

**Oral History Interview of  
Wendell Aycock**

**Interviewed by: David Marshall  
April 4, 2016  
Lubbock, Texas**

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## Transcript Overview:

This interview features Wendell Aycock, who discusses his great-grandfather J.W. Murray and the life he led after the Civil War. Aycock also describes his time at Texas Tech University and provides details into the tenure controversy that hit Texas Tech in the 1980's, and his time teaching English Literature abroad.

**Length of Interview:** 01:18:21

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### Keywords

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**David Marshall (DM):**

The date is April 4, 2016. This is David Marshall along with Bruce Cammack interviewing Wendell Aycock at the Southwest Collection, Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas, and this is part two of an interview series. But let's begin—since J. W. Murray was your great-grandfather, and Bruce has done research on him. Let's begin with a little discussion. Now we're just talking about comparing some notes on him, so let's just go ahead a kick that off or—

**Wendell Aycock (WA):**

Well, you gave a lot of information I didn't know anything about and made me want to know more.

**Bruce Cammack (BC):**

Well sure, yes.

WA:

And particularly early part of his life because his life in Missouri, we both observed that he had some education and because of his reading materials and his citing various things, so he probably may have gone to college, I don't know.

BC:

No, what I found, he was—it was mentioned that he went—was a student at the University of Missouri when the war broke out—Civil War, but I've checked the University of Missouri records, and there's no evidence that he was there—he could have been some other university, but I don't know how much he was self-taught.

WA:

Well, they maybe had more time to read than we do now.

BC:

That's right, yeah. [laughter]

WA:

At any rate, I was also interested in his Civil War setup. If he was in Missouri, he could've gone either way, you know, because they had—both sides there.

BC:

That's correct.

DM:

Yeah, border state.

WA:  
Yeah.

DM:  
By the way, we're referring here to an article recently published by Bruce in the *Panhandle Plains Museum*—do you have the citation information there?

BC:  
Yes, it's *Panhandle Plains Historic Review* 2015 86, volume 86.

DM:  
Okay.

WA:  
“As if it were a Pleasure: Life and Writings of John Watts Murray”—where did you get this “As if it were a Pleasure” from?

BC:  
He had gone up between—gone up from Estacado up to either Plainview or Amarillo, I think Amarillo, and he had observed the wild horses running, and he said it looked like—as if it were a pleasure to run across the plains.

WA:  
Good quotation.

BC:  
Why thank you. Yeah, I was kind of—I've very been struck by his use of language which is superb in his command, not only in the English language but also of literary and historic sources.

WA:  
Well most of what I had known about him—I was—well it came through family lore, and I—you never know how much of that gets made up, [laughter] and so—but anyway, I'm really happy to see this article, and I shall distribute it among my cousins because that's all that's left. The children—his children—have no—my grandfather's children are all dead now.

BC:  
Right.

WA:  
As are their spouses. So what we've got left now are the grandchildren, and some of them are

dead, too. And some of them are growing older including me, but my cousin, Robert Lockwood, still lives out on the farm at Robertson and kind of looks after the Wheeler estate, and they've made it an L.L.C. or something like this where we all are tied together, and for example when a new oil well goes in or when any oil from the Wheeler estate comes in, all that comes directly to him, then he distributes it and makes it a lot easier, and he deals with all the taxes and whatnot and government officials so it makes it a lot easier for the rest of us, and—

BC:

So your grandmother was Esther?

WA:

Um-hm.

BC:

Okay and she married the Wheeler?

WA:

Yeah.

BC:

Okay. All right.

WA:

And I've started trying to look into that side of the family—my grandfather's side of the family—he came up here with her to cattle with his father, and that was right around the turn of the century—in fact he married Esther in 1901 and they homesteaded then. He's got an interesting life himself because he started the homestead—they homesteaded right off the Caprock down there, and you're told a lot about that in the Crosby County history—my Aunt Ruth did a lot of it. Anyway, he moved—they'd sold—once they got there, it was two years, I think you were supposed to stay two years on a place, something like that. Once he traded that place to some ranchers for some land on top, and they stayed there for several years, they built a little small house, moved some of the stuff up from there, and then they built a house, they had—Westermans [?] [00:05:56] helped them build a house in 1916; the house still stands down there today—

DM:

This is the place south of Robertson?

