of a "Statement of Academic Freedom" for the magazine.

The worst episode in *El Burro* history came with the September 1966 issue in which the cover illustration and an article picked up on the Beatles' statement about their popularity exceeding that of Jesus Christ. The ministers were joined by newspaper editors and civic leaders in outraged reaction to the material. The faculty committee on student publications recommended the dismissal of the editor. A protest group calling itself the Student Action Committee in December published a sixteen-page magazine called *The Opinion*, with an article questioning the handling of the episode. The next issue of *El Burro*, dated March 1967, had a new editor, Alan May, and took state-wide honors in the Texas Intercollegiate Press Association competition. But the matter did not end there. In the September 1967 issue of *Esquire*, an article on student rights cited the TWC magazine controversy as an example of injustice.

Another kind of publication came into being in 1965 when Doug Early of the News and Information Service was given a green light by President Ray and Vice President Leech to start what he called "a campus news magazine that we all may take pride in one day." The

creation of the magazine had been encouraged by Steele Jones, assistant to the president, who was also instrumental in implementing many of the Mission '73 recommendations. He laid the groundwork for the development program, the Alumni Excellence Fund, and the alumni office. The editorial board members were faculty members Caleb Bevans, Allan Ehmann, John Middagh, Thornton Penfield, and Jack Dowdy. The art director was Bassel Wolfe of Marcom Advertising, a part-time instructor in the Art Department. Early chose the title NOVA, derived from the Latin *novus*, new, and in astronomy denoting an obscure star which suddenly achieves significant magnitude. The first issue appeared in Fall 1965 with articles on graduate programs, drama, research in the Schellenger Laboratories, homecoming, football, and the president's report.

Early was editor for the first three issues, then left the college. His successor was Dale L. Walker, who is still editor. The June 1988 issue is Whole No. 94. During a brief period of 1983-84, NOVA became a monthly, but returned to its four-times-a-year format and with the June 1987 issue became NOVA Quarterly. It carries feature articles about the university's faculty, students, staff, research programs and other aspects of academic life, plus alumni news and a calendar of events. It is mailed without charge to nearly 30,000 alumni and friends of the university.

*Professor John Fraser Graham, who taught mining and metallurgy from 1925 until 1955, became the first professor emeritus at Texas Western upon his retirement. One of the campus's earliest buildings, Burges Hall, was renamed in honor of "Pop" Graham in 1971 after the Burges name was given to another building. Outside his office in Seamon Hall, he kept a large stand with revolving panels on which he posted letters from alumni whose mining careers had taken them all over the world.*









*Mrs. Frances Stevens, who attended the School of Mines in 1917, began working on campus in 1931 as secretary to President John G. Barry and stayed to serve nine more presidents. She retired in 1961.*



*Cotton Memorial Building was new when this photo was taken in the late forties. Built in 1947 as the home of the Art Department, it had laboratories, classrooms, and galleries, plus a small auditorium with a tiny proscenium stage on the top floor, where the Drama Department performed plays before Magoffin Auditorium was completed in 1951. In recent years the building has housed the Communication Department and studios of Radio Station KTEP.*



*The Geology Building had this appearance in about 1950, when one of several additions was being made to what had originally been the 1917 Power House. At the left is one of the frame barracks buildings used for classrooms after World War II. Before the completion of the Engineering-Science Complex in 1976, this was called Engineering Building; later, when Quinn Hall became Old Geology, this was New Geology.*







*Worrell Hall was built in 1937 to answer the need for more dormitory facilities. The same style was used to build a second dormitory, Benedict Hall, a block away. Named for the first dean of the institution, Worrell Hall looked like this in the early 1950s after completion of Hudspeth Hall at the left and Miners Hall at the right.*



*Benedict Hall, built as a dormitory in 1937, has been used for offices in recent years and currently houses the Department of Political Science. It was named for H. Y. Benedict, president of The University of Texas from 1927 to 1937. During the years that the College of Mines was a subdivision of his university, Dr. Benedict often urged that it be given its own autonomy.*



*Bell Hall, built in 1947, had a wing with dining facilities for dormitory residents. In recent years it has served as the Computer Center. The rest of the building was for several years headquarters for the College of Business Administration; when that college's new building was completed in 1983, College of Science offices moved to Bell Hall.*





*Holliday Hall, left, was the basketball gym and Kidd Field was the football field when this photo was taken in the fifties. The radio stations identified on the pressbox are KEPO, KROD, and KTSM.*

*Holliday Hall was the home of the basketball team until the opening of Memorial Gym in 1961. It was also used for dances and assemblies. Built in 1933, it was decorated with murals related to the college's mining background. The building was remodeled for offices during the sixties, then became a gymnasium again for the gymnastics program.*







*In the studio of TWC-TV in 1953-54, Rita Salazar acted as floor manager for Jim Rodgers, cameraman.*

*The second Burges Hall residence hall was built in 1963 west of the Centennial Museum at Sunbowl Drive and University Avenue.*





*Freshman turned out in their orange and white beanies for a rally in Magoffin Auditorium before going to Scenic Drive to take part in whitewashing the "M" on Mount Franklin. After their hard work, they would be treated to a bean feed.*



*"M" Day in the early 1950s brought a huge throng of freshmen—some wearing their orange and white caps—to Scenic Drive where they loaded water cans from a tank truck and carried whitewash up the hill.*



*The Sadie Hawkins Day race was staged on "M" Day in the fifties. On this occasion, October 10, 1953, a group of Daisy Maes and Li'l Abners posed for a Flow-sheet picture. The yearbook editor commented, "Well, the boys weren't fast enough. Too bad. There's always next year."*







*Some enterprising participants in this "M" Day brought their horses—note one tied to a pole just below the "M" and another one at the far right center of the photo.*

*Shake hands with St. Pat!*



*St. Patrick's Day celebrations have changed locales over the years, but the spirit of the students' oldest tradition has never changed. In 1966-67 women students got to kiss the green-painted blarney stone in what was years ago an all-male event.*





*John Middagh, longtime head of the journalism program, explains the mysteries of the Associated Press wire machine to Beverly Cottle, a member of the class of 1960.*



*Dr. Floyd Farquear, education professor from 1942-1964, discusses course work with student Betty Hall. He became the institution's third professor emeritus in 1964.*







*Professor Wade Hartrick, left, chats with a group including student Don Henderson, far right, a member of the class of 1956. In 1975 they would get together for a more memorable occasion when Henderson, then mayor of El Paso, was presented the College of Business Administration's first Business Leadership and Achievement Award by Dr. Hartrick.*

*Dr. Gladys Gregory, a faculty member from 1928 until 1962, in the late fifties became the first woman on the faculty to reach the rank of full professor. She taught courses in political science.*



*Jim Peak, who returned to the university as director of development 1977, was a journalism student interested in fitting type into pages for the Prospector. He was student body president in 1957-58.*



*Business students in the fifties sat at wooden desks and learned to operate the latest kinds of business machines.*

*As a Texas Western student, Murray Abraham portrayed the Indian Nocona in Comanche Eagle during the 1959-60 season, when he was given the best actor award by Alpha Psi Omega, honorary drama fraternity. The play's author, Professor Milton Leech, two years earlier had chosen him best actor in a high school play contest, and was among the El Pasoans cheering for F. Murray Abraham, professional actor, when he received the Academy Award in 1985 for his performance as Salieri in Amadeus. Courtesy Milton Leech.*



*Virgil Hicks, founder of the broadcast education program, and Jack Cross of the History Department hold radio tapes made by faculty members in 1959 to be distributed to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters.*





*The trumpet section of the Miner Band posed on a staircase for this 1960 Flowsheet photo.*



*Professor Joseph Rintelin, who joined the faculty in 1949, works with students in a metallurgy lab in this photo dating from the sixties. He retired in 1972 as professor emeritus.*



*Professor Vera Wise, left, who taught art from 1939 to 1962 and chaired the Art Department most of that time, discusses with graduate student Tana Horwitz her entry in the spring 1962 student exhibit.*

*Bobby Dobbs turned the Miner football program around in 1965 with an 8-3 season after no wins the year before. He remained at the helm for eight years with an overall record of forty-one wins, thirty-five losses, and two ties, resigning before the 1972 season ended. He was named to the El Paso Athletic Hall of Fame in 1977.*



*Don Brady of the drama faculty goes over plans for a 1964 production with Doris Ober, left, and Beatrice Ramirez. Photo by I. B. Lindenthal.*





*Maj. Gen. Ralph M. Osborne, deputy commanding general of the Fourth U.S. Army, addressed senior ROTC cadets of Texas Western College, scheduled for graduation and commissioning in 1962, during a campus visit in April. They assembled across the street from the Centennial Museum; Old Engine No. 1 did not yet have a shelter. U.S. Army Photo.*



*A beanie-clad freshman awaits the opening of Freshman Orientation on September 13, 1965, at Magoffin Auditorium.*



*The hills north of the campus were bare in 1965, with few businesses along Mesa Street at upper right. The arroyo that winds from the right of the Liberal Arts Building under Hawthorne to the lower right of the picture is now covered by the Engineering-Science Complex.*









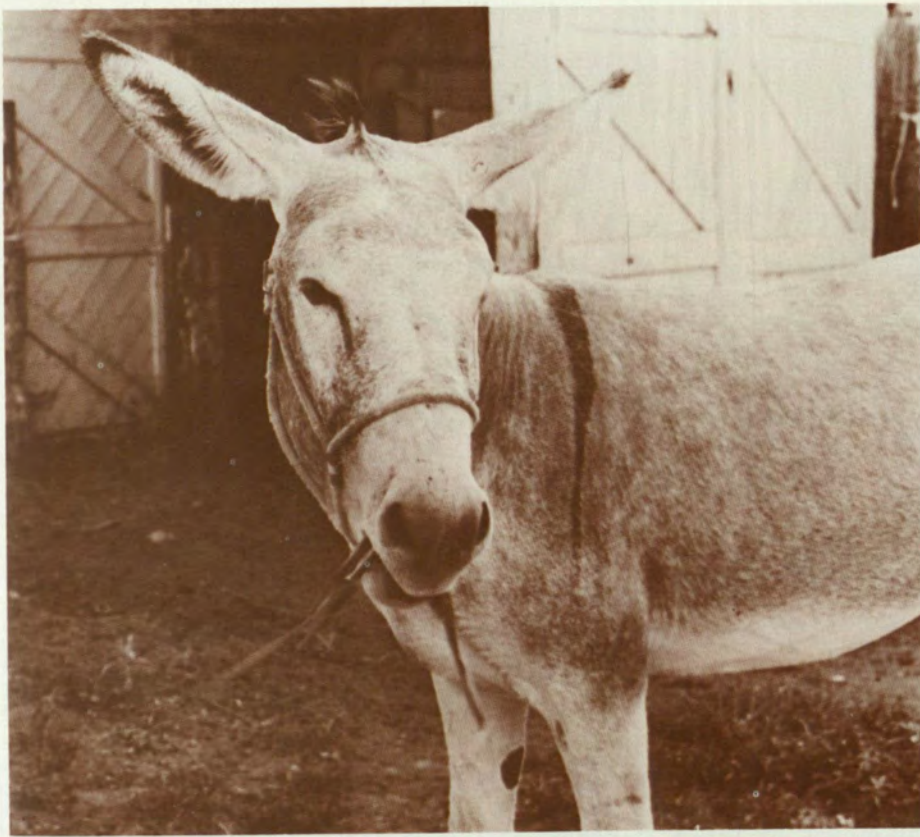
Atmospheric research with helium balloons became an important aspect of Schellenger Laboratories research in the seventies. The first balloon payload was fabricated and assembled at UTEP under the direction of Miguel Izquierdo. This photo shows a test flight launched from the field south of Bell Hall, with Providence Memorial Hospital in the background. The balloon program was part of STRATCOM (STRATospheric COMposition), with the balloons launched from Holloman Air Force Base by researchers from White Sands Missile Range.



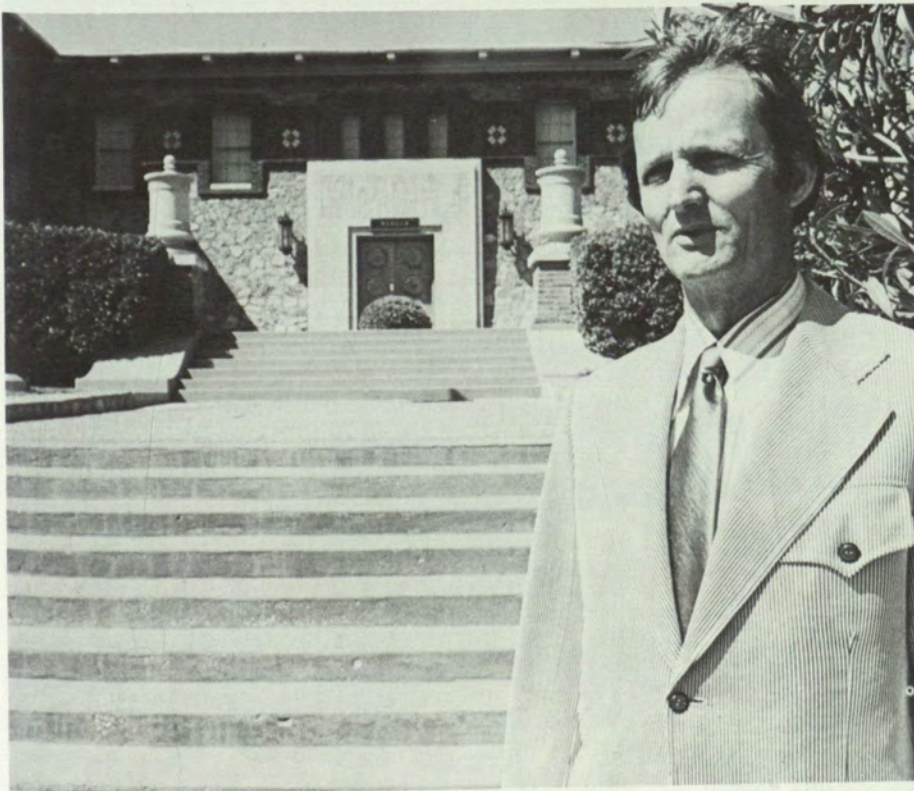
Eddie Chew, manager of the Optical and Mechanical Test Center of the Schellenger Laboratories in 1967, holds a rocket nose cone to be tested. A shake table is in the foreground and a centrifuge is at the rear, both used in testing delicate instruments.







*Henry the burro became the official mascot in 1966 after President Joseph M. Ray complained that Henry's predecessor was a "sorry-looking, pot-bellied" creature not suited to representing the Miners. Ron McCluskey, Student Association president, said of Henry: "He symbolizes the school spirit of the student body and reflects the stubbornness and determination characteristic of the athletic teams at U.T. El Paso."*



*Rex Gerald was director of the El Paso Centennial Museum from 1958 until 1980. In recent years he has been teaching anthropology and directing research at the site of the first European building constructed in Texas, the Socorro mission built in the late seventeenth century.*





*The 1967 Texas Legislature enacted a bill changing the name of Texas Western College to The University of Texas at El Paso. Governor John B. Connally, seated center, signed the act into law before a group of El Pasoans. From left are Representative H. Tati Santiesteban, industrialist E. Ray Lockhart, banker Sam D. Young, Jr., Representative Raul Muniz, Senator Joe W. Christie, booster Jack C. Vowell, President Joseph M. Ray, Representative John E. Blaine, Representative Ralph W. Scoggins, and (seated) Representative Paul C. Moreno.*

*Signs of the times in 1967 were the old—a Texas Western decal with the seal on the left and Paydirt Pete at right—and the new, complete with the new seal for The University of Texas at El Paso. Only Pete remained the same.*







*The library displayed Patricia McCormick's autobiography, Lady Bullfighter (1954), and other items related to her unusual career. A former art student at Texas Western, she gave up her studies for the bullring in the early 1950s.*



*Georgina Sanchez is ready to don her nametag and join other alums at a fifties Homecoming party.*





*Former band members organized this Ex-Students' Band for the 1957 Homecoming parade through downtown El Paso.*





*Two Golddiggers, Sharon Lankford, left, and Maribet Nail, encourage interest in football for the 1962 season. Their uniforms were short orange skirts and long-sleeved blouses, worn with white boots and white Western hats.*



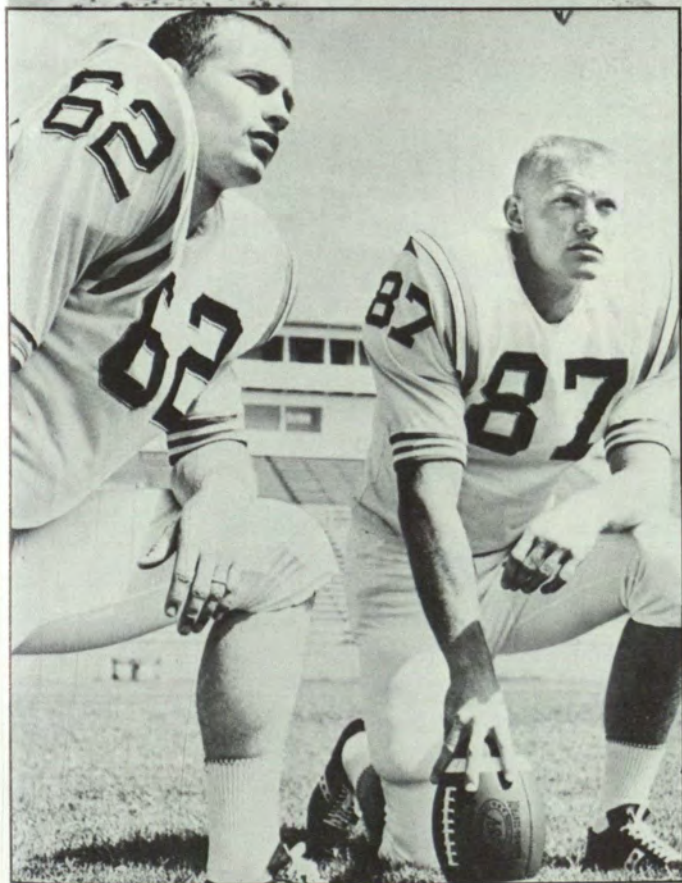
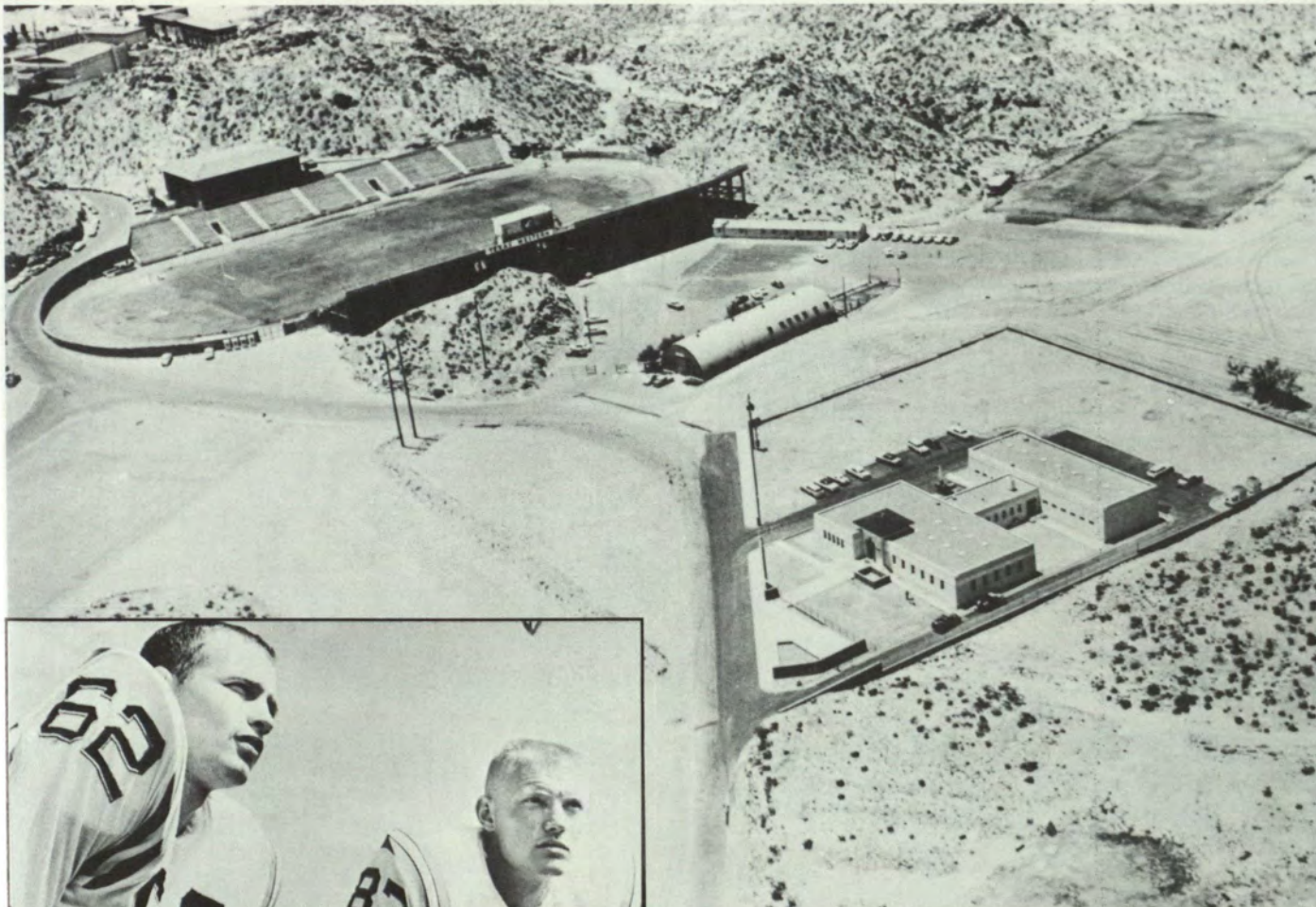
Coach Don Haskins started spoiling Miner fans with winning seasons in his first year on board, 1961-62, when the win-loss record was 18-6. From left are Haskins, Major Dennis, Danny Vaughn, Willie Brown, and Bobby Joe Hill (not to be confused with a later player of the same name). Courtesy UTEP Sports Media Relations.



The 1966 Miner basketball team gathers around its national championship trophy. By 1988 no other Texas team had yet claimed the NCAA men's title. First row, from left, are Bobby Joe Hill, Orsten Artis, Togo Railey, Willie Worsley; second row, David Palacio, Dick Myers, Harry Flournoy, Louis Baudoin; third row, Nevil Shed, Jerry Armstrong, Willie Cager, David Lattin, and Coach Don Haskins. The team held a reunion in 1986.





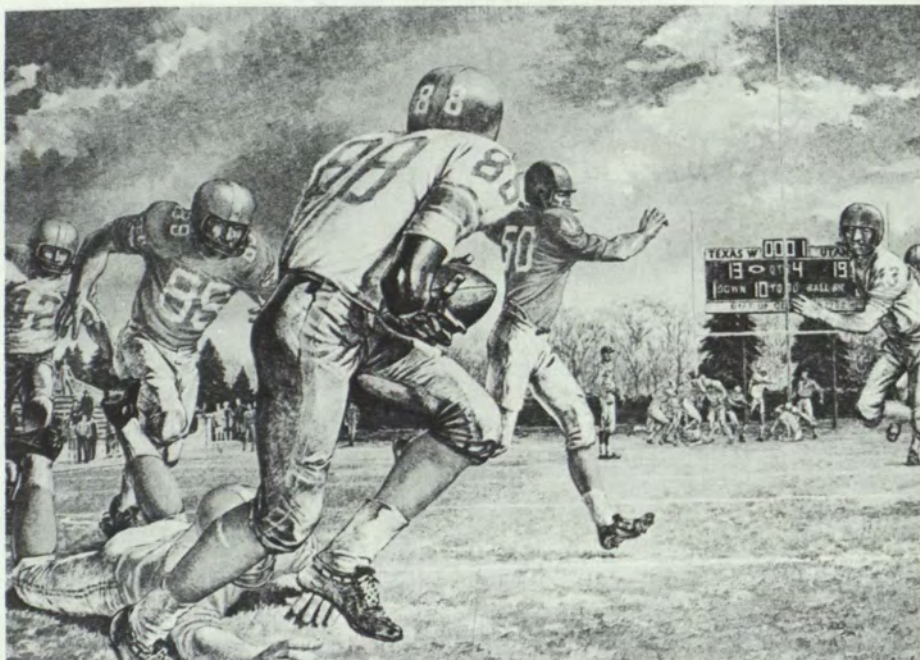


*Kidd Field has a sign on the side, "Texas Western," in this photo from about 1960. Next to the stadium is the metal building for the Military Science Department. Right center is a research facility built by El Paso Natural Gas Co. in 1959 and acquired by the university in 1974. It is now the Brumbelow Building and houses offices of the Intercollegiate Athletics Department.*

*Leroy Johnston, guard, at left, and Jim Evans, end, were co-captains of the 1963 football team. Evans earned a spot on the list of Miners' top receivers with eight carries for 131 yards in the 34-7 win again North Texas State, and went on to the pro ranks with the New York Jets. Courtesy UTEP Sports Media Relations.*



The Turning Point was painted by El Pasoan Tom Lea to commemorate the last-minute victory over the University of Utah in Salt Lake City on November 13, 1965. The Miners trailed 13-19 when they took over the ball on their own eight-yard line with sixteen seconds left in the game. Quarterback Billy Stevens took the ball from center and rolled left behind his own goal line to pass. End Bob Wallace caught the pass on the thirty-nine yard line and ran all the way for a touchdown. Joe Cook converted to give the Miners a 20-19 victory, scored after time had run out in the game. The play was the turning point of the game and the season as well. The Miners won all the remaining games and defeated a powerful Texas Christian University team 13-12 in the Sun Bowl Game.







*Suzi Navarro was among Student Association officers who canvassed property owners on College Avenue in October 1967 before asking City Council to change the street's name to University Avenue. At left is SA President Jim Phelan, with Vice President Roger Ellison at right. They were successful in their mission.*

*Dr. Milton Leech, on opposite page, was vice president from 1966 to 1968, a period when the Buildings and Grounds Committee was looking for a site for a new education building. One spot that came under scrutiny was the corner of Wiggins and University, but Dr. Leech protested that it was just about the only grassy area with trees where students could relax between classes. Another building site was found and students unofficially dubbed the corner Leech Grove. In 1985 the name was made official, when the small park was dedicated to Dr. Leech, by then professor emeritus. He served as acting president in 1968-69 and was vice president for academic affairs for the next two years.*

*A crane was used to lift UTEP's first major computer equipment into Old Main in February 1967. The Control Data Corporation 3100 computer system, with twenty components, was placed in a newly renovated third-floor space for the computer center coordinated by physics Professor Robert Schumaker. The leased equipment was said to provide computational capabilities not formerly available between Austin and Denver. One of its uses was for research conducted by the Schellenger Laboratories.*





*The Kappa Sigma lodge was built in 1950 on Hawthorne. When the University acquired the fraternity and sorority lodges in 1969, this one was used as the Geology*

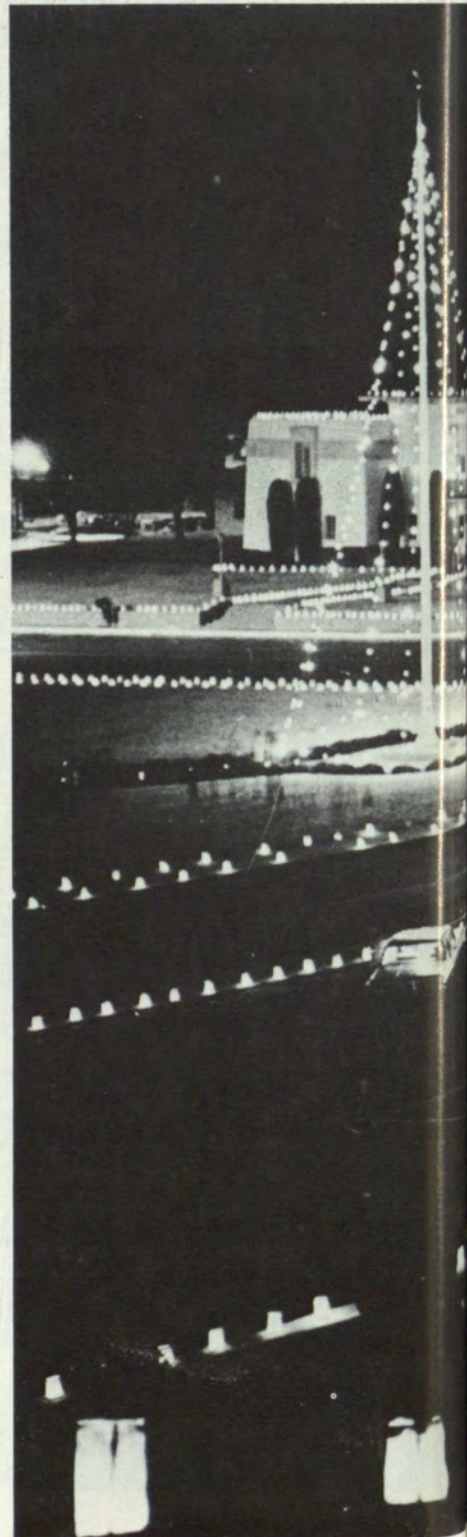


*Annex. It was razed in 1976 for construction of the Library Annex; that building has been redesignated the Academic Services Building.*



*The Lambda Chi Alpha lodge, facing Hawthorne, was built by the fraternity in 1949. It was acquired by the University in 1969 and was used for classes and the News Service offices. The building was*

*razed in 1980 and the area, near the back entrance to the Liberal Arts Building, was planted in grass and trees, with a rose garden near the street.*





*Hundreds of luminarias outlined the buildings and sidewalks of the campus in 1967, with the new "UTEP" identification in front of Magoffin Auditorium.*

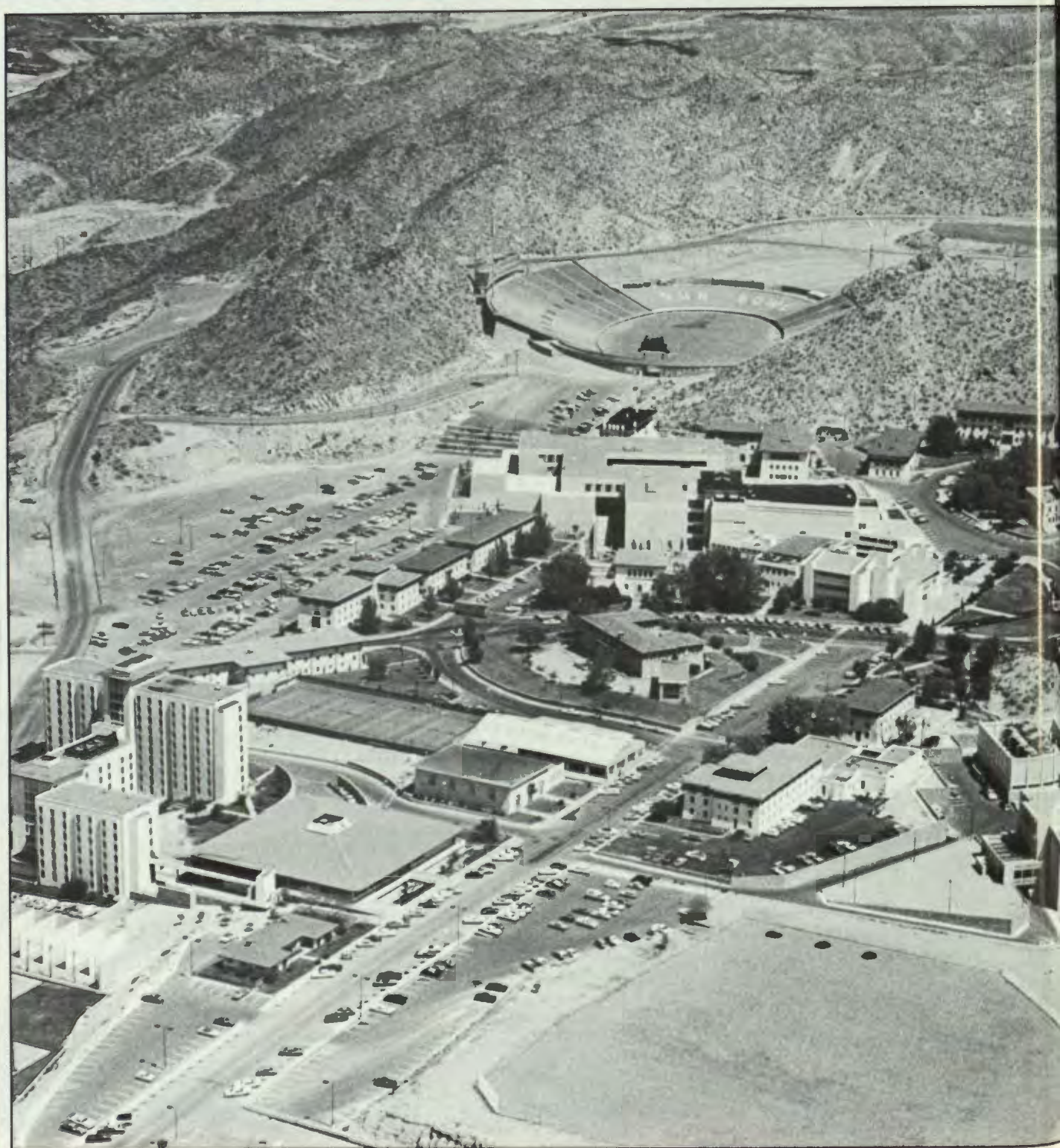
*Luminarias are a Southwestern Christmas tradition, made by placing candles in paper sacks anchored with sand. Photo by Chuck Miller.*





*This July 1976 aerial shows the dormitories, Student Health Center, and Dining Commons, lower left, with the baseball field across the street from the commons. Lower right is the Engineering-Science*

*Complex. The Library Annex has not yet been built across the street. The white-washed "M" above the Sun Bowl was first laid out in 1965, after the letter on Mount Franklin was discontinued.*





## CHAPTER 5

# 1968-1979

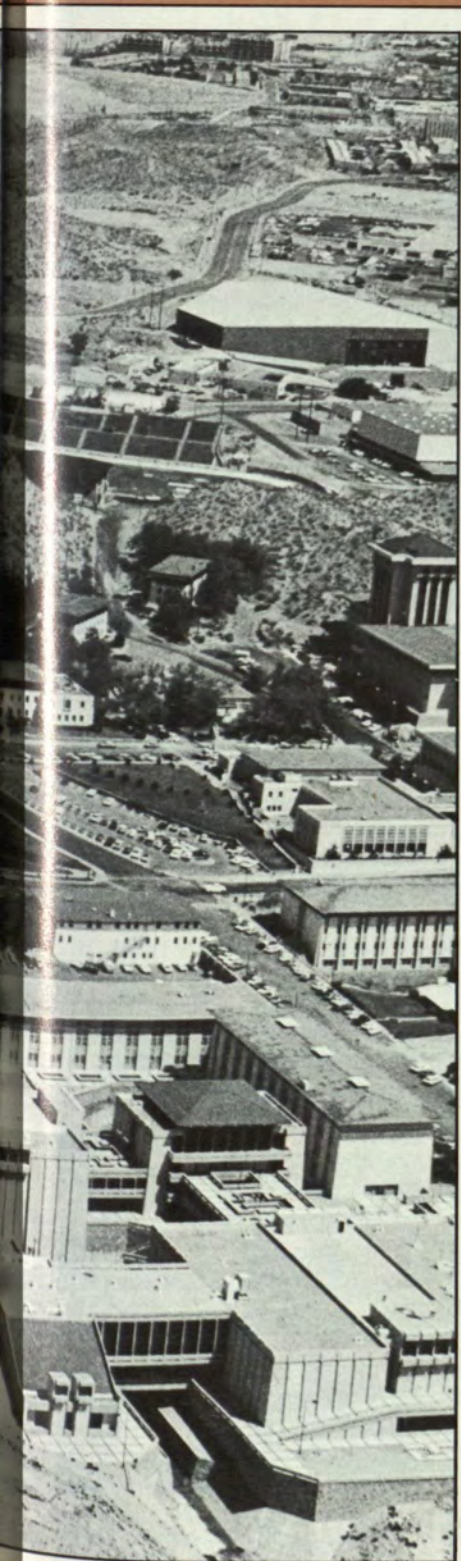
The University of Texas System was growing in 1967. Besides the Main University in Austin, established in 1883, and the Medical Branch at Galveston, established in 1891, there were six other components in the cities of Houston, Dallas, Arlington, and San Antonio, plus the Institute of Marine Science at Port Aransas and the McDonald Observatory near Fort Davis. UTEP, made a branch of UT Austin in 1919, is the third oldest component of the system.

