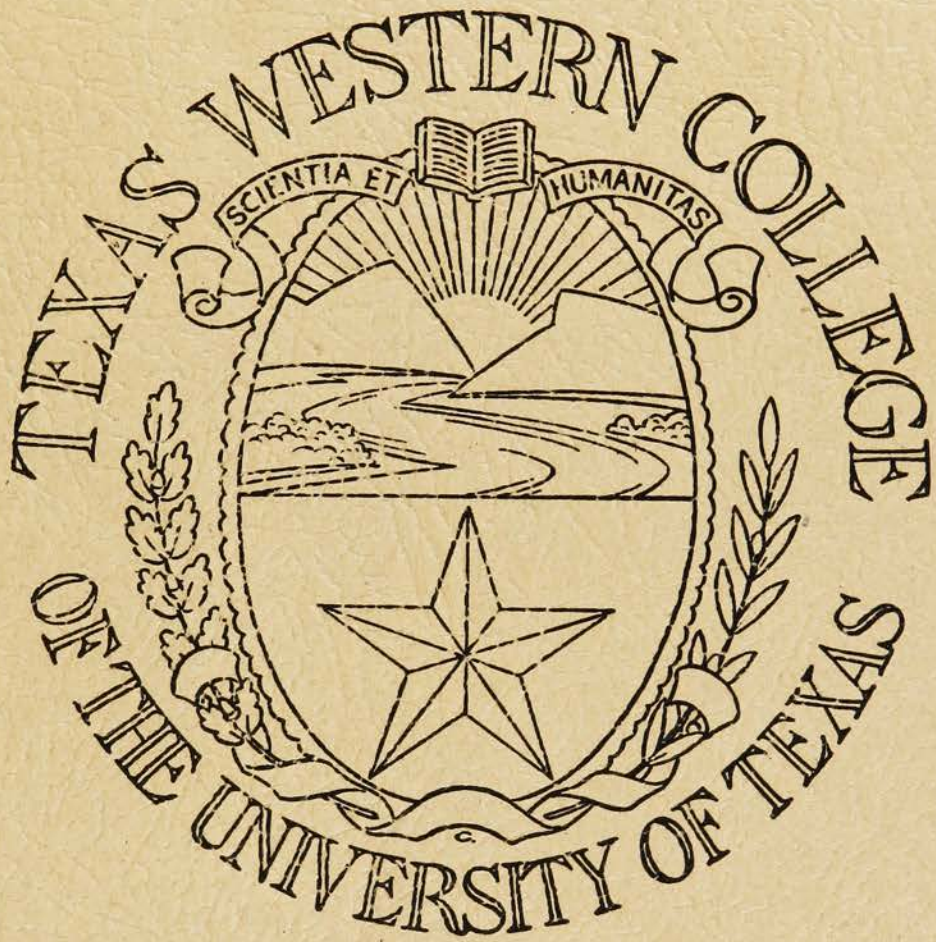
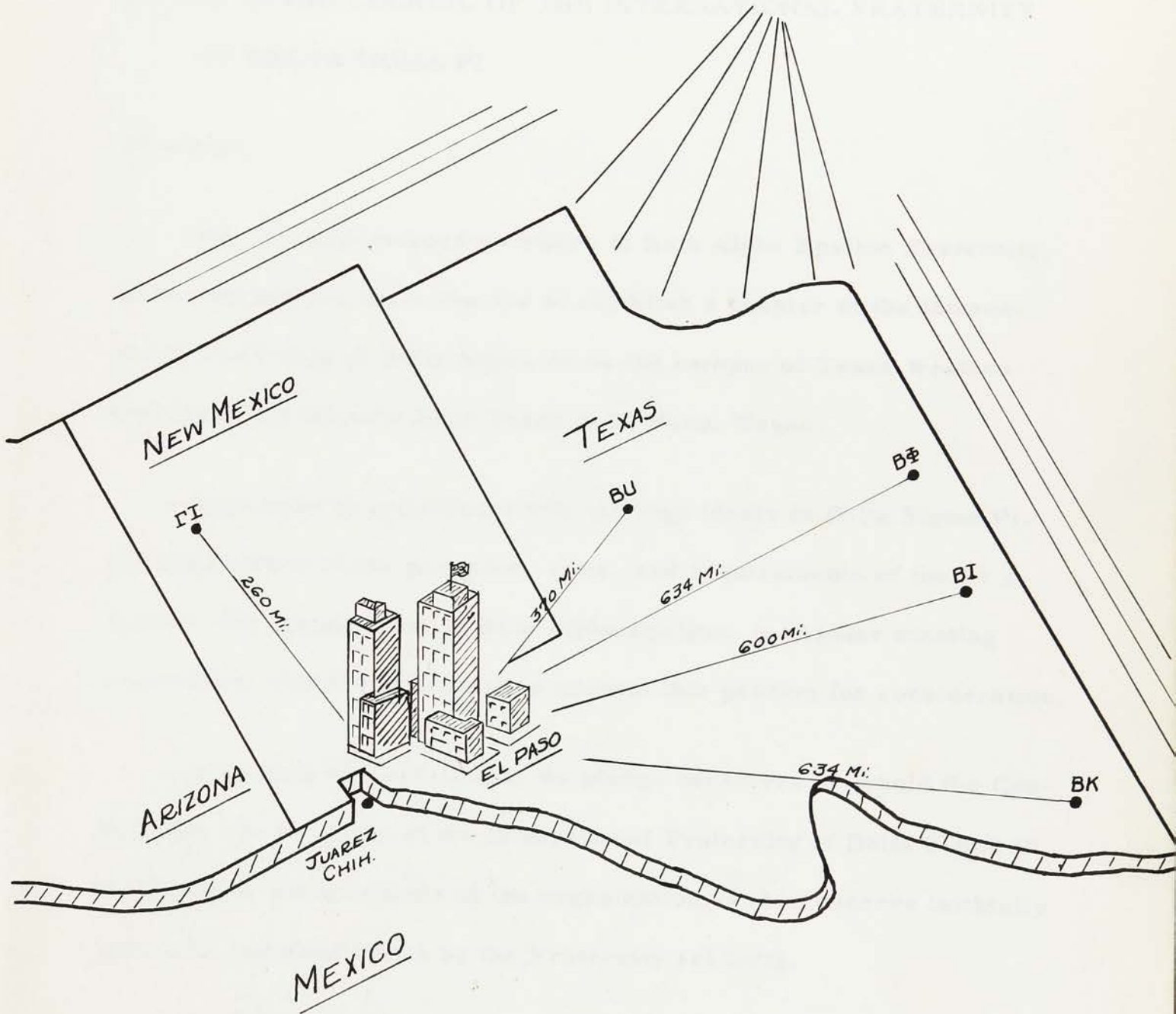


- 1 Military Area
- 2 Holiday Hall (Gym)
- 3 Burges Hall
- 4 Kelly Hall
- 5 Main Building
- 6 Geology
- 7 Engineering
- 8 Power Plant
- 9 Seaman
- 10 Carpenter Shop
- 11 Annex 1
- 12 Annex 2
- 13 Women's P. E.
- 14 Magoffin Auditorium
- 15 Library - Administration
- 16 Cotton Memorial
- 17 Miner's Hall
- 18 Worrell Hall
- 19 Hudspeth Hall
- 20 Hoisting Area
- 21 Tennis Courts
- 22 Girls Gym
- 23 Swimming Pool
- 24 Museum
- 25 Bell Hall
- 26 Dining Room
- 27 Benedict Hall
- 28 ZTA
- 29 President's House
- 30 Student Union
- 31 Science
- 32 Residence
- 33 Delta Gamma
- 34 Chi Omega
- 35 Baptist Center
- 36 Tri Delta

TEXAS WESTERN COLLEGE
 OF THE
 UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AT EL PASO





TO THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY
OF DELTA SIGMA PI

Greetings:

We, the undersigned members of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, do hereby petition for a charter to establish a chapter of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi on the campus of Texas Western College of the University of Texas in El Paso, Texas.

Organized in accordance with the high ideals of Delta Sigma Pi, and fully aware of the purposes, aims, and requirements of the Fraternity, the membership of Beta Alpha Epsilon, in regular meeting assembled, voted unanimously to present this petition for consideration.

