

**Oral History Interview of  
Elizabeth Haley**

**Interviewed by: Lynn Whitfield  
July 17, 2019  
Lubbock, Texas**

**Part of the:  
*Texas Tech University Centennial Interview Project***

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### Recording Notes:

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*Interviewer:* Lynn Whitfield

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## Transcript Overview:

This interview features Elizabeth Haley as she discusses her time as interim president of Texas Tech. In this interview, Haley describes how she became interim president of Texas Tech and the responsibilities and challenges she had while in that position. She then moves on to explain her job after being interim president, and her thoughts on the Marsha Sharp Freeway, which was being built while she was at Texas Tech. Haley closes out the interview by recounting her marriage to Glenn Jones and her relationship with her family.

**Length of Interview:** 01:11:42

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### Keywords

Texas Tech University, College of Human Sciences, Marsha Sharp Freeway

**Lynn Whitfield (LW):**

It is July 17, 2019. This is Lynn Whitfield and I'm interviewing Dr. Elizabeth Haley at the Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library. During our last interview I think we stopped around the time you were dean of the College of Human Sciences and so wanted to talk a little bit about your transition and how it came about that you would be the first interim female president of Texas Tech with the academic credentials. And so if you could kind of talk a little bit about that.

**Elizabeth Haley (EH):**

When it was known that President Cavazos was leaving I was asked to be a candidate for the—to be interviewed for interim president of the university. I had gotten to know many of the regents prior to that time because of just involvement—it seemed like at that time the deans were a little more involved. When the regents would be in town we would frequently be invited to dinners with the regents. So we got to know them and a number of them were interested in the programs that we had started in the College of Human Sciences. And so I don't know if they suggested that I be a candidate or if President Cavazos who actually was very involved in hiring me years earlier, whether he was the one or who suggested me. But I had high regard for many of them and had gotten to know them. So anyway there was a—but there was a search firm that actually carried out the interviews. And I remember that of the four people who were interviewed, one was Barron Fullerton who was the dean of the law school. Dean Fullerton came to Texas Tech at the same time I did. We arrived just weeks apart. And he and his wife and I ended up living in the same apartment complex. So he was a very dear friend and we would—I would walk at nights with him and his wife and we would talk about our dean experiences. [Laughs] So he was a great friend and when I heard that he was a candidate and I was a candidate, I just knew that the group would pick him. He was about to retire as dean of the School of Law and had done a great job I thought and everything. And he was just such a likeable man that he joked with people and he always had something interesting to say and I thought, "Well he would be ideal in this role." So I didn't really worry about it. I did go to the interview you know thinking about the university and what I would do if I had been asked to have that role, but I assumed that Barron would be selected. And so during the interview we talked about many different things. What would you do about this? What would you do about that? And to my surprise—I thought the interview went well, but I still expected the decision to be Barron Fullerton. And instead when they called me and told me that the regents had selected me I was very, very surprised. [Laughs] But I thought well this would be really quite a challenge and Wendell Mayes was the chairman of the board of regents at that time and so he visited with me about it. And he said, "We think you can do this job and we would like for you to do it." It was understood that it would be for the time that it took to get the new president selected because it is a long process and that I would not be a candidate for the final position. And I told him that would be just fine and so I was pleased to have the chance to work with Wendell Mayes. I think he was an excellent chairman of the board of regents. He actually would go over and talk to the faculty senators and you know



about issues or whatever was going on. He was really a very—I thought a very—one of our really great chairs of the board. And I enjoyed working with him and all the regents and administrators, both at the university and Health Sciences Center since there was no system at that time. The Texas Tech had the Health Sciences Center and the university and they both reported to the president and then there was an executive vice president on both sides. Bernie Mennemeier [?] [0:05:16.6] on the Health Sciences Center side and Don Harrigan on the university side.

LW:

And you knew Don.

EH:

And I knew Don. We had worked together along the way. I knew him when he was a faculty member in Arts and Sciences. I knew him when I was a—I was dean. And then I knew that he became associate dean and then he became interim dean and then he became dean. [Laughs] And then he was vice president—I mean vice president for academic affairs, I believe. So anyway we had as I—as Don has said before, we shared roles back and forth of who was reporting to whom, but we always had a good working relationship. So that was wonderful. During the year—almost a year there were many interesting things that happened. I learned that I was—that it was Texas Tech's turn to be chair of the Southwest Conference. [Laughs] I get it mixed up with the Southwest Collection, but the Southwest Athletic Conference, which we were a member of at that time. We—it was our year to serve as the president—the president would rotate among the universities and this was Texas Tech's turn, so the athletic people asked me would I like to do this. This was a surprise. I didn't feel like I had great background in athletics, although I enjoyed athletics. But I told them if they would help me I would do it because I felt like you know we wanted our turn as president, we didn't want to give it up. So I needed to do it for that reason, but I also thought it would be a good opportunity because they told me they never had a woman serve as president of this. [Laughs] Maybe they were trying to discourage me. I don't know, but I told them I would do it. So I spent a lot of time learning all about the athletic programs and I worked with T. Jones who was the director of athletics at that time. And Spike Dykes was the football coach and I think Marsha Sharp was the basketball coach and we just had a—there was a great team of people and I became very close to some of them and it worked out really well. They would guide me and make sure I understood the issues and there was an executive director at the conference that kind of set up the agenda, but we would meet periodically and discuss various issues about the universities and their athletic programs and state. And I guess it was all in the state—no it wasn't all in the state that time was it? I can't remember. Yeah, so anyway I met new people again that I had not known and it was a great opportunity actually. They did ask me as president—they said, "Well you know usually the president asks to come to the—at the football games he always comes into the dressing room of the athletes to you know say hello before the game and wish them well." And they said, "Will you do that?" [Laughs] And I said,