When the Board of Regents met in El Paso in May 1966, it adopted a resolution that would sort out these variously named institutions under the umbrella of The University of Texas. The list included a change from Texas Western College of the University of Texas at El Paso to The University of Texas at El Paso. The request was sent to the Texas Legislature which subsequently approved the changes.

The University of Texas at El Paso became the official name on Monday, March 13, 1967.

A directive from President Ray to his faculty and staff explained that a gradual change was expected—stationery could still carry the Texas Western designation until September 1—and the old seal could still appear on materials presently in use, also until that date. The official abbreviation, as directed by the Board of Regents, was U. T. El Paso with spaces after the periods. He emphasized that the “acronym UTEP will not be used officially in any way.” The approved short forms were either “U. T. El Paso” or “El Paso.” However, the terms “UT El Paso,” “Texas-El Paso,” and “UTEP” became those popularly used after several years.

The new name brought no change in the designation of Miners for the athletic teams. The letter “M” on Mount Franklin, though, was a victim of community pressure brought on the university and local high schools to remove their “alphabet soup” from the mountain. In 1965 a new site was found overlooking the Sun Bowl, and in 1969





members of Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity (not the old engineers' social group) constructed a letter 104 feet tall, 103 feet wide, and with each leg 15 feet across. The cemented, white-washed letter was finished in September in time for the football season.

The period of the late sixties and early seventies was marked by social unrest nationwide, with attention focused on the Vietnam war and civil rights issues. In El Paso some faculty members became involved in those causes, leading to questions on academic freedom. President Ray, in his 1968 book, *On Becoming a University*, explained his stance:

*Protests against faculty members focus upon the president. As the personification of the institution in the public mind, he either must dissociate himself from the beleaguered professor and move against him, or we will have to bear the brunt of the criticism in the professor's behalf; there is rarely any middle ground. The president's job is thus a lonely one, and there is nowhere for him to turn for release from the pressures. If he succumbs to the pressures, his university is certainly ruined; if he does not, he himself must carry a major portion of the abuse and vilification.*

Some incidents involved protests against the Vietnam war. A faculty member who led a public demonstration downtown was the subject of considerable controversy in the community, with unsuccessful demands made on Dr. Ray to fire the man. The professor left of his own accord some months later, after a failed libel suit against a local newspaper regarding a critical letter to the editor about his activities.

Another professor who became the subject of community controversy was the head of the Sociology Department, Clark Knowlton. Reies Tijerina, a militant New Mexican, in 1966 attempted the violent take-over of former Spanish land grant areas of northern New Mexico, claiming his Hispanic followers had been defrauded of their rights to these lands in past years. The movement erupted into violence at Tierra Amarilla, where federal officials were wounded and the courthouse was seized. Tijerina and his followers then went into hiding. Because of Knowlton's research interest in the matters of concern to Tijerina, a New Mexico official felt the professor might be the only person who could persuade the leader to surrender. Dr. Knowlton did so, but many El Pasoans complained that his activities were damaging to the college. Dr. Ray and officials of the UT System agreed that he "had done nothing to warrant any change in his status at the university," but the community continued to be riled about the man until he accepted a position with another university.

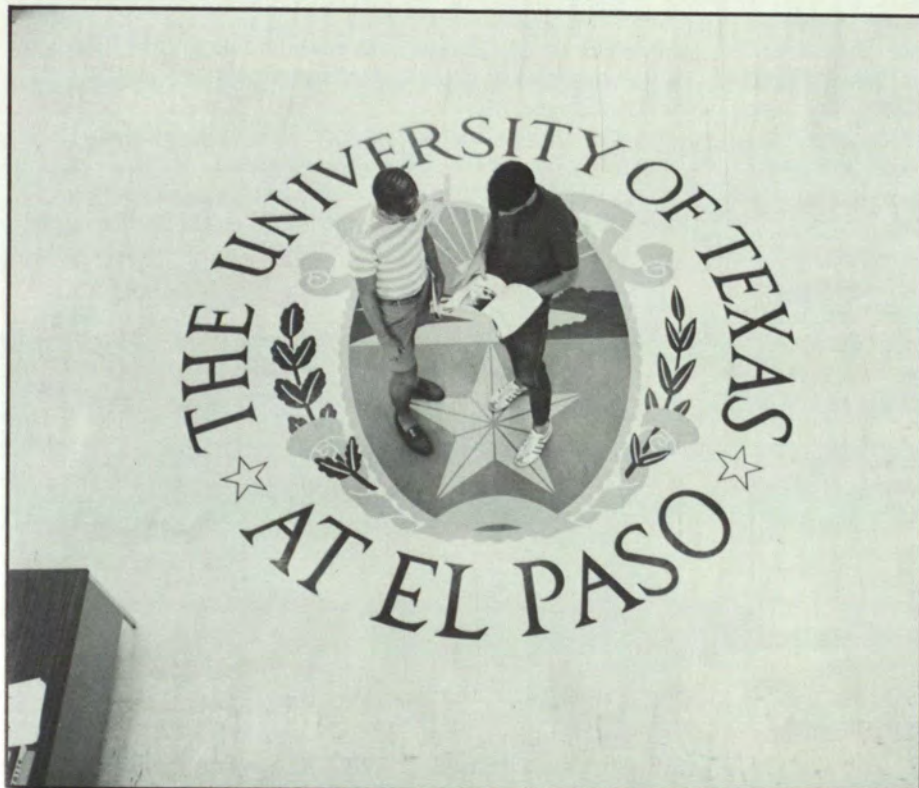
Valuable assistance to Dr. Ray during his years of dealing with unrest was given by the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom, Tenure, and Responsibility. Elected by the Faculty Council, the committee considered the various problems, including the Reies Tijerina affair, and prepared statements on the handling of them. Other issues taken up by this committee included controversial speakers invited to the campus. One of these was Harry Edwards of San Jose State College, who was championing the Olympic boycott movement to call attention to discrimination against blacks, and another was Tijerina himself. The committee felt that Edwards should be allowed to speak, but that Tijerina, having been involved in violence in his movement, should not. A Regents' Rule specified that no person should be permitted to speak on a campus "who is known to advocate or recommend either orally or in writing the conscious and deliberate violation of any federal, state, or local law."

After eight years as head of the university, Dr. Ray decided to step down and return to teaching. He was named an H. Y. Benedict Professor in the Department of Political Science, where he continued to teach until 1975. He was given the designations of both professor emeritus and president emeritus.

Milton Leech became acting president during 1968-69, then a familiar figure returned to the presidency. Dr. Joseph R. Smiley had left in 1961 to serve as provost and vice president of The University of Texas at Austin, became president, and two years later moved to the University of Colorado as president. When the new U. T. El Paso sought a chief administrator, he decided to return. He had always been regarded as the prototype of the term "a gentleman and a scholar."

Civil unrest was characteristic in many parts of the nation during the sixties and seventies, and El Paso was no exception. From time to time, protests were held on campus. One of the difficult periods was December 1971 when two Hispanic groups, MEChA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan) and La Mesa Directiva, after demanding a resignation and an appointment in administrative positions, were turned down by Dr. Smiley. They responded by blocking the entrance to the Administration Building and shouting slogans. Nearly three thousand spectators gathered by the time the El Paso Police Department brought a bus and several cars. Although the protesters announced theirs was a nonviolent demonstration, when police began making arrests, some fighting and rock throwing broke out. Thirty-four students were arrested. Afterward, MEChA held a petition campaign and protesters picketed the street in front of the Administration Building when the petition was taken to Dr. Smiley.





*The seal in the entrance to the library was changed from Texas Western College to The University of Texas at El Paso after the 1967 name change.*

*The dedication ceremony for the Old Engine No. 1 shelter became a nonviolent student demonstration in 1968. At issue was the question of whether Mayor Judson F. Williams, a former dean, was seeking the presidency of the university, being vacated by Dr. Joseph M. Ray. Spearheaded by a student who objected to Williams for the presidency, a group of students carried posters and banners and booed the speaker. Williams, who had chaired the Mission '73 Committee, did not become a candidate for the presidency and in 1986 was presented El Gran Paseno Award, the university's highest commendation for its community benefactors.*





Several pages of the 1972 *Flowsheet* were devoted to the demonstration. The yearbook, edited by Denise Baldi, examined a number of social issues, among them drug and alcohol use and treatment of the elderly. In March a change in beauty contests was announced, combining the Miss UT El Paso and Miss Flowsheet titles and using different criteria for judging. Appearance in a bathing suit was no longer a basic element of the contest, and contestants did not have to be sponsored by organizations.

The 1972 *Flowsheet* was to be the last yearbook until 1985 when a new name, *Dzong-La*, "*Fortress at the Pass*," was chosen to emphasize the campus's appearance. A 1986 edition was also published, but none in the next two years.

In February 1972 Dr. Smiley gave a State of the University report in which he described the achieving of the three major goals of the Mission '73 plan. They were, he said, priority on greatest potential rather than scattered effort, scholarly attention to special features of the university location, and enlargement of resources in all areas. Specific recommendations already accomplished included strengthening social sciences and modern languages, English as a second language, fine arts department expansion, and better business administration and teacher education departments.

As for the library, he said it was short of its goal of five hundred thousand volumes. The number of faculty holding doctoral degrees had doubled from twenty-eight percent in 1963 to fifty-six percent in 1972. The number of master's degree programs had increased from four to twenty-one in that same period. Solid academic programs in Chicano and Black Studies were available.

"It is no small irony to me," said the president, "that we have criticism on the one side that our institution is only now crawling forward to maintain some kind of mediocrity, and on the other side we hear criticism that we are making it too difficult for the average student to enroll and graduate. There is obviously some misconception, at the base of it all, of what a university really is."

Over the three years of Dr. Smiley's second term as president, the accomplishments included the location of a UT system nursing school in El Paso; the establishment of the first endowed professorship, named in honor of Lloyd "Speedy" Nelson, one of the earliest students at the institution and a longtime geology faculty member; significant increases in private gifts; the doubling of the number of volumes in the library; and new construction including the Education Building, new residence halls and dining room, the Fox Fine Arts Center, and planning for the Engineering-Science Complex.

When he stepped down again as president, Dr. Smiley chose to remain on the faculty as H. Y. Benedict

Professor of French and continued to teach until 1980 when he was designated emeritus professor; he was also president emeritus.

The Cross-Cultural Southwest Ethnic Study Center was founded in 1971 and produced numerous publications over a period of years. Among them were a quarterly bulletin and materials helpful to teachers of high school and college classes.



*Peter Hurd of San Patricio, New Mexico, renowned American artist, executed a landscape mural for the Education Building, opened in 1971. The painting faces the main entrance doors.*



By February of 1974 the Education Building, upper center, had been completed with its distinctive tower. The baseball field occupied the site on which the new library was later built. Interstate 10

runs across the lower left of the photo, and just above it is a large parking lot for residents of the student housing buildings across the street.



Arleigh B. Templeton was chosen by the Board of Regents to become the university president in 1972. He asked their support in meeting some of the urgent needs, especially for new construction and revamping of older buildings. Budgetary problems necessitated some changes, and the new president realized that, in addressing them, he would not be likely to win a popularity contest among the faculty.

He had a strong background in administration, having been in public school education for many years before serving as president of Alvin Junior College, Sam Houston State, and, during its first two years, The University of Texas at San Antonio. Additionally, Dr. Templeton had served as executive director of the Governor's Committee on Education Beyond High School in 1963-64. Out of that

committee's work came the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, which has authority over higher education statewide.

To the advantage of UT El Paso, Dr. Templeton was gifted at explaining the needs of the institution to Regents and members of the Texas Legislature.

Enrollment continued to climb in 1973 when the fall count was 10,980, some 430 more than the year before.

Two new functions on the campus were the Inter-American Studies Center, under the direction of Robert L. Peterson, which offered a wide range of faculty services including publications and seminars and worked with students on undergraduate degree programs related to American studies; and the Institute of Oral History, entering its second year with more than a hundred taped



*Semih Yildirim, left, Computer Center director, watches a student at a terminal in late 1977. The UTEP Computer Center was cited at that time as "exemplary" in two categories in a research project sponsored by the National Science Foundation. UTEP was among twenty-two universities with enrollment over six thousand cited in the study. Recognition was given for the "spectrum of computer applications for learning and teaching" and for "computer literacy programs for students, faculty, and community." Student use of computers at the center began in 1967 and was expanded in 1973 on the ground floor of Benedict Hall with the acquisition of a new computer.*



interviews in its files. Dr. John H. McNeely of the history faculty was director.

As local high schools entered the quarter system in 1973, the university made adjustments to its arrangements for entering freshmen. For those completing high school in November or February, a mini-semester was created to allow them to begin university work without having to wait for January or summer terms.

The Data Processing and Computation Center in 1974 was located in the former Bell Hall Dining Room. It boasted an IBM 360/50 with storage capability of 180 million characters.

The spring of 1974 brought a new fad to succeed such noteworthy pastimes as goldfish eating and crowding into telephone booths. This was the time of the streakers—from London's Hyde Park to the LBJ Library Auditorium at UT Austin where Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson was one of the amused spectators. While not all streakers chose to dash across college campuses, many did, and UTEP had its share.

March 6, 1974, was the memorable date when the first streaker, alone and clad only in a ski mask and shoes, was spotted at 9:45 a.m. Seven more were reported during the morning. Then a crowd began gathering near the Union and Student Association President Russell Autry asked the crowd to break up. But five young women and a man boarded a pickup truck and rode down University Avenue, waving to the onlookers. Student Senate President Joe Acosta and David Davis, executive assistant to Autry, then successfully urged the crowd to disperse.

Other streakers appeared over a period of several days—some dashing down the street on foot, at least one riding in an open convertible. But UTEP drew nothing

like the Southwest Texas State mass streaking by 130 students. County Attorney George Rodriguez observed that public nudity, a class C misdemeanor, carried a fine of up to two hundred dollars.

The fad inspired jingles, funny and indignant letters to editors, and scholarly observations—such as an explanation by sociology professors that the phenomenon was “an act of defiance against conventional society with little sexuality involved.” As the professors predicted, it died down once the novelty was gone.

The university's first doctoral degree—that in geological sciences—was approved by the Coordinating Board on April 19, 1974. This was the final step needed in order to begin offering course work for the program.

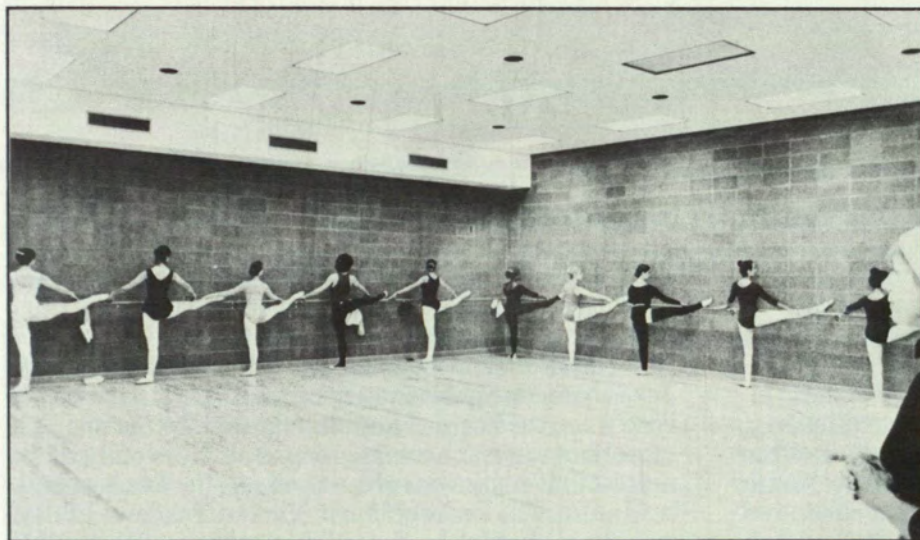
In May Norma Hernandez was named dean of the College of Education. She could claim three “firsts”—the first UTEP graduate, the first female, and the first Hispanic to become an academic dean. Soon afterward, Rudolph Gomez, professor of political science, became dean of the Graduate School when Kenneth E. Beasley moved from that position to vice president for academic affairs.

Services for students were expanded in the fall of 1974 with the opening of a campus office of the Texas Rehabilitation Commission to assist the handicapped and the assignment by the Veterans Administration of a full-time educational and training representative to the campus.

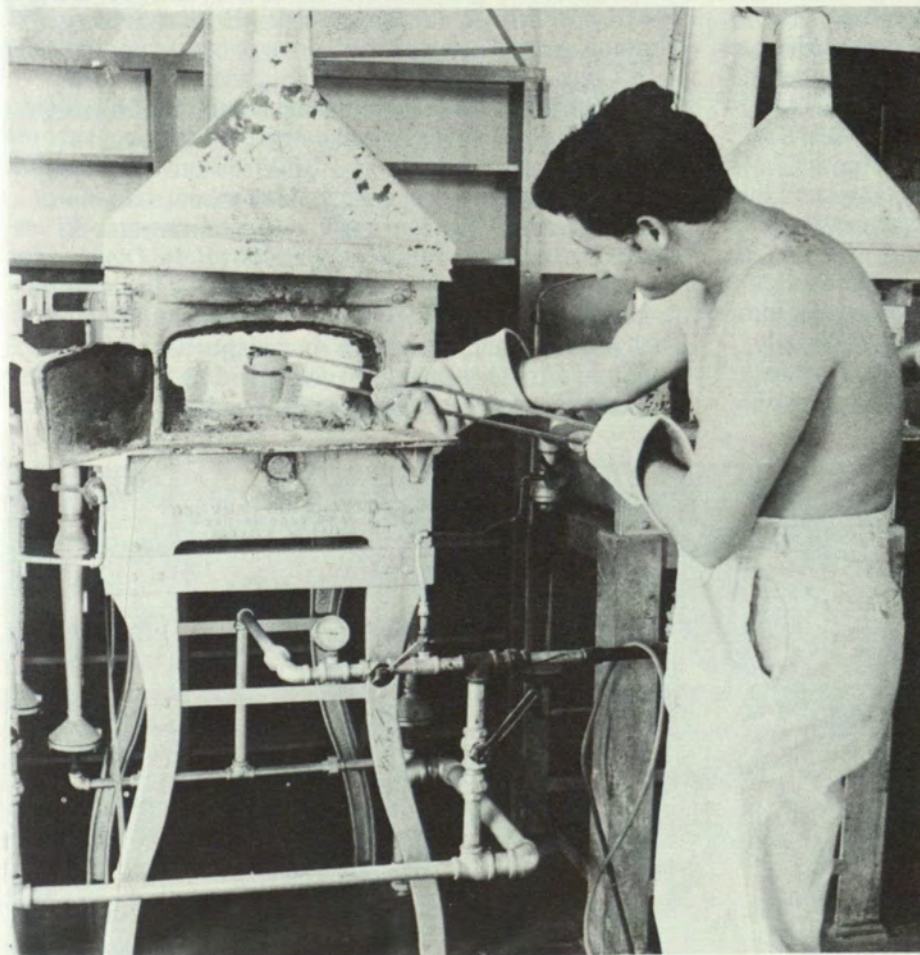
The long-awaited Fine Arts Center was opened to the public in October with an open house, a faculty art exhibit, musical programs by faculty and students, and performances of two Tennessee Williams' plays.

As a result of Texas' legislative mandate for bilingual





*The opening of the Fine Arts Center in 1974 was welcomed by Ingeborg Heuser, right, with its spacious accommodations for the ballet program she had nurtured since 1960 in small practice rooms wherever space was available on the campus. The Ballet El Paso professional dance company was for many years in residence at the university.*



*Molten metal is poured in the oldest campus department, Metallurgical Engineering, in a new laboratory of the Engineering-Science Complex, completed in 1976. One building of the complex is devoted to metallurgy.*



education in the public schools, the College of Education in the fall of 1975 established Project BETO, an acronym for Bilingual Education Training Opportunities. Pioneering in that specialized teaching field continued in the college for several years and attracted numerous federal grants for programs to train teachers.

Another "plus" for the College of Education came in early 1975 when the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education granted five-year accreditation, effective the previous September 1. The college already was accredited by the Texas Education Agency and, like other colleges of the university, by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

By October 1975 another major building, the Engineering-Science Complex, was ready for an opening celebration. This one was held during Homecoming when special tours of the new laboratories were available. As a result of moving various departments into the facility, the names of some older buildings were changed. Biology became Psychology, Engineering became Geology, and the Geology Building (called Chemistry when it was new in 1917) became Old Geology.

The Geology Club and Sigma Gamma Epsilon took advantage of a new national fad to inject some humor into the spring semester of 1976. They sponsored the First Annual North American Pet Rock Sprint Championship and Beauty Contest. Prizes were awarded in sprinting

(with the owner prodding the rock with a broom handle), obedience, talent, best dressed, and for the title "Mx. Congeniality," the Mx. designation because rocks have no sex thus cannot be Mr. or Ms. Owners gave their entries such names as "Smoothie" and "Knute Rock."

The local component among six in The University of Texas Nursing School System became a part of the UT El Paso when the Board of Regents changed the nursing school from an autonomous group to affiliates of their nearest university system components effective September 1, 1976. The Undergraduate Nursing School at El Paso was established by the Texas Legislature in 1970, with students enrolling at UTEP for their first sixty semester hours of work and completing the Bachelor of Science in Nursing at the Nursing School.

The nursing program's history, however, actually dates from 1898 when the Hotel Dieu School of Nursing was started in Hotel Dieu Sisters Hospital, founded in 1892 as El Paso's first hospital. (In 1988 Hotel Dieu was sold by the Daughters of Charity and became Landmark Medical Center.) The four-member graduating class of 1902 was the first in nursing not only at Hotel Dieu but in the state of Texas. When the school outgrew the hospital, it was relocated in 1917 in the home of a doctor affiliated with the hospital, then in 1927 moved into its own new building. The school was first accredited by the Texas Graduate Nurses Association in 1938 and served as a

*When the former Hotel Dieu School of Nursing became a part of The University of Texas group of nursing schools in the early 1970s, the staff included (from left) Mrs. Genevieve Russell, residence director; Mrs. Margaret Brown, administrative assistant; and Dean Christine Bonds.*





training center for the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II.

The block bounded by Kansas, Campbell, Nevada, and Arizona streets was purchased in 1961 and a new building for the nursing school was completed in 1967, funded through a Hill-Burton grant, foundation resources, and community donations. The following year, steps began for the school to join the university system of nursing schools. The transition from a three-year diploma program to a four-year degree program began in 1970. The first B.S. degrees from the new UT School of Nursing at El Paso were awarded in 1974.

Another UTEP graduate became a dean in October 1976, Jose F. Avila. He was promoted to dean of students after having served as acting dean for two years.

Also that fall the John W. Kidd Memorial Seismographic Observatory became part of a world-wide standardized seismograph network under the United States Geological Survey.

The acreage owned by the university increased in late 1976 when some of the military land that had served as Castner Military Range was made available to public institutions, including the local school districts and El Paso Community College. It was located on the east side of the Franklin Mountains, about fifteen miles from the campus, but it offered an unusual advantage: the 58.115 acres were an archaeological site of the Mesilla Phase, c.

750 AD. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and became available for training students in field work.

The Department of Music was pleased in late 1976 to be granted full membership in the National Association of Schools of Music.

Universities were increasingly sensitive to the need to recruit minority students during the seventies. UTEP easily led the state in a study of fall 1976 enrollments, with 33.7 percent minorities, compared to US Austin's 9.5 percent and Texas A&M's 4.0 percent.

The College of Engineering entered a solar energy research program in early 1977, designed to study the feasibility of reducing fossil fuel consumption by augmenting heating systems with solar heat. Concern for fuel bills on campus was expressed in an appeal to set thermostats at sixty-five degrees.

The completion of the Special Events Center in March was cause for another celebration. A concert by Lawrence Welk and his orchestra was sponsored by the Woman's Club of El Paso, raising nearly \$35,000 for athletic scholarships, the College of Nursing, and the library.

Special summer programs were characteristic of the College of Engineering, which had on the schedule the Summer Engineering Institute for freshman and sophomore high school students, a workshop on the engineering



*Marie Stenrose, right, educational coordinator at the School of Nursing in 1971, shows student Shannon Roach a video lesson. Mrs. Stenrose later became director of the Triple "S" Project, a federally-funded program under which electronic simulators were developed by Horace Austin of the college staff. Manikins can be programmed to simulate, for example, a patient undergoing a heart attack in order to give students experience in monitoring blood pressure, heartbeat, breathing rate, and other vital signs. The researchers developed Guidelines for Simulator Laboratories and other publications and teaching materials helpful to nursing educators.*



profession and its mathematics for high school teachers, Preview of Engineering for recent high school graduates, and an orientation session to acquaint high school girls with opportunities in the field.

The legislative appropriation for 1978-79 was \$46.67 for the biennium, up \$12 million over the previous two-year funding period.

Meanwhile, the Coordinating Board was approving new degree programs: the B.S. in Computer Science, the M.S. in Nursing, Master of Arts and Master of Science in Interdisciplinary Studies, M.A. in Linguistics, and B.A. in Anthropology. New teacher programs were instituted in special education and dance.

In his annual report to the faculty in September 1977, Dr. Templeton pointed out that the Board of Regents had authorized nearly \$40 million in capital improvements over the past five years, with nearly \$30 million of that from Permanent University Fund sources. Salaries were up by 47 percent since 1971-72 and enrollment had increased 40 percent since 1972.

The all-time high enrollment was realized in fall of 1977—15,836. Of that total, 868 or nearly six percent were from foreign countries, most of those (524) from Mexico. For a period of some years, the institution would have the largest enrollment of Mexican nationals of any in the nation. The proximity to Ciudad Juarez, of course, makes it possible for students from that city to commute easily to El Paso.

In December 1977 UTEP became one of seven universities in Texas to be a regional center for the Energy Extension Service headquartered at Texas A&M. John Whitacre of the solar research project was in charge and the Solar House became the office from which information was dispensed to designers, builders, and owners of homes in the area. Also of interest in the College of Engineering was the involvement of the Electrical Engineering Department in hosting the first national conference of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers ever held in El Paso.

In February 1978 the first graduating class, twenty-six strong, in the first program of its kind in the United States was preparing to receive diplomas. This was an unusual program—audioprosthology, the training of professionals in fitting hearing aids—offered at UTEP as a two-year Continuing Education program and attracting so many people from other parts of the state that the most convenient location for the commencement was Austin. It was developed by Dr. H. N. Williams of the Speech, Hearing, and Language Center.

In March 1978 the Board of Regents named the four-year-old Fine Arts Center in honor of Josephine Clardy Fox, who had left a \$3 million estate to the

university and who had had a consuming interest in the fine arts, especially music, during her long life.

The regents took note of the track team's achievements in the spring. On March 11 the team became the first in history to win four National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor track championships, and also held the national indoor titles for 1978, 1976, 1975, and 1974 (having placed second in 1977). Stars saluted by the board were James Munyala in the less-than-four-minute mile; Olympian Rudolfo Gomez, second in the three-mile run; Hans Almstrom, second in shot put; Jerome Hutchins, third in triple jump; Peter Lemashon, anchor in the two-mile relay; plus Head Coach Ted Banks and assistant Ted McLaughlin. At that time UTEP held nineteen Western Athletic Conference and eight NCAA championships.

The College of Science and the Centennial Museum were appreciative of election to membership in the Association of Systematics Collection, based on collections in the Laboratory for Environmental Biology, the Department of Geological Sciences, and the museum. The fossil vertebrate collection of ten thousand catalog specimens was said to rank as one of the largest in the nation. Dr. A. H. Harris was coordinator of resource collections.

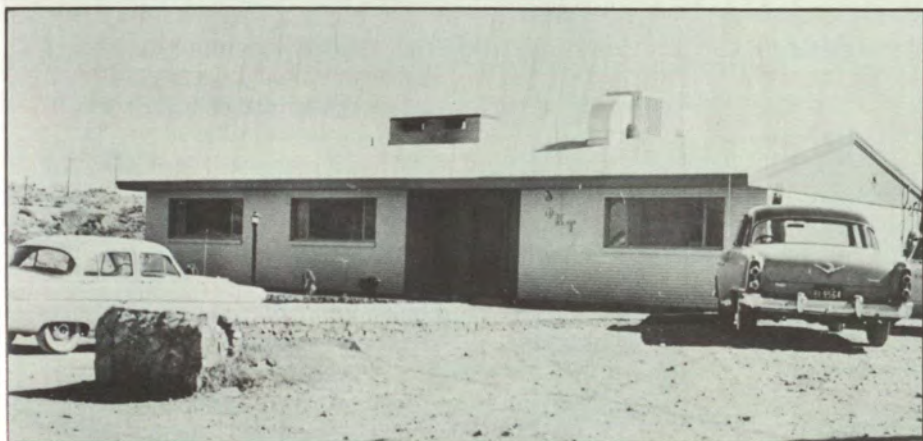
For the time time, on May 25-26, registration was held in the Special Events Center. This location has continued into the 1980s, and is the most spacious of any for this function.

In August of 1978 more names of buildings were adjusted, mainly reflecting changes in use of facilities. The former Liberal Arts Annex No. 1, once the Lambda Chi Alpha lodge, became the News Service Building; Liberal Arts Annex No. 3, originally the Phi Kappa Tau lodge, became the Solar Demonstration House; the Upper Practice Field was renamed Intramurals Field; and the handball and basketball courts were officially the Outdoor Recreation Area. A former filling station at the corner of Mesa and Baltimore was acquired to serve as the University Ticket Center.

Public television KCOS went on the air in August 1978, the realization of a long-held dream of educators and others in the area. It had been assigned Channel 7 which later was traded with a commercial station for Channel 13. The station rented facilities in the Education Building and later erected a satellite dish in front of the building. Its facilities were made available to the Mass Communication Department for some training purposes for those in broadcast courses.

The 1978 annual address by Dr. Templeton advised the faculty that a general public attitude toward education was changing, as evidenced by the negative vote on California's Proposition 13. He observed that eight percent of the last graduating class had been admitted on a pro-





*Built in 1950 by Phi Kappa Tau fraternity, this lodge was acquired by the university in 1969. In the seventies it became a center for solar research. It is behind the Academic Services Center on Hawthorne Street.*



*KCOS-TV, El Paso's public television station, leased space in the Education Building and went on the air in August 1978. Near the front entrance of the building was the five and a half-ton ground receiving station, thirty-three feet in diameter, picking up microwave transmissions of public television programming via the WESTAR I communications satellite orbiting 22,300 miles in space.*

visional basis, pointing up his concern for helping students through the Study Skills and Tutorial Services, which he had recommended in 1974, and other evidences of concern for those who needed special encouragement in order to succeed in school.

Another sign of the times was on his mind. "[Discrimination] shows up as a growing disregard for commitments we have made toward equal opportunities for all in our educational mission, a growing insensitivity to the special problems of minorities of all types, a tendency to equate attention to these special problems with a 'lowering of standards.'"

The Centennial Museum, which was at this time empty for renovation for the first time since it was built,

under funds approved by the Board of Regents, was approved for accreditation by the National Association of Museums. Also in the fall of 1978, the College of Nursing was the only one in Texas granted the maximum eight-year accreditation by the National League for Nursing, and approvals also were received by the College of Engineering from its accrediting body, the College of Education from the State Board of Education, and the Graduate School from the Council for Graduate Schools. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools approved the institution's programs through the new doctoral level.

A former administrator of UT San Antonio, Dr. Tomas Rivera, was appointed by Dr. Templeton as



---

executive vice president, a new position. A recognized poet and even more famed as an educator, he quickly became a vital member of the administrative team.