In seeking this affiliation, we pledge ourselves to uphold the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, to adhere to the traditions of the organization, and to observe faithfully the rules and regulations by the Fraternity set forth.

Witness our signatures.

Raymond W. Tansley

Edwin B. Erhardt

William F. Dunlop

Paul H. Casavantes

Thomas R. Peterson

A. Ben Lutz

John E. Kimmel

William Mc Donald

Thomas J. Stewart

Gordon R. Gaenzle

Michael J. Doria

Edwin F. Hegau

Vincent B. Humphreys

Robert E. Kessel

Calvin B. Skinner

William R. Fletcher

Filberto S. Armijo

George Angelos

Raymond J. Haddad

Robert Earl Sillitt

Willie A. Strickland Jr.

Walter S. Raw Jr.

John H. D. Spencer

Kenneth W. Olm

Armando M. Chavez

Murrel F. Crouey

Donald H. Freeland

Gilberto J. Valdez

Wade Hartwick

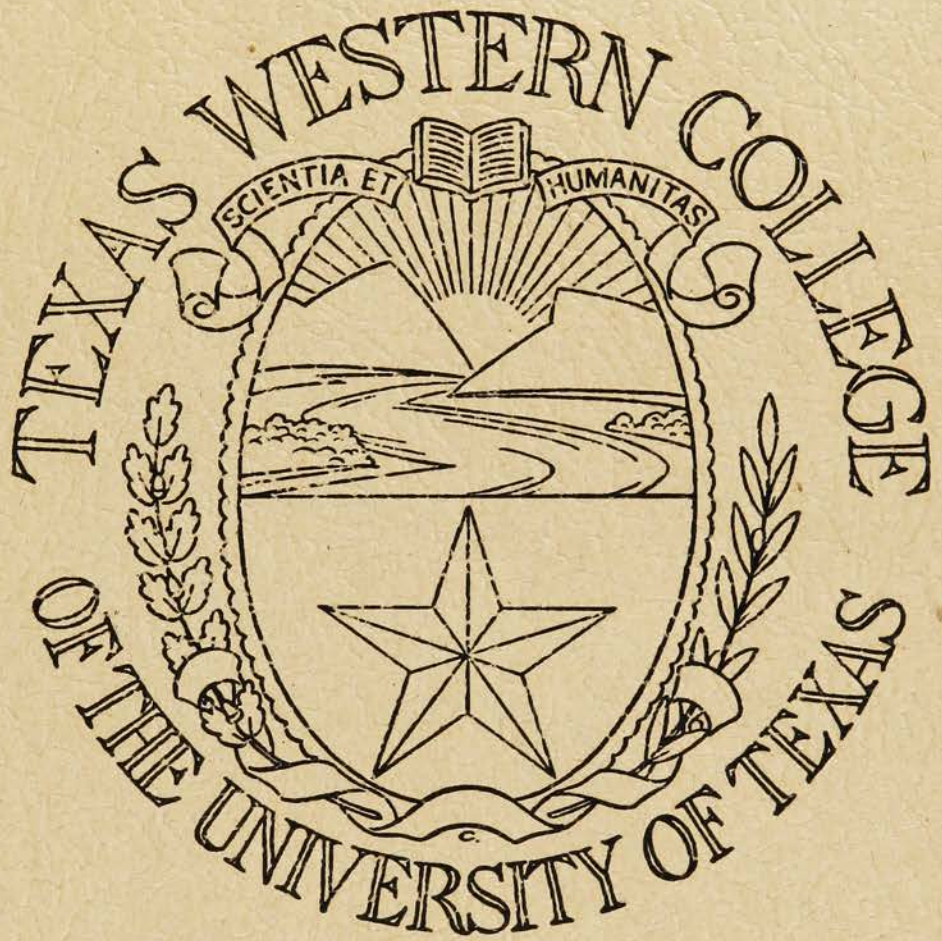
Georg Davis

Genaro Faurzan

Herbert W. Christ

Maynard A. Traeder

Edmund J. Moreno W.F.B.



HISTORY OF TEXAS

Texas, derived from the Indian word "Tejas," means "Friends."

From the days of the Spanish Conquest to the present, the flags of six nations have flown over the 263,644 square miles of Texas. First Spain, then France attained control of Texas. Then Spain regained the rich plum, only to lose it when Mexico gained her independence from Spain. Following Mexican rule, Texas became the Republic of Texas. After ten years as a Republic, Texas joined the Union. The Civil War saw Texas on the side of the Confederacy. Today, Texas, with her vast area, natural resources, and National leaders, is one of the most important of the United States.

The story of Texas is richly emblazoned on the pages of history. Her heroes are forever enshrined in the halls of fame. Joel Poinsett, the first United States Minister to Mexico, and the man who introduced the flower named after him into America, at one time was instructed to offer Mexico \$1,000,000 for the Territory of Texas. Texas was invaded from time to time by United States filibustering expeditions. The most famous of these filibusters were Phillip Nolan and Ellis P. Bean. Nolan was killed on the Brazos River, and Bean, with the remainder of the party, was captured. The King of Spain ordered two of the party of ten captives to be hanged, not knowing that one of them had already died.

The remaining nine Americans cast dice, the lowest score to cost the player his life. Bean was not the unlucky one, and he died peacefully in his old age as head of an estate in Mexico.

In December 1820 Moses Austin obtained permission to colonize Texas with a party of 300 Americans. After Moses' death, his son, Stephen F. Austin, became the leader of the small American colony. Terms under which settlers were admitted to Austin's grant included evidence of unblemished character--no "Gambler, nor profane swearer or idler" would be received.

Friction between American colonists in Texas and the Mexican government soon developed because of Mexican tyranny. The young Stephen F. Austin, hoping for a peaceful settlement, personally made a trip to Mexico to present the Texans' grievances. Austin was imprisoned for treason in Mexico. In 1835 Austin was released and returned home to find the inflamed colonists in Texas itching for a fight with Mexico. Austin's next mission was to the United States in a vain effort to secure American support.

Texas went to war.

Following a few minor skirmishes with Mexican detachments, a portion of the Texas army withdrew to the Alamo, preparing to defend San Antonio.

Santa Anna, self-styled "Dictator of the Western World," with 5,000 men, advanced on San Antonio and demanded immediate surrender of the Alamo.

Colonel William Barrett Travis, commander of the Alamo, with a mere handful of 188 fighting men, made his famous reply:

"To the People of Texas and all Americans in the world,

Fellow Citizens and Compatriots--I am beseiged, by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna--I have sustained a continued bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have not lost a man--The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken--I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls--I shall never surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of Liberty, or Patriotism, and everything that is dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all despatch--The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country--Victory or Death."

At daybreak, March 6, 1836, Santa Anna ordered the storming of the Alamo. The first attack was repulsed. The second attack also was thrown back, but the third and fatal attack was successful, and the valiant Army of the Alamo perished to the last man. Santa Anna lost 1,500 troops.