“Of course.” I said, “Now you’ll need to be sure that they’re ready for the game and all fully dressed and everything, but I’ll wait and you’ll let me know and I will be there.” And so I did that as well, which was kind of shocking to some people, but anyway it was an interesting experience, and then I would stand as they came out the ramp onto the football field. And it was really kind of an emotional experience for me to watch them come out and I was you know. We were all cheering for them and it was really very exciting.

LW:

Cool. So what are other things did you face as interim president?

EH:

It was the year that we had the legislative session and I had understood that you know the legislative is just every two years. And the budget is the binding budget so you have to be sure the university gets the resources that are—you know as great amount of resources as possible because that’s got to serve us for two years. So as it turned out I knew that one of the staff members who worked with that area had been at the regents meeting when I was selected as President. And I think this individual was very upset, “What are we going to do? This is going to be a disaster with the legislative session.” You know they just didn’t think I could handle it. So I was determined that I would handle it, but I needed their help. And so we had many sessions beginning in September getting ready for the budget hearings, which began in January. And I met with both the people of the university and both the people over at the Health Sciences Center and tried to learn their issues and what was really important for each of them. And then what was important overall for Texas Tech and for the state. It was during that time and I think even today, the formula funding that is setup by the coordinating board for higher education has never fully funded higher education. Well the legislature I guess has never really funded higher education and so if they had each of the university budgets would have been much higher and much better. And so one of the big introductory things that we needed to say was that Texas Tech University and the Health Sciences Center, that as an institution, we supported fully funding the formula funding for higher education in the state of Texas. To have full funding would have been great for all of the universities. So there was some things like that, that we needed to bring up for the whole state, as well for our individual universities and every President would plan to do that. So we were to have been the third in line to make a presentation to the first—I think it was the—I don’t remember if it was the Senate Higher Education committee or the legislative committee. They have slightly different names, but they both had review of each budget from each university. So the first one—Texas Tech was lined up to be third to make the presentation, but for some reason our governmental relations individuals came to me and said, “The presidents at UT and A&M have requested that we swap positions with them, and therefore we—Texas Tech would go first.” And they asked me was that okay with me. [laughs] I said, “Well sounded like you already agreed to this so of course, yes. We would go first.” But anyways so I was a little nervous about it. I has thought I would be third and therefore I would hear what the others had to

say and you know I would be calm and ready to go as third. But as it turned out to be first made it even a little more essential that one be well prepared. So I really worked on my presentation, the staff members were excellent in helping me and we headed down to Austin, to the hearing and I presented first. I've always had trouble with my hands perspiring when I'm really, really nervous. [Laughs] But this time not only were my hands perspiring, but my knees were knocking a bit too. So I thought you know, "I've just got to calm down. This is going to be okay. I've prepared for this for months. I'm going to go do this." So they called on me first and I made my presentation and it seemed to go pretty well and our staff members were—said that was good. So as it turned out we—then the next people came up which would have been UT and A&M. I don't know why they didn't want to be their regular time but they wanted to be a little later on the program. But they were there and so each of those presidents when they made their presentations, referred to my presentation and would say, "As Dr. Haley has already stated we support the full formula funding," and these other things that were unanimous and, "We support it as she said." You know so I thought, "Well that's interesting." [Laughs] So anyway it was—it made me feel a lot better about the presentation. That they would call up Dr. Haley's name and say they agreed with Dr. Haley. So I thought, "Well at least we made it," and our funding turned out to be pretty good that year. Not what we wanted, it wasn't what any of the schools wanted, but our funding did go up and so that was a good thing.

LW:

That's good. So besides the financial issues that you had to face, were there other challenges? Like maybe coordinating with the different deans or addressing—I don't know if there was teaching shortages or anything else during those years.

