

Guide to

MS 001

# University of Texas at El Paso History Department Records

1967 - 1997, 1979 - 1988,

10 inches (linear)

Processed by Abbie Weiser January 15, 2009

Donated by the University of Texas at El Paso History Department.

Citation: University of Texas at El Paso History Department records, 1967 - 1997, MS 001, C.L. Sonnichsen Special Collections Department. The University of Texas at El Paso Library.

C.L. Sonnichsen Special Collections Department University of Texas at El Paso

### **Biography or Historical Sketch**

Created by Senate Bill 183, the State School of Mines and Metallurgy was founded in 1913 due to El Pasoans' requests for a school to train mining engineers and metallurgists to help support the local mining and smelting industries. In 1914 the State School of Mines opened on land and buildings east of Ft. Bliss that were formerly occupied by the El Paso Military Institute. University of Texas Regents named Stephen Worrell as the first dean. On its official opening day, September 23, 1914, twenty-seven male students enrolled in the School. By 1916 two women, Ruth Brown and Grace Odell, also enrolled. Later that year a fire destroyed the School's main building and the campus relocated to land donated by El Pasoans in the Sunset Heights area. After viewing British explorer's Jean Claude White's photographs of the Kingdom of Bhutan in the April 1914 issue of *National Geographic*, Kathleen Worrell, wife of the dean, recommended that the new campus adopt Bhutanese-style architecture because of the similarities between Bhutan's and El Paso's landscapes. Construction on the new buildings began in 1917, and by the end of the 1910s, enrollment grew to over a hundred students.

During the 1920s the school's name was changed to the College of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso and it merged with El Paso Junior College. This merger caused enrollment to increase to 400 students. The 1920s also saw the establishment of several student life traditions, including the creation of the *Flowsheet* yearbook and Homecoming. In 1931 John G. Barry became the College's first president, though financial troubles from the Great Depression put the College at risk for closure. Despite the difficult economic environment of the 1930s, the College continued to expand. An athletic field was constructed in 1933 (named after longtime dean and professor John W. "Cap" Kidd), and the Centennial Museum opened on campus in 1937. Three years later, the University of Texas Regents approved the creation of the College's first graduate degree (the Master of Arts).

World War II caused many changes at the College of Mines as enrollment declined significantly as young men and women served in the military and in wartime industries throughout the early 1940s. Young women were also encouraged for the first time to take classes in male-dominated fields, such as engineering, to help alleviate worker shortages. After the war ended in 1945 and the passage of the GI Bill of Rights, returning servicemen and women increasingly attended college, and the College of Mines' enrollment reached 2,000. Because of the large number of veterans attending the College of Mines, the school established housing for married veteran students and their families in an area called "Vet Village." In 1949 the College's name changed to Texas Western College of the University of Texas.

The 1950s – 1970s brought several important developments to the campus. As Texas Western College, the school added several buildings to the campus, including Magoffin Auditorium, the Science Building, the Women's Gym, and Miners Hall during

the early 1950s. In 1952 Texas Western Press was founded by printer Carl Hertzog, and in 1953 the Schellenger Research Laboratory was created. Moreover, in 1955 Texas Western College became the first white Texas public college to admit African American students after a lawsuit was filed by Douglass School student Thelma White who was denied admission because of her race. Highlights from the 1960s and 1970s include: the training of the nation's first Peace Corps class in 1961, the construction of Sun Bowl Stadium in 1963, winning the NCAA national championship under Coach Don Haskins in 1966, and protests by MECHA and La Mesa Directiva against school policies and practices in 1971. Texas Western College changed its name to the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) in 1967, and during the late 1960s a Chicano Studies program was established. In 1974 UTEP started offering its first doctoral degree – in Geological Sciences.

Throughout the 1980s – 2000s UTEP continued to expand as both undergraduate and graduate enrollment dramatically increased. The new six-story library was completed in 1984, and in 1988 Dr. Diana Natalicio became UTEP's first woman president. In 2004 UTEP celebrated its 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary and will celebrate its centennial in 2014. As of 2010 UTEP has over 20,000 registered students and is divided into eight colleges: the College of Business, the College of Education, the College of Engineering, the College of Health Sciences, the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Nursing, the College of Science, and the University College.

[Sources: UTEP web site; UTEP Collection, MS 001]

## **Series Description or Arrangement**

Series was kept in original order.

## **Scope and Content Notes**

The University of Texas at El Paso History Department records date 1967 – 1997, bulk 1979 – 1988. Types of records include departmental minutes, memorandum, brochures, reports, *The Zephyr* newsletter, and the PhD program proposal.

#### **Provenance Statement**

Donated by the University of Texas at El Paso History Department.

#### Restrictions

## **Literary Rights Statement**

Permission to publish material from the University of Texas at El Paso History Department records must be obtained from the C. L. Sonnichsen Special Collections Department, the University of Texas at El Paso Library. Citation should read, University of Texas at El Paso History Department records, C. L. Sonnichsen Special Collections Department, the University of Texas at El Paso Library.

#### Notes to the Researcher

This is the guide to the History Department series of the University of Texas at El Paso records, MS 001. Original folder titles and order were kept by the archivist. Notes by the archivist are in square brackets.

## **Container List**

Box #	Folder #	Title	Date
1	1	Departmental minutes	1980 – 1981
1	2	Departmental minutes and	1977 – 1978
	-	memorandum	1077 1070
1	3	Department meetings, minutes, etc.	1983 – 1985
1	4	Graduation degree, essential elements	about 1984
1	5	BA degree revisions	1982 – 1985
1	6	Chairman's reports	1983 – 1984,
		·	1984 – 1985
1	7	Symposium series and speakers	1984 – 1988
1	8	Syllabi	Spring 1991
1	9	Syllabi	Spring 1990
1	10	Western Cultural Heritage Course	1986 – 1988
1	11	History symposium	1988 – 1989
1	12	Report on graduate programs	1981 – 1982
1	13	Review of graduate program	1979
1	14	Graduate program evaluation	Spring 1979
1	15	Evaluation of history graduate program	March 12 – 13,
			1979
1	16	Lists of graduates and their titles	1942 – 1983
		[theses titles]	
2	1	Program for Advanced Literacy	Fall 1987
2	2	Recruiting, sample letters and	1969 – 1970
		documents	
2	3	M.A. degree in Border history proposal	1981
2	4	Border history proposal	1980
2	5	Memorandums – Misc.	1989 – 1993
2	6	History departmental meetings	1975 – 1980
2	7	Departmental meetings - rest and	1985 – 1988
		forthcoming business	1005
2	8	History department minutes	1985 – 1986
2	9	History department minutes	1986 – 1987
2	10	History department minutes	1987 – 1988
2	11	History department meetings	1988 – 1989
2	12	The Zephyr – extras [history graduate	1982 – 1983
	10	program newsletter]	1070 1000
2	13	History – The Zephyr	1979 – 1982
2	14	Old Zephyr	1980 – 1983

2	15	The Zephyr	March 1982
2	16	The Zephyr	1982
2	17	The Zephyr	1983
2	18	The Zephyr	1987 – 1988
2	19	Minutes of department meetings, 1 of 2	1967 – 1974
2	20	Minutes of department meetings, 2 of 2	1967 - 1974
2	21	PhD in History Proposal	August 1997
2	22	History department brochures	about 1990s