UTEP was recognized by the West German government as one of few American universities preparing students to transfer course credits to German universities. The complex procedure had become necessary because of the large contingent of German Air Force personnel and their families stationed at the Air Defense School at Fort Bliss. Diana Guerrero, director of evaluation, went to the Federal Republic of Germany in January and February of 1979 to get first-hand training in the requirements for the credit transfers.

For several months of late 1978, a group of faculty members had registered public complaints against the administration. The Faculty Senate appointed a select committee to consider the charges. In its report on December 5, the committee reported: "The real issue at this university, as at all American universities, is one of adjusting to a new era in education. The adjustment will require some sacrifices and better use of our resources, while old programs are discontinued and new ones are begun . . . Efforts to return to or hang on to bygone days will merely make the adjustment more difficult."

At the next Faculty Senate meeting, Professor Ed Leonard, who chaired the committee, said the group had found no evidence that the Department of Mass Communication had been subjected to discriminatory treatment regarding development of a graduate program or that it had been discouraged from seeking accreditation. He further said the group found "no evidence of 'systematic and purposeful destruction of the academic programs by administrators obsessed with power'" as alleged and listed instead several indications that "suggest that the quality of the academic program has increased since Dr. Templeton became president." One of the targets of the complainers, however, Vice President for Academic Affairs Kenneth E. Beasley, resigned that position in order to head up the new master's degree program in public administration. He later served with distinction as chief administrative assistant to El Paso mayor Jonathan Rogers from 1981 to present. Tomas Rivera became acting VPAA upon Beasley's resignation.

A cooperative research enterprise, the Joint Border Research Institute, was begun in January 1979 by UTEP and New Mexico State University.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 was applied to college and university athletics programs in

1979, with the result that sexual discrimination was barred in federally aided educational programs. New attention was given to developing intercollegiate sports programs for women.

With constant enrollment increases, the College of Business Administration was hurting for space. Thus the Board of Regents' favorable response to a feasibility study for a new building was welcomed. Enrollment in the college had gone up from 1,466 in 1972 to 2,502 in 1978.

In April the administration suffered a blow: Tomas Rivera accepted an invitation from the University of California at Riverside to serve as chancellor, a position called president in the Texas university system.

On the plus side, business and civic leaders of El Paso on April 27 observed Arleigh Templeton Day to recognize the man who had headed the university for seven years. At a banquet at the El Paso Country Club, speakers included Mayor Ray Salazar, County Judge T. Udell Moore, and New Mexico State Institute.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 was retirement, effective August 31, 1980. During his annual faculty meeting in September, he introduced Joseph Olander as vice president for academic affairs. In his last annual address to the faculty, the president said he would not read his complete speech, but it was available in print.

He reminded his listeners that when he came to the university in 1973, he faced a \$463,000 faculty salary deficit, resulting in the loss of thirty faculty members. A serious enrollment decline had occurred in 1971 and 1972, causing a financial squeeze in the 1973-74 biennium. Since that time, he pointed out, he had added one hundred faculty members and a pattern of steady growth was under way. As for current public attitudes toward education, he cautioned that they favored the elimination of tenure, the evaluation of faculty, cost accountability, and teaching quality. "We need a clear sense of mission," he advised. The governor, he noted, had already made cut-backs in funds for personnel and had vetoed various appropriations for higher education in June. And although UTEP was hoping to add to its doctoral program, the Coordinating Board had not approved any new doctorates since 1976.

The preliminary plans for the College of Business Administration Building were approved by the regents in October. Also at that time, the college's Bureau of Business and Economic Research expanded the scope of its quarterly journal, renamed the *Southwest Business and Economic Review*.





# Library

The first announcement of classes for the School of Mines included a photograph of El Paso's Carnegie Library, where students could have access to research materials until the school was able to establish a library of its own. The public library, however, was more than four miles from the campus, an inconvenient distance for any but the most dedicated scholars.

After relocating nearer the downtown area (and the public library), the college became more diligent about building up its resources. A set of Harvard Classics was acquired in 1919 and Professor John W. "Cap" Kidd donated a rare book, a 1726 volume of Samuel Willard's sermons.

The library was kept in Main Building in 1920. Upon the completion of Kelly Hall in 1921, the small collection was moved to the third floor of that building and the legislature budgeted six hundred dollars to operate it.

As acting dean in 1927, C. A. Puckett recommended that a librarian be hired. He was serving in a period of transition, when the college was adding a variety of liberal arts courses to its offerings, and wanted not only to serve students but to attract capable faculty. He felt that a good library would contribute toward those goals, but financial troubles short-circuited his ambitions. The library was closed in 1930 in order to save a salary.

An outside stairway to the third floor of Kelly had been built by 1936 when Baxter Polk, who was to remain as librarian for thirty-seven years, joined the college staff. The collection at that time was 16,625 volumes, kept in the stacks at the north end of Kelly's third floor. A glass partition separated that area from the reading room at the south end. "I think we had two encyclopedias, both out of date," he recalled in a 1968 NOVA interview. Some of the books were stored in the basement under a trap door. "That was the priceless collection of Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey publications, the most valuable specific collection in the library. They were stored there because the librarian thought they were worthless. So I rescued those and made a hit with old Cap Kidd."



*This is the front entrance to the library in 1965-66. Built in 1938 as the Administration Building/Library, this was devoted entirely to the library upon completion of a new Administration Building in 1956.*



*During his thirty-seven years as librarian, Baxter Polk saw the institution's holdings grow from a few thousand in part of a classroom building to an extensive library occupying a sizable building of its own. He retired in 1973.*



*Leon Metz, who became the library's first archivist in 1967, sits among stacks of documents to be sorted and filed for the collection of papers of R. E. Thomason, who was a congressman and federal*

*district judge. Among the unusual cases heard by Judge Thomason was that of the first hijacking of a commercial airplane in the United States, which took place at El Paso in 1961.*

In his early days as librarian, Polk taught four classes in typing and shorthand as well as managing the library and doing all the buying and cataloging. He worked seven days a week. In 1937, bolstered by a student poll and a faculty advisory committee, he sought improvements.

Construction began that year on the three-story Library/Administration Building on the site of the women's athletic field at a cost of about \$91,000. The library occupied the top floor, administrative offices the ground floor. In the basement was a soundproof room for the band.

In new surroundings, the collection grew to 24,550 by 1940 and 36,575 by 1950. Meanwhile, attention was being given to special collections. Professor John H. McNeely laid the groundwork for the collection that bears his name with the gift of hundreds of rare books in Spanish and English on the history of the Southwest and Mexico. He has continued to add to the collection over the years. Personal papers of former congressmen—R. E. Thomason, who also served as federal judge, and Claude Hudspeth—were added to the special collections. (In 1983 a third congressman, Richard C. White, gave his papers to the library.)

The library joined the Interlibrary Loan system under American Library Association guidelines in 1952. Now students and faculty members had access to the resources of major libraries in other locations.

The mushrooming college enrollment was reflected in the library holdings. By 1955, with holdings of 73,700, the library was hurting for space. A new Administration Building was in the works, and upon its completion in 1956, the library had full use of the older building. A major addition to the stack area was built in 1959, and the following year holdings numbered 114,926 volumes.

President Joseph M. Ray, as part of Texas Western College's fiftieth anniversary observance, appointed a committee, Mission '73, to make recommendations for the future of the institution. The committee report in 1963 emphasized that the college, anticipating enrollment growth and graduate offerings, should have a library of 500,000 volumes by 1973.



*The Education Library was located in the Education Building until its collection was relocated upon completion of the new*

*library. This study area was remodeled to become the dean's office and conference rooms.*





*The Library Annex on Hawthorne opened in late January 1978, serving departments in the Engineering-Science Complex across the street. Fletcher Newman was head of science-engineering and Carol Watts of*

*documents and maps. The building was vacated with the opening of the new library in 1984 and in 1987 became the Academic Services Center.*

An important step toward growth was realized in 1966 when the library became a United States Government Depository, with access to government publications of great value to researchers.

By 1967 holdings reached 114,926 volumes and an archives department was added. The critical need for more space, emphasized as of "high priority" by Mission '73, was relieved with construction of a major addition to the building, tripling available space.

This project, completed in 1968, became one of the most controversial as far as the campus architecture was concerned. The 1938 building was preserved intact, with wings added at each side and across the front so that the original entrance faced on an enclosed patio. But the Bhutanese flavor architect Percy McGhee had given the earlier building was missing from its new face. Instead there were smooth vertical walls described by some critics as resembling a collection of silos pushed together. The protests came too late and purists of Bhutanese style had to wait a few years for satisfaction.

Reclassification of the holdings was undertaken in 1971 when the Library of Congress classification system was adopted.

Baxter Polk, who had seen the library grow from two rooms in Kelly Hall to a major building, from 16,000 volumes to nearly a half million, retired in 1973. His successor in 1974 was Fred Hanes, who was ready to take on the challenge of continuing growing pains as the institution's enrollment continued to escalate.

When the College of Nursing was added to the university in 1976, it already had a small library of its own. Being located several blocks from the main campus, the college retained its own library until the space problems were relieved by the new library building in 1984.

Meanwhile, in 1978 the Library Annex was opened across the street from the Science and Engineering Complex. It housed materials for science, engineering, and mathematics, as well as government documents and maps. Another branch library had been located in the Education Building since its opening in 1971.



A computer link with other libraries was established in 1979, giving researchers access to extensive new resources. Services for the handicapped were extended with the acquisition in 1982 of the Kurzweil Reading Machine, which "translates" the written word into electronically spoken words for the visually handicapped.

Between 1976-77 and 1981-82, the library's circulation figures doubled. Both circulation and interlibrary loan transactions were up by thirteen percent in 1981-82 over the previous year. A factor in the loan program was participation in AMIGOS Bibliographic Network, promoting resource sharing in the Southwest.

The library's holdings passed the million mark in 1982-83, a year that also counted more than a half million visits to the main library. A task force was appointed in 1983 to explore automation of the library. This became an ongoing planning project as steps were taken to build and move into a new building—grander than any Dean Puckett or President Barry might have envisioned.

The new library was an immediate goal of Haskell M. Monroe when he became president of the university in 1980. As a history professor and scholar, he was attuned to the need for a facility where the scattered branches could again be part of the main library and new technology could be developed. The Board of Regents authorized the project in June 1981 and construction began several months later. The building was completed in 1984.

Its design by Joe Gomez of Fouts Gomez Moore, El Paso, is classically Bhutanese. The architect, who also designed the adjacent College of Business Administration building, was very careful to give the massive six-story structure the appearance of an authentic lamasery. University of Texas System personnel who were involved in the furnishing of the building also studied Bhutanese art work to arrive at color schemes and certain items of furniture with an Asian tone.

In his work for another library, Hanes had been involved in moving a large collection from one building to another. He directed the planning for the UTEP move, which was achieved in less than a week during a busy fall semester. The opening celebration on December 12, 1984, brought dignitaries from many other cities to witness Dr. Monroe perform the ceremonial ribbon cutting for his realized dream.

In the fall semester of 1987 the library introduced LUIS. The card catalog was now available on computer terminals. The planning committee's work of several years resulted in a system that, upon being linked to the circulation desk, could tell whether a book was available in the library at the moment of inquiry.

Another celebration of late 1987 was the announcement of the D. L. and Lucille Pillow Library Fund, established with a bequest of \$1.6 million from the estate of Mrs. Pillow, an honor graduate of the College of Mines, former faculty member, and El Paso's first professional social worker. In April 1988 the Texas Library Association recognized the library with its Benefactor Award, commemorating the most significant private gift to a library during the previous year.

Robert Seal, who had extensive experience in library automation, succeeded Hanes as director in 1985. He worked closely with the committee in completing the installation of LUIS.

As of April 1988, the library's holdings were impressive:

Volumes of books	633,685
Bound volumes of periodicals	112,623
Documents	146,183
Maps	89,271
Microforms	203,285
Miscellaneous	8,255



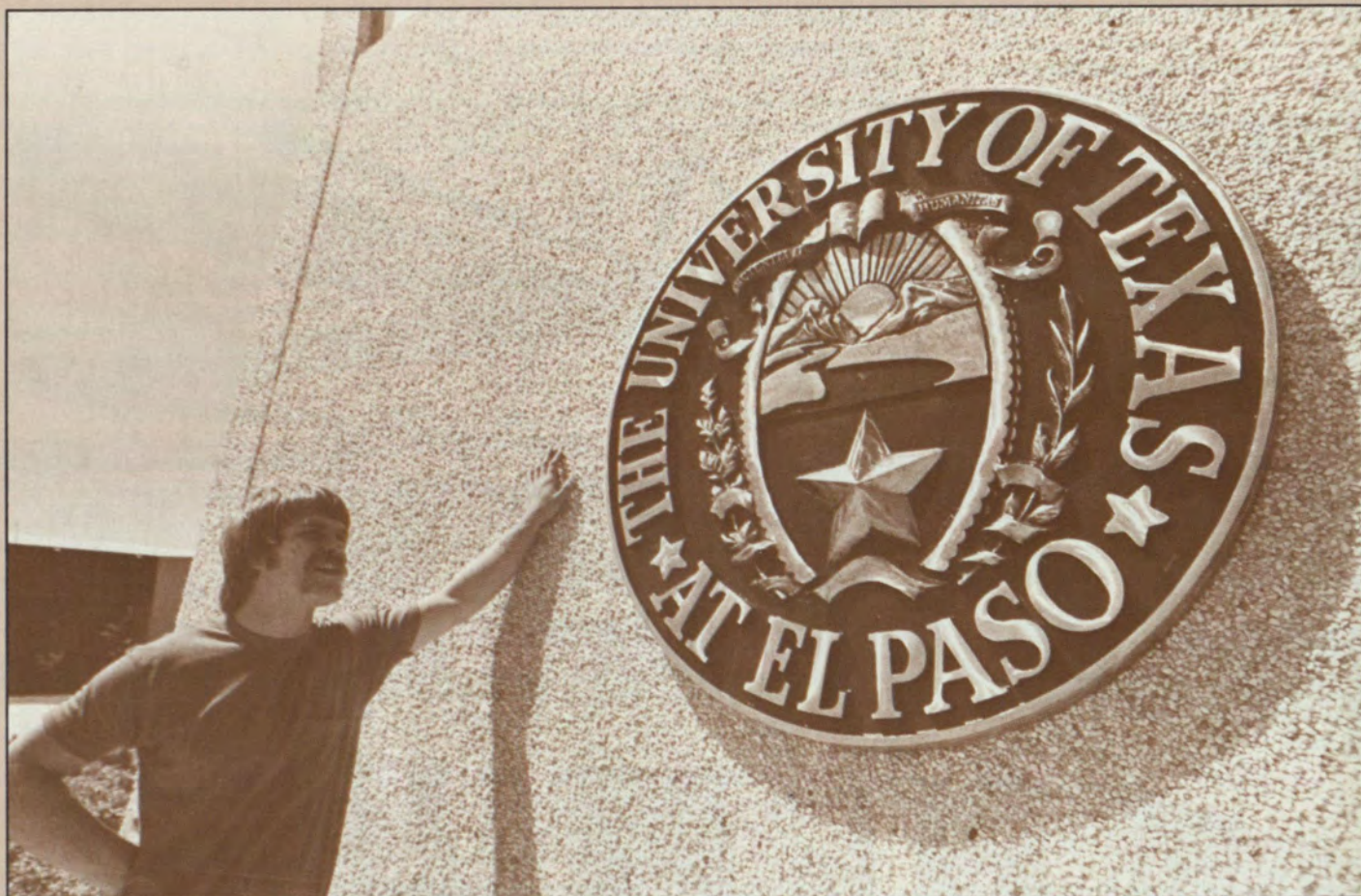


*This view of the atrium of the University Library shows the second floor near the entrance to the building, and third and fourth floors. Five of the six stories of the*

*building are the size of football fields. Elevators are located at the center of the building.*







*Dan Lomax, art instructor, created bronze sculptures of the university seal for the sign fronting on North Mesa beside the Special Events Center. The seven-hundred-pound discs were hoisted into place in September 1977. Lomax cast them in a Tucson foundry and ground, polished, and finished them by hand, then coated them with an acrylic to prevent oxidation.*

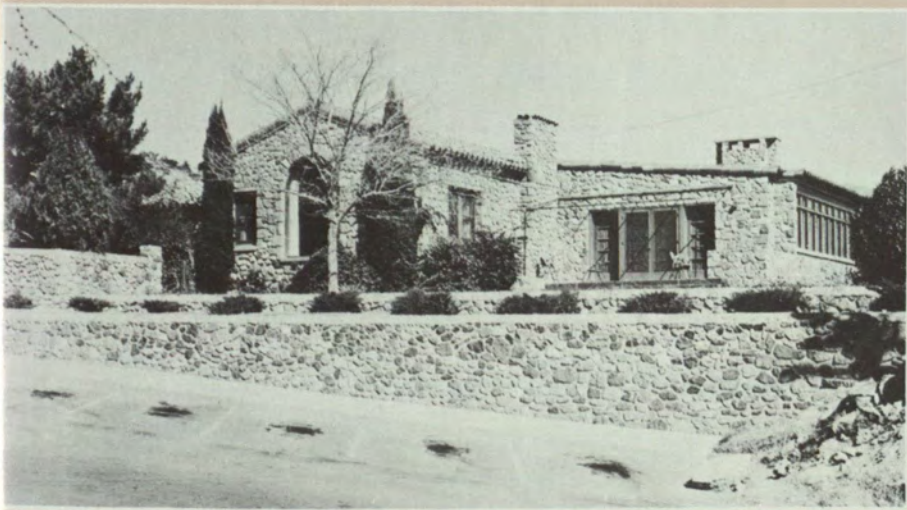
*The Zeta Tau Alpha lodge, built in 1941, predated the Administration Building next door. In 1969, when the university acquired several sorority and fraternity buildings on or near the campus, this one was made the Administration Annex. It now houses the Department of Development and Alumni Affairs and becomes a hub of activity for alumni during Homecoming.*







*The Delta Delta Delta lodge also was built in the early forties. It was just up the hill toward the first Burges Hall from the Chi Omega lodge. The Education Building, opened in 1970, now occupies the site.*



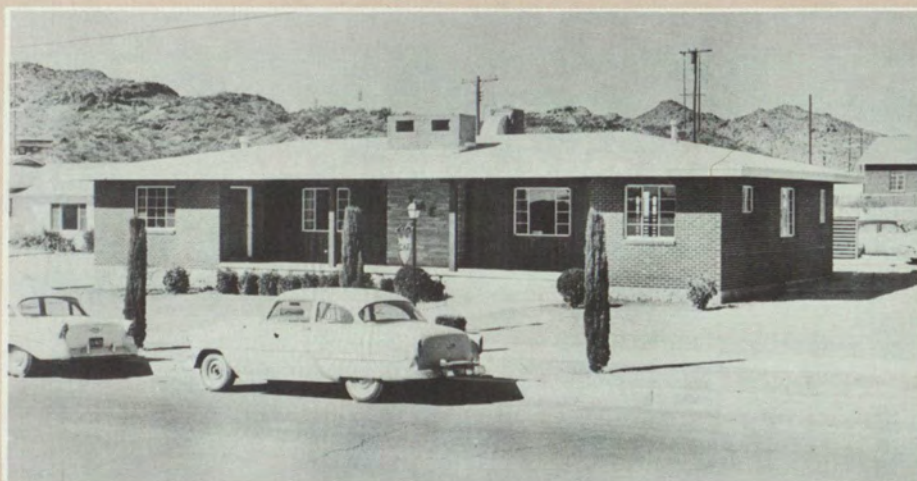
*The Chi Omega lodge was built in 1941 on Randolph and was razed in 1969 for construction of the Education Building. It was between the Delta Delta Delta and Delta Gamma lodges.*



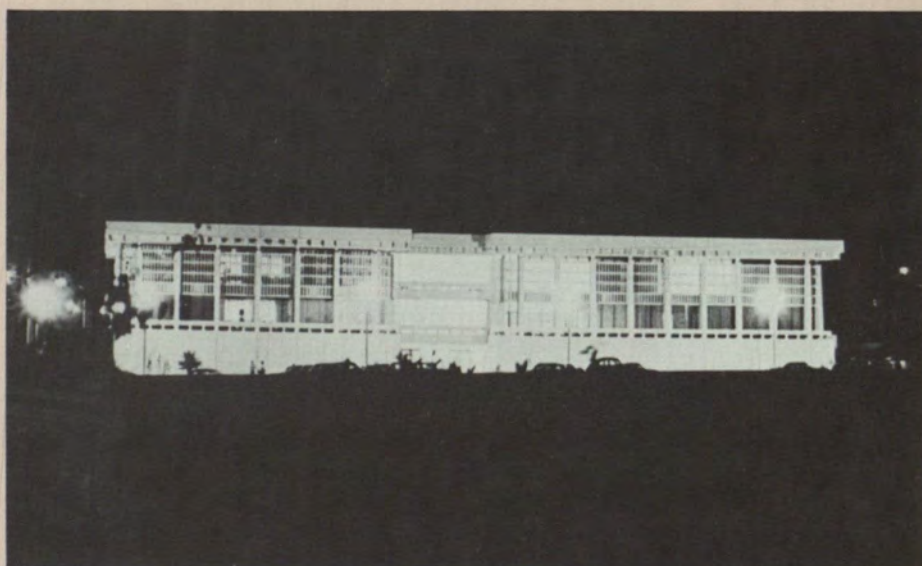
*Delta Gamma sorority built a native stone lodge in 1948. It was among former sorority and fraternity buildings acquired by the university and for several years was one of the many Schellenger Laboratories research centers on campus. The small building was razed for expansion of the Union Building.*



*Sigma Alpha Epsilon built this lodge at the corner of University Avenue and Oregon Street. It was acquired by the university in 1971 and, with the building next door, serves as the Center for Speech, Hearing, and Language Disorders.*



*The first addition to the Union's East Wing, completed in 1969, was impressive when lighted up at night.*



*With the completion of a new East Wing on the Union, the University Bookstore had spacious new quarters in 1969. Besides textbooks and school supplies, the store offered souvenirs of the university.*







*Bob Beamon was a sophomore on the UTEP track team in 1968 when he leaped twenty-four feet two and a half inches for a long jump record in the Olympic Games in Mexico City. The record still stood in 1987 when he was among eleven athletes and two teams presented Olympic Spirit Awards in a ceremony on Capitol Hill. Criteria for selection included overcoming adversity and exceeding expectations.*

*Wayne Vandenburg, track coach from 1967 to 1972, led the Miners to their first NCAA championship, in cross country, in 1969 and two indoor and two outdoor WAC championships.*



*Professors Clarence J. Cervenka, left, and Ralph Coleman, center, published a text-book on engineering design in 1968. Here they discuss their work with an unidentified student.*







*The 1968 Flowsheet beauties were (from left) Meg Gilbert, Joyce Hallmark, Gail Treat, Claudette LaMelle, and Kathy Baker. The yearbook in the early thirties began a tradition of honoring campus beauties, often inviting a celebrity to select the winners.*





*Before the fall, spectators at UTEP's first—and last—chair-sitting contest were getting plenty of laughs in the Union Ballroom on September 20, 1968. Ron McCluskey, president of the co-sponsoring Student Association, was judge. Allan Mueller, six-foot seven-inch, 208-pound junior from Brewster, New York, representing Lambda Chi Alpha, was the leader with thirteen girls on his lap for forty-five seconds, when disaster struck. The chair beneath Jim Wyley and fourteen coeds splintered, sending them crashing down, injuring two. The contest was called off, as was also a halftime challenge match between the UTEP winner and the University of New Mexico's winner at halftime of their weekend football game.*



*Bob Hope donned a Western hat when he performed at the Sun Bowl on a cold windy night, September 25, 1970, before a crowd of ten thousand. His Sun Bowl special featured music by trumpeter Doc Severinsen and his band.*



Early in 1970 the Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering departments relocated their offices to temporary quarters west of the campus in a group of buildings owned by Paymaster Company, a division of Anderson-Clayton Company, while the old Engineering Building was undergoing renovation. EE returned to its former home, but the CE and ME offices remained at Hacienda Tech (so-called because of its proximity to the Hacienda Restaurant) until 1974. Student labs met in buildings that had served as a plant to manufacture cattle feed from cottonseed hulls.



The Dining Commons, built in 1970 at the same time as Barry Hall and Kelly Hall, is a popular gathering place for both campus residents and commuter students.







*The Speech and Hearing Center in 1970 expanded its services for children and adults in the community with the addition of three new supervisors. From left, they are Mary Dale Fitzgerald, specializing in language disorders; Madeline Brand, voice disorders; and Grace Middleton, problems of aphasia.*



*Challenge grants, such as one for ten thousand dollars offered by the Hervey Foundation, have contributed to the success of the Alumni Fund for Excellence. The Hervey challenge resulted in a record \$82,244 in gifts to support academic programs in 1971. From left are Fred Hervey and Ken Carroll of the Hervey Foundation, President Joseph R. Smiley, and Alumni Fund Chairman W. Nelson Martin.*



*Dean Lewis Hatch, left, and J. R. Provenzio of the mathematics faculty congratulate Norma Nunez, first student to graduate in the Inter-American Science Program in 1971. Started in September 1968, the program was designed for students from Mexico and other Spanish-language nations, offering classroom lectures in Spanish early in the freshman year, then moving into English. Students used English-language textbooks. Miss Nunez, graduate of a Juarez high school who spoke no English upon entering UTEP, completed her degree in three and a half years with a 3.3 GPA. She majored in math and education.*



*Unaccustomed snow fell on the Union Plaza during the winter of 1970. Snow is a rarity in El Paso, occurring a few times each winter but not usually in great quantities. Overcast days are scarce as well; the sun normally melts off any snowfall within a day or so. Photo by Hans Peter Otto.*









A bathtub pull was sponsored in February 1972 by Alpha Phi Omega, national service fraternity (not to be confused with the local social fraternity), as part of a state-wide fundraising project for the American Heart Association. Sharon Hughes, widow of Chuck Hughes, Detroit Lions football player and alumnus of UTEP, spoke at the opening ceremony in the Union ballroom. Chris Martinez, a UTEP student and West Texas section chairman for the event, said forty-eight chapters of the fraternity were participating in the project. Each planned to collect funds in the bathtubs, then take them to Austin to present the money to Governor Preston Smith who would accept it on behalf of the Heart Association.



Chinese students performed a dance for the annual talent show of the International Students Organization in 1972. Two performances were scheduled in the Union Theater. Kneeling are Heli Chow, left, and Lily Zee; standing, Lucy Wong, left, and Rose Wong. International students for many years have given special programs of entertainment featuring the costumes and traditional music and dances of their home countries.







*The first director of the Center for Inter-American Studies, Robert L. Peterson, right, and Assistant Director Jose Orozco look over plans for a seminar. The center was founded June 1, 1973, and soon became involved in projects with the United States Information Service and the Department of State, including seminars, lecture series, and services to faculty. In recent years, the designation was changed to Center for Inter-American and Border Studies.*

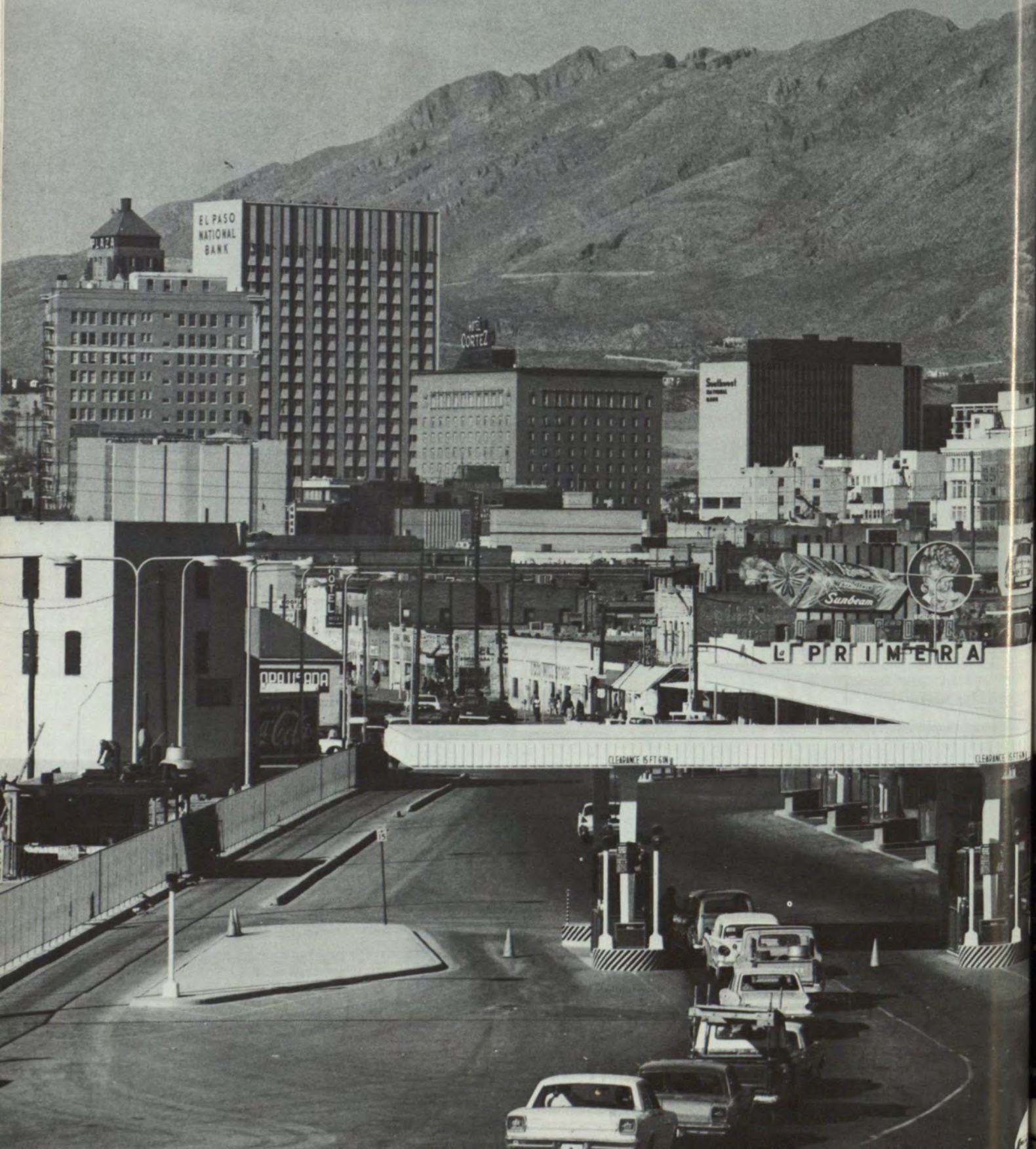


*Trying out new equipment bought for the Language Laboratory Control Room in the Liberal Arts Building in 1973 are, from left, Dr. Diana Natalicio, acting chairman of the Modern Languages Department, Nicholas Isotov and Robert Cate.*

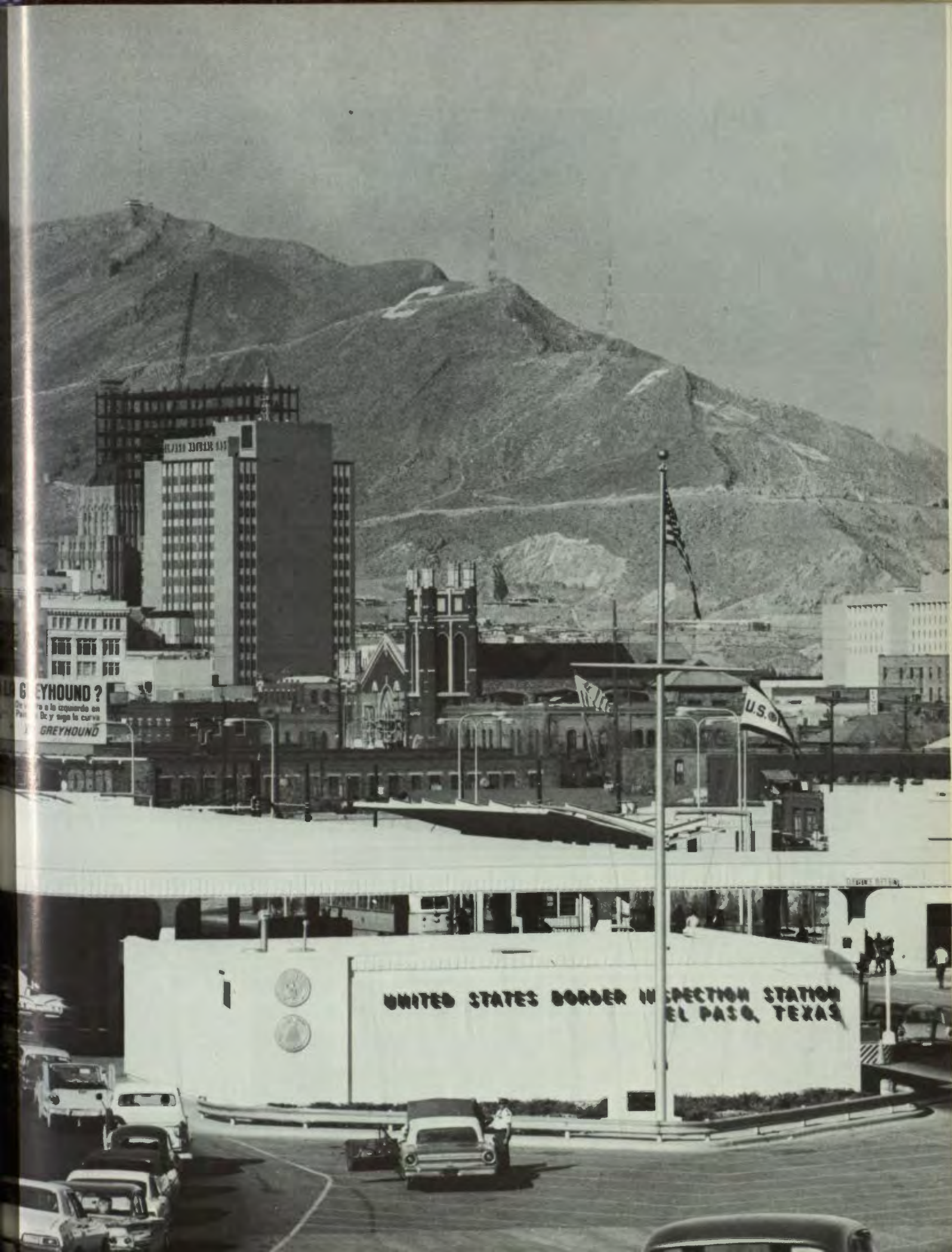


*El Paso's location on the border has been emphasized over the years as an asset in building internationally-oriented programs at the university. This 1973 view shows the United States Border Inspection Station leading toward downtown. A*

*crane hovers above the State National Bank (now MBank), then under construction. On Mount Franklin the old "M" has almost faded away, but a "C" for Cathedral High and the "E" for El Paso High are still visible.*



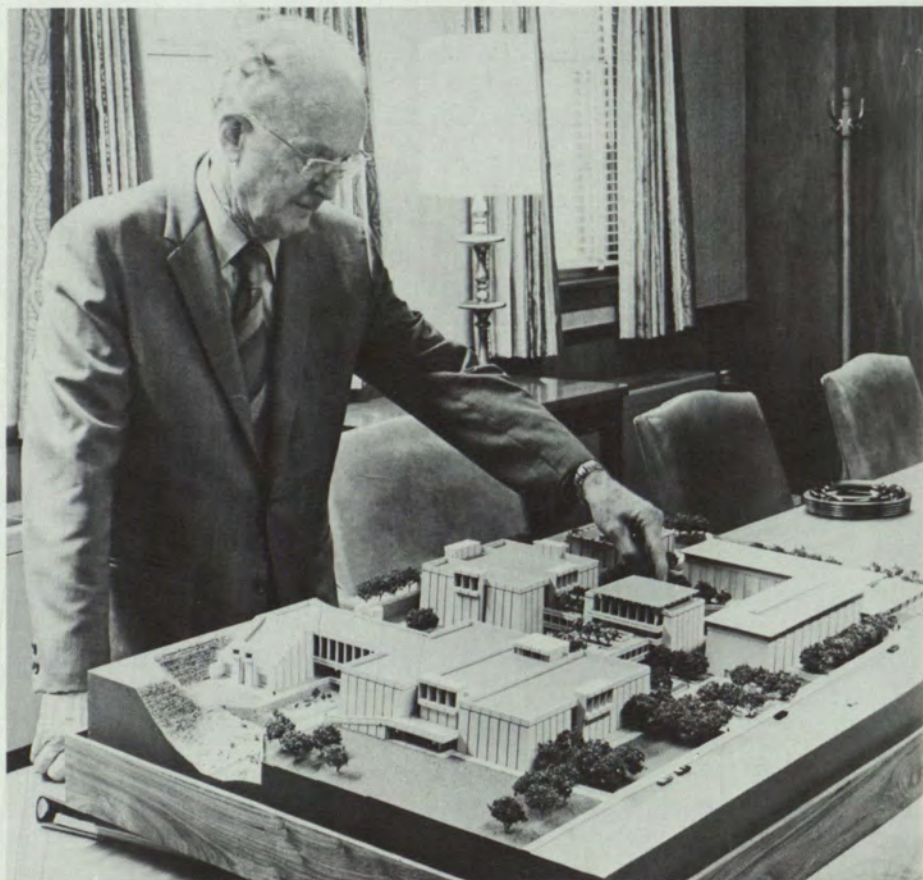






*Professor Oscar H. McMahan, chairman of the Building and Planning Committee, looks over a 1972 scale model of the proposed \$14 million Engineering-Science Complex to be built next to the Physical Science facility on Hawthorne Street. The complex was completed in 1976.*

*This is the arroyo area in April 1972 where the Engineering Building was to be located, south and slightly west of the Physical Science Building whose two wings, completed in 1967, are in the background.*







*This view of construction of the Engineering-Science Complex, completed in 1976, shows how the buildings spanned the arroyo that runs through the campus at that point. The Education Building tower is visible in the distance in the center of this photo, and the Franklin Mountains are in the background at right.*



*Professor Earl Lovejoy of geological sciences discusses with students Grace Jagoe, Robin Mann, and Don Keatts some campus excavation work.*



Olympic gymnasts Cathy Rigby, seen here in midair, and Wendy Cluff performed March 4, 1971, in Memorial Gymnasium. They were members of the Southern California Acrobatic Team touring the United States that year. The UTEP P.E. Majors Club sponsored their exhibition. At left, seated on the bleachers, are two professors from Health and Physical Education, William Harris at left and Brian Kelly. Courtesy Francis P. Smith III.