EH:

There were always issues. The issues that faculty—I did feel like that was in the decision making of the vice president for academic affairs and of each institution. And many of those I would expect them to give recommendations on because they were working on a regular basis with the department chairs and with the faculty. So we worked together on some—I think there were some tenure issues and different things, but by the time they got to that level of the president and the board of regents, most of those had been ironed out. And if the deans had done a good job, along with the department chairs and the faculty committees that had met, I felt like that you know those decisions should be supported.

LW:

Were there any people that helped you along the way that made an impression on you during your presidency?



EH:

Dr. Harrigan and Dr. Mennemeier [?] [0:17:39.3], T. Jones, and the athletic people. In particular Dr. Mennemeier [0:17:49.1] was very helpful. He had been the sergeant general and he—for the military, and he brought a lot of respect to the Health Sciences Center and in addition he was a very nice gentleman. He was always very helpful to me. He would discuss the issues of the Health Sciences Center thoroughly and I got to know a lot about the Health Sciences Center and I'm very grateful for that because if I had just stayed on this side of the campus I would not have known what a great institution we were developing over there and has continued to do so. He was always extremely courteous with everyone and we had a lot of respect for each other and I would travel with him and others—other administrators to represent the Health Sciences Center, as well as the university. I told him from the beginning I said, "Well now I've always been an educator, but I do have two brothers who are doctors," I said, "I have you know learned a lot about medicine from them and a sister in law who is a nurse," so I said, "That's my connection, but I'm going to have to have you to help with this," and it was really great. We toured all the facilities and met with faculty and it was—that was really a great learning experience for me. So at the end they presented me with a doctor's coat with the Health Sciences emblem on it and my name on it. So they were really very nice to me and they did that in a faculty convocation. So let's see other issues during that year. Another were several times when students would be killed in accidents or something would happen and that was somewhat of a new experience for me. As a dean I had worked with you know faculty families that had deaths and this kind of thing, but I had never really had a student that I recall that died that I was directly the one that needed to call the parents and talk to them about it. And so that was a bit difficult, but unfortunately we did have several deaths and I did call and talk to the parents and later they would come to the campus and I would meet with them and made it through, right? [Laughs] So and then Martha Brown and Mike Sanders were the vice presidents for governmental relations and they were great and tutoring me on these issues for the legislature. Also during one of the commencements the prime minister of Turkey was the guest speaker. Idris Traylor who was then director of the office of international affairs had many friends all over the world and he was particularly associated with individuals in Turkey and they had already been—the prime minister had already been invited when I became interim president. So he worked with me on protocol for welcoming the prime minister and his wife, and I also learned about all of the secret service dimensions of their visit. There was some people striking—you know doing strikes about some things that were going on in Turkey at that time within our nation and they said that there would probably be people picketing here when he was on our campus. So we had to get a gun proof car form the secret service and we had secret service people all over Lubbock during the visit and checking out each facility that he would—he and his wife would be in. Where they would stay, I think they stayed at a home. I don't remember whose home it was. I think they stayed in a home. I think they—when he was lining up for the commencement ceremony he had to be in a different isolated area with guards and then he would join in with us. And so there were—I remember riding in the car with them on the way to the coliseum [laughs] where the graduation was at that

time and there were people out there picketing with signs about Turkey. And so we just tried to keep the conversation going and dismiss it, but they were lovely people and I really enjoyed getting to know them. And they had invited me to go back to Turkey after that for a visit and meet with some of their universities. There also was a group that was here from Middle Eastern University of Turkey and those educators were very cordial and very nice and friendly as well. We had a good relationship with them through the College of Engineering because they were very—they were involved together and engineering was a really big thing for that particular university. It was a technical university. So it was a great experience really and it all went smoothly. [Laughs]

LW:

Well that's good. Yeah, this is about the mid 1990's right or early nineties?

EH:

Eighty-eight, eighty-nine.

LW:

Eighty-nine okay.

EH:

Yes, before Dr. Lawless came.

LW:

Okay and—because I know that when Tech hits about the mid-nineties is when we go through our next big building boom and so maybe leading up to that is how did it transition—you transition to Harrigan coming into the position and your next role at Tech?

EH:

He—well it was always understood that I would go---let's see—ask that question again.

[Laughs]

LW:

Okay. So after I guess towards the end when you're transitioning out of the presidency position, what took place then?

