

TEXAS TECH IN RETROSPECT

The Name Change Controversy

BY ROBERT W. CLARK

Go Texas State Red Raiders? Such a cheer might have been heard today if the name change controversy of the 1960s had been resolved differently.

Students, faculty and campus officials had long believed that "Texas Technological College" no longer represented the mission of an institution with undergraduate and graduate programs in such diverse subjects as arts and sciences, business administration, home economics, engineering and agriculture.

By the end of 1960, the lines of conflict over a new name became clearly drawn.

Most faculty and students supported the suggestion of the Faculty Advisory Committee that the institution be renamed "Texas State

University." But many alumni and the Board of Directors wanted to insure that the Double-T emblem would be maintained and recommended that the college become "Texas Tech University."

Several compromise names were also proposed and included the "University of the Southwest," "Texas Technological College and State University" and "The Texas University of Arts, Science and Technology."

Over the next several years, the Board of Directors regularly discussed the name change issue and in 1964 actually recommended to the state legislature that the institution be renamed "Texas Tech University." Only Governor John Connally's proposition to reorganize

higher education and place Tech within a Texas A&M system kept the name change bill from being passed at that time.

Despite the bill's defeat, students and faculty continued their opposition to "Texas Tech University." Rumors spread that many of the college's faculty would resign if "Tech" or "Technological" remained in the institution's name. One student summed up the general feeling of the campus in a letter to the University Daily:

"Tech to me is a coined word and does not dignify this fine institution."

Students voted several times in favor of the name "Texas State University," held rallies and marches, painted their protests on the Graffiti Fence, and even participated in a sit-down letter-writing demonstration in front of the library.

Referring to the board's disregard for the opinions of the faculty and students, one student suggested that the college's name be changed to the "University of Moscow at Lubbock."

In January 1969, however, the Board of Directors made a surprise move. At a time when the University Daily and KTXT-FM had suspended operations because of finals, the board voted unanimously to recommend the name "Texas Tech University" to the state legislature.

Although the Faculty Council of Tech begged for delay and students gathered by the Double-T bench hoping to save the name "Texas State," the bill changing the name of Texas Technological College to Texas Tech University was signed into law by Governor Preston Smith in early June 1969.



Students march down Broadway following the revival of the name change in 1967.



TEXAS TECH IN RETROSPECT

Tech Baseball: From Sandlot to Astro turf

BY DAVID MURRAH

As brown turf turns to a beautiful green and a sharp crack of bat on ball echoes across the campus, it can mean only one thing: It's baseball time at Texas Tech. Well, not quite; it used to be that way, but not anymore.

Nowadays, Tech's baseball teams can work out year-round, either inside the ultra-modern Athletic Training Center on its artificial turf, or outside on the new Astrourfed infield of Dan Law Field. And, bats don't crack anymore; they twang as ball meets modern aluminum.

Texas Tech's baseball teams and facilities have changed dramatically since the school first fielded a program in the spring of 1926. But no team since has matched the illustrious 11-2-1 record of that first season. Playing on a sandlot located north of the "Old Barn" (men's gym), Tech's first teams fought rain, sand and snow in an effort to be

ready for spring competition. But a 2-11 season in 1929, coupled with the dropping of the sport by several area colleges, doomed Tech's fledgling program, and varsity baseball disappeared from the campus until 1954.

But baseball in Lubbock wasn't dead. During the 1930s and '40s, softball became a major intramural sport, and Tech students participated on town teams in exhibition play. According to a 1931 issue of the *Toreador*, the campus newspaper, the first night baseball game in the city was played that year on May 8 under a portable lighting system as an exhibition contest between a Tech-dominated local team and the "nationally famous" House of David team from Michigan. Baseball fans also followed for several seasons various professional and semi-pro teams that played in Lubbock in the '30s and '40s.

In 1954, as Tech began to strengthen its proposed entry into the Southwest Conference, baseball returned to campus, this time to stay. But only in recent years has the sport seen the development of first-class facilities. In the mid-1980s, after a storm wrecked much of the Tech field, the University began construction of a new stadium. In 1988, lighting brought about highly successful night baseball, and the park was renamed to honor major contributor Dan Law. And, the 1990 Red Raiders are playing on a new \$125,000 artificial infield for the first time this season.