The iron-spirited Republic of Texas was to suffer another bloody defeat before victory. A few days after the fall of the Alamo, about 300 Texans were overwhelmed and shot in cold blood at Goliad. A wave of horror swept Texas and steeled the little army which General Sam Houston had been forced to keep in retreat before Santa Anna's advance. The tables soon turned in favor of the Republic. On April 21, 1836, on the San Jacinto River, General Houston caught Santa Anna

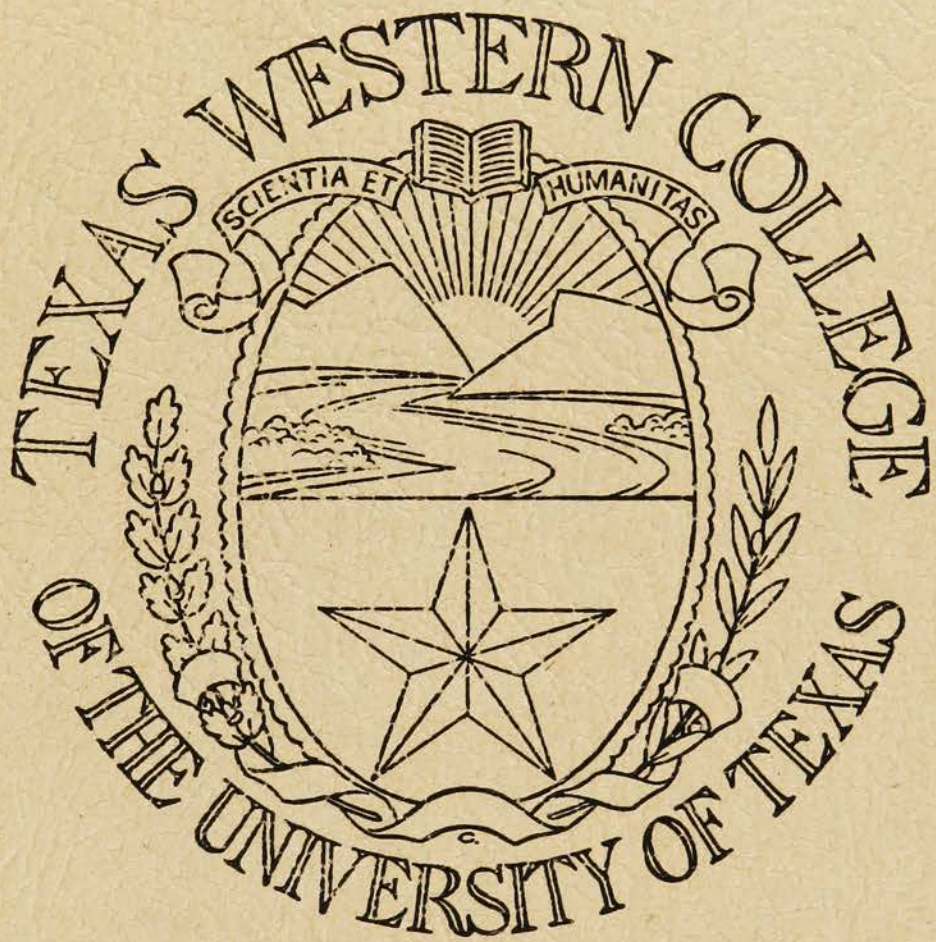
off guard, and in a quarter-hour's engagement the Mexican army was killed or captured almost to a man. The biggest prize of the battle was Santa Anna, himself, whose leadership to the rear was so fast that he rode down his own soldiers.

The young Republic of Texas was at last free to make her way in the world. She acquired a navy and a debt, secured the recognition of France, Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium; and between intermittent spats with Mexico threatened to storm the halls of the Montezumas and annex California, New Mexico, and even a part of Old Mexico.

Courted for her cotton by France and England, wanted, yet feared by the United States because of her position on slavery, the Lone Star Republic soon became the center of world power politics.

To Americans, however, "Texas Fever" soon split the controlling vote in Washington, the slavery question was parried, and Texas was formally admitted to the Union on December 29, 1845. Texas was to retain her debt and public lands. With the consent of Texas, new states (not exceeding four) might be created from Texas, of which those north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes latitude must be free--those south free or slave as the residents might desire.

Texas was the only state to submit to her people the popular referendum on the question of secession from the Union at the beginning of the Civil War. Reconstruction, return to the Union, and assuming her place of leadership are all familiar overtones of history to our decade. Friendly Texas, Big Texas, romantic Texas will be the maker of more history tomorrow.





AN AERIAL VIEW OF EL PASO



AN AERIAL VIEW OF METROPOLITAN EL PASO

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF EL PASO, TEXAS

Before the coming of the white man over 400 years ago, the El Paso area was inhabited by Indians, who for generations, had successfully cultivated the valley using the primitive irrigation methods of their day. The followers of Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, settled on Mexico's east coast in October, 1531, nearly a century before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. To them came rumors of the Seven Cities of the North where gold was plentiful and was to be had for the taking.

Thereafter, the 2000 miles of road stretching from Mexico City to Taos, New Mexico, which came to be called El Camino Real (The King's Highway), was the accustomed route of the Conquistadores seeking gold and fortune in this part of the New World. The road grew in importance as an extensive trade was built up between the Mexican capital and the north. The Rio Grande was forded near the present city of El Paso.

Spanish priest-explorers came up from the south in 1682 to establish missions at Ysleta (the oldest town in Texas) and at San Elizario and Socorro. By 1700 an important village had sprung up on the bank of the Rio Grande which the Spaniards named El Paso del Norte (the Pass of the North). American settlers began to trickle westward as early

as 1806.

By 1827, El Paso del Norte was an active frontier town, a way station on the Santa Fe-Mexico City road and a stopping place for western bound immigrants. In that year, Juan Maria Ponce de Leon crossed the river to establish a ranch on the north side, thereby becoming the first settler in what is now El Paso, Texas.

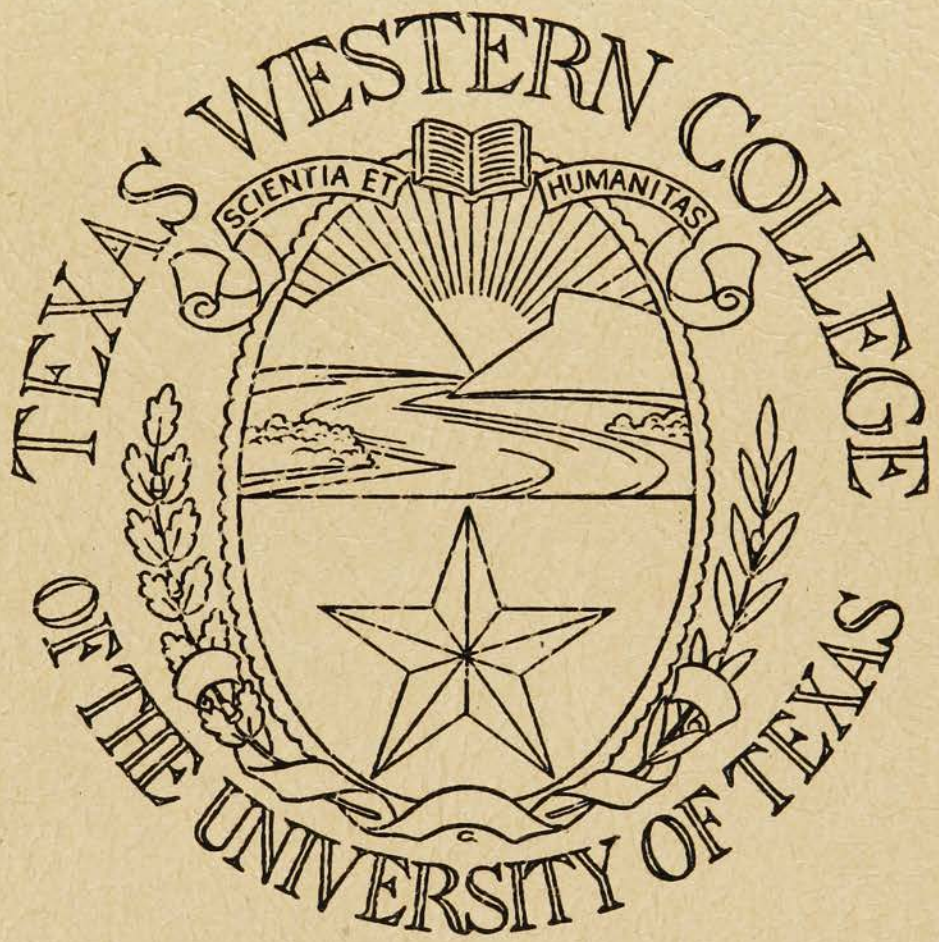
After the Mexican War, a U. S. Army post (the eventual Fort Bliss) was established at a settlement known as Magoffinsville, a mile and a half from the old De Leon rancho.

In 1850, Simeon Hart built a flour mill in El Paso del Norte, the first industry to be established in the locality. The Butterfield Stagecoach Line, established the same year, brought many American settlers through El Paso, en route to California.

Discouraged by the hardships on the trail, alarmed by Indian attacks and attracted by the advantages offered locally, many of them purchased land and settled in the El Paso area. El Paso County was created from Bexar County in 1850 but it was not until 1871 that a county government was organized.