EH:

Dr. Lawless was selected and I think people—the regents and others were looking for a person with business experience to be in that role. And since he had been the chief financial officer of Southwest Airlines the regents thought he would be a good selection for that role. And so as he came in—you know as he was appointed then people began transferring some of their issues and

questions to him, but Texas Tech had grown quite a bit. We were still not nearly what we are today on the student enrollment, but one thing I was impressed with that was that when the Health Sciences Center facilities were built, they had vacant pods. And I thought you know that—I was amazed by that, that at time there as foresight about growth and that we had the medical school, the nursing school had come in, but we didn't have some of the other areas. Maybe physical therapy was just getting started or something, but they had built the building in the three pods, but they only had one pod really fully built out at that time. Maybe two pods when I was president. But then they would use their resources and request additional tuition revenue bonds for building out the various sections of the Health Sciences Center as needed. So I remember walking through some of those spaces earlier where they were just wide open spaces inside, but I thought you know that was really good strategic planning and that way the buildings cost less. Now today I've noticed we have built buildings here at Texas Tech. We have sometimes built them in phases like we currently have built the first phase of the theatre—the expansion of the theatre—the expansion of the School of Theatre and Dance to provide them with classrooms and research spaces and rehearsal spaces and things that—and faculty offices which they have never had. So it's pretty amazing, but anyway that—the first phase was to add on to the Maedgen Theatre, which we did. And now the second phase is to renovate the Maedgen Theatre and to build on a little more with the dean's office will be on the second floor over there and will be part of the second phase. The dean of the JT and Margaret Talkington College of Visual and Performing Arts. So that will be the first time that all of the arts are somewhat closer together and that the Dean is associated with some of the arts programs. So I really look forward to that being finished and that happening so that the current dean, Dean Zahler, has more opportunity to communicate with the faculty. Because right now the dean—the dean of the College of Visual and Performing Arts has been moved around several times, but more recently has been in the older part of Holden Hall. There's nothing else from the arts in that hall and the closest thing to it where there are some of our faculty and students would be the School of Music over in the Student Union or adjoining the Student Union.

LW:

Human Sciences had that same problem in the sixties and seventies. They were scattered around campus because the Dean I think two Deans before you.

EH:

Yes.

LW:

Was talking about that. When you were Dean of Human Sciences did you have the same problem? Or were you able to actually get all your faculty in one space?

EH:

Before I came they had built the Human Sciences tower. So we had enough offices and things for faculty at that time. Now Human Sciences was—we've changed the name to Human Sciences and grew there were not enough faculty offices. And the need for space somewhat changed during that time as we developed new programs and we needed a center for family therapy and we needed the Child Development Research Center and we needed different kinds of research labs and we needed space for the Restaurant Hotel Management Program and we needed to renovate the interior design area. We needed to renovate the fashion design area. So all of those one area, another area, we renovated within and also had to take some classrooms or spaces that were not fully utilized and make them into offices to have enough space for thousands of students and for the growing faculty that we have as we added programs. But I didn't have to fight to get the tall building over there. That was already there so I was really glad about that. But we did change the configuration of classrooms and I remember when I became dean we had no large classrooms. We had maybe forty, forty-five would be the largest that we had and we began to teach classes that were of interest to other students and a number that would count for the general education requirements. So we began to offer classes in addiction studies and in financial planning and other areas and family studies that—we had to knock out a wall in a couple of classrooms to have space. For example when Carl Anderson would teach the first courses of the addiction studies class, students would line up to get in that class and then ask to please get in even if they had to sit on the floor. [Laughs] We would keep moving chairs in, moving chairs into the maximum. So we finally had a classroom that would seat a hundred, but they still filled up, and so he did a particularly outstanding job of teaching. And he told me that the students would—you know that some students would enroll in the class because they had experienced an addiction or that their—a family member had and they wanted to know how to deal with this better. And others would enroll just thinking, "Well this would be interesting." Then they did not think they had any problem with any addiction, alcohol—alcoholism or drugs, but after they took the class, they would come to him before the end of the class and they would say, "I believe I have a problem and I need to work on it. Will you help me know what to do?" So from that we started the—the real Center for the Study of Addiction and Recovery and worked with those students. Developed the Thursday night seminars where they would come together and it would be run much like the Alcoholics Anonymous groups where they would admit what their addiction is and tell their stories and help each other. And it just grew from there and there and it became—it really met a significant need—not only on this campus but we would have people from campuses in New Jersey, New York, California, that students would be enrolled in and they would hear about this program probably from going through recovery at one of the recovery centers that was well known, and people would encourage them to come here. So that's kind of how our classrooms grew in—over there in Human Sciences later—later on after I had served as interim president—well after I had served as deputy chancellor I went back to teach over there and at that time that was when I was asked to work with development too. And we were trying to build the—actually the office for the Center for the study of addiction and the



Child Development Research Center. And so Dean Hoover asked me to particularly work on at that time raising money for the Child Development Research Center because we wanted it to be a state of the art facility that—where students would learn about children. Watch them participate within parents could come and watch their children because we had the walls that would be mirrors on the side where the children wee and you would be able to see through the glass on the other side and you could hear what the children were saying in different areas of the rooms. And so it proved very helpful not only for research, but for parents that wanted to see how their child acted when they were not with them and when they were with other children. It was very enlightening to many of them right? [Laughs]

LW:

Is that the way they taught child development in the seventies and eighties? Because I knew, I think the mirror was there for several years. That's the way they watched children?