According to longtime Tech observers, even the weather has improved for the spring sport. Thus, with a sparkling new field, lights and a better climate, Tech fans hope the 41st edition of Texas Tech baseball, will match the outstanding 11-2-1 record of that first Tech club.



Texas Tech's first baseball team, 1926.



TEXAS TECH IN RETROSPECT

Practice Makes Perfect

BY CYNTHIA MARTIN



The Home Management House, 1932. Today the building is almost hidden from the street by dormitories built around it.

Poets, scholars and musicians have long contemplated what it takes to make a house a home. But whatever, the particular ingredients necessary, all would probably agree that it takes a lot of practice and hard work. This is the philosophy which inspired Tech's Home Management House.

Built in 1928 for approximately \$25,000, the Practice House provided students an opportunity to put into practical application those principles learned in traditional courses. Each semester from six to nine students and an instructor lived in the house.

While living in the house, the

students were responsible for all duties including budgeting, planning and preparing meals, house cleaning and even caring for a baby. A baby, usually the child of Tech students, was included as a member of the family in order to stimulate as closely as possible a real family situation.

The household had to be managed within a strict budget and all duties were rotated to provide the students with experience in all areas. The Home was equipped and furnished in a style similar to the average American home and was also utilized as a practical laboratory for classes in home furnishing and design.

In 1960, the Home Management House was converted to the Child Development Center and the residential program was moved to the former President's Home. In the late 1960s, two mobile homes were moved onto campus and added to the program, and the Practice House moved into Robby's, a private off-campus dorm.

As college life changed and increasing numbers of students began moving into off-campus apartments, the residential program was eventually dropped in favor of other curriculum.

But hundreds of Tech alumni have fond memories of their days in the Practice House — of hard work, budgets and cleaning, but also of excellent meals, social occasions and good friends.

As one student noted, "We worked hard, but it was definitely not all work and no play." And as another commented, "Where else might you expect to see your professor in a nightgown or in curlers?"



The kitchen of the Home Management House was furnished with all the "modern fixtures and conveniences" when it was built in 1928.

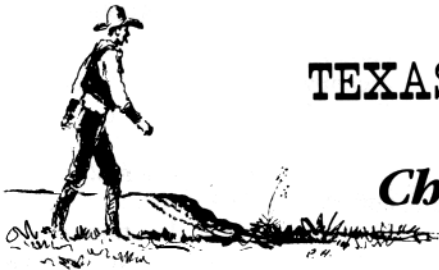
COMP



Blain

Blain
rado

as the 1
Lemo
major, y
dition o
horseba
touchd
Univers
other s
Lemo
Tech, h
school
Masked
He s
Tech's
pare hi
the Ma
knew f
kind of
of me c



TEXAS TECH IN RETROSPECT

Chanslor E. Weymouth Remembered

BY ROBERT W. CLARK

Earlier this year, a bust and a portrait of the late Chanslor E. Weymouth were donated by the Weymouth family to the Texas Tech University Library and the Southwest Collection. Presentation of the pieces occasions a remembrance of the rancher and longterm supporter of Texas Tech University.

Chanslor E. Weymouth was born in 1890 in Mansfield, Ark., while his family was traveling on a wagon train from Maysville, Ky., to southwest Missouri. He later attended Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., and the Colorado School of Mines in Golden.

Weymouth married Fannie Fern Masterson, daughter of a prominent Panhandle rancher in October 1919, and two years later he launched a ranching career that carried him to prominence in West Texas.

Owner of the Long S Ranch in Moore and Potter counties and president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association for two years, Weymouth also served the state of Texas as a member of both the Livestock Research Advisory Committee and of the Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.

Weymouth's ranching success and dedication to agricultural education earned him an appointment to the Board of Directors of Texas Technological College in 1941. He remained on the board until 1953, making his tenure as a director one of the longest in Tech history.

While on the board, Weymouth was instrumental in acquiring for Texas Tech the land of the Pantex Ordnance Plant near Amarillo for

use as a research farm. The 13,800-acre farm is used for researching livestock, crops, soils and water usage.