The city of El Paso was incorporated in 1873. The old city of El Paso del Norte, across the river, changed its name to Ciudad Juarez in 1888. Today it is the largest Mexican city on the border. The new El Paso has become the metropolis of the Southwest, with a currently estimated 134,500 persons within its corporate limits and with 150,000 in its City Zone.

The growth of El Paso and neighboring cities of the Southwest has been exceptional during the past 10 years. One of the greatest contributing factors has been the tremendous development and exploitation of natural resources and the expansion of agricultural and industrial activities. Development and concentration of military bases in this area, including guided missiles and atomic research projects has made El Paso the modern city of tomorrow.



COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF THE CITY OF EL PASO

Commerce and industry are both large and varied in El Paso and vicinity. El Paso's retail trade zone covers a 100,000 square mile area in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona in addition to a considerable trade coverage in Old Mexico. Six railroads have division points in El Paso; five airlines serve all parts of the nation and Mexico; and 22 inter-state trucking companies and 12 bus lines serve the southwest from terminals in El Paso. This Chicago of the Southwest is truly the hub of transportation for the southern United States.

Trade with Mexico through the El Paso Port of Entry is the largest on the Border. Trade through this port exceeded 60 million in 1949, both import and export. In addition, retail trade not accurately determinable totals hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on duty-free purchases of American and Mexican citizens crossing the Border daily.

Agricultural and ranch products of the El Paso area total more than \$100 million annually. Of this amount, cotton represents four-fifths of the total. A total of 451,988 bales of cotton were produced in 1949. Modern irrigation methods and the excellent climate account for the large crop returns. The broad plains in this region abound in pure-bred herefords. The cattle industry amounts to some \$150 million

annually.

Mining and smelting as well as refining are other greats in this land of riches. Mines in this area produce 42 per cent of the nation's copper. In addition, other minerals including silver, gold, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron, mercury, manganese, and potash are mined in this area. The El Paso smelter is one of the world's largest custom smelters, handling ores and concentrates from throughout the area, Mexico, South America, and far-away Africa. Six other large smelters and numerous smaller ones handle thousands of tons of ore annually. The Phelps-Dodge plant at El Paso refines more than 29 per cent of all copper produced in the United States.

The rich Permian Basin in West Texas and New Mexico is a major oil producing area. Last year this area produced over two and one-half million dollars worth of oil daily. There are over 30,000 producing wells yielding oil at the rate of 988,821 barrels daily. The reserve in this area is estimated at approximately eight billion barrels of oil. In addition a vast network of 24 and 30 inch pipe lines now provide natural gas throughout the Southwest--West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Los Angeles, California. Additional construction which will be completed in 1952 will carry natural gas to San Francisco. The El Paso Natural Gas Company, one of the largest pipeline companies in the world, has a capacity equal to 20 Hoover Dams in low cost heat, energy, and power.

Amazing as it may seem, lumber is a big industry in the Southwest

area. El Paso is only 100 miles from the Sacramento Mountains which abound in fine fir and pine timber. Of the \$57,000,000 annual lumber business in the Southwest, El Paso handles \$33,000,000. Lumber drying and processing plants operated in El Paso employ some 1,700 workers. Fabricating plants in El Paso manufacture finished wood products sold throughout the country.

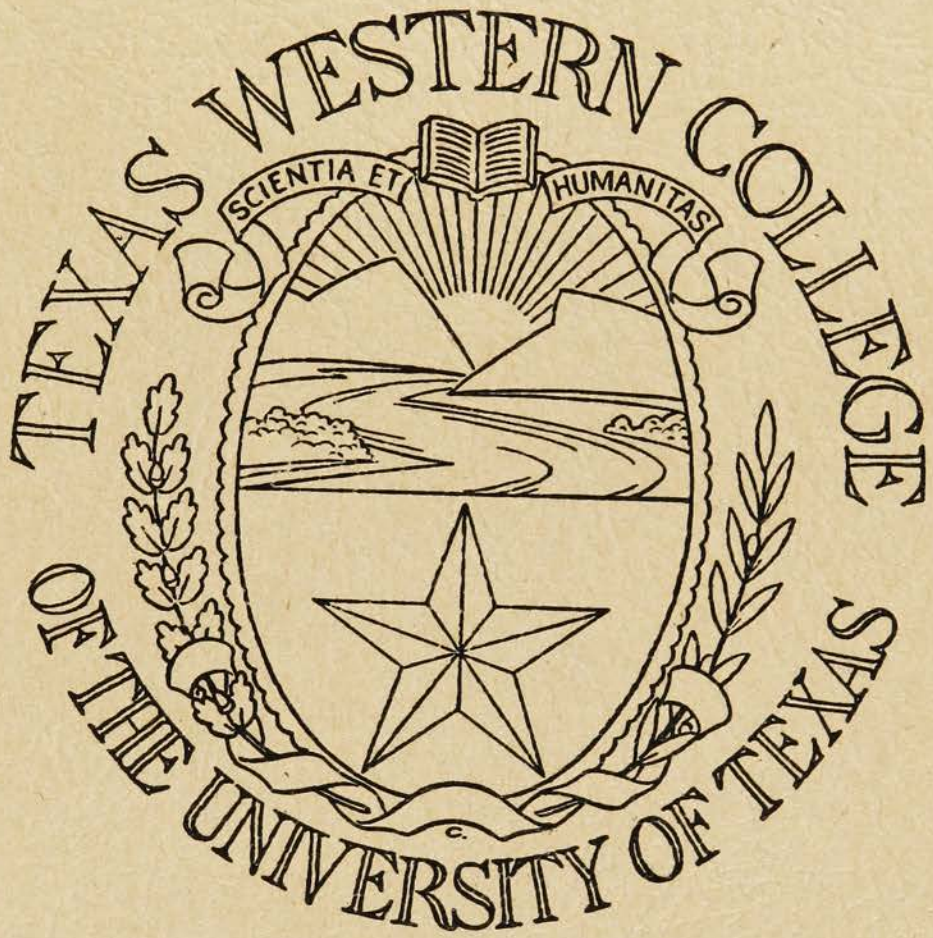
The development of El Paso's manufacturing establishments offers tremendous opportunities. Today, nearly 100 different products are manufactured in El Paso. The annual value of manufactured goods exceeds \$290 million. Clothing, leather goods, food, lumber products, gun sights, automobile batteries, gasoline, beer, mattresses, furniture, and other goods are produced in El Paso for consumption by the nation.

The military installations in El Paso are one of the more important factors in her industrial growth and business prosperity. Approximately \$48,000,000 annually is paid to military personnel in and around the city. These installations include Fort Bliss Military Reservation, the largest Anti-Aircraft and Guided Missiles Training Center in the world with facilities for 40,000 officers and men, and Biggs Air Force Base, headquarters for the 97th Bombardment Wing and units of the Strategic Support Squadron which engages in world-wide supply. The perfect flying weather makes Biggs Air Force Base one of the leading flight bases in the United States. William Beaumont General Hospital, one of the nation's largest military hospitals with over 1,000 beds, is the third member of El Paso's trio of economically significant military

establishments.

The year-round tourist trade is another asset to the industry of El Paso. Situated as it is, at the hub of the picturesque southwest and at the gateway to Mexico, El Paso plays host each year to thousands of tourists. The dollars they leave in hotels, tourist courts, curio shops, and service stations support an appreciable portion of the El Paso area's population. In addition, its central location and accessibility have made El Paso popular as the convention city of the southwest.

El Paso--the headquarters city of an area larger than the six New England states plus New Jersey and part of New York is rapidly becoming one of tomorrow's leading commercial and industrial centers.





STUDENT UNION BUILDING



INTERIOR VIEW OF STUDENT UNION BUILDING



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND LIBRARY



SCIENCE BUILDING



MINER'S HALL



COTTON MEMORIAL



PHYSICS BUILDING



BURGES HALL

THE HISTORY OF TEXAS WESTERN COLLEGE

An announcement of a course in Mining first appeared in the catalogue of the University of Texas in 1900-01. From then until the session of 1910-11, an "Arrangement of Courses" leading to a degree in Mining Engineering appeared annually in the catalogue. The catalogue of that year contained a statement that thereafter Freshmen would not be enrolled in Mining and the arrangement of courses leading to a degree in that subject was subsequently omitted.