EH:

They did. Let's see we had—where were we? I guess we were out on the cottage at that time. There were some mirrors but not too extensive, and that was really an old house that was converted to be the Child Development Research Center. It was not quite adequate—well not very adequate at all. [Laughs] And we had children upstairs which was against the state code. So we had some issues over there and we really needed to get them worked out. So I was glad that Dean Hoover wanted that to be a priority and so I helped with raising money for that project. And I remember when I told the people in development that we had—that we were now up to a certain amount, one of the long term development officers over there said, “Oh you can't be.” And I said, “Well yes we are. We've raised these—we've gotten these grants and we've raised this money and we're getting close to our goal.” And I think it shocked a few people that we were able to do it. There had not been too many buildings built on campus at that time that were built with development funds, but that one had to be. We were lucky that Dean Hoover was able to get the university to—when the bookstore moved to their new facilities in the Student Union, she worked through very effectively to get the old bookstore which joined our building allocated to Human Sciences. And so much of it became the Child Development Research Center, but also a big segment became the center—the offices and areas for the Center for the Study of Addiction and Recovery that has now changed its name. But so it housed meeting facilities for that group and they mostly raised their own money. Parents and individuals that have experienced recovery are generally pretty supportive of helping other people to find their own recovery. So they have been very helpful.

LW:

Did you have any input in the next Dean of Human Sciences being selected? Was that Dean Hoover?



EH:

That was Dean Hoover. I think the faculty had input into it. Linda Hoover, I did suggest her because she had worked as the associate dean for research. We had recruited Linda, she was working at Texas Women—I believe it's Texas Women's University. I had to stop and think was it over at North Texas or was it at Texas Women's University? I believe she was at Texas Women's University. She was our graduate with her bachelor's and maybe her master's. I cannot remember—she may have gone off for that one, but at least her bachelor's degree. And so we claimed her so we I was always asking her to please come back to Lubbock and finally she did and she had been very effective in teaching in her area which was Food Science, Nutrition Food Science. And so I asked her to be—she was doing some good research in her area as a faculty member, and so while I was dean I had asked her to serve as associate dean for research in graduate studies. So she did, she brought innovative ideas and she was very effective I thought, and so I did think she would be a good candidate to be the interim dean, which she was first. And then there was a search committee that had both people within, like faculty members and staff members, but it also had people from alumni and people in the community as well, and they selected Dean Hoover.

LW:

That's great. I had always heard that usually when someone moves up in the higher position administrative they generally fill in the dean positions and those don't go—those individuals do not go back they go to a different position, which is what happened to you. And that after your presidency you took on a new role—sort of an old role, but a new role.

EH:

Yes. Right.

LW:

So what kind of role was that?

EH:

I had gone back to be dean after I served as interim president, as was planned. And then over a period of years I thought, "Well you know I want to be sure that I do not stay too long." I loved what I was doing, and there was always something new to work on. I was never without goals and you know faculty—with that faculty input, we were always doing something new and different. Like the red and black counseling center—red to black counseling center where it was for the students on campus that were having financial problems and we had that as an experience for our students who were studying financial planning that they would have a real life lab where they are helping other students who have financial problems, you know they were doing the counseling, with supervision and so that had worked out well. But anyway so there were always new things to do, but I had watched some other administrators that I thought maybe they had

stayed too long in a position and while things keep building up and building up, as you're working on things, if things are going well, but there comes a time when you need new blood and new ideas in any position. And so I was kind of worried about you know I had no idea what I would do next. I had already had opportunities to leave Texas Tech and I didn't really want to leave. And by that time I was married and my husband was a long term doctor here in the community and he had such a history here. I didn't really want him to leave. Although he did tell me that if a position came along that I really wanted and it would be good to take that he would go anywhere I wanted to go. But I had put down so many roots in Lubbock that I had somewhat wanted to stay, but I didn't ask for any other position. And Chancellor Montford told me several times along the way, while I was still dean, he would say, "Well I need your help on some things," but he never asked me to do anything particular. And then he called one day and said, "Come over and let's talk," and he asked me would I—he had other deputy chancellors and one of them had left, and so he invited me to assume that position. I discussed it with my husband and thought, "Well this would be a really great experience." I liked him, I had worked with him. He was senator here and I had worked with him on one of the issues that did come up while I was interim president and that was what is now the Marsha Sharp Freeway. He and the person who was one of the editors at the Lubbock Avalanche Journal, I'm trying to think of his name. I can't believe I can't think of it.

LW:

It's not Charlie Guy is it?