Fencing was a popular activity in the early seventies. This class is practicing in Memorial Gym. Courtesy Philip C. Booth.







*Tennis courts, the swimming pool, and other recreational facilities are located near the dormitories. At left is Barry Hall. The mountains in the background are in Mexico.*





*Military Science students in the late seventies practiced rappelling down the side of Kidd Field stadium. Once they got the hang of it, the drop did not seem too far down.*

*The University Players prepared an impressive set for a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the early seventies. This dress rehearsal photo was taken by Philip C. Booth.*







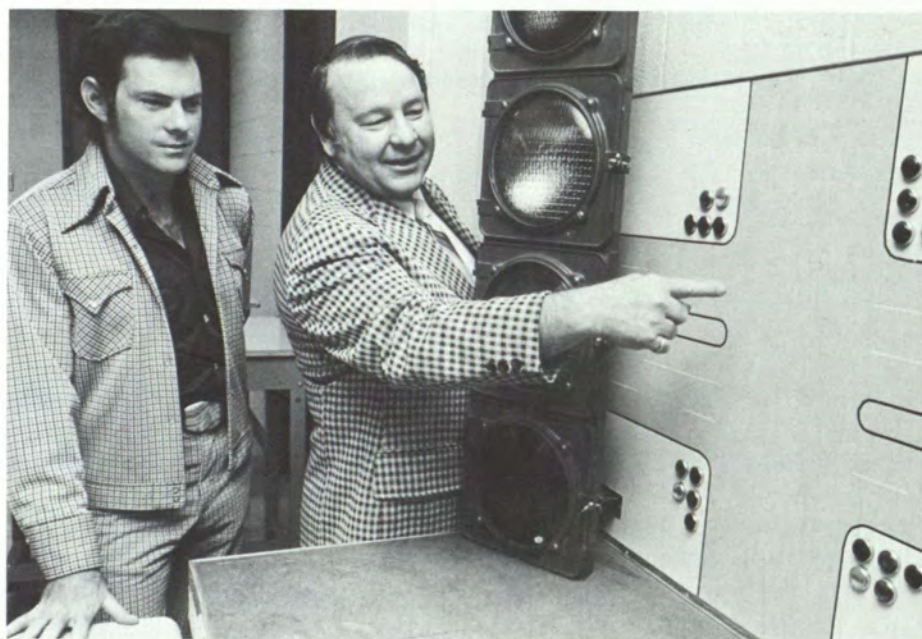
*Dormitory residents of the early seventies celebrated Halloween with a costume party. Courtesy Philip C. Booth.*



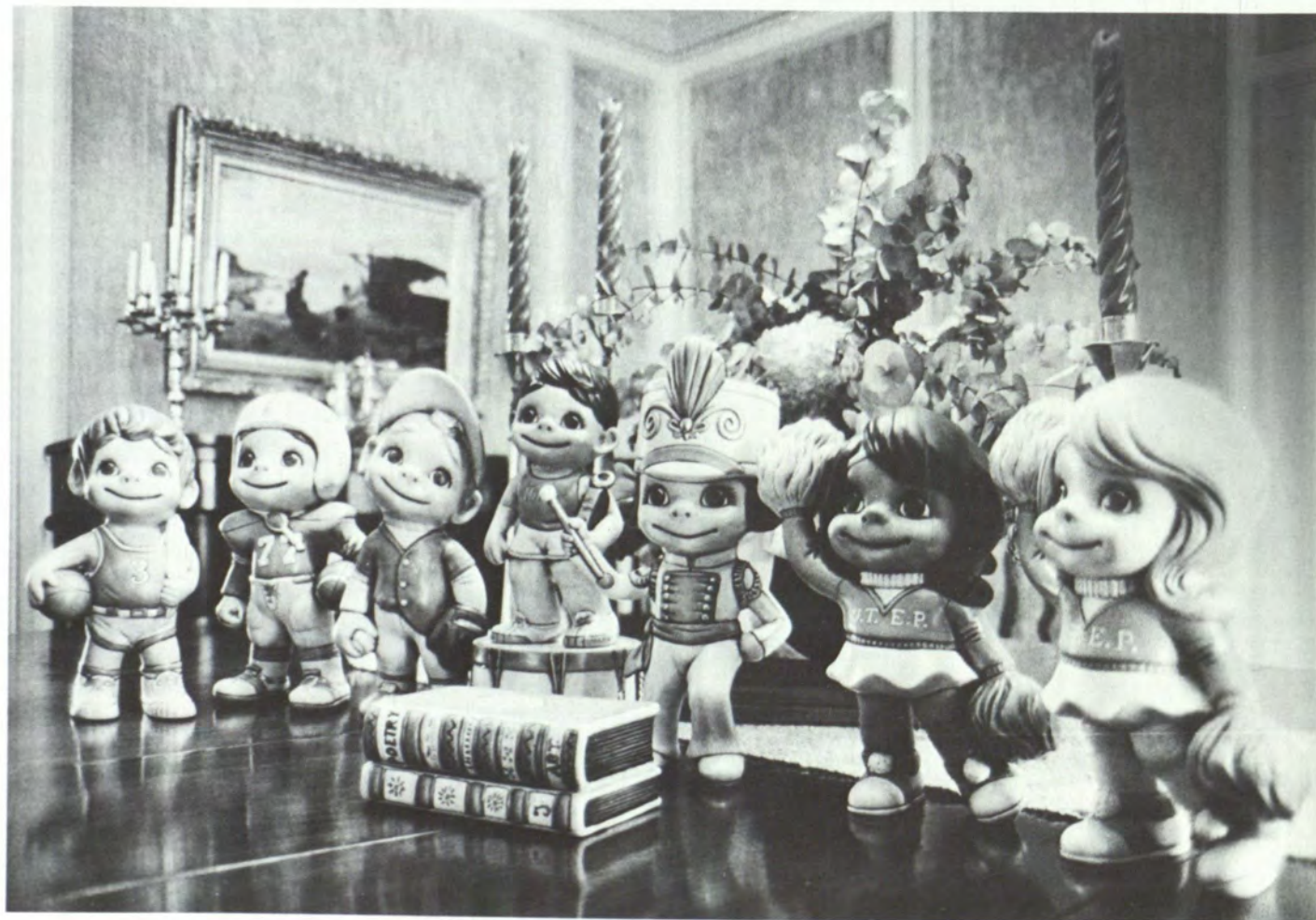
*Dr. Jimmy Walker, left, and Dr. Enrique Reyes, both of the College of Education faculty, researched the folk-healer tradition, curanderismo, of the border area for a presentation before the Texas Personnel and Guidance Association. Here they are shown in a Ciudad Juarez market that specializes in medicinal herbs used by curanderos.*



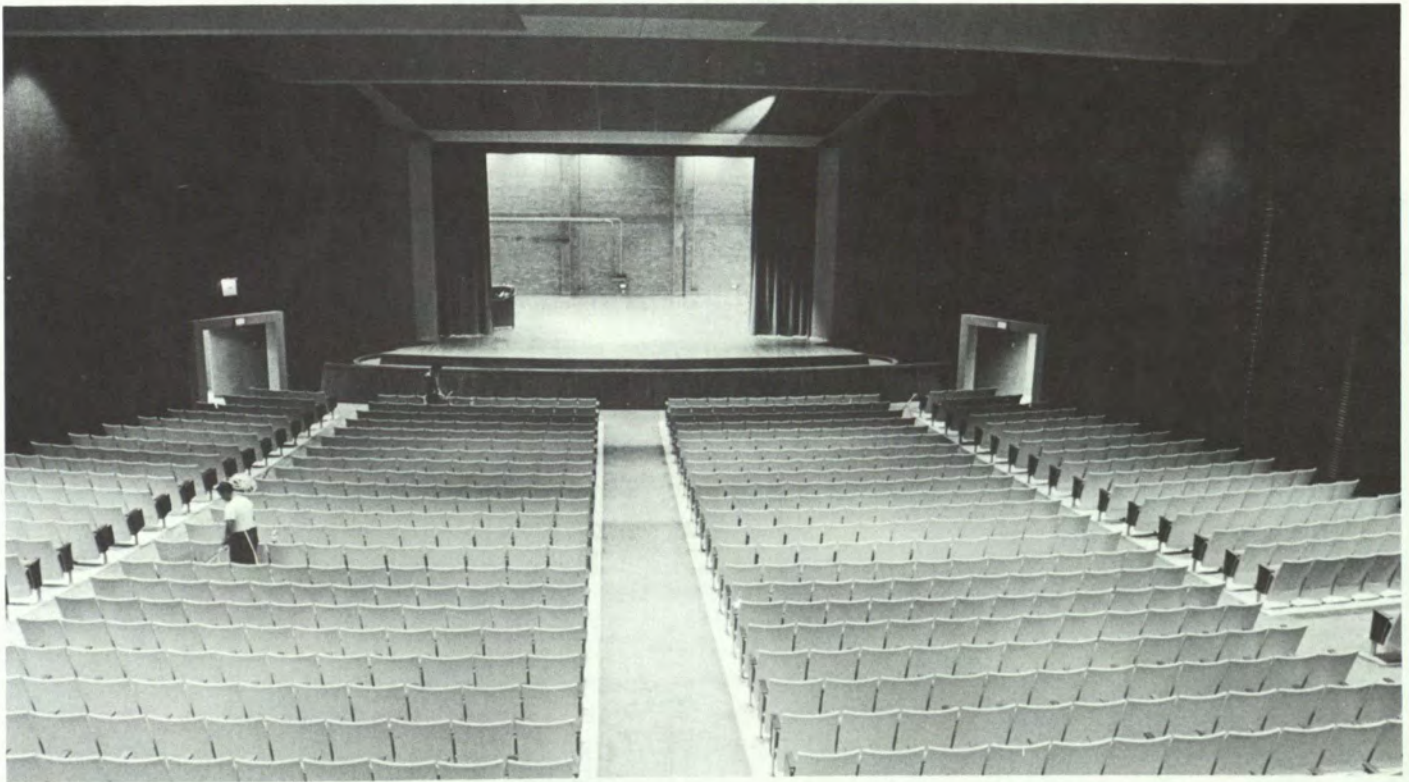
*Robert Gray, left, environmental analyst for the City Planning Department, and Andy Jones, chairman of the Civil Engineering Department, check a chart related to a joint city-university research project.*



*Mrs. A. B. Templeton, wife of the president, sculptured these special UTEP figurines that were pictured in NOVA of March 1974. They are on permanent display in the Development and Alumni Building. Photo by Peter Ashkenaz.*





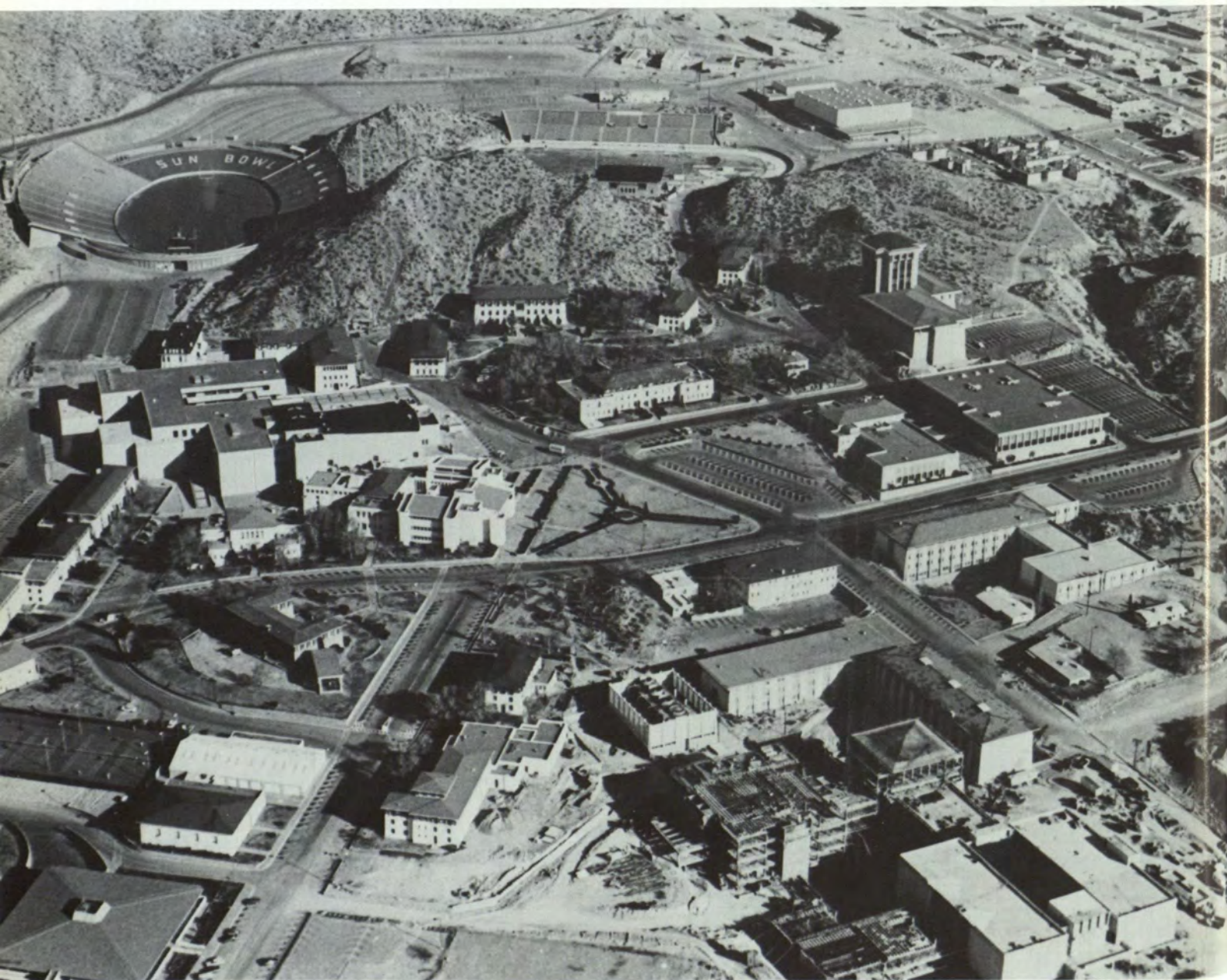


*Magoffin Auditorium was given a complete renovation soon after the 1974 opening of the Fine Arts Center. The auditorium itself was given improved seating, lighting, and other refurbishing, while dressing rooms were added and new lighting for the stage was installed. The building also was connected with the new center next door, both physically and with electronic equipment. The work was completed in late 1975.*



*Mrs. Lois Denton, eighty-eight-year-old El Paso artist, gave the university eleven of her paintings of Southwestern subjects in October 1975, after being interviewed for the Oral History Institute directed by Dr. Oscar Martinez, left.*





*The Engineering-Science Complex was under construction in 1975, the same year the swimming pool was enclosed. The flag-pole triangle offers a point of orientation at the center of the picture. The Sun Bowl is at upper left and Kidd Field just right of it.*





*When the Study Skills and Tutorial Services had been in operation for two years, a survey showed that more than 1,300 students had received free tutoring during the fall semester of 1975, twice the number for the year before. Here Dave Russell, physics major, helps freshman Tom Sweigart with a difficult assignment.*



*Adela Semon, left, and Hugh Cardon sang in "Carmen" in the fall of 1975 and in many other opera productions on campus.*



*Members of the Tenth Cycle Teacher Corps conducted a workshop on campus in August 1975, planning projects for the coming school year in the Canutillo School District. Carmen Marquez, team leader at left, attended a National Teacher Corps Conference in Washington. With her are, from left, fellow corps members Jesus Dominguez, Leticia Mulhauser, Terry Duke, and Roberto Jacquez. The federal project was a feature of the College of Education for several years.*



*Good news for the College of Education came in late 1975 when the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education granted five-year accreditation of the college's programs. From left are Dean Norma Hernandez, Assistant Dean Joe L. Klingstedt, and Dr. James G. Mason, chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education.*







*Even with one of the team members wearing casts on both legs, the ROTC rifle team took first place in a November 1975 invitational shooting competition at Kansas State University. From left are Gilbert Garibay, Nick Gonzales, Enrique Chayre, and David Holmack. Just a few days before the meet, Garibay was injured in a motorcycle accident when bones in his left ankle and right foot were fractured. UTEP placed first among fourteen teams competing in the college division of the meet known as the Turkey Shoot, largest in the nation for National Rifle Association-registered, shoulder-to-shoulder smallbore rifle competition. The score was 2,143 points in the ROTC Three-Position National Collegiate Division.*



*The ROTC Sponsors Drill Team won the 1976 state championship in a competition held at Texas A&M. The women won first place trophies for overall performance, regulation drill, and tandem competition, and second place trophies in the exhibition and inspection categories. Among members of the team are, kneeling, Dyanna Raulerson, left, and Belinda Macias; standing, from left, Thelma Campos, Adria Huitron, Emma Hernandez, and Linda Luna.*



*The Society of Physics Students and the Physics Department set up a telescope in October 1976 and invited passers-by to view Saturn in the daytime. From left are Raymond Ruvalcaba, student; Bud Newman of the library staff; and Jack Graves, president of the sponsoring society.*



*United States Senator Lloyd Bentsen, left, was featured speaker at commencement on May 14, 1977. At right is his press secretary, Jack DeVore, a 1972 graduate of UTEP who in the March 1980 issue of NOVA described his eight years in Washington as a member of the senator's staff.*



*Jacob Ornstein-Galicia, left, and John M. Sharp, now both professors emeriti, in the late seventies were involved in bringing to the campus researchers in bilingual education. They hold one of several books that resulted from the meetings and were published by Texas Western Press.*





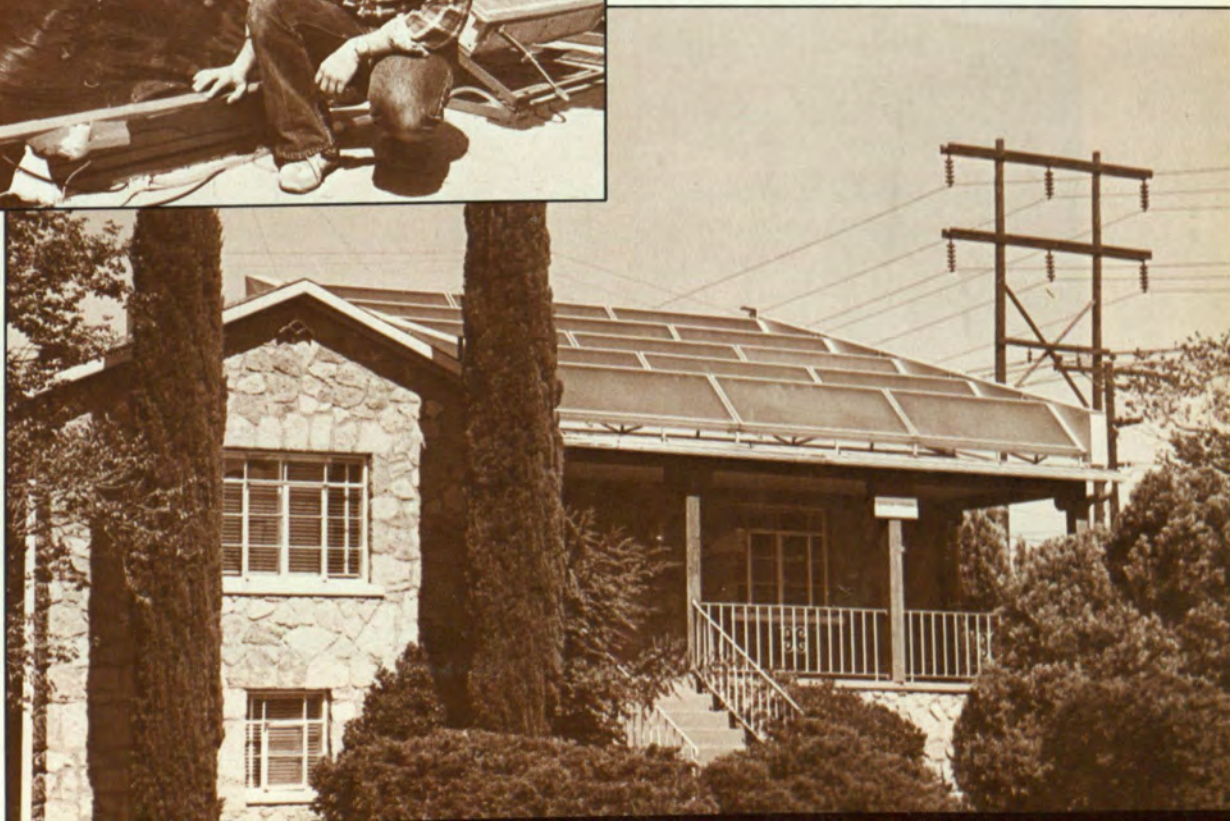


*Jim Gallegos, right, as a junior in high school had completed four courses and in fall of 1977 was enrolled in junior-level math and three other subjects at UTEP. Science Dean Juan Lawson, left, admitted Gallegos to the university under the Privileged Entrance Program after observing his success in a regional math competition. Dean Lawson's wife, the late Marjorie Lawson, in 1966 became the first black faculty member and taught in the English Department for several years. He joined the faculty in 1967. He stepped down as dean in 1978 in order to devote more time to teaching and research in physics. Under a NASA grant he studied vulcanism on a moon of Jupiter.*



*Solar collectors were tested on the roof of the Engineering Building for a solar energy research project in 1977. Standing are, from left, Professors Anthony Tarquin and Jack Dowdy, with graduate student B. L. "Bud" Wilcox.*

*The roof of the Math Annex at the corner of Hawthorne and Rim was covered with solar collectors in the late seventies when the College of Engineering became involved in solar research projects.*

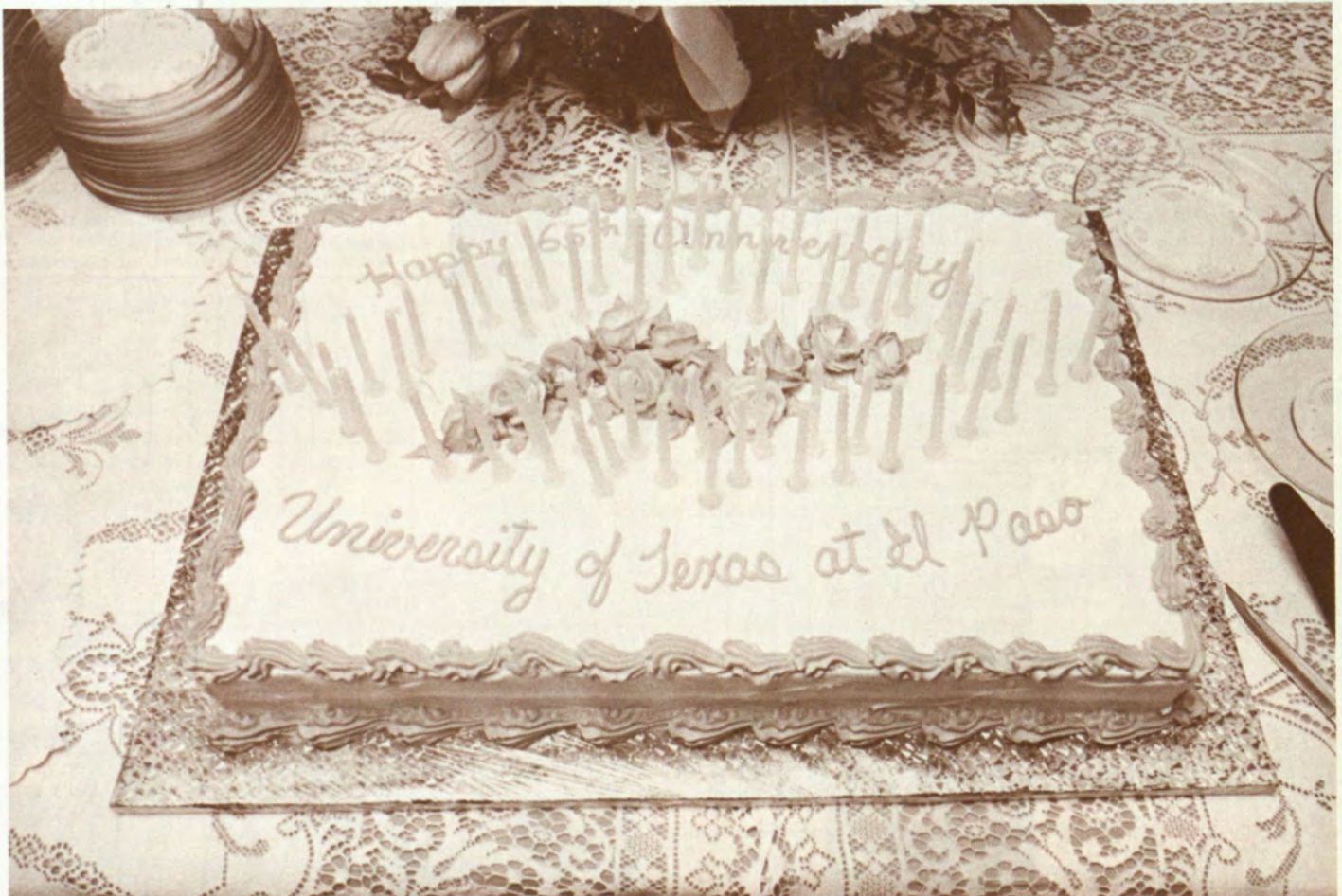




*Pamela Patten in 1977 became the first UTEP woman student ever selected for a Regular Army commission. She was among eight ROTC candidates for commissions that year. At that time only 145 women in the nation had been offered Regular Army commissions through Army ROTC, 96 of them in the 1976-77 academic year. Upon graduation, Cadet Patten planned to enter the Medical Service Corps as an occupational therapist. Her major was speech pathology and audiology.*



*The sixty-fifth anniversary of legislation creating the School of Mines was marked at a reception hosted April 16, 1978, by the Alumni Association in the Union's Conquistador Lounge. Guests at the party included retiring faculty members W. H. Timmons (history), Haldeen Braddy (English), Ralph Coleman (civil engineering), and Wade Hartrick (marketing).*







*A plaque marking the site of the original campus at Fort Bliss was marked by a plaque dedicated October 28, 1978, as part of Homecoming events. From left are Henderson E. VanSurdam, who was instrumental in establishing the School of Mines at that location in 1913-1914, and Maj. Gen. John J. Koehler, Jr., commanding general of Fort Bliss. The plaque is located at the intersection of Pleasanton and Chaffee on the main post.*



*Gary Massingill, center, was the first recipient of a doctoral degree at UTEP. At the May 12, 1979, commencement, he was congratulated by President A. B. Templeton, left, and geological sciences professor W. N. McNulty.*



*The College of Nursing in 1978 acquired a large van furnished as a classroom on wheels, taking Continuing Education courses to health professionals in forty counties of southwest Texas—an area of 69,000 square miles extending from El Paso to the Big Bend on the south and to Cottle County in the northeast. At left is Eileen Jacobi, who became dean in 1976 after serving six years as executive director of the American Nurses Association. At the wheel is Sister Aloysius Williams, head of the college's Continuing Education program, who had been director of the Hotel Dieu School of Nursing for the Daughters of Charity from 1959 until it joined the UT nursing school group in 1970. Both retired in 1986.*



*The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, met March 8-9, 1979, at the UTEP College of Nursing. Getting together during a break were, from left, Kenneth H. Ashworth of Austin, Texas commissioner of higher education; President A. B. Templeton, and Sam Young, Jr., of El Paso, member of the Coordinating Board. During that meeting, the board approved a construction project to expand the size of the Union Building by fifty thousand feet.*







*Bill Nelsen, new director of Admissions and Records, was fine tuning procedures in the Special Events Center for the spring 1979 registration.*



*June Marquez, assistant to the business manager, in December 1979 received the university's first thirty-year service award.*



*Las Cruces Mayor David Steinborn, left, handed El Paso Mayor Jonathan Rogers this unusual trophy during a City Council meeting in 1982, after the Miners had defeated New Mexico State in their annual football confrontation on September 4. The trophy came about when the two mayors bet on their home town teams and was scheduled to remain in the city of the winners until the next game. Photo by Peter Ashkenaz, City of El Paso, copyright 1982.*



*John Thygerson, class of 1973, sang with a mariachi band during a Homecoming fiesta in the Union Plaza in October 1983.*





## CHAPTER 6

# 1980-1988



The wait for a new president was over in March 1980 with the announcement that Haskell M. Monroe, Jr., dean of faculties and associate vice president for academic affairs at Texas A&M, would succeed Dr. Templeton in the summer.

Other good news related to gifts to the university. The Samuel Goldwyn Foundation of Los Angeles established a substantial graduate fellowship in memory of George A. Krutilek, a 1935 graduate who had been a star athlete and a respected El Paso businessman. The 1979 Excellence Fund campaign, under Lloyd Stevens' chairmanship, had reached an all-time high of \$877,191. The campaign for 1980 was being called "Templeton Tribute Year" with a goal of \$100,000 in order to establish a professorship honoring the retiring president.

In his first day on the job, July 14, 1980, Dr. Monroe made an informal speech to faculty, staff, and students in which he said a new library was his top priority. He also wanted to begin a long-range growth plan, attract talented students to the university, and strengthen the Continuing Education offerings.

Earlier in the year, the university had achieved impressive cuts in the use of electricity and heating/cooling, saving substantially in utility bills. But the eighties were to bring a period of continuing financial crises. The depression in the oil industry dealt a lingering blow to the state's income, and the economic crisis in Mexico affected UTEP more than other schools because of the large numbers of students who commuted daily to the campus from Juarez. Their numbers decreased alarmingly. With a tuition increase in 1985 came an eight percent decrease in enrollment and a thirty-two percent decrease in Mexican students. Throughout this period threats of drastic budget cuts were common each biennium, hiring freezes were effected from time to time, and the number of state employees was reduced. By the mid-eighties, Texas' financial woes were affecting faculty salaries adversely.