The Thirty-third Legislature of the State of Texas at its regular session in 1913, passed an act creating a State School of Mines and Metallurgy to be located at El Paso, at the intersection of several of the oldest highways in the nation, where white men tramped centuries before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. The Act of 1913 charged the institution with teaching research in mining, metallurgy and allied subjects and placed it under the control of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas. El Paso was an ideal location for a mining school, as it is the center of the mining interest of western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, one of the biggest mining districts in the United States, with Mexico's mines at its doors.

The act further provided that the location of the School in El Paso was provisional upon the execution by the citizens of El Paso of a deed

to the El Paso Military Institute Buildings and grounds. Through the activity of the Chamber of Commerce, the money to purchase the buildings and grounds was raised and the deed thereof made to the State. The investment represented \$50,000.

The school opened its doors in September, 1914. The initial enrollment that year was 27 students and there were 8 faculty members. Twenty courses and the degree of Bachelor of Science in mining engineering was offered. Two years hence, October 29, 1916, the Main Building burned which led to the decision to move to the present site west of Mt. Franklin, a picturesque mountainous setting, with the campus nestled in craggy Crazy Cat range. In 1917-18 classes were held at Temple Mt. Sinai since the buildings of the college had not been completed.

During the early years a Dean, who took his authority through the President of the University, was the local executive in immediate charge of the affairs of the institution. In the year 1919 the thirty-third legislature made the school a branch of the University of Texas, and it remains so to this day. The legislature provided that the university through the Board of Regents should take over the management and control of the college and its properties and should assume and discharge its debts and obligations. In the same year the faculty granted to the student body of the school permission to organize themselves as a body for self-government. The faculty was actuated to this move by a desire that the school should assume its place among the progressive

colleges in which student self-government was effective and also that they might be relieved from the settlement of the larger part of student affairs.

The Board of Regents in 1931 took cognizance of the growing appeal of Texas College of Mines, as it was then known, as a regional institution and provided for it a president, vested in him direct administrative authority, and the college began operating directly under the Board of Regents. In September 1950 the chancellorship system became effective. Under such a system the college remains in a semi-autonomous position with its president acting through a chancellor who is the chief administrative officer of all branches of the University of Texas.

The enrollment in 1920-21 had soared to 135. The upward trend has persisted up to the present and all indications point to an ever increasing number of students. Registrants no longer come to Texas Western from El Paso and its vicinity alone. Students from 45 states in the Union and from five foreign countries have been enrolled. The enrollment figure exceeded 2500 for the first time in 1949-50 and college officials made preparations and planned schedules to handle 3000 students in 1950-51.

In 1920 the campus consisted of four buildings which from a distance seemed desolate and actually engulfed by the surrounding cliffs. To-day, after a continuous phenomenal growth, the campus consists of a physical plant of 34 buildings and contracts have been let for additional structures scheduled to be started soon. Plans for a \$150,000 women's physical

education plant were approved in August 1950, this being the fourth new building brought into construction during the last school year. Other buildings commenced and finished last year include a \$500,000 Science Building, which is the largest on the campus and a new athletic dormitory erected at a cost of \$250,000. The auditorium soon to be completed will house the speech and music departments and will seat 1600 persons. The building will be equipped with the latest devices for television and radio production.

All buildings follow in their architecture a close resemblance to Butanese dwellings in the Himalaya Mountains, a unique feature which is the basis of many favorable comments by visitors to the campus. In 1916 after the school had burned and a different location selected for the college site, Mrs. S. H. Worrell, wife of the first dean of the college, suggested the Tibetan architecture to the Board of Regents. This type of building is unusual and it blends perfectly with the El Paso terrain. Tibet, although much colder than this section, is similar to it in that it is a large elevated area with little rainfall and strong winds.

After the Board of Regents had accepted the idea, Charles M. Bibson drew up plans which closely resembled the Tibetan monasteries. These plans were bought by Trost and Trost of El Paso who designed the first building. Later buildings, the Administration Building, three dormitories, the Student Union Building, Science Building, and auditorium were designed by Percy McGhee, who also used Tibetan cream color with red brick near the top and walls thicker at the bottom than

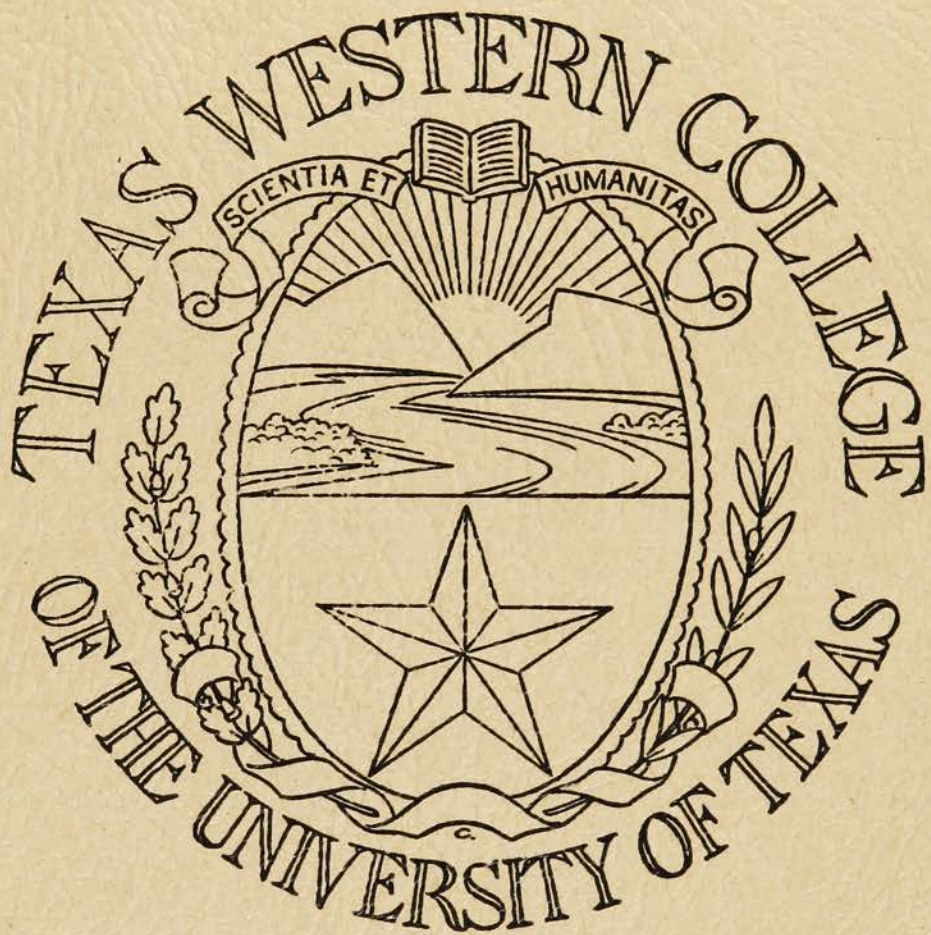
at the top while at the same time drawing up more modern buildings.

The college has also made tremendous strides, as was expected, in its educational facilities. All through the years, in order to produce qualified people in the field of engineering, science, business administration, and the liberal arts, the college administrators are constantly adding and strengthening courses. In its early years the college began to experience a growth that justified the expansion of its educational program. Originally instituted as a mining and engineering school, the curricula was expanded in 1927 to include the liberal arts, and in 1931 the Board of Regents authorized the college to confer the Degree of Arts. Still later the Bachelor of Science and the Bachelor of Business Administration and Bachelor of Music were added. In 1940 the Board authorized the conferring of the degree of Master of Arts. Engineering degrees include mining, electrical, civil, metallurgical, and geological. Texas Western is a member of the Texas Association of Colleges and the Southern Association of Colleges.

On March 24, 1949 the results of three elections held to determine sentiment in changing the name of Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy was presented to the University of Texas Board of Regents by Dr. W. H. Elkins, president. Voting followed a week of vigorous campaigning. Texas Western College advocates blanketed the campus with leaflets, banners, posters, and stickers. Those opposing the change included in their pre-election campaigning distribution of a satirical song entitled "I'm True to You TWC."