WA:

Uh-huh.

BC:

So where's Robertson located?

WA:

Ask him.

DM:

Seven miles south of Lorenzo.

BC:

Okay.

WA:

Our farmhouse was five miles south of Robertson, and so we were located fourteen miles from Lorenzo and fourteen miles from Slaton, except we—

DM:

And you must be right on the Caprock.

WA:

We were right on the canyon, yeah. Our place borders the ranch. And it's still there, I mean we still have the farmland, and they're still farming it and whatnot. There's a cattle guard, it's paved all the way to the cattle guard and stops. My father made a deal with the ranch people down there, they wanted to—they opened a big gravel pit, and they wanted to run their trucks through our property basically because it's just a dirt road. But he said he didn't want them to do that because it'd just tear up the dirt road, and it would've, and now it's about torn up the paved road. But made a deal with the rancher—if y'all will provide the caliche and the gravel that's needed for the bed, I'll get the county to pave it, and so that's how we got a paved road going all the way down there. But anyway, what was I saying? I was talking about Granddaddy. Once they got up and got that house built, he started collecting land, and before he died—yeah, before he died—he had nine sections of land that he'd put together, and he had nine children, and the nine children didn't all do what you expected I suppose. One of them, he wouldn't let her marry, or she found somebody she wanted to marry, and he didn't approve it, so she didn't marry, and she never married. She went to school at Clarendon—they had a school up there before there was Texas Tech.

DM:

Mhmm. They had a college.



WA:

And she and my uncle went to school up there, and she graduated from up there. Actually, Rex, the one we were talking about in Crosbyton, he finally went to school here at Texas Tech, and then the Great Depression hit, changed everything. But anyway, another—Esther was her name too—she died out in Truth of Consequences, she was teaching school out there, and it's a very sad thing, they found her in a river out there. They don't know whether she committed suicide or somebody killed her or whatnot. But anyway, that was her—she was no longer with them. Ralph, one of the younger boys, I guess he was the youngest boy, he was a successful farmer, really good farmer, and finally moved up too Kress and farmed up there, made a bunch of money but never had any children. The first Cadillac I ever bought was from the money he gave—well to the family, and so it's kind interesting. But he was an interesting guy; he traveled all over the world, did what he could do. Bigshot in the Methodist Church down at Murry, down in Abilene—McMurry. I think he was on the Board of Regents down there. But anyway, he didn't factor in dividing up any land and so he had the others, the youngest child, who was Curt, Curtis Wheeler. He had gone off and fought in World War II, didn't fight, he went over to—they shipped him over to the Pacific, I don't think he ever saw any action, he was just over there dodging bombs, and he came back, he didn't want to leave at all. He wanted to stay out there on that farm and he did. He married finally and had two children, but he stayed out there and my grandfather died and so my grandmother – he just took over what he was doing there. My grandmother gave him three sections of land. I think it was three sections, and that made all of the other children angry. [laughter] And so he went for the rest of his life where one brother would never speak to him and the others were very hostile. My mother – we lived right within a mile and half where the old home place was, and mother tried to get along with them. My father just stayed out of it, but anyway, I don't know if the – I think he probably would have been this way anyway, but Curt was very much a solitary person. He could go to Lorenzo and people wouldn't know him, wouldn't recognize him. He'd go into the bank up there, where he had to bank, but the people in the bank remember him, but the people that live in the town wouldn't know who he was. They went to church in Slaton. He and his wife went to church in Slaton. The girls went to church in Slaton. The girls also – he fought to keep the Robertson School the way it was, but it was a dying kind of thing even when I went there and so he was very much isolated in a strange kind of way.