VPAA Joseph D. Olander in 1980 initiated awards for academic excellence for faculty members from the six colleges. The first recipients were, from left: David Stephens, Business; Dorothy Corona, Nursing; Richard Henderson, Music; Braja Das, Civil Engineering; John Poteet, Health and Physical Education; Billie Etheridge, English; John Arnold, Art; and Clarence Cooper, Physics.

Timothy P. Roth, at right, chairman of the Department of Economics and Finance, in 1984 became the first person to hold the Arleigh B. Templeton Professorship in Financial Management and Banking. In recent years he has been invited to Washington twice, first to serve as senior economist for the United States Congress Joint Economic Committee and as research director for its Special Study on Economic Change, and later as executive director of President Ronald Reagan's Steel Advisory Committee and as senior economic advisor in the office of the secretary of commerce.

and UTEP was one of many institutions losing valued people to other states.

In 1981, early in this financial crunch, Dr. Monroe was interested in attracting more highly qualified students to the campus. He wanted to get rid of a local impression that high school valedictorians should go to school away from home. He started the Presidential Scholarship program, bringing in special gifts to establish scholarships for the brightest students available from the New Mexico-West Texas region. He also encouraged donors to establish professorships and chairs, with some matching funds made available through the UT System's Eminent Scholars Program. By mid-1987, under that program the university had established the Charles R. and Dorothy S. Carter Chair in Business Administration, the Richard M. Dudley and Frances M. Dudley Memorial Professorship, the El Paso Community Professorship in Accounting, the Betty M. MacGuire Professorship in Business Administration, the John T. MacGuire Professorship in Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, the Ellis and Susan Mayfield Professorship in Business Administration, and four chairs in engineering under the Mr. and Mrs. MacIntosh Murchison gifts.

Through a new program initiated in cooperation with local public and nonpublic schools, gifted children were offered opportunities on the campus in the early eighties. The Young People's University provided Saturday instruction by faculty members in a variety of subjects for children in grades one through six. The Junior Scholars program was for high school students who were allowed time to take university courses as part of their school day, earning regular credits. For those unable to arrange such work during the school year, the Summer Institute was operated in 1982 and 1983 as a residential program for those who had completed grades seven through twelve. As the various school districts improved their own offerings





for gifted students, the special programs at the university were phased out, but they succeeded in encouraging quite a few outstanding students to enroll at UTEP, several as Presidential Scholars.

Dr. Diana Natalicio, who had been acting dean since September, became dean of the College of Liberal Arts in April. She had formerly headed the Department of Modern Languages.

The regents in May 1980 added "and Allied Health Sciences" to the name of the College of Nursing, reflecting its wider scope of courses, and authorized the administration to negotiate with the City of El Paso to purchase the ninety-six-acre Charlie Davis Park, an undeveloped area of rocky hills immediately northeast of the Sun Bowl. This became the site for the annual Mini-Baja races and also of the new Physical Plant facilities completed in early 1988.

A new tradition started by Dr. Monroe in fall of 1980 was the holding of fall and spring convocations. For the first one, he invited Governor William Clements to speak. The Heritage Commission arranged for the creation of a set of banners for each of the colleges, the Graduate School, and the university; a ceremonial mace; and chains of office for the president and the vice president for academic affairs. They were introduced at the spring Honors Convocation. This event continues to be an important part of university life, when students are recognized for honors they have received, faculty and staff members are presented special awards, and professors emeriti are announced.



*Computergarten, a technique for teaching pre-school children some computer basics, was developed in 1984 by Dr. Trisha Adkins Ainsa with children attending the College of Education kindergarten. Children learned the keyboard from a giant-sized reproduction of it they used as a gameboard on the floor, then operated the computer itself. The instructional program was published by Scholastic, Inc.*



*Sally Bishop (Art) and Albert Ronke (Drama) were involved in the design of the banners for the university and its six colleges. They unveiled them at this ceremony in the Centennial Museum in early 1981. The banners were first used at the Four Centuries '81 Convocation. They are permanently displayed in the library.*



In December 1981, after approval by the Board of Regents, the Union was allowed to sell beer and wine. This had been an issue several years earlier, when Dr. Templeton had turned down a student request, but the change came about very quietly and the Union did not, as some had feared, take on a barroom atmosphere.

Results of the Excellence Fund campaign for 1981 were amazing. Gifts surpassed two million dollars, doubling the previous record high of the year before.

In June 1982 the Texas Rehabilitation Commission recognized UTEP for improving facilities and services for the disabled.

The College of Business Administration in 1980 started the Center for Executive Development, which in 1983 changed its name to the Center for Professional Development. Continuing education courses are offered either in the center, located on the first floor of the college's building, or can be taken to those businesses and industries requesting them. Some special courses have been scheduled in Mexico.

By May of 1983 the Institute of Oral History had a catalog listing six hundred interviews. Looking toward the seventy-fifth anniversary, the institute began a concerted effort to increase the number of interviews with people associated with UTEP's history.

*The College of Business Administration in the early 1980s eliminated typewriting laboratories, replacing them with keyboarding labs equipped with state-of-the-art computers. Computer information courses are required for some majors and encouraged for all in the college.*

The College of Education in June 1983 opened a new service for the community, the Autism Resource Center. That college also became the center for a four-state Bilingual Education Training and Technical Assistance Network operated under a three-year contract with the United States Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs.

In November 1984, Texas voters approved a constitutional amendment that created a new fund for financing construction for twenty-six state institutions outside the UT and Texas A&M Systems and restructured the Permanent University Fund so that its proceeds are available to those two systems for construction, instructional equipment, and library equipment.

In 1984 students pursuing degrees in education were required under a new state law to pass basic skills examinations before being admitted to professional courses. Teachers already on the job also came under a similar testing mandate. By 1988 the state was looking toward required testing of graduate high school seniors and entering college freshmen.

The names of two buildings were changed by the Board of Regents in October 1984, honoring two men who had devoted many years to the athletic programs of the university. The Athletic Training Facility became the







*James C. Parker, left, director of Continuing Education, discussed that department's programs for the community with philosophy professor John Haddox in 1981. At that time Dr. Haddox had been teaching CE courses (in addition to his regular course work) for seven years.*

*Debbie Michel, teacher education student, gained experience in a public school classroom in Sunland Park, New Mexico, as she taught fifth graders to identify rocks found near the school. The teacher supervising her work was a UTEP graduate, Patty Hudgens.*





Ross Moore Building, honoring the longtime trainer and coach who had been recognized as Outstanding Ex, and the Research and Development Building, housing the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics, became the Brumbelow Building, named for the former coach and department director. Also at that time approval was given to name a room in the library's Special Collections for Carl Hertzog, founder of Texas Western Press.

The Women's Center opened as a new service in the fall of 1984. At that time forty-eight percent of the 15,327 students were women, and more than one-third of those women were older than twenty-five.

The Regents came to El Paso in December 1984 for the celebration of the opening of the new library, which had been Dr. Monroe's first goal upon assuming the presidency four years earlier.

The National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering, Inc., reported that for the year 1983-84, UTEP led the nation in schools producing Hispanic engineers, with eighty-four degree recipients; UT Austin had sixty-seven and New Mexico State, fifty-four. UTEP has headed that list several times in recent years and continues to offer special summer programs to encourage minority high school students to consider pursuing engineering degrees.

A new statement of purpose was drawn up in 1985, declaring the mission of The University of Texas at El Paso to be:

1. To provide a wide range of baccalaureate, graduate, continuing education, and professional development opportunities for the citizens of the West Texas region, the nation, and the international community;
2. to promote significant faculty creativity, discovery, and publication through research programs and artistic presentations; and
3. to meet its service obligations, both regionally and beyond, by involvement in such areas as culture, economics, health, sociopolitics, and technology.

For the Fall Commencement of 1985, Dr. Monroe reviewed his five years in the presidency. He noted as improvements the new library, faculty members attracted through recruiting efforts and by newly funded professorships, more excellent students, more endowed scholarships, more women and Hispanics in key positions, closer links between campus and community, supportive alumni, new research equipment, awards for faculty and staff, recognition of retired faculty members, advisory committees, and better leadership across the campus. He was concerned about declining enrollment, and expressed



*The University Library, completed in 1984, is the largest building on campus and the one that most resembles a Bhutanese lamasery. The six-story building faces toward Interstate-10 nearby and the Rio Grande and Mexico just beyond it.*







hope for more doctoral programs for the future. Cited as priorities were new facilities for Physical Plant, renovation of the old library for other uses, and designation of a building for research.

An asset for research was a substantial grant toward the purchase of an electron microscope for Geological Sciences under the National Science Foundation program of Research Improvement in Minority Institutions. Another major grant of \$300,000 was made to the College of Science for materials science research under the Texas Advanced Technology Research Program. During a campus visit in November, UT System Chancellor Hans Mark encouraged UTEP to capitalize on two plus factors: proximity to Mexico and other Latin American countries and a strong heritage in metallurgy, geology, and materials sciences.

The UTEP football team was invited to Melbourne to play against Wyoming on December 7, 1985, in the first Australian Bowl. The Miners, several years into losing seasons, lost this one by only two points—23-21—but their coach since 1982, Bill Yung, had already been released. He was able, however, to lay some groundwork for his successor, Bob Stull, who in 1987 took the team through its first winning season since 1970.

A memorandum of agreement was approved by the regents in December 1985 for the Center for Research on the Northern Border of Mexico, involving UTEP in scientific, engineering, and humanities research with the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez and the Na-

tional Institute of Investigations of Biotic Resources in Mexico. In 1987 agreements were signed with the Institute of Technology and Higher Education of Monterrey and the Institute of Technology in Chihuahua for similar cooperative research efforts. An *International Guide to Research on Mexico*, published in 1986, showed UTEP as the leader among United States universities engaged in such projects, with thirty-one; next came the University of California at San Diego with thirty, followed by UCLA with twenty-five.

The track team was placed on probation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1986 after an investigation in which the university cooperated. One 1983 men's cross-country championship was forfeited as a result.

The Board of Regents in October approved the Institute for Advanced Manufacturing and a program involving UTEP with Malaysia. The institute was planned to use the resources of the Colleges of Business Administration, Engineering, and Science, as well as departments of other colleges, in serving the El Paso-Juarez area. Activities will include basic and applied research, development and problem solving, applications of computer technology, technology transfer, and engineering and business services. Initial funding is to come from public and private sources with some requested from the state. Contracts and grants for specific projects are to provide operating funds, with the institute expected to operate eventually without state support. By November

*Filberto Gomez, left, and Geology Professor Jerry Hoffer collected samples of ash from El Chichonal volcano at Pinchucalco, fifteen miles away, in the spring of 1982. The destructive volcano in Mexico had erupted seven times over a short period by the time the UTEP team arrived to study its effects.*







*The first animated Paydirt Pete was created in 1980 as a lovable old miner. "Sweet Pete," as he was dubbed, appeared with cheerleaders at pep rallies, walked the sidelines at football games, and otherwise called for support for all the UTEP athletes. In 1983 a second Pete was created for athletics with a meaner look and this fellow became a goodwill ambassador.*

the institute had an office in Administration Building 320.

The Malaysian project was under an agreement with the Texas International Educational Consortium. Faculty and staff from UTEP, UT Arlington, and UT Austin provide college courses and services to Malaysian students at the Institut Teknologi MARA (ITM) Sah Alam Center in Kuala Lumpur. Under the joint venture, the first two years of course work leading to baccalaureate degrees are provided to students at the center in Kuala Lumpur, then the students come to the Texas universities to complete their work. Faculty members from several UTEP departments have spent several months on teaching assignments in Malaysia.

An important appointment made by Governor William Clements in 1987 was that of Hal Daugherty of El Paso to serve as chairman of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System. He had served once before on the board, as had another El Pasoan, Sam Young, Jr. This eighteen-member board appoints the commissioner of higher education and, according to the 1965 law which created it, "shall represent the highest authority in the state in matters of public education." This board's approval is required in order to establish a new institution, add a school or college to an existing institution, add new degree programs, or make substantial changes in course offerings. Approval by the UT System Board of Regents is a preliminary step in such matters as new degrees, with the additional approval of the Coordinating Board required before such a program may be implemented.

Dr. Monroe on May 2, 1987, was named chancellor of the University of Missouri-Columbia, a position equivalent to president in the UT System. Upon his departure at the end of June, Dr. Diana Natalicio, vice president for academic affairs since 1984, became interim president. After a lengthy search process, she was chosen by the Board of Regents to head the university, effective

February 11, 1988. She became both the first woman president and the first former faculty member who had risen through the ranks to the top administrative post.

Dr. Natalicio is a graduate of St. Louis University with graduate degrees from UT Austin. She was a Fulbright scholar in Brazil, a visiting scholar in Lisbon, and a research associate at UT Austin before joining the UT El Paso faculty in 1971.

She is committed to bringing the university and the community closer, encourages faculty members to seek contracts and grants, and wants to further growth in research and graduate degree opportunities.

One of her early priorities was a proper celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishing and opening of the School of Mines. For the Honors Convocation on April 13, 1988, the guest speaker was Lieutenant Governor William P. Hobby. He recalled that the enabling legislation in 1913 had established the school in order to develop the mineral wealth and state school lands, and the state had provided fifteen thousand dollars toward that goal. "If ever the people of Texas got a bargain, that was it," he observed. Graduates of this school, he noted, had helped develop the lands that brought into being the Permanent University Fund, from which funds are derived for buildings on various campuses. "We will recover from our economic hardship," he added, "only if our students are educated to compete in the world marketplace." He expressed the hope that in another seventy-five years, Texans will continue to reap the benefits of the founding of this university.

Other events marking the anniversary of the legislation creating the school included the dedication of a new section of the Wall of Honor in the library honoring faculty and staff who have made significant contributions to the history and advancement of the university.

Dr. Natalicio also authorized U.T. El Paso: 2001,



appointing a group headed by Robert Heasley to develop a set of goals and recommendations for UTEP thirteen years hence, an undertaking similar to Mission '73 at the time of the golden anniversary. She described this as a cooperative effort involving the university's internal strategic planning committee and others representing the community. The group is to submit a report in 1990.

Doctoral programs currently being developed are in psychology, engineering (emphasis on computer systems as applied to manufacturing), and materials science (involving physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and geology).

Dr. Natalicio feels that "we have made some great strides even in times of difficult budgetary constraints. In recent times, we have acquired more equipment for our research laboratories and teaching programs than ever before in our history, thanks to the availability to us of money from the Permanent University Fund; we have also recruited some outstanding faculty and professional staff." A teaching and research facility for Geological Sciences is being planned for the old library.

"We have a long and distinguished tradition," says

the president, "and it is one in which we can take great pride during our Diamond Jubilee. We can also celebrate the present—tell people who we are and what we are doing—but we also have the opportunity to look to the future and think of future directions for UTEP. I hope that our alumni will become more aware of what we are now, what we are doing and what we hope to become. And I hope they will talk proudly about us because they are our best proof that we are a university of quality."

The 1980 Federal Census showed El Paso as the twenty-eighth most populous city, just ahead of Pittsburgh and Atlanta. The population growth had been from 322,000 in 1970 to 425,000 in 1980. By 1984, El Paso had moved to twenty-sixth largest with a count of 463,809.

The City of El Paso Department of Planning, Research, and Development has made population projections of 525,000 to 535,000 for 1990, 630,000 to 645,000 for 2000, and 745,000 to 760,000 for 2010. With about eighty percent of the students in UTEP coming from the El Paso area, the growth of the city is expected to bring corresponding growth to the university.

*Robert Heasley, left, chairman of the Development Board in 1980-1982, shows a set of art reproductions to UT Board of Regents Chairman Dan Williams during a campus visit in 1980. The art collection, which included work by Manuel Acosta, was sold as an alumni fundraising project. Heasley, who has served in many alumni and development chairmanships over the years, was asked by President Diana Natalicio to chair the U. T. El Paso: 2001 Committee which will prepare a report on future planning for the university.*





# Alumni

By December of 1923 the College of Mines could count forty-two graduates. That was enough to organize an Alumni Association. A member of the first class, Lloyd A. "Speedy" Nelson, who had joined the faculty in 1920, became the first alumni president.

By years, as listed in the 1927 *Flow Sheet*, those graduates were:

1916—Clyde Ney, Vere Leasure, Lloyd A. Nelson.

1917—R. R. Barberena, George Johnson, Alfred Black, Lynn L. Pomeroy, Carroll Ronan, Orban Walker, Henry Backer.

1918—Mann Prettyman.

1919—John Weldon Wilson.

1920—John Frederick Schaffer, Rolin B. Tipton, Walton H. Sarrels, Fred Whiston Bailey, Oscar Rheinheimer.

1921—John P. Savage, Richard W. Tighe, Ernest C. Kennedy, Rolston Cooper, Raymond N. Concha, Leopoldo E. Maldonado, John O'Keeffe.

1922—Thomas Clements, Thomas Adams Doxey, Fredrick Lewis Fox, Nathan K. Karchmer, Ewald Kipp, Jr., Albert Elmsley Millar, Gordon McCulloch Smith, Herbert Carrol Vacher, Bernardo Villegas.

1923—Alexander John Bull, Floyd Dale, William Elridge Dickinson, John Kenneth Hardy, William Lee Miller, Robert Henry Maese, Lewis Martin Robinson, Arthur Cornwallis Wheatley, Jose Refugio Yanez.

The purpose of the new alumni organization was described in the *Prospector* of December 15, 1923 as "to boost the College of Mines, to work for the best football team in the southwest, and to look after employment for students in school and for graduates and to work for a student body of 200 next year."

Serving with Nelson as officers were John Schaffer, secretary, and Fred L. Fox, treasurer. One did not have to be a graduate to join the association—a provision still true in 1988.

The alumni group received little public attention for several years until Dean John W. "Cap" Kidd entered the picture. He wrote to all the alumni he could locate to invite them to an ex-students' banquet on November 9, 1929, the date of the football game against traditional rivals, the New Mexico A&M Aggies. The Miners won by 8-0. Although the term was not used in the publicity at the time, the event marked the school's first homecoming. While a new alumni organization did not materialize as a result of the dinner, a new fund to support the athletics program did—some \$545.



*The first Outstanding Ex-Student, recognized in 1950, was S. L. A. Marshall, who was a brigadier general in the United States Army and an internationally renowned military historian. His books and papers became the foundation for the S. L. A. Marshall Military History Collection on the sixth floor of the University Library.*



The "second annual homecoming" was held in November 1930, with another former student and faculty member, Eugene M. Thomas, announcing that all graduates were eligible to join the alumni group.

A reorganization was undertaken in 1932 when an election by mail resulted in the naming of R. E. Gilbert as president. After a period of limited activity, the association returned to the limelight in 1936. The impetus was the news from President Dossie M. Wiggins that the college would share in the bequest of millionaire Will C. Hogg. Part of his fortune was designated for Will C. Hogg Ex-Student Memorial Loan Funds in the state's public colleges and universities. The College of Mines was due \$25,000 and Dr. Wiggins wanted alumni to help administer the fund.

The *Prospector* (November 7, 1936) reported that the November 14 Homecoming would see the formation of an active alumni association, with "secretaries from every graduating class to serve as contacts between the school and the alumni." Lloyd A. Nelson was again in charge. The possibility of an alumni magazine was aired.

The homecoming meeting drew four hundred exes to a barbecue on the tennis courts. They elected Brooks Travis, Class of '34, as president, and Joseph Friedkin as vice president, both later to be named Outstanding Ex-Student. Mrs. Isabel Abdou Joseph was secretary.

Interest in the organization picked up and was sustained until the war years. The election of Henry S. Bagley as president on November 22, 1941, was to be the last one for six years.

During the period from 1941 to 1947, George Krutilek, as secretary-treasurer of the association, compiled a mailing list of exes and sent them copies of the *Prospector*, which carried his column of alumni news.

The postwar rebirth of the association started with the election in 1947 of Thad A. Steele as president. A former football star, he also was destined for the Outstanding Ex honor. During his second term at the helm, alumni became involved in the movement to change the name from College of Mines to Texas Western.



*Among the early Outstanding Exes was Berte R. Haigh, a 1925 graduate who returned to teach geology for several years. He became geologist-in-charge of The University of Texas System's University Lands whose oil income made possible the Permanent University Fund. Its proceeds are used to construct buildings. He was honored in 1955.*



*Fred Bailey, a 1920 graduate, had a colorful career as a mining engineer before being named Outstanding Ex in 1960. He retired in El Paso and became a regular at Homecoming each year.*



*Hector Holguin, 1958 Civil Engineering graduate and founder of an El Paso-based engineering firm that ranks among the top 500 Hispanic-owned businesses in the nation, was honored as the 1982 Outstanding Ex-Student.*



*B. Marshall Willis, a 1942 graduate of the College of Mines, was named Outstanding Ex in 1967. He was an executive with an El Paso industry.*





*David O. Leaser, a 1943 graduate who became an industrial executive, was honored as the 1969 Outstanding Ex. He was chief scientist, materials, for Chrysler Corporation's Amplex Division in Detroit. Two United States government agencies honored him for his contributions to the development of special materials for the atomic bomb at the close of World War II.*



*Dr. Raymond Gardea, named Outstanding Ex-Student in 1971, was congratulated by his former teacher, Eleanor Duke, also an Outstanding Ex and now professor emerita. Dr. Gardea, who relied on the GI Bill for his higher education, began the practice of medicine in El Paso in 1956 after completing his M.D. at UT Medical School in Galveston.*



*Rudy Tellez was producer of the Johnny Carson "Tonight" Show on NBC-TV at the time he was named Outstanding Ex in*

*1970. Shown here with Carson, he had joined the show's staff in 1966 and became producer in 1967.*

The Ex-Students' Association minutes of May 1, 1950 record a momentous decision: distinguished alumni would be honored with "Outstanding Ex-Student" awards. The first recipient was a distinguished general who had become one of America's foremost military historians, S. L. A. Marshall.

During the period just after the war, Betty Ann Thedford of the college staff began compiling addresses of former students. (She later would spend many years as secretary to The University of Texas System Board of Regents in Austin.) By 1948, the duties of helping the alumni group became great enough to appoint Mrs. Jean Looze as executive secretary. The position was changed to part-time in the mid-1950s and by 1959 the Ex-Students office was merged with that of News and Information.

The first branch chapter was organized in 1951 at Midland, Texas. In later years, other chapters were formed in Dallas, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, and other communities where Miners wanted to maintain school ties. Out of these groups developed scholarships, get-togethers to celebrate Miner football or basketball appearances in their areas, and student recruiting activities.

News of alumni activities has been publicized in several forms over the years. In 1949-50 the *TWX News* was a small newspaper, succeeded in 1951 by a small magazine, the *Nugget*, in which two pages of the *Prospector* were reproduced. In the late fifties the magazine was reduced in size, then was succeeded in 1965 by NOVA. The name the *Nugget* in recent years has been used for the newsletter of the University Women's Club.

Homecoming has been growing steadily in recent years. There have been many changes since that first Homecoming game in 1929. A history of Homecoming in the Fall 1967 issue of NOVA determined that Mickey McGhee Goodwin, then living in Tempe, Arizona, might be considered an early queen of that event, having won a city-wide popularity contest in 1932 as representative of the College of Mines and some years later having been invited to ride in the lead car of a Homecoming parade as "the first Homecoming Queen." She was one of few women accorded the honor of initiation into the Order of St. Pat back in 1926-27.



The football team in 1937 elected Johnell Crimen as their queen, a title that later became identified with Homecoming. A bonfire was held the night before the game, and students snake-danced from Cleveland Square, behind the El Paso Public Library, to the campus. On Saturday, events included a barbecue on the tennis courts at noon, followed by an afternoon game which the Miners lost to Temple State Teachers College. Attendance for that Homecoming was about 4,500, with the game topped off by a dance in Holliday Hall to music by the Parmelee-Parks Orchestra.

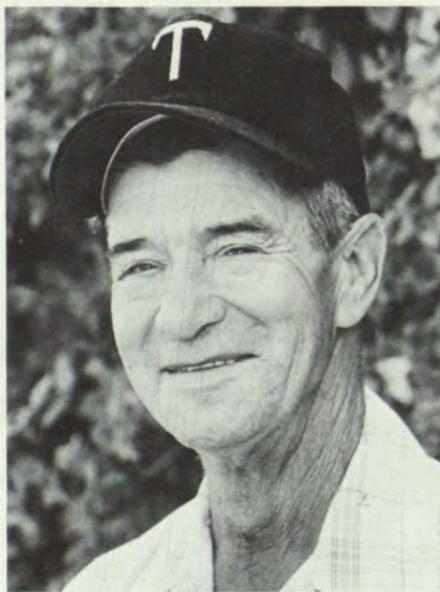
Other past queens named in the NOVA article were Ann Burchell, 1942; Rita Russell, 1947; Frances Holmsley, 1948; Betsy Holik, 1949; Iris Ashton, 1950; Libby Holmsley, 1951; Hilma Greggerson, 1952; Jackie Perkins, 1953; Jackie Crysler, 1954; Frieda Howey, 1955; Beth Merrill, 1956; Barbara Burks, 1957; Ruthie Kaplan, 1958; Kay Young, 1959; Sharon Street, 1960; Marilyn Geyer, 1961; Peggy Wright, 1962; Sharon Criswell, 1963; Donna Cartwright, 1964; Judy Smith, 1965; and Mary Roen, 1966.

More recently, elections have been held for both queen and king of Homecoming. They ride in the traditional parade and are introduced at halftime of the football game.

For several years, especially during the fifties and sixties, Homecoming parades were routed through downtown El Paso. Organizations competed for honors in producing floats centered on the theme of that year's celebration. More recently the parades have wound through the campus, still featuring colorful floats, the Miner Band, the Goldiggers, and special celebrities riding in decorated cars. Among them are the Alumni Association president, the Homecoming court, and alumni representing past honored classes.

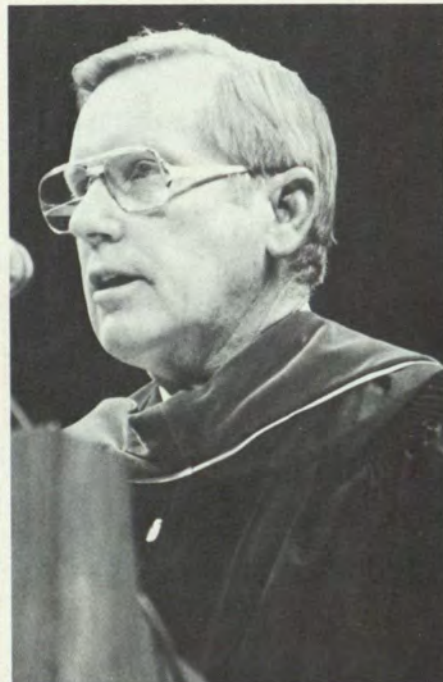


*Dr. Gordon L. Black, an El Paso radiologist, became the Outstanding Ex in 1972. He was a 1940 graduate of Texas Mines.*



*Ross Moore, a 1939 graduate, was named Outstanding Ex in 1975. He was associated with the university for forty-one years as student, coach, teacher, and trainer. In 1985 the athletics training facility was dedicated as the Ross Moore Building.*

*Sam Donaldson, the 1976 Outstanding Ex, was pictured interviewing Jimmy Carter following his acceptance speech for the presidential nomination. Donaldson, Capitol Hill correspondent for ABC-TV, predicted that a Carter presidency would be either "highly successful or a disaster."*



*State Senator Wallace E. "Pete" Snelson, the 1973 Outstanding Ex-Student, was speaker for the December 19, 1982, commencement in the Special Events Center. He is also a former faculty member.*







*Don Henderson, prominent El Paso businessman and former mayor, was honored as Outstanding Ex-Student in 1980. With him at a pep rally on campus is Homecoming Queen Elizabeth Caples.*



*Hazel Cooper Haynsworth, the 1979 Outstanding Ex, was co-founder with her brothers, Professor Clarence Cooper and Herbert Cooper of El Paso, of a winery in 1977. At La Vina Winery north of El Paso, wine is aged in oak barrels.*

## Presidents of the Alumni Association

1923-24	Lloyd A. Nelson
1932-34	Ray Gilbert
1934-35	Brooks Travis
1938-39	Paul Lance
1939-40	Marvin Adkins
1941-47	Henry S. Bagley
1947-49	Thad A. Steele
1949-50	Robert Compton
1950-51	Pollard Rodgers
1951-52	Jack Chapman
1952-53	Joseph Parrish
1953-54	Marshall Willis
1954-55	Robert Lait
1955-56	James DeGroat
1956-57	C. W. Leverett
1957-58	William Collins
1958-59	James E. Hammond
1959-60	James J. Kaster, Jr.
1960-61	George Kistenmacher
1962	James M. Scott
1963	Donald Henderson
1964	Robert Heasley
1965	Dan Hovious
1966	Hughes Butterworth, Jr.
1967	Robert M. Cave
1968	John W. Donohue
1969	James L. Brennand
1970	David W. Tappan
1971	W. Cole Holderman
1972	Sanford C. Cox, Jr.
1973	Dr. Roger Ortiz
1974	Donald S. Leslie
1975	Dr. Rene M. Rosas
1976	Michael Wieland
1977	Walt Hyatt
1978	Ron McDaniel
1979	Mary Margaret Davis
1980	Richard Pearson
1981	John T. Kelley
1982	Horace Chavez
1983	Hugo Bustamante, Jr.
1984	Miguel Solis
1985	Lloyd V. Stevens
1986	Steve DeGroat
1987	George W. Butterworth
1988	Patrick B. Wieland



## Outstanding Ex-Students

- 1950—S. L. A. Marshall (attended 1920), brigadier general U.S. Army, military historian.
- 1951—John Payne, Jr. (1931), mining engineer.
- 1952—Dr. Thomas Clements (1922), consulting geologist.
- 1953—John K. Hardy (1923), mining engineer.
- 1954—Sheldon P. Wimpfen (1934), chief mining engineer/assistant director of field operations, U.S. Bureau of Mines.
- 1955—Berte R. Haigh (1925), geologist-in-charge, University of Texas System-University Lands.
- 1956—Lloyd A. Nelson (1916), geology faculty member 43 years.
- 1957—Mary Vance Guinn (1937), attorney.
- 1958—Charles Steen (1943), mining engineer.
- 1959—Hugh D. McGaw (1929), military engineer, colonel U.S. Army.
- 1960—Fred W. Bailey (1920), mining engineer.
- 1961—Salvador F. Trevino (1941), mining engineer.
- 1962—Joseph F. Friedkin (1932), U.S. commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission.
- 1963—Robert M. Stevenson (1936), musicologist, composer, concert pianist, music educator.
- 1964—Eugene M. Thomas (1926), dean of engineering.
- 1965—H. Brooks Travis (1935), insurance executive.
- 1966—E. Ray Lockhart (attended 1929-32), utility executive.
- 1967—B. Marshall Willis (1942), industrial executive.
- 1968—Thad A. Steele (1933), industrial executive.
- 1969—David O. Leaser (1943), industrial executive.
- 1970—Rodolfo F. Tellez (1952), network television producer.
- 1971—Dr. Raymond A. Gardea (1951), physician.
- 1972—Dr. Gordon L. Black (1940), radiologist.
- 1973—W. E. "Pete" Snelson (1946), state senator, advertising executive.
- 1974—Dr. Eleanor Duke (1939), professor of biological sciences.
- 1975—Ross Moore (1939), head athletic trainer.
- 1976—Sam Donaldson (1955), TV network news correspondent.
- 1977—George B. McBride (1948), oil company executive.
- 1978—Dr. Vernie A. Stenbridge (1943), pathologist, educator.
- 1979—Hazel Cooper Haynsworth (1945), business executive, civic leader.
- 1980—Donald S. Henderson (1956), insurance executive, politician.
- 1981—Paul H. Carlton (1940), accounting executive.
- 1982—Hector Holguin (1958), computer engineering firm executive.
- 1983—James P. Maloney (1954), major general, U.S. Army.
- 1984—Abraham Chavez (1951), symphony orchestra conductor, professor of music.
- 1985—Maury Page Kemp (1952), business executive.
- 1986—Ellis O. Mayfield (attended 1933-36), attorney.
- 1987—Dr. Dan Foster (1951), physician, medical school professor.
- 1988—Robert C. Heasley (1953), insurance executive.



*Paul Carlton, the 1981 Outstanding Ex-Student, enjoyed playing tennis for relaxation. A track star in College of Mines days, he was a partner in an El Paso accounting firm.*



*Ellis O. Mayfield, an El Paso attorney, was honored as Outstanding Ex-Student in 1986. He entered the College of Mines in 1933 and completed his law degree at Austin.*





Mary Kelly Quinn took part in ceremonies during the 1981 Homecoming observance when one of the first buildings on the campus, named Chemistry in 1917, was renamed in honor of her late husband, Howard E. Quinn of geology. He taught from 1924 to 1965, and she was on the faculty from 1925 to 1965. Kelly Hall was named for her father, C. E. Kelly, an El Paso mayor who served on the University of Texas Board of Regents.

Homecoming 1980 featured a reunion of former Goldiggers who marched at half-time wearing special orange and blue shirts and waving orange pompons. Band alumni joined the marching band for the performance.