In April 1949, the Board recommended a change of name to Texas Western College of the University of Texas and subsequently the new name was approved by the Fifty-first Legislature, effective June 1, 1949. The first act there following was the adopting of the seal to appear on all official publications and diplomas of the college. Embodied in the seal is the "Pass of the North", the sun, the Rio Grande, a lone star for Texas, wreaths of achievement, and the words "Scientia et Humanitas" representing the engineering and liberal art divisions of the college. Leaves on the wreaths are the same as those in the Seal of the State of Texas. Oak leaves are on the left and laurels are on the right. The name change was instituted to recognize the college as a co-educational liberal arts and engineering college.

The Texas Western stadium is the home of the annual New Year's day football classic, the Sun Bowl which had its beginning in 1935. Dr. C. M. Hendrick suggested the name "Sun Bowl" because of El Paso's location in America's 80 per cent Sunshine Belt. The slight rainfall, the almost perpetual sunshine and medium latitude combined with an altitude of 3800 feet above sea level give El Paso a delightful and healthful climate all the year round.





Dr. Wade J. Hartrick
Chairman of the Department of
Business Administration and Economics

Central Missouri State College, --Texas Tech, B. A.

University of Texas, M. B. A., Ph. D.

Eastern New Mexico College, Instructor

Texas Western College, Chairman of the Department of Business
Administration and Economics

Member Beta Gamma Sigma, United Business Education Association,
and President of West Texas Business Teachers Association

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMICS

By act of the Thirty-sixth Legislature of the state of Texas in 1919, the State School of Mines and Metallurgy created in 1913 was redesignated the Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy and was made a branch of the University of Texas. There were included for the first time in its curriculum courses in elementary accounting and elementary economics. Thus originated the present Department of Business Administration and Economics. It has grown from a scant two-course curriculum attached to the Department of English, to a full-fledged department of its own, offering students the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration and the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration.

In the years between 1919 and 1927, no additional courses were added to the curriculum. In 1927, under the direction of Professor Elizabeth Beynon, it became an independent department with the introduction of several new courses including elementary typewriting, shorthand, advanced accounting, and business correspondence. During the period 1927 to 1931, the following courses were added: Business law, fundamentals of advertising, advanced dictation, business psychology, advanced economics, money and banking, economic statistics,

corporation finance, corporate structure, principles of marketing, trade and finance, and business statistics. The addition of these varied courses provided the first opportunity for those students interested in the scientific approach to business organization and conduct to acquire a solid foundation in theory and practice.

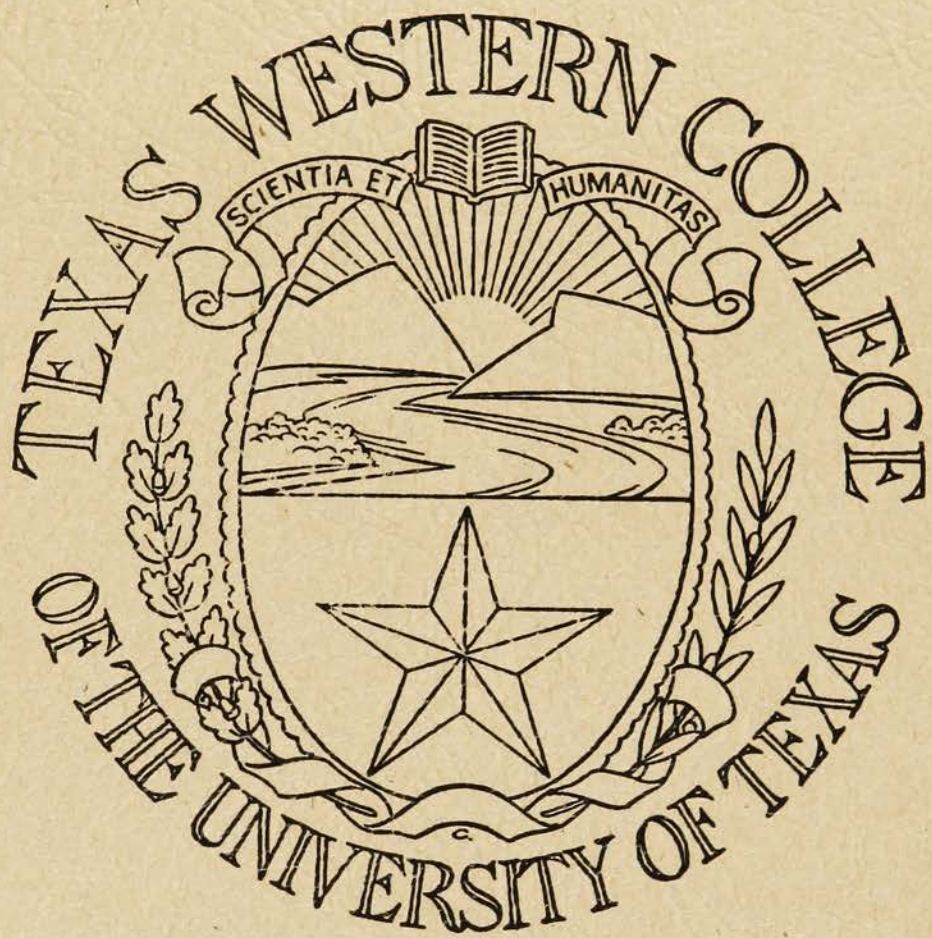
The years between 1932 and 1946 were significant for the number of upper division courses added. There was an increasing realization of the need for a higher degree of specialized training in the diverse segments of commerce. During this period there were added to the curriculum courses in business cycles theories, transportation, intermediate accounting, cost accounting, auditing, advanced banking theory and practice, short term finance, business advertising, federal tax accounting, principles of foreign trade, office management, life insurance, and business analysis and forecasting.

In the year 1943 Dr. Wade J. Hartrick came to the department as its chairman and began at once to direct his energies toward making of the Department of Business Administration and Economics of Texas Western College a significant factor in the commercial world of the southwest area. Primary among plans to increase the attraction of higher education for young people planning a business career was the idea of offering the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. This plan came to fruition with the addition of the degree in 1947. It is significant that after the introduction of the degree, the number of students registering as Business Administration majors has doubled in the short

space of three years.

With this influx of students has come the addition of new plant facilities for the Department of Business Administration. In 1950 the college administration turned over to the department for its exclusive use Burges Hall, a completely modernized three-story structure with the latest in indirect fluorescent lighting, spacious classrooms, and faculty offices.

In order that the student may obtain the greatest measure of educational benefit from these excellent facilities, the college has added to the faculty staff a number of the best qualified people from the world of business to give the instruction in such specialized fields as accounting and business law. Emphasis is ever placed upon the application of knowledge to the practical business situation. Field surveys of existing business in operation are encouraged to the greatest extent possible in order that the student may acquire some first hand knowledge of the conditions and problems associated with the various fields of business interest. With a progressive program of this nature, coupled with a continuing effort to introduce those courses of instruction having the greatest benefit and interest for the student, the Business Administration and Economics Department of Texas Western College is steadily forging to the front among commerce schools in the Southwest.