EH:

No, after him. Oh my goodness. I thought I would never forget that name. Take out of that thing there the discussion of the name. But anyway he would call me in the middle of the night, 2:00 a.m. to discuss the highway. [Laughs]

LW:

Oh my goodness. [Laughter]

EH:

And he was an experience. Anyway we would have these meetings while I was interim president. It would be Senator Montford, this individual, and maybe one or two others, but mostly it was the three of us. We would meet at was in the Lubbock Club downtown and we would discuss this highway. That there was a traffic circle where it used to be—old traffic circle that was over there in front of the hotel that was originally the Lubbock Inn. Now it has changed names several times since then. It's on 19<sup>th</sup> Street where at that time if you were coming from the university down 19<sup>th</sup> you would have to go around this traffic circle halfway to keep going on 19<sup>th</sup> Street. And there were lots of traffic accidents on there because people were not sure which—whether they needed to be in the inner lane or the outer lane to get around it. And I

remember when I came to Lubbock and tried to go—and people would direct me to something and 19<sup>th</sup> Street would be a part of the directions and I would be going down 19<sup>th</sup> Street. This was back in 1981, and I would certainly find myself going off in the wrong direction [laughs] from that traffic circle. It took me a little while before I learned how to get from 19<sup>th</sup> Street on the west side of the traffic circle to the—no on the east side of the traffic circle over to the 19<sup>th</sup> Street on the east side of the traffic circle. So I agreed that there were a lot of issues related to the highway, but many people complained that there was not enough traffic that we should do it at that time. But fortunately Senator Montford had a great vision, and so did the people at the Avalanche Journal, and so we kept meeting on this issue and working with different people. And I remember, at that time, Senator Montford would say, “We’ve got to get a shovel on the ground. I want a shovel on the ground by such and such month.” And he would say, “This will not only help our traffic and project us into the future in a dynamic way, but think of all the jobs that will come when we will build this freeway. When we take the Brownfield Highway and it will be wider and it will take people through here, and this is going to be great.” One of the controversies about it was the fact that it was, the state people—the state highway people, were recommending that it come through the campus. And faculty did not want it coming through the campus and even administrators were complaining about this. They said there would be noise, and there would be fumes, and there would traffic jams and that we would be splitting the campus apart. Well it was already splitting apart—the train was coming through here too at that time. [Laughs] the train was coming through and the Brownfield Highway was already there. But and I remember that train could create some bottle necks, but anyways so the train had to be moved out and rerouted and you know that generated some controversy. And then a number of faculty felt strongly that they did not want it below ground. It was recommended then that it go below ground when it came up to the university and that that would solve the issues. I was not sure about it. [Laughs] And I think Dr. Harrigan had his questions too, but it turned out that it was the best approach. And now when I think about how fast people can go to south Lubbock and from the university, or to and from athletic events or music events or whatever they’re going for, or to go downtown, I think, “Well these people—Senator Montford particularly had great foresight.” And I’ve also, I saw what an economic impact it had in bringing contractors and bringing you know the people that built the highway and what that meant to Lubbock when they were—I mean people were coming from out of town to work here on it and to do these things. And it really was a great thing and I began to understand that things were not only for the service they provided on the surface, but for a greater economic good as well.

LW:

Um-hm. Yeah because if you think about how much Texas Tech’s grown and if we didn’t have all that growth southwest.

EH:

Right.

LW:

Was the Brownfield Highway always the choice of putting that freeway through? Or were they wanting to put it around a different part of the campus?

EH:

It was always the recommended choice from the time that I was involved in it. I had not been involved with it before I was interim president.

LW:

Were you involved when they decided to name after it Marsha Sharp? I know there's a little controversy with that.

EH:

No. I was not involved with that one. I had great respect for Marsha Sharp. There were other people that also were recommending people that it'd be named for. I know that Sharleen Formby Rhoads wanted it named for her husband, Marshall Formby, who had been very instrumental in many things at Texas Tech. As I recall he was instrumental in getting the law school and in getting the medical school along with Preston Smith, the governor, and he had been on our board of regents. He had been on the—I think he was on the Higher Education Coordinating board perhaps, and he had been in governmental positions and he was really an outstanding man. I remember the first time I met him it was something that he was—well he was honored for his role in the law school and I was very impressed with him. And I had gotten to know Sharleen and I know that she was very upset about it, but she also had high regard for Marsha Sharp and everybody was just so thrilled when Marsha won the National Championship. And I believe Windy Sitton, who was the mayor at that time was the one that really led the effort on that, but I was not involved, but I have high regard for Marsha and I also have high regard for Marshall Formby. [Laughs] So you know either one of those choices would have been quite good, but I know that it has been great to have Marsha's name as well.

LW:

That's great. Well I know you have to leave early. Do you want to do about another twelve minutes or so and then?

EH:

Yes. It's for now—just one minute. My sinuses are getting stopped up for some reason when I come over here.

LW:

Let me pause this real quick.



**[Pauses recording]**

LW:

So we had mentioned your husband earlier. Could you talk a little bit more about him? Like what's his name and when you were married.