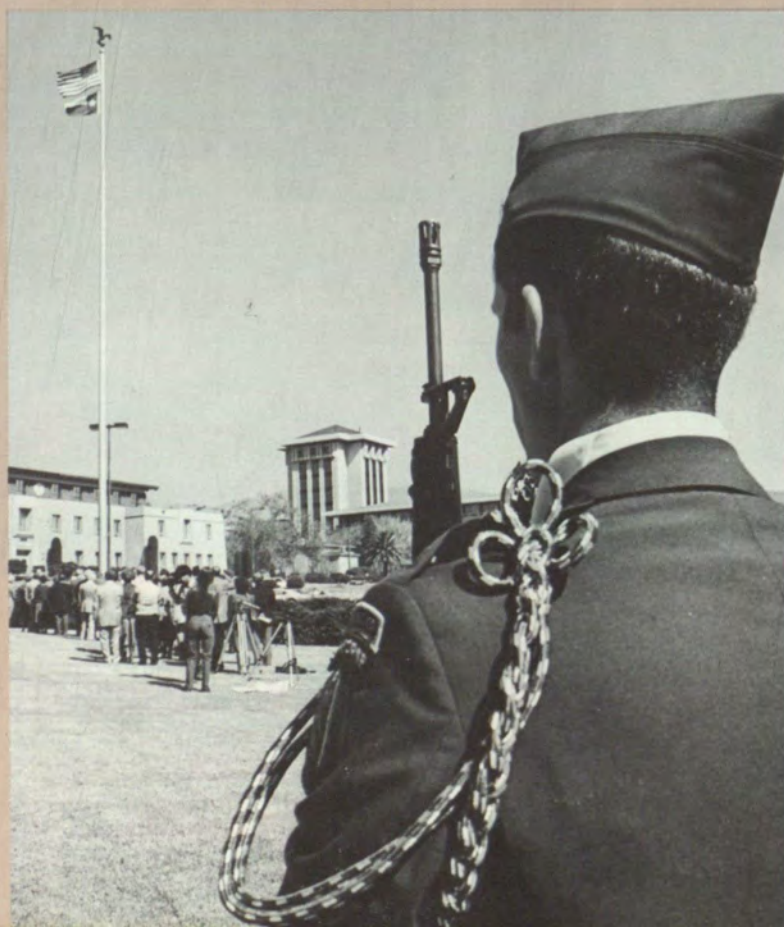
President Haskell Monroe, left, joined Homecoming Chairman Miguel Solis, center, and former El Paso mayor Ray Salazar in enjoying chili at the first Homecoming chili cookoff in 1982.





*Golden Grads, out of school at least fifty years, had a get-together at Homecoming 1980. Here, in front of Old Main, are (from left) Hoot Gibson, 1929; Hugh D. McGaw, 1929; Royal Jackman, 1930; Berte Haigh, 1925; Lydia Clements, 1922; Thomas Clements, 1922; Harold Kersey, 1929; Dean Bevan, 1929; Albert Viescas, 1930; Ed Douglas, 1930; and Tom O'Connor, 1930. They were honored at a luncheon hosted by President Haskell Monroe.*

*A Homecoming 1983 ceremony at the flagpole honored students of Texas College of Mines and Texas Western who had served in the military or who had been killed in action during World War II.*







*Five engineers from the class of 1935 got together under the banner of their college during the Golden Grads luncheon at 1985 Homecoming. From left are William Jackson "Jack" Jones of San Francisco, Dr. James R. Cady of Glen Ellen, California, Woodrow W. Leonard of San Angelo, Texas, Charles H. "Red" Coldwell of Dallas, who was senior class president, and William H. Orme-Johnson of El Paso.*

*Eighteen former presidents of the Alumni Association attended a luncheon during the Fall 1983 Convocation. Reminiscing for the group were (from left) Dr. Roger Ortiz, Mike Wieland, Pollard Rodgers, C. W. "Lucky" Leverett, and Mary Margaret Davis.*





*Jack C. Vowell, Jr., right, at that time a state representative, and members of his family took part in the 1986 Homecoming ceremony in which the original Kelly Hall, built in 1920 and later called Mass Communication and Old Kelly, was renamed for his father. The senior Vowell was football coach at the College of Mines in the early 1920s and as a civic leader in later years, was a staunch supporter of the institution.*



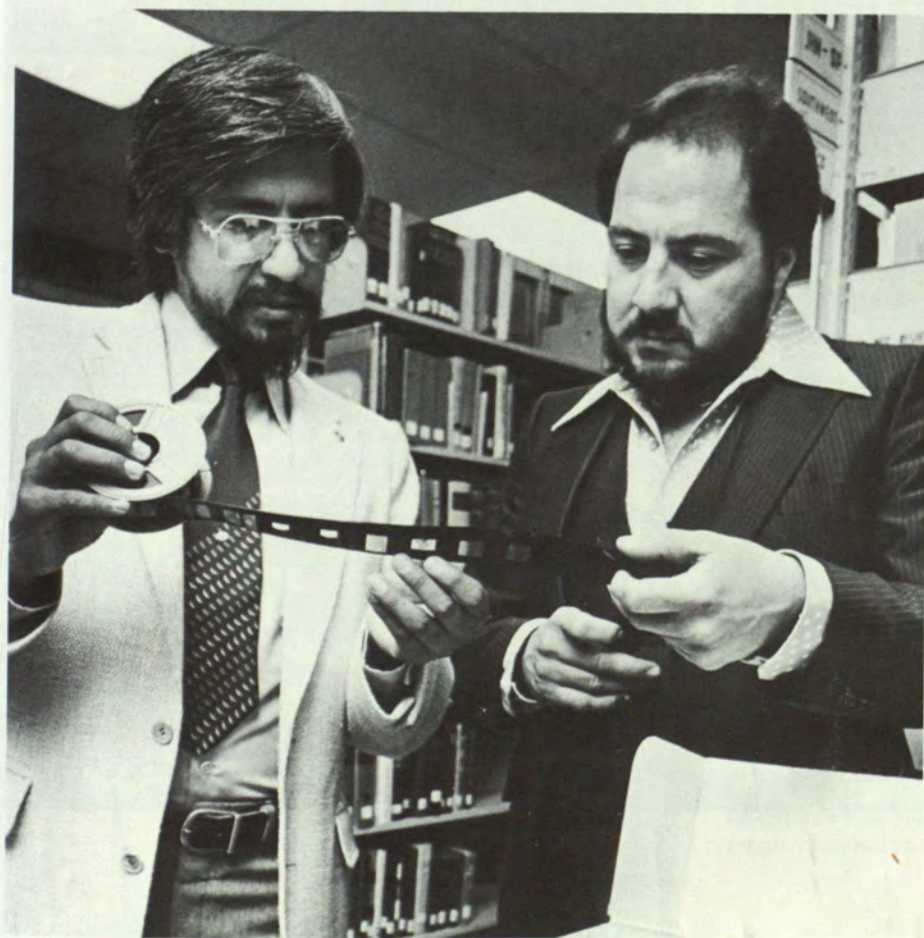
*Leonard Chant, a 1937 cheerleader, was a special dignitary in the 1987 Homecoming parade on campus. He had not forgotten how to stir up a crowd. Later he participated in the Golden Grads gathering of his class.*







*High school students took part in Summer Engineering Institute activities during the 1970s and 1980s, learning something about each of the engineering major fields offered at UTEP. One of the popular activities is the egg drop, demonstrated here. The contest involves building a container that is engineered to carry a raw egg safely from the second floor to the ground.*



*Cesar Caballero, left, head of Library Special Collections, and Lic. Enrique Villarreal Macias, rector of the Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez, look over a roll of microfilmed documents from the Juarez Archives. The cooperative filming project had completed ten of an anticipated two hundred reels of thousands of documents at the time of this meeting in 1980. The filming was arranged by Dr. Ricardo Aguilar, at that time assistant to the vice president for academic affairs, with former Juarez Mayor Manuel Quevedo Reyes, an alumnus of UTEP, in cooperation with the Juarez university.*

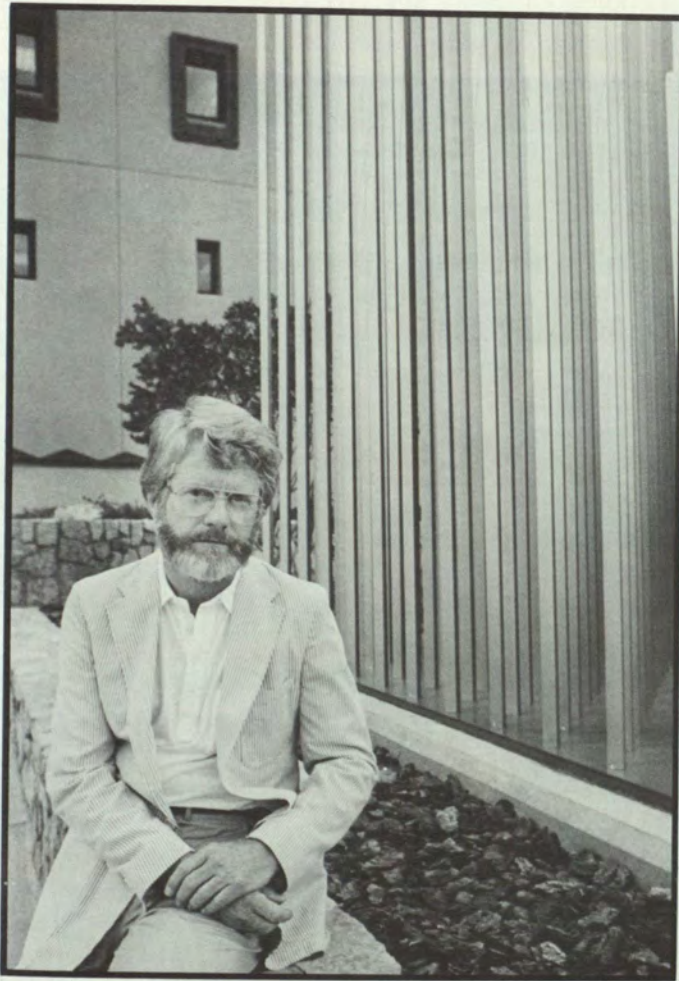


Former Sixteenth District Congressman Richard C. White, left, presented his papers to the UTEP Library, represented by Director Fred Hanes, in 1983. White, an alumnus of the university, served nine terms in Congress from January 1965 to January 1983. His collection became one of the two largest in the library's Special Collections. In 1986 White was presented the Gold Nugget Award by the College of Liberal Arts.

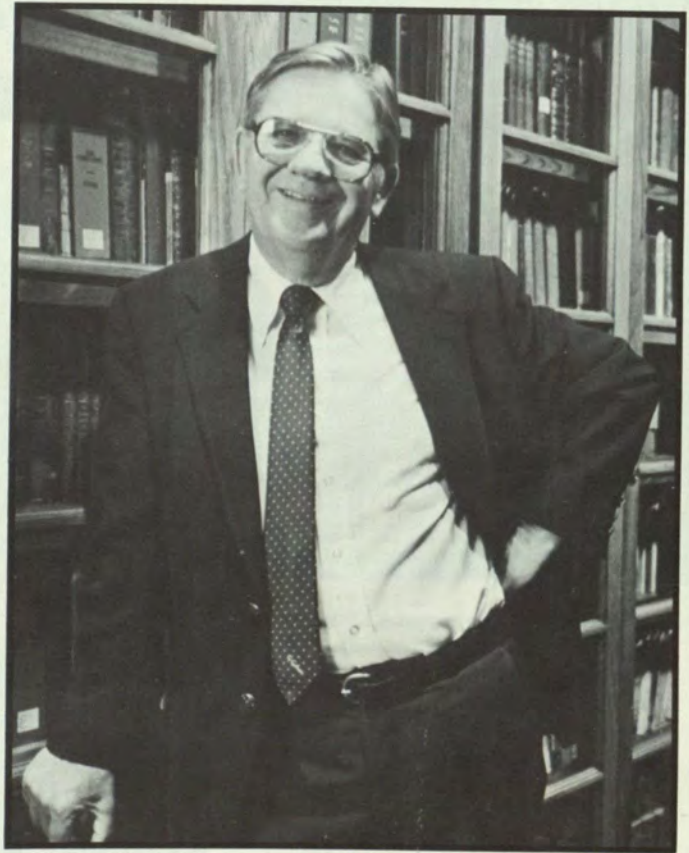
Regent Jane Weinert Blumberg of Seguin and UTEP President Haskell Monroe braved a dust storm to take part in the ground-breaking celebration for the new library on April 17, 1982. He presented her a gift copy of the April 1914 National Geographic which had inspired the campus architectural theme. The auditorium in the new building was later named in honor of Mrs. Blumberg, who offered the motion in a regents' meeting that the library construction be approved.







*James McBeth was the award-winning sculptor of "The Texas Wedge" at the entrance to the new library building. His proposal was among seventy considered by the committee that commissioned him to do the work. His unusual sculpture is made of 196 square tubes mounted on a wedge, placed six to nine inches apart. The gold-anodized tubes measure four feet high at the front, rising to twenty feet at the back. He was influenced by a group of standing stones he saw in the Orkney Islands of northern Scotland and wanted to recreate that feeling of his family homeland in a work of art.*



*Fred Hanes, who had experience in moving a large library from one building to another, presided over the 1984 move into the new six-story building on Wiggins Road. After eleven years as director of libraries, he retired in 1985.*



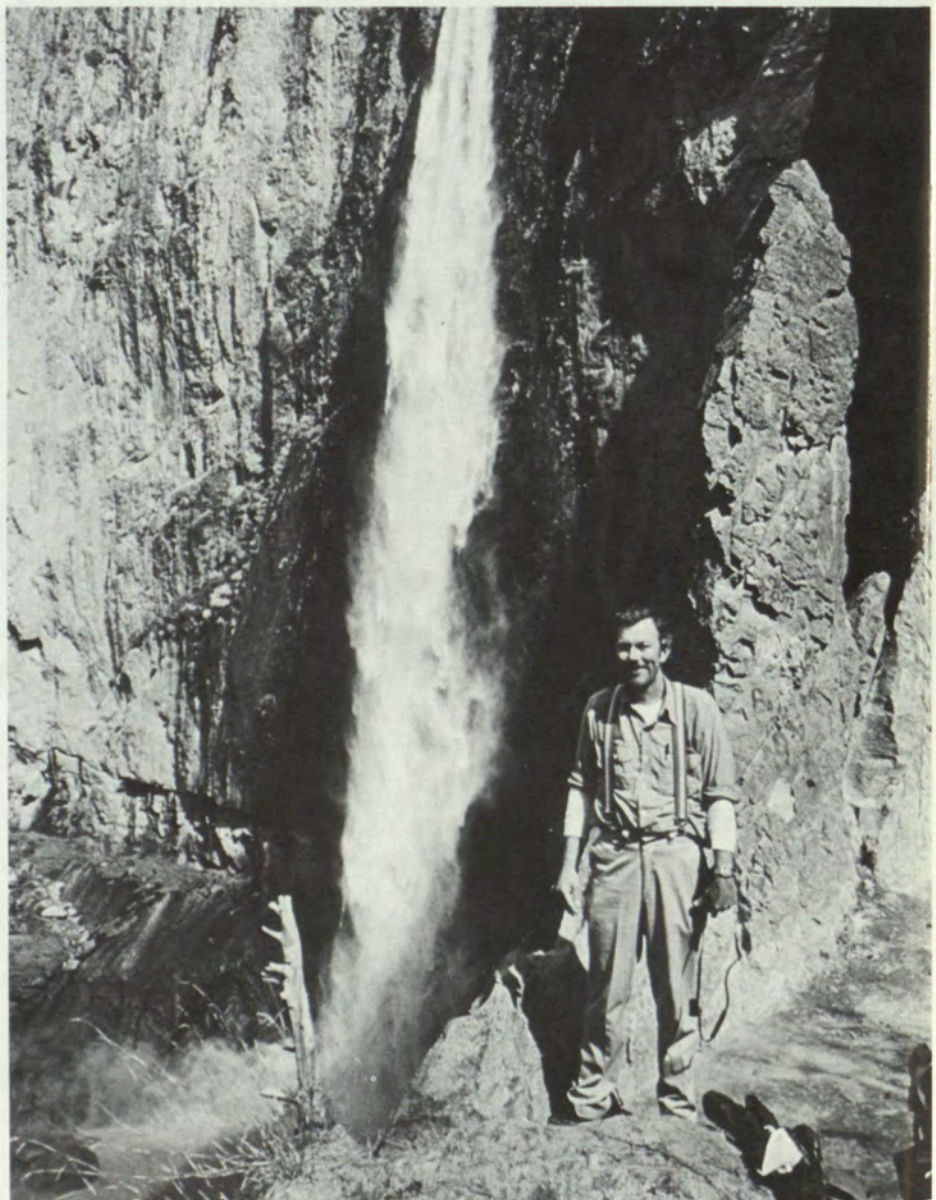
*Robert Seal, who became director of libraries in 1985, stands beside the Wall of Honor, dedicated during Homecoming 1986. The Wall of Honor, just inside the main entrance to the library, honors major benefactors with plaques in appreciation for their interest in the university.*



*Graduate students in biological sciences worked with faculty members in a major ecological study of White Sands National Monument, New Mexico, for the National Park Service. Here students walk across the gypsum dunes in which some animals and insects take on white coloration in order to blend into their surroundings.*



*Professor Robert Schmidt stands at the foot of the Cascada de Basaseachi in the Sierra Madre of Chihuahua. He led a UTEP team that made the first accurate measurement of the waterfall—806 feet—which ranked it fourth highest in North America, tenth highest in the Americas, and twentieth highest in the world. Among their research tools were poles borrowed from Larry Jessee, winner of three All-America honors in pole vaulting, 1974 NCAA indoor champion and 1975 WAC champion as a Miner.*







*Nate Archibald, a member of the UTEP basketball team in 1968-69, spent fourteen years in the National Basketball Association, where he was named to six all-star teams. His number—14— was retired in a ceremony led by President Haskell Monroe, right. After retiring from professional play, Archibald was an assistant coach at the University of Georgia and at UTEP and was head coach for the Jersey Jammers of the United States Basketball Association.*



*Abraham Chavez, right, professor of music and musical director of the El Paso Symphony Orchestra, invited several UTEP alumni to perform with the symphony and later to take part in a campus panel discussion about their careers. One of those performing was Henry Cobos, left, pianist, who chaired the Music Department of East Los Angeles College. Chavez was Outstanding Ex in 1984.*



*Young people from the Tigua Indian Reservation of Ysleta performed a traditional dance for a celebration in the Union. They are standing near the entrance to the East Wing beside the trophy case containing national basketball and track trophies.*



UTEP mechanical and industrial engineering students and faculty hosted the Mini-Baja West several times in the early 1980s. The annual regional contests started in 1974, challenging students to build vehicles that would travel over rough terrain powered by two-horsepower engines. In April 1983, competition at UTEP drew entries from twenty universities in eleven states and Mexico. The track was on the rugged hills northeast of the Sun Bowl.



Springtime finds mechanical and industrial engineering students applying the paint brushes to their cement canoes for the annual competition with New Mexico State University students on the Rio Grande. The first challenge with a cement canoe is to get it to float.







*A springtime stroll across campus might call for braving a dust storm. This stroller, unperturbed by the weather, is in front of the Liberal Arts Building. Down the street at the left, a driver has turned on the car lights because of limited visibility. The Franklin Mountains are completely hidden by the dust.*



*Paydirt Pete became the Miners' mascot in 1974 when physics Professor Michael Blue won a contest to name the spunky guy with a miner's pick across his shoulder.*

*Marshall Meece, an alumnus and artist for the original Pete drawing, served on the committee that picked the winner. An animated Paydirt Pete was created in 1980, designed by El Paso artists Henry Martinez and Mike Steirnagle and built by Roschu of Hollywood. Richard Pearson, Alumni Association president, spearheaded the campaign for that figure. Then in 1983, Pete was streamlined to look leaner and meaner and a new costume called Paydirt Pete II was designed and constructed by El Pasoan Richard Glass. Pete I, dubbed "Sweet Pete," became a goodwill ambassador, with Pete II official mascot for athletic events. Bernie Lopez, a 1972*

*UTEP graduate, designed the new cartoon version of Pete, right, which is a trademark of the university. In 1980 the university colors, traditionally the same orange and white as used by Austin, were changed to a deeper tone of orange, white, plus Columbia blue.*



*Uniforms of the Miner Band bear the emblem of the jaunty Paydirt Pete mascot.*



*La Rondalla, a student mariachi group of singers and instrumentalists, was started in the early eighties by Aquiles Valdez of the Music Department. Their costumes are in the UTEP colors—orange, blue, and white. This performance was during the fall 1983 observance of Hispanic Heritage Week.*







*The humor of Joseph Olander became legendary while he was vice president for academic affairs from 1979 to 1984. In early 1981, saying he really wanted to "serve" the students, he donned a waiter's outfit and waited tables in the Dining Commons. "It's symbolic," he explained. "We say we are here to serve the students, but it doesn't hurt to re-emphasize that we really mean it every once in a while."*

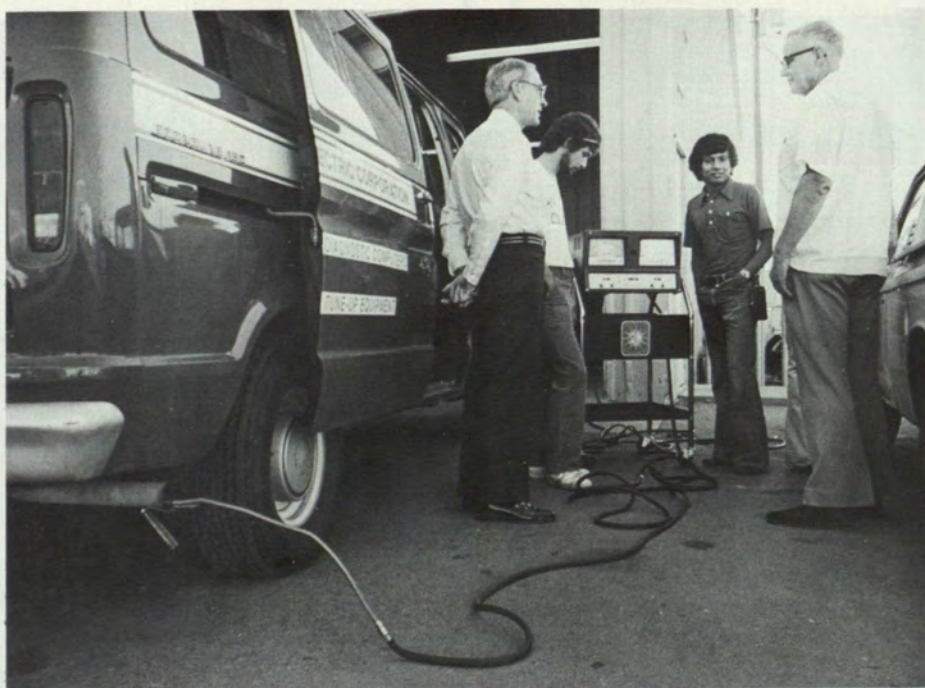


*Officials of the Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua visited the campus in August 1980 to discuss a proposed exchange international program involving faculty and students. One point of interest was the seismic equipment in the Department of Geological Sciences. From left are Donald*

*Davidson, department chairman; Humberto Hinojos, head of engineering studies at Chihuahua; Randy Keller, director of the Kidd Memorial Seismic Observatory; and Manuel Portillo, professor of civil engineering at Chihuahua.*



*Dave Daniels, left, area manager for Sun Electric Corporation, shows engineering students Bob Padgett and George Gonzalez how to operate a pollution detection machine provided by his company for a 1980 automobile pollution awareness project. Professor Howard Applegate, right, for many years directed pollution research on both sides of the border.*



*Denise Villa operates the new scanning electron microscope in the Department of Metallurgical Engineering.*



*Students in the Mechanical and Industrial Engineering Department learn how to operate sophisticated robotics equipment and do graduate research in manufacturing processes in this field.*





*Rosemary Lewis works with the Mettler balance in a Civil Engineering laboratory.*



*Dr. Steve Stafford of metallurgical engineering operates acoustic emission equipment that measures elastic strain energy in metals. He has been recognized with national teaching awards from the Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society for Metals.*





The St. Pat's Day unofficial celebration of engineering students in the 1980s included a spell of singing their song on the steps of the Liberal Arts Building. They have a banner proclaiming that territory to be "Peedoggie U." During this same period, mysterious green-painted outlines of Mickey Mouse-eared hats appear on the streets near Liberal Arts and a green line is painted opposite the Engineering-Science Complex.

Dean of Students Jose Avila, left, and Vice President for Academic Affairs Joe Olander took part in the St. Patrick's Day initiation in March 1980. They smiled through egg yolks and green paint as they became card-carrying initiates of the engineers' oldest campus tradition.







*Mortar Board sponsored a five-mile race to benefit the United Way on October 18, 1980. The winner was Francisco Guzman of Juarez in 26:43.6. This second annual race drew more than 250 runners in the five-mile event and another 50 in a 1.5-mile fun run.*



*When the national president of the American Society of Civil Engineers visited the Summer Engineering Institute in 1980, students made a plaque of appreciation for him. Dr. Juan Herrera of the mechanical engineering faculty made the presentation to Joseph S. Ward.*



*In 1981 art professor Robert Massey restored the El Paso Centennial Museum's foyer mural of conquistadors in a Southwestern desert. The 68-by-118-inch painting was originally executed in 1945 by Salvador Lopez, who died shortly after completing it. Blasting for construction work in the vicinity was blamed for cracking and loosening the plaster on which the mural was painted. Massey, assisted by student Leslie White, removed the fragments from the wall and re-mounted them on a board, filled in cracks, and retouched the spots where paint was missing.*



*Before College of Education students go into a real classroom to get experience in teaching, they practice before fellow students and a television camera. They make critiques of their "performances" by viewing the TV tapes.*



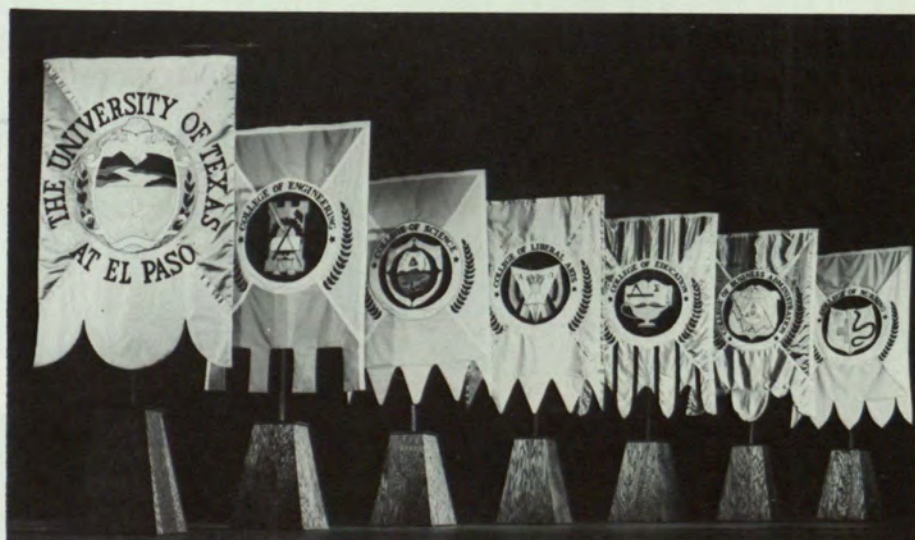
*General of the Army Omar Bradley, who spent his final retirement years at Fort Bliss, visited the campus and chatted with history students and faculty members on April 24, 1980. Mrs. Bradley presented the library a collection of her own writings and some books and papers of General Bradley's.*







*Professor Emeritus W. H. Timmons, who became "Mr. History" during the community celebration of Four Centuries '81, entertained fellow emeriti at a dinner. A faculty member since 1949, he originated the Four Centuries celebration of the history of El Paso, which led to an annual community festival.*



*The Heritage Commission arranged for the creation of these banners which have been used for convocations and commencements during the eighties. From left, they represent The University of Texas at El Paso, College of Engineering, College of Science, College of Liberal Arts, College of Education, College of Business Administration, and College of Nursing and Allied Health.*



*President Haskell Monroe, at the microphone, and VPAA Joseph D. Olander presided at the first Honors Convocation held May 3, 1981, in Magoffin Auditorium. Platform guests included ten professors with a total of 234 years' service to the university who were designated professors emeriti. The emeriti were Robert J. Coltharp, whose honor was awarded posthumously, Thomas J. Barnes, Myrtle E. Ball, M. Lillian Collingwood, Francis L. Fugate, William Garth Henderson, Jack H. Meadows, John S. Williams, Paul D. Zook, and Lurline Hughes Coltharp.*

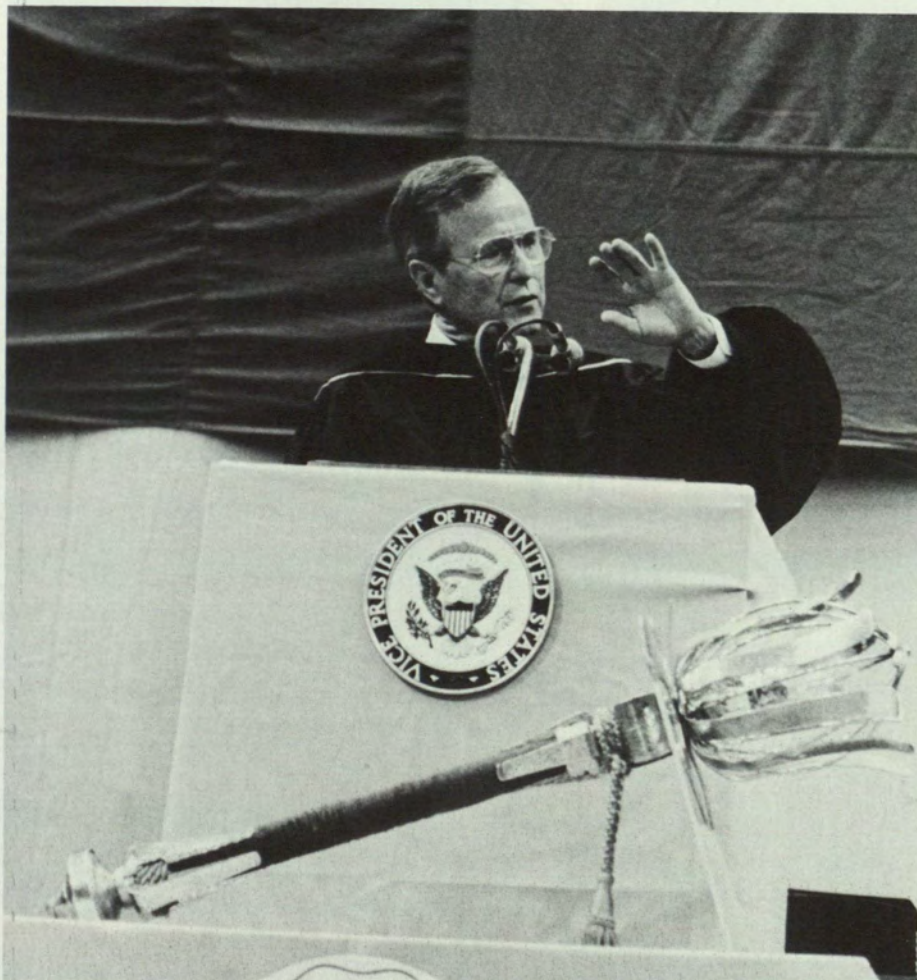




*The Sun Bowl addition of 1982 brought the seating capacity to 52,000. The original stadium, seating 30,000, was built in 1963 because the bowl game had outgrown the 12,000-seat Kidd Field. The first game played there was on September 21, 1963, when Texas Western defeated North Texas State, 34-7. The first Sun Bowl game was December 31 the same year, when Southern*

*Methodist met Oregon. When Bob Stull became coach, the first WAC game of the season (a loss to Air Force) on September 6, 1986, drew a record attendance of 42,385. As the team's record improved through 1987, crowds continued to show enthusiastic support for the Miners in their home games.*





*Vice President George Bush was the Commencement speaker on May 17, 1987, in the Special Events Center. He expressed support for bilingual education with a goal of fluency in English, said a priority for the 1990s should be help to families in financing college education, and cited the importance of intellectual property protection at home and abroad, mentioning American inventions whose manufacture is now located totally in other countries.*



*Pat Mora, former assistant to the vice president for academic affairs, became director of the El Paso Centennial Museum in 1988. She is an award-winning poet and was named to the Texas Institute of Letters.*





*Chad Puerling of NOVA was the only photographer in the locker room on October 26, 1985, after the Miners defeated Brigham Young, then the seventh ranking football team nationally and 1984 top team. President Haskell Monroe led cheers for Bill Yung's team in their first victory over BYU since 1970.*

*Dr. and Mrs. John R. Edwin received the first Life Membership plaque of the Alumni Association in 1980. They have been active in the association and the Matrix Society. Dr. Edwin was a member of the 1954 national championship rifle team.*





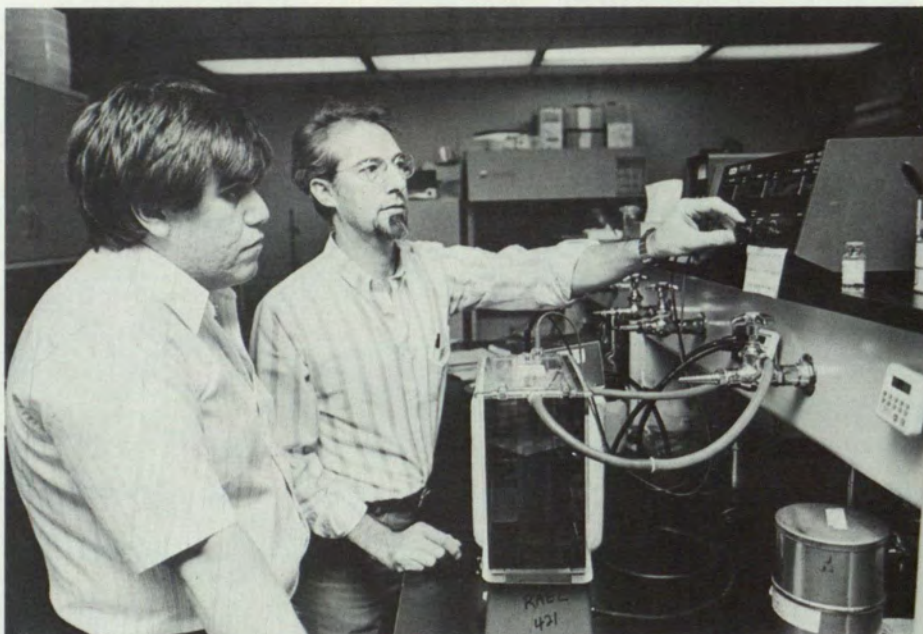


*This aerial shows the Engineering-Science Complex in about 1981. The College of Engineering departments are in the series of buildings at left, with the dean's office in the second-story link with the Classroom Building at lower right. Behind it is the Biological Sciences Building.*



*Dr. Eppie Rael (biological sciences) and graduate student Jose Galindo in 1985-86 were conducting research on snake venoms. The research, according to Dr. Rael, could be useful in treatment of many different diseases by revealing information about cell-to-cell communication at the molecular level. After completing his master's degree, Galindo went to the Salk Institute to work in AIDS research.*