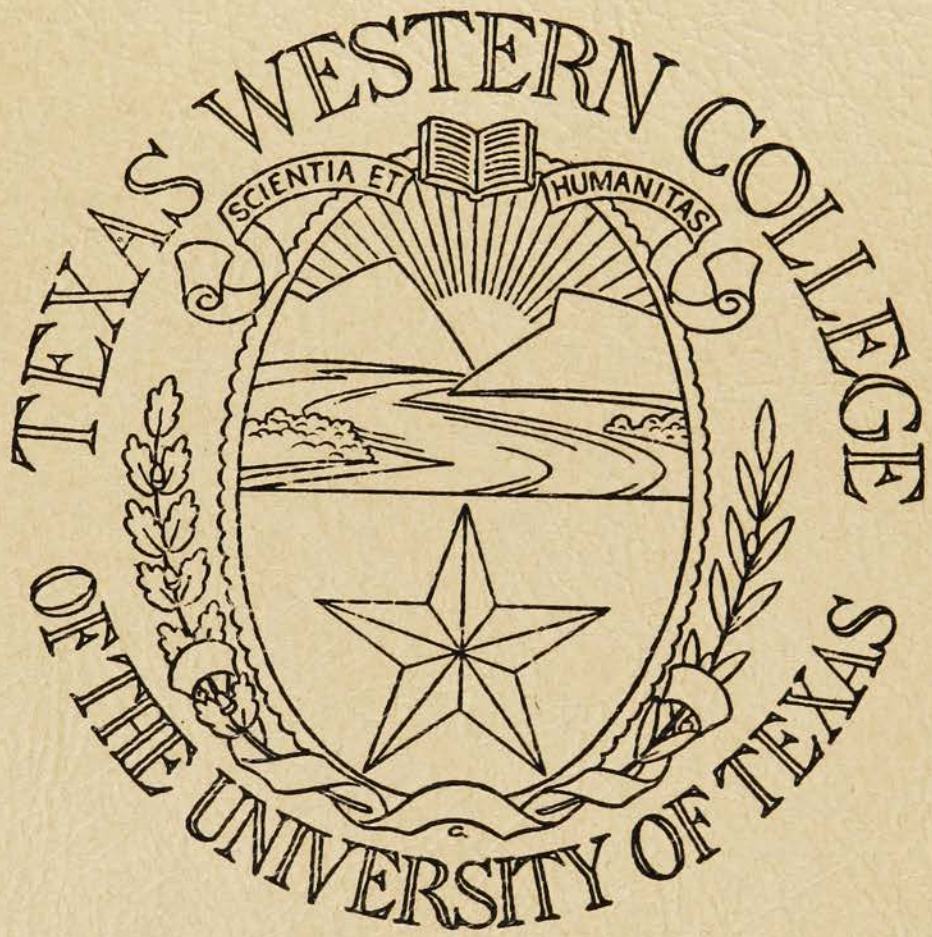
HISTORY OF BETA ALPHA EPSILON

The present Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity of Texas Western College has evolved from the business club known as "BEKAS," which was founded in December, 1945 for the purpose of furthering the study and practice of Business Administration and Economics. The name, "BEKAS," was derived as a catch word from the phonetic sounds of "Business Administration and Economics." Under the guidance of Dr. Wade J. Hartrick, Chairman of the Department of Business Administration and Economics, and the faculty sponsorship of Mr. John H. D. Spencer, the BEKAS adopted a constitution, engaged in inspection trips of various fields of commerce, played host to local business speakers, and enjoyed social activities. The BEKAS was a co-educational club open to all majors and minors in Business Administration and Economics, including Freshmen who had expressed their desire to major or minor in these subjects.

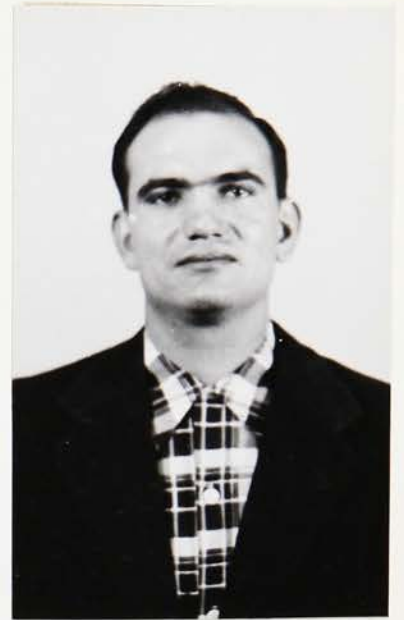
In the spring of 1950 the men of the Department of Business Administration and Economics of Texas Western College, in order to promote the interests of the Department, proposed that all interested and qualified male students of the Department consider petitioning for membership in a national professional business fraternity. In order to accomplish this aim, interested and qualified male students formed a separate club.

This separate club, under the faculty sponsorship of Mr. Kenneth W. Olm, was designated the Texas Western Commerce Club, and its organization and activities closely followed that of its parent, the BEKAS. The first meeting of the Commerce Club was completely taken up with discussion concerning petitioning for membership in a national professional business fraternity, and it was decided to apply for a petition into the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. Correspondence was accordingly prepared by a Commerce Club committee and sent to the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. Upon receipt of Delta Sigma Pi literature and criteria for establishment of a chapter, it was unanimously voted by members of the Commerce Club that the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi be petitioned for a chapter at Texas Western College. Mr. J. D. Thomson, Assistant Grand Secretary-Treasurer of Delta Sigma Pi, met with the Commerce Club a short while later, and further explained the advantages of membership in Delta Sigma Pi.

To further prepare themselves for petitioning Delta Sigma Pi, the members of the Commerce Club changed the Club's name to that of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, signifying Business Administration and Economics, and drew up a new constitution which closely follows the Constitution of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.



George Angelos



3830 Montana Street, El Paso, Texas

Weights 160 pounds, 5 feet 6 inches tall, brown eyes, and black hair

Greek ancestry, Greek Orthodox Church preference

Not married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Navy for 1 year



Filberto S. Armijo

129 North Val Verde Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 140 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, brown eyes, and black hair

Spanish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon

Served in the United States Air Force for 3 1/2 years

Paul H. Casavantes



915 North Ange Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 145 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

Spanish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Newman Club and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Maritime Service for 32 months



A. Ben Chavez

3111 White Oaks Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 130 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

Mexican ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of R. O. T. C. Association and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Navy for 38 months



Armando M. Chavez

Apartment 7-C, Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 155 pounds, 5 feet 7 inches tall, brown eyes, and black hair

Spanish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 3 years



Herbert W. Christ

516 Link Drive, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 160 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, blue-gray eyes, and blond hair

German ancestry, Protestant Church preference

Married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 5 1/2 years

Murrel F. Cronney



6390 Normandy Road, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 180 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

Dutch and Irish ancestry, Protestant Church preference

Married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Navy for 49 months



Raymond Wilson Davenport, Jr.

3403 Hueco Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 145 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches tall, hazel eyes, and brown hair

English and Irish ancestry, Baptist Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member Baptist Student Union, Inter-Fraternity Council, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Marine Corps for 2 years

George F. Davis



2717 Copper Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 160 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, hazel eyes, and blond hair

English, Irish, and Indian ancestry, Christian Church preference

Not married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Air Force for 48 months

Michael J. Doria



Hudspeth Hall, Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 150 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches tall, grey eyes, and brown hair

Irish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Navy for 3 years



William F. Dunlap

432 North Fifth Street, Steubenville, Ohio

Weighs 155 pounds, 5 feet 5 inches tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

German and English ancestry, Methodist Church preference

Not married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Navy, Seabees for 34 months

Edwin B. Erhardt



1830 East Rio Grande Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 130 pounds, 5 feet 5 inches tall, hazel eyes, and brown hair

German and Norwegian ancestry, Lutheran Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Marine Corps for 2 years



William R. Fletcher

4211 Dover Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 150 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, blue eyes, and brown hair

English ancestry, Christian Church preference

Married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army

Genaro Fourzan

4100 Trowbridge Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 130 pounds, 5 feet 4 inches tall, gray eyes, and black hair

Mexican ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Mu Epsilon Chi and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Army for 1 1/2 years



Gordon R. Gaenzle

417 West Yandell, #21, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 165 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, hazel eyes, and brown hair

German ancestry, Protestant Church preference

Married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Tau Kappa Epsilon and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Army for 2 years



Robert Earl Gillett

3801 McKinley Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 148 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

Scotch-Irish ancestry, Presbyterian Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Economics

Member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Army for 21 months

Raymond Haddad



2909 Pershing Drive, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 163 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, hazel eyes, and black hair


Syrian ancestry, Orthodox Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 18 months



Edwin L. Hogan

3701 Jackson Avenue, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 125 pounds, 5 feet 6 inches tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

Irish ancestry, Protestant Church preference

Married

Graduate student, majoring in History

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 31 years



Vincent B. Humphreys

Box 214, Hudspeth Hall, Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 145 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, green eyes, and blonde hair

Irish, Swedish, and English ancestry, Methodist Church preference

Not married

Sophomore, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Robert Edward Kessel



3503 Pershing Drive, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 175 pounds, 5 feet 5 inches tall, green eyes, and brown hair

German ancestry, Methodist Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 7 years



John E. Kimmel

2407 North Mesa #C, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 200 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, hazel eyes, and brown hair

German ancestry, Protestant Episcopal Church preference

Married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Pan Xenia at the University of Washington and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 14 months

Served in the United States Army for 7 years

William McDonald



125 Linden, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 150 pounds, 6 feet tall, hazel eyes, and black hair

Scotch-Irish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 14 months



Edmund J. Moreno

3316 Alameda Avenue, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 170 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, brown eyes, and black hair

Mexican ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 3 years

Thomas R. Petersen



2704 Idalia Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 145 pounds, 5 feet 7 inches tall, blue eyes, and brown hair

Irish and German ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 1 1/2 years



Calvin B. Skinner

3715 Nations Avenue, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 195 pounds, 5 feet 7 inches tall, brown eyes, and black hair

Scotch and Spanish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Senior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of the Newman Club, International Relations Club, Tau Kappa Epsilon and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Army for 3 years and in the United States

Served in the United States Army for 3 years



Walter I. Skov, Jr.