EH:

Yes. My husband was Dr. Glenn M. Jones. J-o-n-e-s and his Glenn has two n's on it. [Laughs] Which if you're a Glenn you seem to really care whether there's one n or two, and his has two so he wanted everybody to get it right. [Laughs] And he was a medical doctor who was a radiologist. He had gone to Baylor Medical School and he had trained as—did his education as a radiologist at John's Hopkins University, which is one of the best—I think it's still known as one of the best in the country in that field, as well as many fields. So he had come to Lubbock back when Covenant Hospital was Methodist Hospital and it was one small building. And had been radiology—a radiologist at that time. The person who asked him to come here after he finished his training at John's Hopkins had come here and then after he came, he left, and there were basically were no other radiologists in the city. So he was trying to do all the work and it was very challenging. And so basically he helped grow radiologist here in Lubbock and also was recognized by the College of Radiology for his work in—actually separating the radiologist from the hospital. The hospital was on—the radiologist reporting as hospital doctors and there were disputes on salaries and different things for the radiologist and so the hospital was reducing their contract. And so he decided to stand up and tore up the contract and then formed the—what was Lubbock Diagnostic Radiology, which then worked by contract with Methodist Hospital at that time. So he was recognized nationally for taking a stand on that issue which was an issue in many cities. But I got to know him because his very close friends, Dr. Robert Moore, who was a pediatrician and also an allergist, and his wife Berenice lived across the street. Berenice had graduated from the College of Home Economics at Texas Tech and so I had met her in my effort to know alumni of the college and we had become friends and I had gotten to know her husband. So when I was interacting over the years with Bob and Berenice Moore, they introduced me to Dr. Glenn and Martha Jones. And so I went to dinner with them several times and we were driving by the university one day on our way to dinner one evening, and Dr. Jones looked over at the Human Sciences tower and said, "What is that building over there?" I was Dean at the time and I said, "That is one of the buildings I'm responsible for. That is the College of—" I don't remember the name. It might've been Human Sciences by then. I can't remember, but anyway Home Economics I think that's what it was. And so I told him and his wife about it and then they all became very interested in what we were doing and so they—I think maybe it was Human Sciences at that time. So anyway, I planned a time that we would go to dinner again and that they would have a tour of the college and giving a tour to many of our labs and classrooms and to meet some of the faculty and students was always an amazing experience for people that had no idea what we were doing, and that would go a way as advocates for the college. So I gave a lot of



tours as dean and I would line up faculty members to be in various labs to tell about what they were doing and we'd always get off schedule. [LW laughs] Because it was a big building with lots of different majors and lots of different programs, but they became very interested in it. So I got to know them and we had you know met on other occasions. And then later Glenn's wife, Martha, died one day. They had been out of the country, she had come back. She thought she was sick from jetlag and it ended being, I guess the flu, and she was taking some heart medication and the doctor gave her some medication that was not a good combination. And they don't know for sure, but they believe that that was caused her death. And so I read—I learned about her death, and so I wrote Glenn a letter just you know expressing my sympathy and that I had enjoyed knowing them and Bob and Berenice. And so since we were friends—I don't remember—I probably—I don't know if I went to the funeral or not, but anyway I did write the letter. And then later I heard back from him and how much he appreciated it, and Bob and Berenice told me they had. But I was dating another individual at that time and I you know I never dreamed this would happen, I never dreamed she would die. We were you know friendly. So anyway, later sometime after that I met Berenice somewhere in passing at an event. And she asked me if I was still dating the individual I had gone with, and I said no we had not—no I wasn't dating anyone. [Laughs] I wasn't asking for a date from anyone. And so it was not long after that that Dr. Jones called me and—but I was out of town because I would go to a number of meetings that I needed to go to at the national level, and so I was out of town. He called. He left a message and when I got the message I was kind of surprised, but finally he had got me over the phone. I think he called me. He was in Paris at the time. [Laughter] And so he asked me to have dinner with him and another doctor friend and then the second date after that one was with Bob and Berenice Moore. So one thing led to another and finally we got married, and when I married Glenn I really married his family because he had three children, and one of them was a radiologist, and one was a chemical engineer, and one was a business major. And Blaire Jones, the chemical engineer, had graduated from Texas Tech and married a Texas Tech student, graduate, Yoli Jones, who was a teacher and is currently a principal of a large elementary school in Houston, in this Clear Lake area, south of Houston and she has been recognized with awards. Blaire is an outstanding chemical engineer. He worked with several large companies and then more recently works with Kinetica that is a Japanese company. And then Blaise, B-l-a-i-s-e, Jones was living in Dallas and he and his wife, they had three children and Blaire had two daughters. Blaise had three children, the oldest one is now a doctor, a medical doctor, and has recently finished her work, I believe, or is finishing it up at Harvard in—she was a surgeon and now she is specialized in breast oncology. And so the other—the daughter was Stacy, but let me finish up with Blaire first. Blaire and Yoli had two daughters. They were small children when we married and they grew up and they came to Texas Tech. Blaire and Yoli had been Texas Tech graduates, and these two daughters of theirs came to Texas Tech, and we loved having them here because we got to know them so well. And Leighanne, the oldest, is now a doctor, an MD. She specialized—she graduated from Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, the School of Medicine, and she met her husband there who had come here from Northwestern University, although he