Following his departure from the board, Weymouth continued his civic activities and his support of Texas Tech. In 1962, as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Killgore Foundation, Weymouth supported a \$500,000 grant to Texas Tech for the building of a Killgore Beef Cattle Center at the Texas Tech Research Farm at Pantex.

A memorial to C.L. and Florence Killgore, early pioneers in Texas Panhandle ranching, the center quickly became a research leader in the beef cattle industry. Weymouth died in 1979 following a lengthy illness.

Texas Tech University and the South Plains will always be indebted



Chanslor Weymouth, 1890-1979. Portrait on display in the Southwest Collection.



Weymouth (center) and other officials at the groundbreaking of the Killgore Beef Cattle Center, 1964.

to Weymouth for his dedication to excellence in agricultural education.

As Texas Tech Associate Dean of Agriculture Dr. J. Wayland Bennett wrote in 1964, Chanslor Weymouth's "interest in Texas Tech, in the agricultural industry and the livestock industry in particular . . . will be remembered and gratefully acknowledged by succeeding generations."

The bust of Chanslor Weymouth is exhibited in the Croslin Room at the Texas Tech Library, and the portrait can be seen at the Southwest Collection.

PHOTOS COURTESY SOUTHWEST COLLECTION

Mak



TEXAS TECH IN RETROSPECT

A Tradition of Service: Alpha Phi Omega

BY JIM MATTHEWS

Alpha Phi Omega's tradition of cheerful service to Texas Tech and the surrounding community began early in the life of the University. In the fall of 1938, they were organized on campus as the Eagle Scout Club.

On April 30, 1939, they were officially chartered as the Beta Sigma chapter of Alpha Phi Omega, a national service fraternity affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America.

Even before their charter was official, the local chapter was already busy on campus providing traffic control and manning student information desks. Over the years, the thousands of hours spent in hundreds of service projects have been visible to anyone who spent time at Tech.

The benches on campus, the Double-T at the north end of the football stadium, Southwest Conference Circle, the Blind Student Center at the library, and the playground at the University's Child Development Center are all results of projects initiated by Alpha Phi Omega.

In other areas of campus service, the chapter operated a lost and found office, a student red tape cutting center, and prepared the luminarios every year for the Carol of Lights.

Since 1950, they have helped conduct student elections. The group has been involved in planning Homecoming activities since 1956, organizing and marshalling the parade in recent years.

In 1962, the Beta Sigma chapter established a permanent endowment fund, through the sale of Tech football programs and other donations. Today that endowment fund totals \$65,000.

From the interest, two \$10,000 scholarships were endowed and a \$10,000 disabled student fund established. In addition, funds have regularly provided for scout camperships, University programs and disaster relief programs.

In recent years, A-Phi-O has participated in some 10 major service projects per semester, maintaining an average membership of 60 stu-

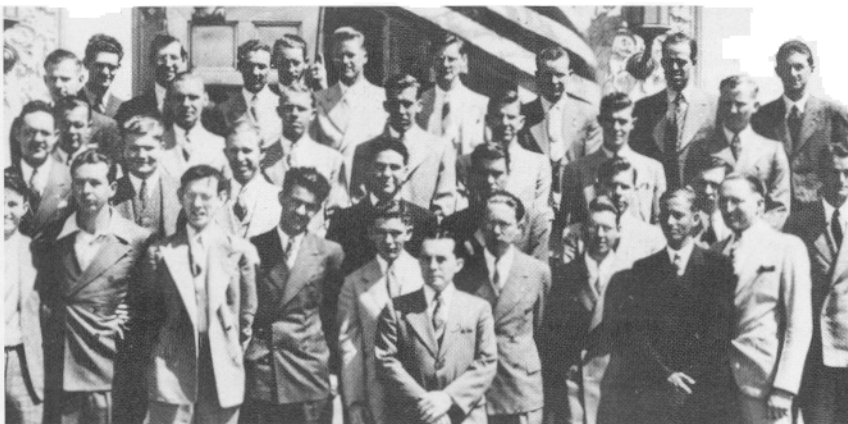
dents. Since 1976, the group has been coed.