4406 Trowbridge, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 185 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, brown eyes, and black hair

Danish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Army for 4 years and in the United States Navy Reserve for 4 years.



Thomas Judson Stewart

169 Buena Vista Drive, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 190 pounds, 6 feet tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

Scotch-Dutch ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Navy for 2 years

Willie Ancil Strickland, Jr.

Fabens, Texas

Weighs 125 pounds, 5 feet 6 inches tall, brown eyes, and black hair

English ancestry, Methodist Church preference

Not married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Phi Kappa Tau and Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternities

Served in the United States Navy for 3 years



Maynard A. Traeder

4224 Broaddus Avenue, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 155 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches tall, grey eyes, and blonde hair

German ancestry, Lutheran Church preference

Married

Sophomore, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Air Force for 7 years

Gilberto I. Valdez



921 North Ange Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 145 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches tall, blue eyes, and brown hair

Mexican and Irish ancestry, Catholic Church preference

Not married

Junior, majoring in Business Administration

Member of Beta Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Served in the United States Air Force Reserve for 1 year

Donald K. Freeland



701 Huckleberry, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 200 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches tall, brown eyes, and brown hair

English and Scotch ancestry, Methodist Church preference

Married

Faculty member

Served in the United States Army Air Force for 3 years

Kenneth W. Olm



2431 Arizona Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 180 pounds, 6 feet 2 inches tall, hazel eyes, and brown hair

German ancestry, Lutheran Church preference

Married

Instructor of Economics

Member of Phi Kappa Tau and Sigma Tau, Social Fraternities, American Economic Association and American Academy of Political and Social Science, Professional Societies

Served in the United States Army for 6 months



John H. D. Spencer

3030 Nashville Street, El Paso, Texas

Weighs 145 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches tall, dark brown eyes, and dark brown hair

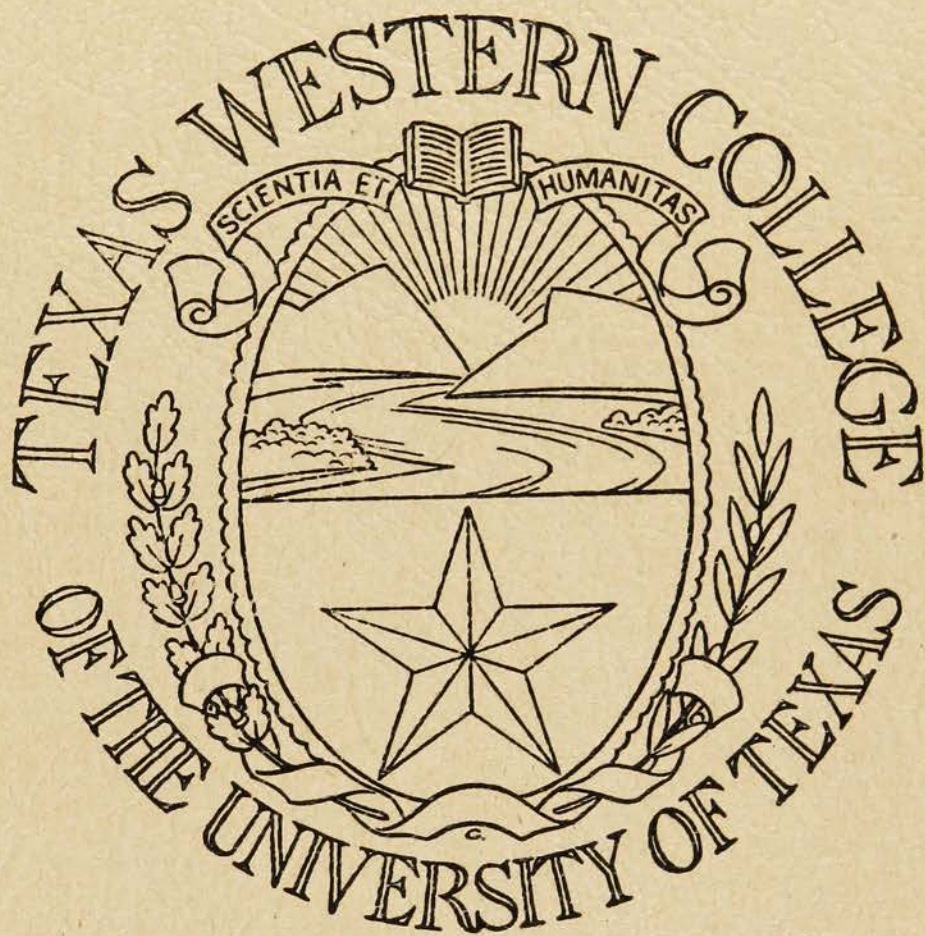
Scotch-Irish ancestry, Presbyterian Church preference

Married

Associate Professor of Economics

Member of Phi Kappa Phi and Pi Gamma Mu, Honorary Fraternities, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Social Fraternity, Southwestern Social Science Association, Southern Economic Association, and American Economic Association

Served as a Major in the Organized Reserve Corps for 4 1/2 years





OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Texas Western College

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Formerly the COLLEGE OF MINES AND METALLURGY

at El Paso

March 22, 1951

The Grand Council
Delta Sigma Pi

Gentlemen:

I am informed that a student organization of the Department of Business Administration, Beta Alpha Epsilon, is making application to become a chapter of the National Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. This is to advise that I approve the movement and that I believe a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi at Texas Western College will prove beneficial to the College and to the students.

If I can provide additional information which might be useful to you, please request it.

Sincerely yours,

Wilson H. Elkins
President

WHE:FS

Texas Western College

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Formerly the COLLEGE OF MINES AND METALLURGY



OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF ARTS
AND SCIENCES

at El Paso

March 22, 1951

Dr. Wade Hartrick, Chairman
Department of Economics and Business Administration
Texas Western College
El Paso, Texas

Dear Dr. Hartrick:

I am glad to commend the efforts of the students and faculty of your Department to establish a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi, "a professional fraternity in the field of commerce and business administration" here at Texas Western College. It seems to me that much can be done by organizations such as Delta Sigma Pi in the various professional fields.

I am impressed with the statement of purposes of this organization,--to foster the study of business in universities; to encourage scholarship, social activity and the association of students for their mutual advancement by research and practice; to promote closer affiliation between the commercial world and students of commerce and to further a higher standard of commercial ethics and culture and the civic and commercial welfare of the community.

Please accept my encouragement in your efforts to carry out this project.

Sincerely,

C. A. Puckett
Dean of Arts and Sciences

CAP:mft

March 23, 1951
810 Mills Building
El Paso, Texas

Grand Council
Central Office of Delta Sigma Pi
222 West Adams Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Brothers:

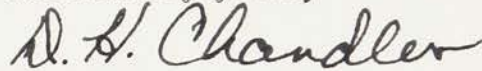
It has been my privilege in the past weeks to work with this very resourceful group of men. It is my belief that these men will be staunch supporters and progressive followers of the ideals of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

This group has exhibited progressiveness, ability, industry, mental balance, and strong moral character during my association with them.

You may be assured that, if granted a Chapter, it will be an asset to both the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi and the campus of the Texas Western College of the University of Texas.

It is my recommendation that this Petition be granted.

Fraternally yours,



D. H. Chandler
Gamma Iota-18