*Dr. Stephen Riter, chairman of the Department of Electrical Engineering, turns the tables on photographer Chad Puerling as they photograph each other for the March 1987 NOVA. The camera-computer hookup was used in a research study on the use of computer-monitored closed-circuit television in security systems. One project in which his department took part involved television monitoring for the border patrol of illegal aliens crossing the boundary.*







*"Miner Mania" hit El Paso in the eighties, with WAC basketball championships in 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987, plus invitations to the NCAA national play-offs. Don Haskins was twice named WAC Coach of the Year.*



*Head football Coach Bob Stull, left, chats with Don Maynard, 1958 graduate and Professional Football Hall of Fame inductee, during a 1987 practice session at the Sun Bowl. In the National Football League Record Book, Maynard ranks first with fifty career games with 100 or more yards receiving, second with eighty-eight career touchdowns on receptions, and second with 11,834 career yards for receptions. He also ranks at the top with 10,289 career reception yards in the American Football League regular season statistics and first with eighty-four touchdowns on receptions. He played for the New York Giants (NFL), New York Titans (AF), and New York Jets (AFL).*





*Ted Banks, UTEP's head track coach from 1973 to 1982, poses with some of the trophies marking seventeen NCAA titles earned during his tenure. He also led track teams to twenty-seven Western Athletic Conference titles.*



*Two brothers who were longtime baseball coaches at UTEP, Andy and Syd Cohen, were both inducted into the El Paso Athletic Hall of Fame, Syd in 1962 and Andy in 1985. Here they appear with friends at a university party in their honor. Andy is seated; from left, standing, are John Phelan, Judge Morris Galatzen, Dick Azar, and Syd Cohen. Andy was second baseman for the New York Giants and Syd was the pitcher for the Washington Senators who gave up the last home run Babe Ruth hit in the American League. In 1985 the El Paso Jewish Community Center announced plans for a sports complex to be named after the Cohen brothers. Andy was volunteer coach for the UTEP team for sixteen years, with Syd helping out some of that time.*





*Cactus and window panels on the 1982 East Wing of the Union were chosen by photographer Russell Banks for this study in patterns.*



*Departmental status was granted the Computer Science Program by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, in 1983, when approval also was given for a master's degree program in computer science. At that time students used two major locations for computer terminals, one of them this one in the Classroom Building and the other in Liberal Arts. In fall of 1982 there were 657 declared majors in the field.*



*During the observance of Hispanic Heritage Week in 1984, a ceremony was held to name the third floor meeting hall in the Union the Tomas Rivera Conference Center. The late Dr. Rivera was executive vice president of UTEP in 1978 and 1979 and later served as chancellor of the University of California at Riverside.*



*The world's largest commercially operational solar pond was a joint venture started in 1984 by Bruce Foods Corp., UTEP's Mechanical and Industrial Engineering Department, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and El Paso Electric Co. The team was headed by Professors Robert Reid and Andrew Swift. The project, first of its kind, was located in northeast El Paso and converted deep water in a storage pond for commercial use by the food processing plant owned by Bruce Foods.*

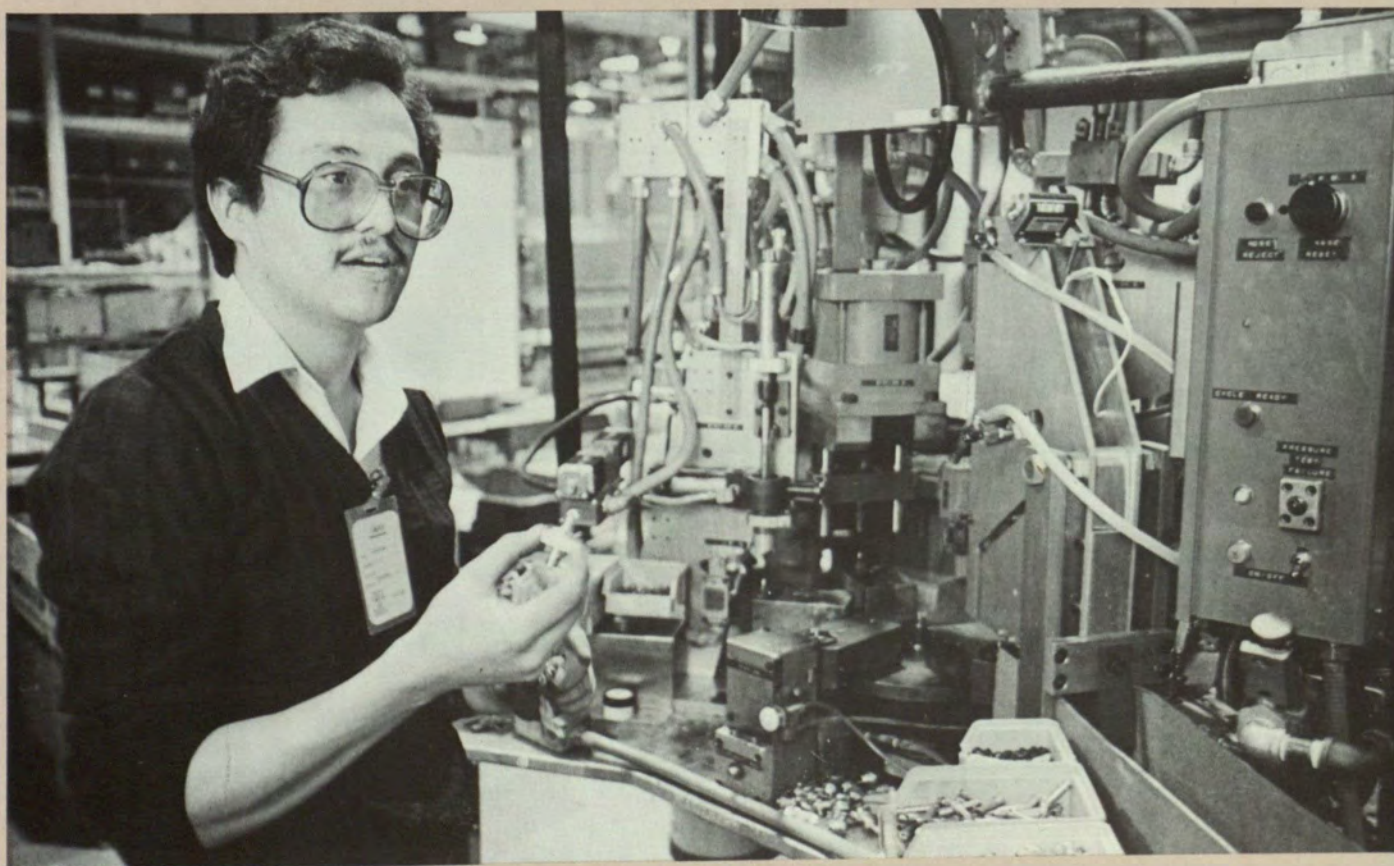






*Joy Riley, who served as administrative assistant to five UTEP presidents, retired in 1985 after twenty-one years of service. Dr. Joseph Ray hired her when she read back to him a sample of his shorthand. She also worked with Joseph R. Smiley, Milton Leech, Arleigh B. Templeton, and Haskell Monroe.*

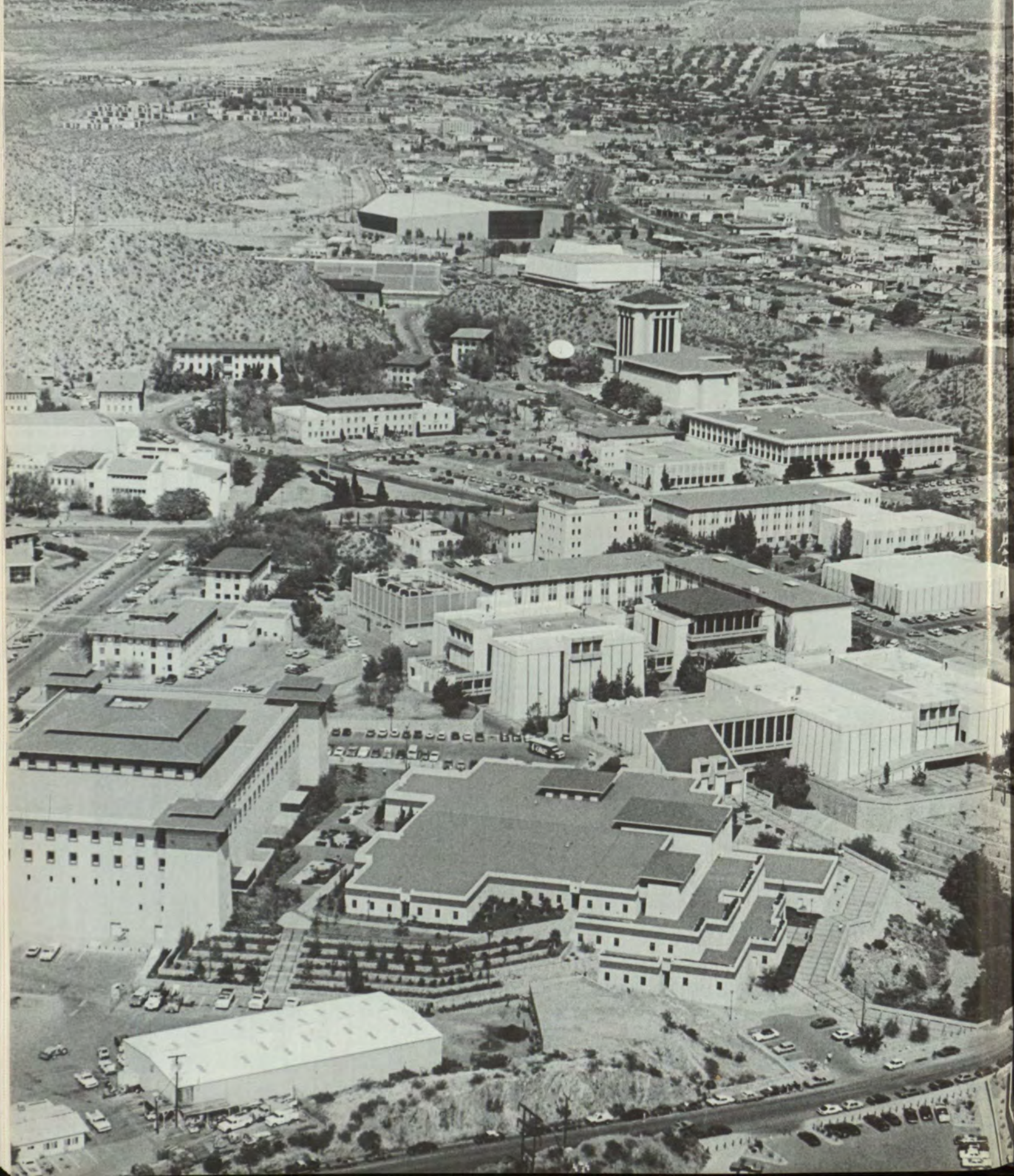
*As a graduate student in 1984, Victor Rodriguez redesigned this assembly machine for adapters used in containers for gases such as oxygen or nitrogen. He took on the project for Ohio Medical Products, a division of Air Co Inc., the first member of the Manufacturing Engineering Consortium of UT El Paso. As a result of his work, the machine's production rate was increased about forty percent. When he completed his master's degree, Rodriguez was employed by Ohio Medical.*





*By 1985 the community had grown closer to the university, as this aerial indicates. The southern part of the campus now has the library and College of Business Administration, with the Engineering-*

*Science Complex just above the latter. The Education Building is distinctive for its tower and the television satellite dish below it. Beyond it are the Memorial Gym and Special Events Center.*







*John Gerald Barry was the first president of the College of Mines, serving from September 1, 1931, to May 15, 1934.*



*Dossie Marion Wiggins became the second president of the College of Mines on September 1, 1935. He left August 31, 1948, to become president of Texas Tech.*



*Wilson Homer Elkins was president when the name was changed to Texas Western College. He served from January 1, 1949, until August 31, 1954, when he became president of the University of Maryland.*



*Dysart Edgar Holcomb served as president from June 15, 1955, until August 31, 1958, when he returned to the field of industrial research.*



*Joseph Royall Smiley served two terms as president, the first from September 1, 1958, to July 31, 1960, when the school was Texas Western, then heading The University of Texas at El Paso from June 12, 1969, to December 22, 1972. Between the two terms he had been president of UT Austin and the University of Colorado. He remained on the faculty when he stepped down as president the second time.*



*Joseph Malchus Ray was president from August 15, 1960, to September 1, 1968. He continued to serve on the faculty as H. Y. Benedict Professor until his retirement.*



*Arleigh B. Templeton began his presidency on December 23, 1971, and served until July 13, 1980, when he moved to San Antonio.*



*Haskell M. Monroe, Jr., was president of UT El Paso from July 14, 1980, to June 30, 1987. He left to become chancellor of the University of Missouri at Columbia.*





*Diana Natalicio, former dean of Liberal Arts and vice president for academic affairs, became president on February 11, 1988. She was both the first woman president and the first to have served on the faculty and as an administrator of UTEP before being elevated to the presidency.*



*The college established a photo gallery honoring past presidents in the Administration Building about 1962. Holding their portraits are, from left, C. A. Puckett,*

*Eugene M. Thomas, Anton H. Berkman, all of whom served as acting presidents, and Joseph M. Ray, who was president at that time.*



---



---

# APPENDIXES

---



---

## Institutional Heads 1914-1988

**Steven Howard Worrell**  
Dean of the College  
September 1, 1914 to September 30, 1923

**John William Kidd**  
Acting Dean of the College  
December 1, 1922 to June 1, 1923  
Dean of the College  
October 1, 1923 to August 31, 1927

**Charles Alexander Puckett**  
Dean of the College  
September 1, 1927 to August 31, 1931  
Acting President  
May 16, 1934 to August 31, 1935

**John Gerald Barry**  
President  
September 1, 1931 to May 15, 1934

**Dossie Marion Wiggins**  
President  
September 1, 1935 to August 31, 1948

**Eugene McRae Thomas**  
Ad Interim President  
September 1 to December 31, 1948

**Wilson Homer Elkins**  
President  
January 1, 1949 to August 31, 1954

**Alvin Arlton Smith**  
Acting President  
September 1, 1954 to June 14, 1955

**Dysart Edgar Holcomb**  
President  
June 15, 1955 to August 31, 1958

**Joseph Royall Smiley**  
President  
September 1, 1958 to July 31, 1960  
June 12, 1969 to December 22, 1972

**Anton Helmer Berkman**  
Acting President  
August 1 to 14, 1960

**Joseph Malchus Ray**  
President  
August 15, 1960 to September 1, 1968

**R. Milton Leech**  
Acting President  
September 1, 1968 to June 11, 1969

**Arleigh B. Templeton**  
December 23, 1971 to July 13, 1980

**Haskell M. Monroe, Jr.**  
July 14, 1980 to June 30, 1987

**Diana Natalicio**  
Interim President  
July 1, 1987 to February 10, 1988  
President  
February 11, 1988-

## Fall Enrollment By Years

1914:	27	1951:	2,295
1915:	41	1952:	2,402
1916:	37	1953:	2,898
1917:	61	1954:	3,478
1918:	100	1955:	3,891
1919:	138	1956:	3,839
1920:	135	1957:	3,578
1921:	93	1958:	3,669
1922:	118	1959:	3,752
1923:	96	1960:	4,140
1924:	96	1961:	4,771
1925:	104	1962:	5,449
1926:	136	1963:	6,155
1927:	411	1964:	6,632
1928:	429	1965:	7,422
1929:	524	1966:	8,113
1930:	489	1967:	9,029
1931:	617	1968:	10,170
1932:	708	1969:	10,485
1933:	505	1970:	11,484
1934:	600	1971:	11,348
1935:	613	1972:	10,550
1936:	692	1973:	10,980
1937:	817	1974:	11,418
1938:	962	1975:	13,614
1939:	1,044	1976:	14,795
1940:	1,082	1977:	15,836
1941:	1,033	1978:	15,752
1942:	793	1979:	15,745
1943:	561	1980:	15,750
1944:	713	1981:	15,418
1945:	765	1982:	15,112
1946:	1,764	1983:	15,241
1947:	2,119	1984:	15,322
1948:	2,080	1985:	14,119
1949:	2,283	1986:	13,753
1950:	2,165	1987:	14,055



## **Professors and Associate Professors Emeriti**

<b>1955</b>				Oscar H. McMahan		
John F. Graham				(Physics)	1943-73	
(Mining/Metallurgy)	1925-55	d.	1962	<b>1974</b>		
<b>1958</b>				Joseph H. James		
John Leroy Waller				(English)	1938-74	d. 1985
(History)	1931-58	d.	1978	William S. Strain		
<b>1960</b>				(Geology)	1936-74	d. 1986
Charles A. Puckett				<b>1975</b>		
(Education)	1927-60	d.	1970	Lewis F. Hatch		
<b>1961</b>				(Chemistry)	1967-75	
William Walter Lake				Jacob Ornstein-Galicia		
(Chemistry)	1927-45	d.	1966	(Languages/Linguistics)	1968-75	
<b>1964</b>				Joseph M. Ray		
Floyd E. Farquhar				(Political Science)	1960-75	
(Education)	1942-64	d.	1979	<b>1976</b>		
<b>1965</b>				Thomas I. Cook		
Howard E. Quinn				(Political Science)	1966-76	d. 1976
(Geology)	1924-65	d.	1976	<b>1978</b>		
<b>1966</b>				W. H. Timmons		
Anton H. Berkman				(History)	1949-78	
(Biology)	1927-66	d.	1973	Haldeen Braddy		
<b>1967</b>				(English)	1946-78	d. 1980
Eugene M. Thomas				Wade Hartrick		
(Engineering)	1930-66	d.	1980	(Business)	1944-78	
Rex W. Strickland				Ralph Coleman		
(History)	1936-67	d.	1985	(M. & I. Engineering)	1946-78	
<b>1968</b>				<b>1979</b>		
Cecil C. Crawford				W. Gerald Barber		
(Philosophy)	1953-67	d.	1976	(Educational		
Joseph M. Ray	President Emeritus			Administration)	1966-79	d. 1987
<b>1969</b>				William McAnulty		
Edwin J. Knapp				(Geology)	1964-79	d. 1980
(Physics)	1931-69	d.	1979	Clarke Garnsey		
Eugene O. Porter				(Art)	1966-79	
(History)	1940-69	d.	1979	E. A. Thormodsgaard		
<b>1970</b>				(Music)	1949-78	
Samuel D. Myres, Jr.				<b>1980</b>		
(Political Science)	1955-70	d.	1987	Joseph R. Smiley		
<b>1971</b>				(Modern Languages)	1958-60,	
Virgil Hicks					1969-80	
(Radio/TV)	1944-71	d.	1988	Wiltz Harrison		
<b>1972</b>				(Art)	1948-76	
Clyde R. Nichols				John M. Hills		
(Electrical Engineering)	1961-72	d.	1988	(Geological Sciences)	1967-80	
Charles Leland Sonnichsen				Edgar T. Ruff		
(English)	1930-72			(Modern Languages)	1945-73	
Joseph C. Rintelen				Ray Small		
(Met. Engineering)	1949-72			(English)	Dean Emeritus	
Joseph R. Smiley	President Emeritus			<b>1981</b>		
<b>1973</b>				Myrtle Ball		
Henry P. Ehrlinger				(Drama & Speech)	1929-58	
(Met. Engineering)	1959-73	d.	1976	Thomas G. Barnes		
				(Physics)	1938-81	



M. Lillian Collingwood (English)	1947-80		Peter Chrapliwy (Biological Sciences)	1960-84	
Lurline Coltharp (Linguistics/English)	1954-81		Benny Collins (Teacher Education)	1946-85	
Robert Coltharp (Civil Engineering)	1961-81	d. 1981	C. Sharp Cook (Physics)	1970-85	
Francis Fugate (English)	1949-77		Eleanor Duke (Biological Sciences)	1937-85	
Garth Henderson (Civil Engineering)	1965-76	d. 1983	Paul Fenlon (Economics & Finance)	1967-85	
Jack H. Meadows (Educational Administration)	1954-73	d. 1982	Richard Henderson (Music)	1952-85	
John S. Williams (Biological Sciences)	1961-74		Robert Massey (Art)	1953-85	
Paul Zook (Economics & Finance)	1970-81		Jean Miculka (Drama & Speech)	1961-85	
<b>1982</b>			Joan Quarm (English)	1957-85	
James F. Day (Educational Psychology & Guidance)	1955-82		<b>1986</b>		
<b>1983</b>			Mary Lou Aho (Education)	1963-86	
Olav E. Eidbo (Music)	1950-83		Kenneth Scott Edwards (M. & I. Engineering)	1965-86	
Charles H. Gladman (Mathematics)	1948-83		John A. Whitacre (Mechanical Engineering)	1959-86	
John M. Sharp (Languages/Linguistics)	1947-83		Philip Duriez (Economics)	1962-86	
Roberta Walker (English)	1948-83		William Harris (Teacher Education)	1963-86	
<b>1984</b>			Eileen Jacobi (Nursing)	1976-86	
Lola B. Dawkins (Marketing)	1965-84		Joseph L. Leach (English)	1947-86	
James G. Mason (Health & Physical Education)	1970-84		<b>1987</b>		
Lonnie Lee Abernethy (Metallurgical Engineering)	1963-84		Harold Alexander (Chemistry)	1955-87	
Raymond Edgar Past (Linguistics)	1952-84		Max Bolen (Physics)	1965-87	
William M. Russell (Modern Languages)	1956-84	d. 1984	Ray Small (English)	1961-87	
Paul W. Goodman (Sociology)	1958-84		Philip W. Young (Civil Engineering)	1957-87	d. 1988
John H. McNeely (History)	1946-84		<b>1988</b>		
Mary Kelly Quinn (Sociology)	1925-65		Howard G. Applegate (Civil Engineering)	1970-88	
John Paul Scarbrough (Curriculum & Instruction)	1964-84		Lou E. Burmeister (Teacher Education)	1968-88	
R. Milton Leech (Drama & Speech)	1949-84		Wayne E. Fuller (History)	1955-88	
<b>1985</b>			Julius Rivera (Sociology/Anthropology)	1973-88	
Elizabeth Bregg (Nursing)	1981-85		Gordon W. Robertstad (Biological Sciences)	1968-88	
			J. Wallace Scruggs (Chemistry)	1946-88	



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Campus Publications

Compass

Dzong-La

El Burro

The Flowsheet [also called *Flow Sheet*]

NOVA Quarterly

The Nugget

The Prospector

## Articles and Books

Brucker, Wallace H. "The University of Texas at El Paso: A Brief History" in *El Paso, A Centennial Portrait*, edited by Harriot Howze Jones. El Paso: Superior Printing, Inc., 1972.

Bryson, Conrey. "Tribute to Judson F. Williams." *Password* 18 (Winter 1973): 154-58.

Collingwood, Lillian. "Southwest Archives." *Password* 20 (Fall 1975): 133-34.

Cornell, Esther Thompson. "The El Paso Centennial Museum, 1935-1946." *Password* 26 (Spring 1981): 5-25.

Cullinane, Daniel B. "Ciudad Juarez and the Escobar Revolution." *Password* 3 (Fall 1958): 103-4.

Fugate, Francis. *Frontier College: Texas Western College, the First Fifty Years*. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1964.

Hartmann, Clinton P. "Scenic Drive: A Road With a View." *Password* 32 (Fall 1987): 121-32.

Hassler, Paul. "In Memoriam: Hacienda Tech." *Engineer* 8 (December 1974): 6-7.

Jones, Steele. "The Ex-Students' Association of Texas Western College." Development Office, University of Texas at El Paso.

*Jubilee Papers, Progress Reports and Addresses Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of Texas Western College*. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1964.

*Mission '73: A Ten-Year Plan Proposed by Citizens of El Paso for Texas Western College*. El Paso: The University of Texas at El Paso, 1963.

Myres, Samuel D. *The Education of a West Texan, a Personal Account: 1899-1985*. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1985.

*Origins: The Texas School of Mines and Metallurgy, 1913-1915*. El Paso: The University of Texas at El Paso, 1983.

Ray, Joseph M. *On Becoming a University: Report on an Octennium*. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1968.

Sonnichsen, C. L. "El Paso—From War to Depression." *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 74 (January 1971): 357-71.

# INDEX

## A

Abadie, Robert, 58  
Abdou, Isabel, 48, 180  
Abernethy, Lonnie Lee, 89, 220  
Abraham, F. Murray, 100  
Academic Services Center, 116, 133  
Acosta, Joe, 124  
Acosta, Manuel, 178  
Adams, Arthur K., 19  
Adkins, Marvin, 183  
Administration Building, 82, 83, 136, 177  
Administration/Library Building, 26, 57, 60, 63, 64, 85, 131, 132  
Aguilar, Ricardo, 189  
Aho, Mary Lou, 220  
Ainsa, Trisha Adkins, 171  
Alexander, Harold, 220  
Allison, Gwen, 49  
Almstrom, Hans, 128  
Andrews, J. B., 57  
Antene, Charles, 68  
Antone, Evan Haywood, 77  
Antone, Lucy, 8  
Applegate, Howard G., 197, 220  
Archibald, Nate, 193

## Armstrong, Jerry, 112

Armstrong, Shelby, 58  
Arnold, John, 170  
Artis, Orsten, 112  
Ashkenaz, Peter, 8, 156, 167  
Ashton, Iris, 182  
Ashworth, Kenneth H., 166  
Assay Office, 22  
Augur, Ruth M., 21  
Austin, Horace, 127  
Autry, Russell, 124  
Averill, Mrs. A. P., 37  
Avila, Jose F., 126, 200  
Azar, Dick, 210

## B

Bachmann, Frederick W., 14, 15  
Backer, Henry, 179  
Bagley, Henry S., 180, 183  
Bailey, Fred W., 179, 180, 184  
Baker, Kathy, 140  
Baker, Knight, 68  
Baker, Shirley, 70  
Baldi, Denise, 122  
Ball, Myrtle, 14, 39, 48, 59, 60, 203, 219

Ballentine, Kelley, 58  
Banks, Russell, 7, 8, 211  
Banks, Ted, 128, 210  
Barber W. Gerald, 219  
Barberena, R. R., 19, 31, 179  
Barnes, Thomas, 78, 203, 219  
Barry, Alice, 14  
Barry, John G., 12, 14, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56, 92, 134, 215, 218  
Barry Hall, 142, 153  
Baudoin, Louis, 112  
Beall, T. J., 18  
Beamon, Bob, 139  
Bean, Mrs. V. L., 21  
Beardsley, Albert, 58  
Beasley, Kenneth E., 124, 130  
Beck, H. H., 42  
Becker, Henry, 19, 24, 31  
Bell Hall, 26, 60, 93, 106, 124  
Benedict Hall, 56, 93, 124  
Benedict, Harry Yandell, 15, 56, 93  
Bentsen, Lloyd, 162  
Berkman, Anton H., 9, 14, 15, 82, 217, 218, 219  
Berkner, L. V., 89  
Bettie, James F., 79

Bevan, H. Dean, 8, 44, 186  
Bevans, Caleb, 90  
Bickley, Rachel, 61  
Biggs, James B., 19, 24  
Binford, Bob, 35  
Binford, W. "Bill," 35, 42  
Bishop, Sally (Segal), 171  
Black, Alfred C., 19, 24, 31, 179  
Black, Gordon L., 182, 184  
Blaine, John E., 108  
Blumberg, Jane Weinert, 190  
Bolen, Max, 220  
Bonds, Christine, 126  
Booth, Philip E., 7, 152, 154, 155  
Braddy, Haldeen, 164, 219  
Bradley, Omar, 202  
Bradley, Mrs. Omar, 202  
Brady, Carlon, 80  
Brady, Don, 102  
Brand, Madeline, 143  
Breckenridge, Lemuel, 58  
Bregg, Elizabeth, 220  
Brennand, James L., 183  
Bridgers, W. W., 17, 18  
Broadus, Francis C., Jr., 88  
Brown, Margaret, 126

Brown, Ruth (McCluney), 21, 31  
Brown, Mrs. W. R., 37  
Brown, Willie, 112  
Brumbelow Building, 84, 113  
Brumbelow, Mike, 80, 81  
Bryan, Beauregard, 21  
Bryan, J. P., 83  
Bryant, Alfred, 58  
Buchanan, Henry D., 88  
Bull, A., 42, 179  
Bulos, Jesse, 58  
Burchell, Ann, 182  
Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 87, 130  
Burgard, Pete, 58  
Burgess Hall (Graham), 9, 22, 49, 55, 85, 137  
Burgess Hall (second), 85, 89, 95  
Burgess, Richard, 18  
Burks, Barbara, 182  
Burmeister, Lou E., 220  
Burnett, Catherine, 60  
Burroughs, George W., 88  
Bush, George, 205  
Business Administration Building, 26, 28-29, 130, 134, 214



Bustamante, Hugo, Jr., 183  
Butchovsky, Leonard, 24  
Butler, Mable, 82  
Butterworth, George W., 183  
Butterworth, Hughes, Jr., 183

## C

Caballero, Cesar, 8, 189  
Cady, James R., 187  
Cager, Willie, 112  
Cain, Lee, 8  
Campbell, Sandra, 82  
Campos, Thelma, 161  
Canon, R., 35  
Caples, Elizabeth, 183  
Caples, O., 35  
Capp, Al, 80  
Cardon, Hugh, 74, 159  
Carlisle-McGhee, Mary, 49  
Carlton, Paul H., 184  
Carothers, Marilyn, 86  
Carrasco, David, 58  
Carroll, E. W., 88  
Carroll, Ken, 143  
Carson, Johnny, 181  
Carter, Charles R., 170  
Carter, Dorothy S., 170  
Carter, Jimmy, 182-183  
Cartwright, Donna, 182  
Cate, Robert, 147  
Cave, Robert M., 183  
Cervenka, Clarence J., 139  
Chant, Leonard, 188  
Chapman, Jack, 183  
Chavez, Abraham, 184, 193  
Chavez, Horace, 183  
Chayre, Enrique, 161  
Cheavens, J., 42  
Chemistry Building (Quinn Hall), 11, 22, 46-47, 49, 52, 55  
Chesney, Fred, 19, 24  
Chew, Eddie, 106  
Chi Omega lodge, 137  
Chow, Heli, 146  
Chrapliwy, Peter, 220  
Christie, Joe W., 108  
Cisneros, Jose, 73, 77  
Clements, Lupe Rascon, 8, 57  
Clements, Lydia, 186  
Clements, Thomas, 179, 184, 186  
Clements, William, 171, 177  
Cluff, Wendy, 152  
Cobos, Henry, 193  
Coffey, B. L., 35  
Cohen, Andy, 210  
Cohen, Syd, 210  
Coldwell, Charles Hatton, 187  
Coleman, Jack, 68  
Coleman, Ralph, 139, 164, 219  
Coles, Mrs. A. P., 37  
College of Mines, 56  
Collingwood, M. Lillian, 203, 220  
Collins, Benny, 80, 81, 220  
Collins, William, 183  
Collinson, Vincent, 44  
Colquitt, O. B., 18  
Coltharp, Lurline, 8, 203, 220  
Coltharp, Robert, 203, 220  
Compton, Robert, 183  
Computer Center, 124  
Concha, Raymond N., 179  
Connally, John B., 108  
Cook, C. Sharp, 220  
Cook, Joe, 114  
Cook, Thomas L., 219  
Cooley, Winchester, 22  
Cooney, D. C., 35  
Co-op, 12, 46, 69  
Cooper, Clarence, 170, 183  
Cooper, Hazel (Haynsworth), 60, 183, 184  
Cooper, Ralston, 33, 179  
Corona, Dorothy, 170  
Costa, Lourdes, 70  
Cotten, Pam, 86  
Cottle, Beverly, 98  
Cotton Estate, 56, 57, 60, 89  
Cotton Memorial Building, 26, 57, 60, 92  
Cotton, Frank B., 56, 57  
Cox, Sanford, C., Jr., 183  
Craig, Mrs. E. K., 49  
Craig, Kathleen, 62  
Crawford, Cecil C., 219  
Crimen, Johnell, 182  
Criswell, Sharon, 182  
Cross, Jack, 100  
Cross-Cultural Southwest Ethnic Study Center, 15, 122  
Crowell, E. R., 76  
Cryslar, Jackie, 182  
Cummings, R. O., 81  
Curlin, Jack V., 88  
Curtrice, Jack, 80

## D

Daehne, W., 35  
Dale, E. Randolph, 42  
Dale, Floyd, 179  
Daniels, Dave, 198

Danigelis, Paul, 8  
Das, Braja, 170  
Daugherty, Hal, 177  
Davey, G. Keith, 19, 24  
Davidson, Donald, 197  
Davis, Alvis O., 49  
Davis, Bert, 58  
Davis, Charles, 18  
Davis, David, 124  
Davis, Harold, 80  
Davis, John A., Jr., 88  
Davis, L. H., 19  
Davis, Mary Margaret, 183, 187  
Dawkins, Lola B., 220  
Dawson, Gertrude, 7  
Day, James F., 220  
Day, James M., 67  
DeGroat, James, 183  
DeGroat, Steve, 7, 183  
Delta Delta Delta lodge, 137  
Delta Gamma lodge, 137  
Dennis, Major, 112  
Denton, Lois, 157  
Devall, Mrs. Charles, 83  
Devlin, Mike, 58  
Devore, Jack, 162  
DeWitt, Pee-wee, 43  
Diamond Jubilee, 177-78  
Dickinson, William E., 42, 179  
Dobbs, Bobby, 80, 86, 102  
Doerr, Mrs. Kuno, 37  
Dominguez, Jesus, 160  
Donaldson, H., 42  
Donaldson, Sam, 182, 184  
Donohue, John W., 183  
Dorji, Jigme, 30  
Douglas, Earl, 58  
Douglas, Ed, 186  
Dowdy, Jack, 90, 163  
Doxey, Thomas Adams, 179  
Drake, Emmett Addis, 14  
Dudley, Frances M., 170  
Dudley, Richard M., 170  
Duke, Eleanor, 71, 181, 184, 220  
Duke, Terry, 160  
Dupuy, F. L., 58  
Duriez, Philip, 220  
Durkee, Abbie, 14, 39  
Dwyer, Tom J., 19, 21, 22, 24, 35  
Dzong-La, 27, 122