In addition to campus service, many community projects have been accomplished for agencies such as the South Plains Food Bank, Habitat for Humanity, the Lubbock



Chapter prepares luminarios for the annual Carol of Lights in December 1961.

Charter members of Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity at Texas Tech following their initiation in April 1939.

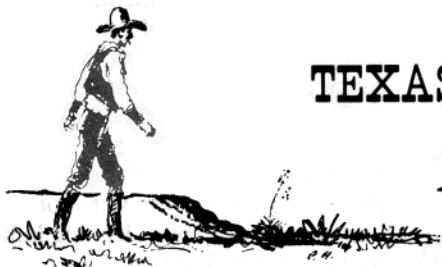


State School and the City of Lubbock.

Adopt-a-City building projects have been carried out in communities like Lamesa and Littlefield. The chapter also provides leadership and programs to a Cub Scout pack for the handicapped at Ballenger School.

In 1989, Alpha Phi Omega celebrated its 50th anniversary at Texas Tech. During that time, nearly 2,500 students have been a part of its commitment to service.

In fulfilling its purpose "to provide service to all humanity," the Beta Sigma chapter has become part of a lasting tradition at Texas Tech.



TEXAS TECH IN RETROSPECT

A special mission for Texas Tech

BY JANET NEUGEBAUER

On October 31, 1966, nearly 2,000 people attended "Arid and Semi-arid Lands — A Preview," the symposium that launched the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies (ICASALS).

Timed to coincide with the inauguration of President Grover E. Murray, this special mission was undertaken to make Texas Tech the world's leading center for interdis-

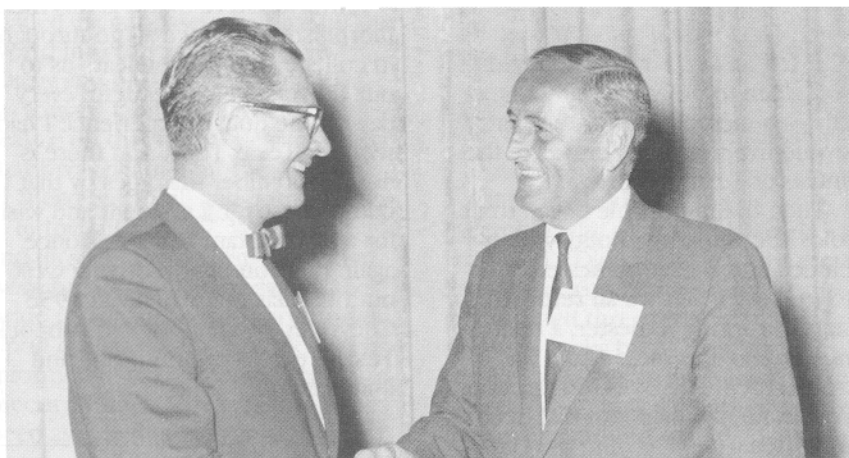
ciplinary study of arid and semi-arid environments and human relationships to those environments.

The symposium attracted internationally recognized authorities from the United States and Mexico including Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior; S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health,

Education and Welfare; Emilio Portes Gil, former president of Mexico; Governor John Connally; William T. Pecora, Director, United States Geological Survey; and Luna B. Leopold, Senior Research Hydrologist, U S Geological Survey.

Dr. Harry H. Ransom, Chancellor of the University of Texas, described the symposium as an "historic" event and time has proven that it was, indeed, only a preview of the years to come. In addition to symposia, ICASALS administers degree programs in arid land studies, international developmental projects and numerous consultancies and assistance programs through its membership in the Consortium for International Development.

As ICASALS enters its 25th year, this is an appropriate time to reflect on the international exchange of scholarship that has taken place since that first distinguished panel of speakers stressed the worldwide significance of further development and conservation of arid and semi-arid lands.



Dr. Grover E. Murray (left) welcomes John W. Gardner.



(From left) Stewart L. Udall, Dr. Grover E. Murray and Luna B. Leopold share some thoughts 11/66.



S. Dillon Ripley speaks on "The Challenge of Adapting Human Societies to Arid Environments."