was from—lived in Texas. And he is now a cardiologist that has completed the highest level that you can get into [laughs] with—what do they call it? Interventional cardiology from Houston Methodist Hospital. So and now they have two children that we hope will become Texas Tech graduates in the future. But anyway, then the other—the daughter in the family, Stacy, has three sons. One of those studied Texas Tech in the Financial Planning Program, but went a different direction after a while, but—and he works in Austin. The oldest son went to Harvard and is a professor at—I'm thinking of the name of the school. It's a school in New York City in Manhattan and another suburb. Fordham University. He studied in Germany quite a bit. And then the second son got his PhD at Purdue University and is an econometrician, working with companies and pricing products based on understanding the population and what people will pay for different things like airline tickets. And he works with groups all over the world in doing this. So they're all very highly educated really. [Laughs] And it's been great to—I never had children of my own and so I really have enjoyed them and their children along the way and it's been great and Glenn, and I had a wonderful time. He actually was an Aggie. He graduated from Texas A&M, but—and our friends in Lubbock would always tease us about Glenn being an Aggie. And especially when we played A&M, so he cheered for Texas Tech because of me, every game, except when we played Texas A&M and then he would just be quiet. But I knew that he was hoping A&M would win and I was wanting Texas Tech to win, but we got along really well in spite of it, [laughs] So he would wear red and black when he needed to, right. [Laughs] But we had a great time together and did—he went to a lot of Texas Tech functions, even though he was an Aggie, and was very supportive of my role when we got married. I thought well you know—he was quite a bit older than I was, and I thought you know he may want to me to change my name. So I had thought about it. I had been Haley a long time, but I thought, “Well I guess if it's necessary I would,” but he brought up the subject and said, “I think you should keep your name. You are well known as Dr. Haley,” and he said, “A lot of women doctors keep their names,” you know medical doctors, “and you should do the same.” And so he said, “I would be very proud to introduce myself as Dr. Glenn Jones and this is my wife Dr. Elizabeth Haley.” So it worked out very well and we never and we never had trouble with those kinds of issues. We always worked them out, and he was very supportive of my efforts and would help me anyway I needed. So it was a great relationship. Unfortunately, he developed cancer and died in 2014, and it was just before I was retiring. He died in July and I was set to retire the first time, in August. So there was a lot of change to adapt to all at once, but we have great memories and I've been—I enjoyed—it added—it kind of rounded out my life too in many ways too. So it was great.

LW:

What year were you married?

EH:

Nineteen ninety-five.

LW:

Okay. And you still have in contact with the children? I mean they're still part of your life.

EH:

Yes, yes, yes. Particularly those that went to Texas Tech, because while they were here—and see Leanne came in as—well both of them came as undergraduates. And Leighanne was here as an undergraduate and she came in under the UMSI program, the Undergraduate Medical School Initiative. I didn't get it for her. She's very smart and she—her scores and everything as a graduate from high school were such that she was—went into the Honors program and then she was interviewed for the UMSI program. Which meant that by getting into program the medical school will guarantee that if you take the right courses—you can major in almost anything you want to nowadays, but you must take the science courses and be prepared well in science and certain other things and you have to keep a very high average, but if you do that with your undergraduate program you do not have to take the MCAT [**Medical College Admission Test**] exam, which most of her friends were worried about taking the MCAT exam. [Laughs] And so they had to go study extra, you know, and really worried about it and it's a very tension production experience I think. So she was in the medical school and that was great. But with her—when she came as the first one to come to Texas Tech we began having—we didn't want to be standing over her all the time or monitoring her, but we wanted to visit. You know and know that we were going to see each other occasionally. So we met every Sunday that she was in town, we would take her to brunch and it was an occasion that I think she looked forward to and we did it and we would always visit. And then her younger sister when she came we did the same. And then she got her undergraduate degree here in art.

LW:

And what was her name?

EH:

Her name is Kimberly, Kimberly Jones. The other was Leighanne, and Leighanne is spelled L-e-i-g-h-a-n-n-e, one word.

LW:

Oh.

EH:

But Kimberly had brunch with us. There was a little overlap between the two of them when her sister was in medical school. But anyway we continued that and then after Glenn died I've continued that whenever anybody is here. And so then Kimberly went to Florida State University to get her master's degree in art and art history and took the certification courses for museum science. Then she came back here and got her PhD and graduated in—I think the official date of

her graduation finishing up everything was December. So she is now a PhD in the Interdisciplinary Art Program here at Texas Tech.

LW:

Wonderful. Well do you want to stop here?

EH:

I think that's probably a good spot.

LW:

So you can make your family.

*End of Recording*



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