## E

Early, Doug, 90  
Easter, Henry, 21  
Education Building, 122, 123, 128, 129, 132, 133, 137, 150, 151  
Edwards, Harry, 120  
Edwards, Kenneth Scott, 220  
Edwards, Minna, 21  
Edwin, John R. "Pinky," 76, 206  
Edwin, Mrs. John R., 206  
Egg, Norma, 14  
Ehmann, Alan, 90  
Ehrlinger, Henry P., 219  
Eidbo, Olav E., 220  
El Burro, 60, 74, 89, 90  
El Paso Centennial Museum, 26, 56, 60, 65-68, 84, 95, 103, 107, 128, 171, 205  
El Paso Chamber of Commerce, 18, 40, 67  
El Paso High School, 22, 37, 59  
El Paso Junior College, 10, 33, 37-39, 47  
El Paso Military Institute, 17, 18, 20, 22  
El Paso Smelting Works, 23  
Elias, Edward, 14  
Elkins, Wilson H., 73, 74, 77, 82, 85, 215, 218  
Elliott, Glynn Sparks, 7, 57, 61  
Ellison, Roger, 115  
Engine No. 1, 67, 103, 121  
Engineering-Science Complex, 53, 75, 83, 92, 104, 118, 122, 124, 126, 133, 150, 151, 158, 163, 206, 214  
English, John, 82  
Escobar, Jose Gonzalo, 38  
Etheridge, Billie, 170  
Evans, A., 35  
Evans, A. M., 42  
Evans, Jim, 113

## F

Farquar, Floyd E., 98, 219  
Farrar, Mrs. B. L., 37  
Fenlon, Paul, 220  
Finch, B., 35  
Finerty, Catherine, 81  
Finley, Chuck, 60  
Fitzgerald, Mary Dale, 143  
Flournoy, Harry, 112  
Flowersheet (Flower Sheet), 27, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 60, 68, 71, 74, 80, 89, 122, 140  
Floyd, Lee, 58  
Flynn, Catherine H., 49  
Flynn, Ed, 8  
Fort Bliss, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 38, 39, 87, 165

Foster, Baylor, 24  
Foster, Dan, 184  
Foster, H. B., 19  
Fox, Chris P., 88  
Fox Fine Arts Center, 122, 124, 125, 128, 157  
Fox, Frederick Lewis, 179  
Fox, Josephine Clardy, 128  
French, Sandra, 78  
Friedkin, Joseph F., 180, 184  
Frontier College, 51, 87  
Fugate, Francis, 15, 77, 87, 203, 220  
Fuller, Wayne E., 220  
Fulmore, Marcellus, 82  
Fulwiler, H. D., 88

## G

Galatzan, Morris, 210  
Galindo, Jose, 208  
Gallegos, Jim, 163  
Gardea, Harvey, 58  
Gardea, Raymond A., 181, 184  
Garibay, Gilbert, 161  
Garnsey, Clarke, 219  
Garrett, Lena, 49  
Geology Building, 12, 22, 53, 92, 126  
Gerald, Rex, 107  
Gerlach, Jerry, 8, 53  
Geyer, Marilyn, 182  
Gibson, Hoot, 186  
Gilbert, Meg, 140  
Gilbert, Ray E., 180, 183  
Gladman, Charles H., 220  
Gnauck, R., 35  
Goldiggers (Gold Diggers), 62, 80, 111, 182  
Golden Grads, 186, 187  
Golden Jubilee, 72, 87, 88, 89  
Gomez, Filberto, 176  
Gomez, Jose, 26, 29, 134  
Gomez, Rudolfo, 128  
Gomez, Rudolph, 124  
Gonzales, Graciela, 57  
Gonzales, Nick, 161  
Gonzalez, George, 198  
Goodale, L. A., 19  
Goodwin, Mickey McGhee, 181  
Goodman, Paul W., 220  
Grady, Annie, 49  
Graf Zeppelin, 45  
Graham, Rose Marie, 81  
Graham, John F., 90, 219  
Graham Hall, 11, 22, 49, 55  
Graves, Jack, 162  
Gray, Robert, 156  
Green, L., 35  
Greer, H. B., 19  
Greggerson, Hilma, 182  
Gregory, Gladys, 60, 99  
Griffing, Robert, 58  
Grubb, Jane, 81  
Guerrero, Diana, 130  
Guinn, Mary Vance, 184  
Gunn, Gordon, 68  
Gussow, Milton, 8  
Guzman, Francisco, 201

## H

Haddox, John, 173  
Haddock, Ada Mae, 68  
Haigh, Berte R., 51, 59, 180, 184, 186  
Hale, P., 42  
Hall, Betty, 98  
Hallmark, Joyce, 140  
Hamilton, K. C., 42  
Hamilton, Ralph, 8  
Hammond, James E., 183  
Hanes, Fred, 133, 134, 190, 191  
Hardie, Thornton, 83  
Hardie, William B., 88  
Hardy, John Kenneth, 179, 184  
Hardy, K., 42  
Harper, Warren, 80  
Harrington, Evaline, 39  
Harris, A. H., 128  
Harris, Calhoun, 39  
Harris, Eugene, 18  
Harris, H. E., 21  
Harris, William, 152, 220  
Harrison, Wiltz, 219  
Hatrack, Wade, 99, 164, 219  
Haskew, Laurence D., 88  
Haskins, Don, 76, 80, 112, 209  
Hatch, Lewis F., 143, 219  
Hatch, Merle, 58  
Haynie, T. H., 35  
Haynsworth, Hazel Cooper, 60, 183, 184  
Heasley, Robert, 178, 183, 184  
Heath, W. W., 87, 89  
Henderson, Andrew, 58  
Henderson, Don, 99, 183, 184  
Henderson, Richard, 170, 220  
Henderson, W. Garth, 203, 220  
Hendricks, C. M., 59  
Hendricks, S. D., 35  
Hernandez, Emma, 161  
Hernandez, Emma, 124, 160

Herrera, Juan, 201  
Hertzog, Carl, 73, 77, 87, 174  
Hervey, Fred, 143  
Heuser, Ingeborg, 125  
Hicks, Virgil, 100, 219  
Hill, Bobby Joe (1962), 112  
Hill, Bobby Joe (1966), 112  
Hill, Don, 58  
Hills, John M., 219  
Hinojos, Humberto, 197  
Hobby, William P., 177  
Hoesch, Frank, 58  
Hoffer, Jerry, 176  
Hogg, Will C., 180  
Holcomb, Dysart, E., 82, 215, 218  
Holderman, W. Cole, 183  
Holford, J. C., 35  
Holguin, Hector, 180, 184  
Holik, Betsy, 182  
Hollenshead, Tommie, 60  
Holliday, Robert L., 47, 56  
Holliday Hall, 51, 55, 56, 62, 68, 94, 182  
Holmack, David, 161  
Holmsley, Frances, 182  
Holmsley, Libby, 182  
Hoover, Herbert, 38  
Hope, Bob, 141  
Horwitz, Tana, 102  
Hovious, Dan, 183  
Howard, John B., 58  
Howey, Frieda, 182  
Hudgens, Patty, 173  
Hudspeth, Claude B., 18, 132  
Hudspeth Hall, 26, 54, 60, 93  
Hughes, Chuck, 146  
Hughes, Sharon, 146  
Hughey, A. H., 37  
Huitron, Adria, 161  
Hunter, Frank H., 88  
Hurd, Peter, 122  
Hutchins, Jerome, 128  
Hyatt, Walt, 183  
Hyde, B. David "Buddy," 60

## I

Ingham, W., 42  
Institute of Oral History, 157  
Inter-American Studies Center, 123, 147  
Isotov, Nicholas, 147  
Ivy, Jack, 19  
Izquierdo, Miguel, 106

## J

Jackman, Royal, 8, 43, 44, 186  
Jackson, Margaret, 82  
Jacobi, Eileen, 166, 220  
Jacquez, Roberto, 160  
Jagoe, Grace, 151  
James, Joseph H., 219  
Jeffers, Leroy, 83  
Jenness, B. F., 14, 56  
Jessee, Larry, 192  
Jester, Beauford, 73  
Johnson, George, 179  
Johnson, Mrs. Lyndon B., 124  
Johnson, T. B., 35  
Johnston, George J., 19, 24, 31  
Johnston, J. E. III, 83  
Johnston, Leroy, 113  
Johnstone, Billy, 58  
Jones, Andy, 156  
Jones, Beatrice, 8  
Jones, William Jackson "Jack," 187  
Jones, Steele, 90  
Joseph, Isabel Abdou, 48, 180  
Jordan, Everett, 60  
Juares, Helen, 81

## K

Kaffer, Margaret, 58  
Kaplan, Ruthie, 182  
Kappa Sigma lodge, 116  
Karchmer, Nathan E., 179  
Kaster, James J., Jr., 183  
KCOS-TV, 128, 129  
Keatts, Don, 151  
Keller, Randy, 197  
Kelley, John T., 183  
Kelly, Brian, 152  
Kelly, C. E., 33, 43, 185  
Kelly, E. T., 19  
Kelly Hall (second), 142  
Kelly Hall (Vowell), 11, 31, 33, 38, 63, 70, 131, 133, 185  
Kelly, Mrs. C. E., 37  
Kelsey, Clyde E., 89  
Kemp, Maury Page, 184  
Kennedy, Ernest C., 179  
Kennedy, John F., 85-86  
Kersey, Harold, 44, 186  
Kesang, Queen Ashi of Bhutan, 27  
Keton, Frank, 68  
Kidd Field, 33, 59, 62, 94, 113, 154, 158  
Kidd, John W. "Cap," 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 47, 51,

59, 131, 179, 218  
Kidd Memorial Seismic Observatory, 59, 74, 126  
Kidd, Mrs. John W., 37  
Killian, W., 76  
Kipp, Ewald, Jr., 179  
Kistenmacher, George, 183  
Kitchen, Hulda, 88  
Klingstedt, Joe L., 160  
Knapp, Edwin J., 14, 219  
Knowlton, Clark, 120  
Koehler, John J., Jr., 165  
Krakauer, Robert, 18  
Kroeger, Otto, 18  
Kruszewski, Z. Anthony, 6  
Krutilek, George A., 51, 169, 180  
KTEP, 70, 92  
KVOF, 70, 75

## L

Lait, Robert, 183  
Lake, William Walter, 9, 13, 14, 39, 219  
Lambda Chi Alpha lodge, 116, 128  
LaMelle, Claudette, 140  
Lance, Donald, 58  
Lance, Paul, 183  
Lankford, Sharon, 111  
Lassiter, Laurence M., 77  
Lassiter, Newton, 58  
Latham, William I., 88  
Lattin, David, 112  
Lavigne, Virginia, 61  
Lawson, Juan, 163  
Lawson, Marjorie, 163  
Lea, Tom, 66, 114  
Leach, Joseph L., 88, 220  
Leasure, Vere, 19, 21, 24, 179  
Leech, R. Milton, 87, 88, 90, 100, 114, 120, 218, 220  
Leeser, David O., 181, 184  
Leibson, David, 8  
Lemashon, Peter, 128  
Leonard, Ed, 130  
Leonard, Woodrow Worth, 187  
Leslie, Donald S., 183  
Leverett, C. W., 183, 187  
Lewis, Rosemary, 198  
Liberal Arts Building, 41, 52, 82, 83, 85, 89, 104, 116, 147, 195  
Library, 26, 27, 28-29, 30, 63, 121, 131-35, 174-75, 179, 190, 191, 214  
Library-Administration Building, 26, 57, 60, 63, 64, 85, 131, 132  
Light, Jack, 35  
Lind, T. R., 88  
Lindenthal, I. B., 8, 102  
Lockhart, E. Ray, 108, 184  
Lockwood, Lee, 83  
Lomax, Dan, 136  
Lopez, Bernie, 196  
Lopez, Salvador, 202  
Lovejoy, Earl, 151  
Luna, Linda, 161

## M

"M" Day, 34, 60, 96, 97  
McAfee, Mrs. Robert, 39  
McAnulty, William, 165, 219  
McBeth, James, 191  
McBride, George B., 184  
McCarty, George, 80  
McCarty, Jack, 58  
McCluney, Eugene, 21  
McCluney, Ruth Brown, 21, 31  
McCluskey, Ron, 107, 141  
McCormick, J., 35  
McCormick, Patricia, 109  
McDaniel, Ron, 183  
McGaw, Hugh D., 184, 186  
McGhee, Percy, 26, 66, 67, 68, 133  
MacGuire, Betty M., 170  
MacGuire, John T., 170  
Macias, Belinda, 161  
McKee, R. E., 68  
McKemy, "Chile," 35  
McKemy, Harry, 35  
McKemy, "Ya," 35  
McKinney, Millard, 8, 24  
McLaughlin, Ted, 128  
McMahan, Oscar H., 150, 219  
McNeely, John H., 124, 132, 220  
Maddox, Truett L., 88  
Maese, Arturo Juan, 44  
Maese, Beatriz, 57  
Maese, Robert Henry, 42, 179  
Magoffin Auditorium, 26, 72, 74, 92, 96, 103, 117, 157  
Magruder, G., 35  
Main Building (1914), 20, 23  
Main Building (Old Main), 22, 25, 30, 31, 38, 43, 44, 46-47, 50, 51, 65, 69, 115, 131, 186  
Maldonado, Leopoldo E., 179  
Maloney, James P., 31, 184  
Manker, Charles, 58  
Mann, Robin, 151  
Manufacturing Engineering Consortium, 213  
Marquez, Carmen, 160



- Marquez, June, 167  
 Marshall, Howard, 58  
 Marshall, S. L. A., 179, 181, 184  
 Martin W. Nelson, 143  
 Martinez, Chris, 143  
 Martinez, Oscar, 157  
 Mascarena, M. Rene, 88  
 Mason, James G., 160, 220  
 Massey, Robert, 202, 220  
 Massingill, Gary, 165  
 Maude, O. H., 35  
 Maxon, Louise (Rea), 61  
 May, Alan, 90  
 Mayfield, Ellis O., 170, 184  
 Mayfield, Susan, 170  
 Maynard, Don, 209  
 Meadows, Jack H., 203, 220  
 Meisel, August, 17  
 Memorial Gym, 84, 85, 89, 152, 214  
 Merrill, Beth, 182  
 Meteri, J. T., 88  
 Metz, Leon, 132  
 Michel, Debbie, 173  
 Miculka, Jean, 220  
 Middagh, John, 90, 98  
 Middleton, Grace, 143  
 Millar, Albert Emsley, 179  
 Miller, Chuck, 117  
 Miller, L. A., 89  
 Miller, Primo, 60  
 Miller, William Lee, 42, 179  
 Mills, W. L., 42  
 Milnarich, Rhoda, 89  
 Milner, William, 82  
 Miners Hall, 26, 54, 74, 93  
 Mini-Baja West, 194  
 Minter, Merton, 83  
 Mission 73, 87, 88, 90, 122, 133, 178  
 Mitchell, John, 58  
 Mithoff, Richard, 88  
 Monroe, Haskell M., Jr., 7, 134, 169, 170, 171, 174, 177, 185, 186, 190, 193, 203, 206, 216, 218  
 Montes, Javier, 76  
 Moore, C. Lambert, 88  
 Moore, Ross, 80, 174, 182, 184  
 Moore, T. Udell, 130  
 Mora, Pat, 205  
 Morehead, Charles R., 18  
 Moreno, Paul C., 108  
 Morfit, Josephine, 42  
 Morgan, B. C., 35  
 Morgan, J. Francis, 88, 89  
 Morris, T. E., 58  
 Moseley, George Van Horn, 38  
 Moses, Leon Denny, 14  
 Mueller, Allan, 141  
 Mueller, E. J., 42  
 Mulhauser, Leticia, 160  
 Mullens, Eddie, 8  
 Muniz, Raul, 108  
 Munyala, James, 128  
 Murchison, Mr. and Mrs. MacIntosh, 170  
 Myers, Dick, 112  
 Myres, Samuel D., Jr., 219
- N**  
 Nail, Maribet, 111  
 Najera, Arthur, 76  
 Natalicio, Diana, 7, 8, 147, 171, 177, 178, 217, 218  
 National Geographic, 15, 25  
 Navarro, Suzi, 115  
 Nedow, Albert Lee, 8  
 Nelson, Bill, 167  
 Nelson, Fay Wynn, 12  
 Nelson, Harve, 71  
 Nelson, J., 35  
 Nelson, Jack, 43  
 Nelson, Lloyd A., 12, 15, 19, 21, 71, 122, 179, 180, 183, 184  
 Neugebauer, Virgil Joe, 49  
 Newman, Fletcher, 133  
 Newman, Frances, 71  
 Newman, S. H., "Bud," 8, 162  
 News Service Building, 74, 83, 128  
 Ney, C. M., 19, 21, 179  
 Nichols, Clyde R., 219  
 Nix, J. A., 35  
 NOVA, 21, 90, 181  
 Null, Alvin E., 39  
 Nunez, Norma, 143
- O**  
 O'Connor, Tom, 186  
 O'Keeffe, John J., 34, 179  
 O'Laughlin, Tom, 67  
 O'Neal, Floyd B., 89  
 O'Neal, Leola, 49  
 O'Rourke, Pat, 76  
 Ober, Doris, 102  
 Odell, Grace, 21  
 Olander, Joseph D., 130, 170, 197, 200, 203  
 Old Main Building. See Main Building (Old Main).  
 Olsen, H. V., 35  
 Olson, Louis V., 8
- Orme-Johnson, William H., 187  
 Ornstein-Galicia, Jacob, 162, 219  
 Orozco, Jose, 147  
 Ortiz, Roger, 183, 187  
 Osborne, Ralph M., 103  
 Otto, Hans P., 8, 144  
 Outlaw, D., 35  
 Owen, Mrs. Will T., 37
- P**  
 Padgett, Bob, 198  
 Palacio, David, 112  
 Pallister, H. D., 19  
 Park, H. M., 19  
 Parker, James C., 173  
 Parrish, Joseph, 183  
 Past, Raymond Edgar, 220  
 Pasteur, Bill, 81  
 Patten, Pamela, 164  
 Patterson, Pat, 68  
 Patterson, R. A., 35  
 Paul, Edd, 68  
 Paydirt Pete, 108, 177, 196  
 Payne, D., Jr., 58  
 Payne, John Jr., 184  
 Peace Corps, 85-86  
 Peak, Jim, 99  
 Pearson, Richard, 130, 183  
 Penfield, Thornton, 90  
 Penington, Marshall, 57, 58  
 Perkins, Jackie, 182  
 Perrenot, Jane Burges, 88  
 Perry, Wallace, 66, 67  
 Pershing, John J., 21, 23  
 Peterson, Bill, 81  
 Peterson, Robert L., 123, 147  
 Phelan, Jim, 115  
 Phelan, John, 210  
 Phi Kappa Tau lodge, 128, 129  
 Phillips, O. M. "Bum," 80  
 Physical Plant, 85, 176  
 Physical Sciences Building, 89, 150  
 Pickett, Mrs. James A., 37  
 Pierce, Wendell, 58  
 Pierson, Jewel, 49  
 Pillow, D. L. and Lucille, 134  
 Pixley, Herbert, 58  
 Polk, Baxter, 63, 131-32, 133  
 Pollock, C., 35  
 Pomeroy, Lynn, 19, 24, 31, 179  
 Ponsford, Lucile, 49  
 Pool, Adrian, 15  
 Pooley, E. M., 88  
 Porter, Eugene O., 219  
 Portillo, Manuel, 197  
 Poteet, John, 170  
 Powell, William, 49  
 Power House (Geology Building), 11, 43, 53, 55, 92  
 Prettyman, Mann, 179  
 Price, Ed, 58  
 Price, Fred, 43  
 Proctor, Gene, 68  
 Prospector, 21, 22, 33, 34, 49, 56, 74, 82, 99, 179, 180, 181  
 Provencio, Eddie, 78  
 Provencio, J. R., 143  
 Psychology Building (Science/Biology), 26, 38, 51, 74, 75, 124  
 Puckett, Charles A., 10, 12, 15, 47, 51, 56, 131, 134, 217, 218, 219  
 Puerling, Chad, 7, 8, 206, 208
- Q**  
 Quarm, Joan, 220  
 Quevedo Reyes, Manuel, 189  
 Quinn Hall (Chemistry/Old Geology), 11, 22, 46-47, 49, 52, 55, 65, 70, 76, 92, 126, 185  
 Quinn, Howard E., 14, 43, 52, 65, 68, 76, 185, 219  
 Quinn, Mary Kelly, 12, 14, 185, 220  
 Quisenberry, Mrs. A. F., 67, 68
- R**  
 Race, W. S. "Bill," 19, 24  
 Rael, Eppie, 208  
 Ragsdale, G., 35  
 Railey, Togo, 112  
 Ramirez, Beatrice, 102  
 Ramirez, Conrad, 88  
 Ramsey, Doug, 58  
 Rapier, Grady, 58  
 Rascon, Lupe (Clements), 8, 57  
 Raulerson, Dyanna, 161  
 Rea, Louise Maxon, 61  
 Ray, Joseph M., 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 107, 108, 119, 120, 121, 132, 213, 216, 217, 218, 219  
 Regents, Board of, 18, 19, 21, 33, 38, 47, 55, 56, 57, 66, 67, 72, 73, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 119, 129, 130, 134, 172, 174, 177, 178, 185  
 Reid, Robert, 212  
 Reisman, Joe, 68  
 Resler, Dale, 89  
 Resley, Mary Dare, 80  
 Rettig, Henry, 89  
 Reyes, Enrique, 155
- Reyes, Rayo, 36  
 Rheinheimer, Oscar, 179  
 Rhew, R., 35, 42  
 Rice, Bob, 58  
 Richmond, W. B., 19  
 Rigby, Cathy, 152  
 Rike, Bill, 58  
 Riley, Joy, 213  
 Rintelin, Joseph C., 101, 219  
 Risacher, F., 42  
 Riter, Stephen, 208  
 Rivera, Julius, 220  
 Rivera, Tomas, 129, 130, 212  
 Roberts, Frank H. H., 38  
 Robertstad, Gordon W., 220  
 Robinson, Lewis Martin, 35, 42, 179  
 Robinson, Zula, 21  
 Rodgers, Jim, 95  
 Rodgers, Pollard, 8, 60, 183, 187  
 Rodriguez, George, 124  
 Rodriguez, Victor, 213  
 Roen, Mary, 86, 182  
 Rogers, Jonathan, 130, 167  
 Ronan, Carroll, 19, 24, 31, 179  
 Ronke, Albert, 171  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., 49, 59  
 Rosas, Rene M., 183  
 Ross, J. C., Jr., 22  
 ROTC, 76, 81, 103, 161, 164  
 Roth, Joseph, 14  
 Roth, Timothy P., 170  
 Rotolante, Ralph, 79  
 Routledge, G. E., 19  
 Rubalcaba, Raymond, 162  
 Ruff, Edgar T., 15, 219  
 Russell, Dave, 159  
 Russell, Genevieve, 126  
 Russell, Rita, 182  
 Russell, William M., 220
- S**  
 St. Patrick's Day, 33-34, 36, 48, 60, 97, 200  
 Salazar, Ray, 130, 185  
 Salazar, Rita, 95  
 Sanchez, Georgina, 109  
 Sandstorm, 40  
 Santiesteban, H. Tati, 108  
 Sarrels, Walton H., 19, 179  
 Savage, John P., 33, 179  
 Saxon, Mack, 55, 57  
 Saxon, Tom, 57  
 Scarbrough, John Paul, 220  
 Schaffer, John Frederick, 179  
 Schellenger, Emma H., 78  
 Schellenger, Newton C., 78  
 Schellenger Research Laboratories, 74, 78-79, 90, 106, 115, 137  
 Schmidt, Robert, 192  
 School of Mines, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 56, 65, 164, 165  
 School of Nursing, 85, 122, 126  
 Schuler, Bea, 60  
 Schumaker, Robert, 71, 79, 115  
 Schwartz, Edward F., 88  
 Schwartz, Maurice, 66  
 Schwartz, Mrs. Maurice, 37  
 Science Building (Psychology), 26, 38, 51, 74, 75  
 Scoggins, Ralph W., 108  
 Scott, James M., 183  
 Scruggs, J. Wallace, 220  
 Seal, Robert, 134, 191  
 Seamon, F. H., 19, 21  
 Seamon, Mrs. F. H., 14, 37  
 Seamon Hall, 49, 55  
 Seamon, W. H., 43  
 Semon, Adela, 159  
 Severinsen, Doc, 141  
 Sharp, John M., 162, 220  
 Sharpe, W. E., Jr., 19  
 Shed, Nevil, 112  
 Sherman, R. E., 67  
 Shriver, Sargent, 85  
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon lodge, 138  
 Simmons, Marc, 77  
 Simpson, S. R., 19  
 Skidmore, C. A., 42  
 Skinner, Dorothy, 80  
 Small, Ray, 88, 219, 220  
 Smiley, Joseph R., 82, 85, 120, 122, 143, 216, 218, 219  
 Smith, A., 35  
 Smith, Alvin A., 40, 82, 218  
 Smith, B., 35  
 Smith, Claudius W., 19, 24  
 Smith, Donald, 81  
 Smith, Francis P., III, 8, 152  
 Smith, Gordon McCulloch, 179  
 Smith, Judy, 182  
 Smith, Neil, 39  
 Smith, Preston, 146  
 Snelson, W. E. "Pete," 71, 182, 184  
 Solar House, 128  
 Soler, Ubicel, 8, 70  
 Solis, Miguel, 183, 185  
 Sonnichsen, Charles Leland, 9, 11, 13, 48, 77, 219  
 Sorrell, J. R., 83  
 Sosa, Henry, 89
- Southern Pacific, 67  
 Sparks, Glynn (Elliot), 57, 61  
 Spearman, M. P., 88  
 Special Events Center, 69, 74, 84, 127, 128, 136, 167, 205, 214  
 Speech and Hearing Center, 138, 143  
 Spurrier, Joe, 68  
 Stacy, James, 58  
 Stafford, Steve, 199  
 Steele, Hart, 58  
 Steele, Maxine, 88  
 Steele, Thad A., 49, 180, 183, 184  
 Steen, Charles, 60, 184  
 Steinborn, David, 167  
 Stembridge, Vernie A., 184  
 Stenrose, Marie, 126  
 Stephens, David, 170  
 Stevens, Billy, 114  
 Stevens, Clarence, 82  
 Stevens, Frances, 92  
 Stevens, Lloyd V., 169, 183  
 Stevenson, Robert M., 184  
 Stigler, W. A., 39  
 Stockmeyer, John H., Jr., 88  
 Stoddard, Buster, 58  
 Stover, Cleve, 43  
 Strain, William S., 15, 65, 68, 219  
 Street, Sharon, 182  
 Strickland, Rex W., 219  
 Student Health Center, 74, 118  
 Student Union Building (Union), 26, 60, 61, 74, 137, 138, 141, 144, 45, 172, 193  
 Stull, Bob, 176, 204, 209  
 Summers, L. A., 42  
 Sun Bowl, 59, 86, 89, 119, 158, 204  
 Sweigart, Tom, 159  
 Swift, Andrew, 212  
 Swimming pool, 60, 75
- T**  
 Tappan, David W., 58, 183  
 Tarquin, Anthony, 163  
 Teague, Keith, 61  
 Tellez, Rodolfo F., 181, 184  
 Templeton, Arleigh B., 123, 127, 128, 129, 130, 165, 166, 169, 172, 216, 218  
 Templeton, Mrs. A. B., 156  
 Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy, 9, 10, 12, 33, 34, 38, 39, 47, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 65, 66, 77, 179, 180, 186  
 Texas Legislature, 17, 18, 21, 49, 56, 73, 82, 85, 108, 126, 131  
 Texas Western College, 10, 34, 73, 74, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 103, 108, 109, 113, 119, 132, 180, 186, 204  
 Texas Western Press, 73, 74, 77, 162, 174  
 Tharp, W. J., 42  
 Thedford, Betty Ann, 181  
 Thomas, Eugene M., 36, 42, 59, 62, 71, 180, 184, 217, 218, 219  
 Thomason, R. E., 60, 82, 132  
 Thompson, Joe C., 83  
 Thormodsgaard, E. A., 74, 219  
 Thyngerson, John, 168  
 Tighe, Richard W., 179  
 Tjerrina, Reies, 120  
 Timmons, W. H., 15, 85-86, 164, 203, 219  
 Tipton, Rolin B., 179  
 Tipton, Stanley, 58  
 Torres, C., 8  
 Travis, H. Brooks, 180, 183, 184  
 Treadwell, Hugh, 77  
 Treat, Gail, 140  
 Trejo, Laura, 8  
 Trevino, Salvador F., 60, 184  
 Trost and Trost, 17  
 Trost, Henry, 25  
 Tyra, F., 76
- U**  
 Union Building. See Student Union.  
 University Library. See Library.  
 University of Texas at El Paso, 25, 37, 73, 87, 119, 120, 124, 174  
 University of Texas at Austin, 9, 25, 33, 37, 39, 40, 55, 82, 119, 120, 123
- V**  
 Vacher, Herbert Carrol, 179  
 Valdespino, A. S., 22  
 Valdez, Aquiles, 196  
 Valkenaar, John, 58  
 Valverde, Virginia, 8  
 Vandenburg, Wayne, 137  
 Vandiver, Sam, 76  
 VanSurdam, Henderson E.  
 "Harry," 18, 165  
 Vaughn, Danny, 112  
 Ver Village, 59, 62, 84, 85  
 Vickery, Aaron, 58  
 Viescas, Albert, 186  
 Villa, Denise, 199
- Villa, Pancho, 21  
 Villarreal Macias, Enrique, 189  
 Villegas, Bernardo, 179  
 Vinson, Robert E., 25  
 Visconti, Dora, 67  
 Vowell Hall (Kelly), 11, 31, 63, 133, 188  
 Vowell, Jack, 35, 36, 37, 38, 108, 188  
 Vowell, Jack, Jr., 88, 188
- W**  
 Walker, Dale L., 7, 27, 77, 89, 90  
 Walker, Ella E., 21  
 Walker, Jimmy, 155  
 Walker, Orban P., 19, 24, 31, 179  
 Walker, Roberta, 220  
 Wallace, Bob, 114  
 Waller, John Leroy, 14, 219  
 Ward, H., 35  
 Ward, Joseph S., 201  
 Wardy, George, 8  
 Ware, H. T., 22  
 Ware, V. E., 22, 41, 52  
 Waters, Dale, 80, 81  
 Watson, Jack, 58  
 Waugh, J., 35  
 Webb, Willis L., 77  
 Webber, George F., 88  
 Weber, Lester, 68  
 Weisiger, E., 19  
 West, Betty Jeanne, 68  
 Wheatley, Arthur C., 42, 179  
 Whitacre, John A., 128, 220  
 Whitaker, J. M., 82  
 White, John Claude, 25  
 White, Leslie, 202  
 White, Pat, 8  
 White, Richard C., 132, 190  
 White, Robert Leon, 26  
 White Sands Missile Range, 79, 106  
 White Sands National Monument, 192  
 White, T. L., 35  
 White, Thelma, 82  
 Whitefield, Claudia, 80  
 Wieland, Bernard, 58  
 Wieland, Michael, 183, 186  
 Wieland, Patrick B., 183  
 Wiggins Acres, 62  
 Wiggins, Dossie Marion, 14, 56, 60, 62, 66, 67, 180, 215, 218  
 Wilcox, B. L. "Bud," 163  
 William Beaumont Army Hospital (Beaumont Army Medical Center), 48, 78, 79  
 Williams, Aloysius, 166  
 Williams, Dan, 178  
 Williams, H. N., 128  
 Williams, John S., 203, 220  
 Williams, Judson F., 57, 88, 89, 121  
 Williams, Mrs. J. F., 37  
 Willis, B. Marshall, 88, 180, 183, 184  
 Wilson, John Weldon, 179  
 Wilson, Woodrow, 19  
 Wimberly, Sue, 7  
 Wimpfen, Sheldon P., 184  
 Wise, Vera, 15, 102  
 Wolfe, Bassel, 90  
 Women's Association, 36, 38, 39  
 Women's Auxiliary, 65  
 Women's Gym, 26, 54, 74  
 Wong, Lucy, 146  
 Wong, Rose, 146  
 Woodside, T. J., 35  
 Worcester, Don, 77  
 Worrell Hall, 54, 56, 93  
 Worrell, Kathleen L., 11, 25, 40, 41  
 Worrell, Steven Howard, 11, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 38, 39, 218  
 Worsley, Willie, 112  
 Worthington, Russell, 35  
 Wright, P., 76  
 Wright, Peggy, 182  
 Wright, Stanley, 68  
 Wyler, Karl O., 88  
 Wyley, Jim, 141  
 Wynn, A. O., 12
- Y**  
 Yanez, Jose Refugio, 42, 179  
 Yapor, Mike, 58  
 Yildirim, Semih, 124  
 Young, Kay, 182  
 Young, Philip W., 220  
 Young, Sam, 89  
 Young, Sam, Jr., 108, 166, 177  
 Yung, Bill, 176, 206
- Z**  
 Zee, Lily, 146  
 Zeta Tau Alpha lodge, 83, 136  
 Zielonka, Martin, 21, 22  
 Ziler, Don, 58  
 Zimmerman, Isabella, 12  
 Zook, Paul, 203, 220



---

# ABOUT THE AUTHOR

---



Nancy Miller Hamilton, a native El Pasoan, attended the Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy, but received her B.A. in Journalism from Texas Western College in 1949, the year the institution changed its name. She returned for an M.A. in English in 1954, then became an employee of The University of Texas at El Paso in 1976, first in media relations for the News Service and since 1986 as associate director of Texas Western Press. She is also assistant editor of NOVA, the university's quarterly magazine.

Her career has focused on writing and editing, including thirteen years with newspapers and eighteen years in educational public relations. She is accredited by the Public Relations Society of America and is past president of Rio Grande Chapter. In 1988 she became vice president and president-elect of the Western Writers of America. Her articles have been published in magazines, journals, and anthologies, and she is a contributor to the forthcoming new edition of the *Handbook of Texas*. She is married to Ralph E. Hamilton.



Drawing of Main Building by Henry Trost.  
Courtesy of El Paso Public Library.

