TEXAS TECH HISTORY

* As early as 1916 there was a move to establish a branch of Texas A&M College in West Texas. After two failed attempts at legislation, many began to question the wisdom of bringing a branch of Texas A&M to the area.

KINSTEAD, ON JAN. 25, 1923 a bill creating Texas Technological College was introduced by Texas Sen. W.H. Bledsoe and Representatives Lewis Carpenter and Richard Chitwood. On Feb. 10, 1923 Gov. Neff signed the legislation.

* A site selection committee began visiting West Texas towns in July. On Aug. 8, 1923, Lubbock received word that the city had been chosen on first ballot as the home of Texas Tech. An August 28 celebration hosted 30,000 guests, although the population of Lubbock was only a few thousand at the time.

Classes opened at Texas Tech in the fall of 1925 with 914 students studying Liberal Arts, Agriculture, Engineering and Home Economics. Today, the comprehensive research university is the largest in the western two-thirds of the state.

💥 Texas Technological College became Texas Tech University in 1969. Though the name Texas State University was preferred by many faculty and students, alumni and others wanted to retain the Double T, so the name Texas Tech University was proposed and ultimately approved by the Board of Regents and the Texas Legislature. The Texas Tech University School of Law was approved by the legislature in 1968.

The State Legislature established the School of Medicine in 1969 and since that time Schools of Allied Health Sciences, Biomedical Sciences, Nursing and Pharmacy have been added. The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center operates as a multi-campus system, with its primary campus and administrative center in Lubbock and regional campuses in Amarillo, Midland-Odessa and El Paso. In its short 35 year history, TTUHSC has been successful in training health care professionals to care for West Texas and beyond. Of 8,000 plus graduates, more than half have remained in Texas and half of those have stayed in West Texas.

TEXAS TECH TRADITIONS

THE DOUBLE T Texas Tech's first football coaches were the originators of the trademark using it on letter sweaters.

WILL ROGERS STATUE Will Rogers donated \$200 for the Texas Tech band to play at the TCU football game in 1926. He wanted the people of Fort Worth to hear a "real West Texas band." In 1948, the Amon Carter Foundation presented Texas Tech with a statue of Will Rogers and his horse, Soapsuds. "Riding into the Sunset," by Electra Waggoner Biggs, stands east of Memorial Circle. The horse's rear faces College Station and Texas A&M University.

VICTORY BELLS A set of fixed bells, housed in the east bell tower of the Administration Building, are rung after every Texas Tech athletic victory. The bells were a gift of the Class of 1936.

THE FIGHT SONG The "Fight Song" was written by Carroll McMath and updates the term "Matadors." Tech's original name for the athletic teams, to the Red Raiders.

TEXAS TECH SEAL William Ward Watkin, campus master planner, designed the Texas Tech seal in 1924. The seal was placed at the entrance to the campus in 1972. SADDLE TRAMPS The Saddle Tramps organization was formed in 1936 by Arch Lamb. The spirit group wraps the Will Rogers statue with crepe paper before each home game and rings the victory bells after each athletic win. The all-female spirit group the High Riders join the Saddle Tramps in support of all athletic programs.

THE MASKED RIDER The Masked Rider tradition began at the 1954 Gator Bowl when a student wearing a red shirt, a red and black cape and a black cowboy hat, riding a black horse led the team onto the field. The Masked Rider's earliest sighting dates back to the 1930s when Arch Lamb and some friends would "borrow" a palomino horse and make sporadic appearances at some football games.

TEXAS TECH ADMINISTRATION

Kent Hance, Chancellor, Texas Tech University System Jon Whitmore, *President*, Texas Tech University Dean Smith, V.P. for Research, Texas Tech University Learn more about the university at: www.ttu.edu





THENRENHILLER

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

POINTS ofPride









Sankar Chatterjee, Horn Professor and curator of paleontology at the Museum of Texas Tech University, recently published further evidence that dinosaur extinction was caused by a meteorite that hit near present-day Bombay, India. Chatterjee's research has been featured in media around the world, most recently in the New York Times and USA Today.

Texas Tech's Cotton Initiative in the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources plays a critical component in maintaining the vitality of the U.S. cotton industry, which generates more than \$25 billion in products and services annually and employs 400,000 Americans in sectors from farms to textile mills.

The Wind Science and Engineering Research Center in the College of Engineering developed a new system for the National Weather Service to rate tornado intensity. It replaced the well-known Fujita Scale. The new scale is now used by the Weather Service and other agencies interested in weather world-wide and is known as the Enhanced Fujita Scale.

** Texas Tech's annual Water Law and Policy Symposium, hosted by the Texas Tech University School of Law, allows leading experts to address the roles that the public and private sectors, as well as government agencies, play in developing standards for managing water resources.

The Historic Preservation Program of the College of Architecture is one of the pioneers in using laser scanning technology, such as that used to document the field tent used by George Washington during the American Revolutionary War and ancient dwellings in Mesa Verde National Park. The college is also creating the only existing measured drawings of the Statue of Liberty. The National Park Service will use the documents to preserve and maintain the national icon.

Parents and teachers on the South Plains concerned about autism are continuing to utilize the services provided by the College of Education, which contains the Burkhart Center for Autism Education and Research, the only organization of its kind in the area, specializes in outreach initiatives with area students, teachers and parents affected by autism.

The Rawls College of Business has entered into an exclusive long-term agreement with the U.S. Commercial Service to host executive education programs for exporters. The program prepares U.S. businesses in the international community through exporting. This new initiative will train business owners and operators to acquire top-notch education in regards to importing and exporting initiatives.

The College of Mass Communications created the Institute of Hispanic and International Communications in order to address growth in the Hispanic population in the United States. This is creating the need for research into exactly how to communicate with this population.

The Virtual Vietnam Archive enables scholars, students and veterans unprecedented access to hundreds of thousands of pages of Vietnam War era documents and images. The Archive is one of the largest collections of Vietnam-era related documents in the world. Only the Pentagon has more material on the Vietnam war.

Hurricane Katrina left more than destruction behind in her wake. Also, she left many questions regarding toxicants left behind as floodwaters receded. Scientists in the Institute of Environmental and Human Health collected sediment and soil samples from the high ground of the French Quarter to the lowlands at Lake Pontchartrain. The findings revealed troubling levels of lead that, when considered alongside historic soil contamination, call for remediation, some scientists say.

Texas Tech Pulsed Power engineers are conducting research to enhance military applications and space-flight technology. Their cutting-edge work in the College of Engineering could produce discoveries that would protect soldiers from IEDs and improve satellite communications.

The Center for the Study of Addiction and Recovery in the College of Human Sciences has developed and is distributing the nation's first curriculum to establish recovery communities on college campuses. Texas Tech's recovery community is the largest and one of the oldest of its kind in the nation, serving nearly 100 students recovering from alcohol and other chemical addictions; only seven percent of active participants suffer relapses. The national percentage is closer to 50 percent.



From here, it's possible.



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