DM:

These nine sections that you mentioned, were they all together in one collection?

WA:

Pretty much, pretty much.

DM:

And they were south of Robertson?

WA:

Yeah, all of them south of Robertson.

BC:

And Crosby County?

WA:

Yeah, Crosby County.

BC:

Okay.

DM:

And all up on the Cap?

WA:

Yeah – no, no, no, no. Take that back. The east place goes down into the canyon, the place we used to call Indian hill down there. There's a lot of Indian artifacts they found around there. There were springs, one of the things he liked about getting that section. Springs, the cattle could get some and drink and what not. Even when I was a kid, I'd ride a horse over there and get a drink. Now, I don't know if the spring's running or not because all those springs have dried up because the water table is gone now.

DM:

Right. What kind of artifacts would you find down there?

WA:

Arrow heads primarily. I didn't search for them, but a lot of other people did. I think a guy that got a museum over at Carlton has a lot of the stuff because it came from right down there.

DM:

The guy with the fossil museum?

WA:

Uh-huh. I've never been there. I've never seen it, but I was told he got a lot of stuff from over there. On top of that hill is flat, and on top of that hill are several what we thought were burial places because there's flat long stones. Looked like it was burial places. I think Eileen Johnson over there should know these aren't burial places.

DM:

Well how big were the stones?

WA:

Oh, there a pretty good size.

DM:

They weren't grinding stones? They weren't metate's?

WA:

No, no, no.

BC:

Too big for that, right?

WA:

Yeah. That's the reason we called it Indian hill.

DM:

So it was one of these outlying mesas? These little mesas flat top?

WA:

Yeah, very nice. Now, it's got a lot of oil wells around it. Didn't used to.

DM:

Sometime we need to pull out a map and get you to mark some things. Including the buildings that used to be in Robertson. How about Emma? Are you pretty familiar with how the community was laid out there?

WA:

No, not really. Not really. I've been a number of times to the graveyard if you want to go out to see Judge Mary's grave – well, you've got a picture of it. No, I guess I've got a picture in–

BC:

No. Even by the twenties, there was not much left – besides of Murray's house and the trees around the house.

DM:

You know, while you're talking about that area. Let me ask you a couple of questions too. You already mentioned – you already answered one of them. I was going ask how it is that that main

road came to be paved, because that's a little unusual out in that country even today, but you mention in this article that you sent me, something about a lake. Did you have like a tank out there?

WA:

No, it was just a little lake. Just a playa lake

DM:

Just a playa.

WA:

Just like old—there's playa lakes all over here. It sometimes got full. Sometimes dry and what not. I remember one time, my father – we had rain so it was pretty full – he decided to put a lake pump in to pump water out on the cotton, and that didn't work very well. The worst part about it, he had me out trying – he put a screen on it, but the water duct kept being sucked into the screen – he had me out there pulling out the water duct. That was not fun. [Laughs]

DM & BC:

No. I bet.

WA:

That didn't work too well, but there was a lake there.

DM:

Okay. What ranch did you adjoin there off the Cap?

WA:

It's been Clark Wood's ranch for a long time now. Before that, it was – I don't know whose ranch it was, but Clark Wood's family has owned it for a long time. We still know them a little bit. They have an old ranch house down there, and I don't if that house is still in Crosby County or not. It probably still is, pretty close.

DM:

How do they access it? Is it over the cattle guard?

WA:

Basically, they just go through Slaton.

DM:

Oh, they do?

WA:

Yeah, nobody uses that except gravel trucks.

DM:

Right, right.

WA:

And every so often, it opens, it'll take somebody down there. It's about five miles down to the river down there. That's pretty country too.

DM:

It is. It's real pretty.

BC:

You had mentioned that you had some family lore connected with Murray. Is there anything that I didn't mention in my article?

WA:

Well, yeah. Most of it you can find in what Aunt Ruth said about the family. She had a section called Esther Wheeler family and you can probably look through that, and the one thing that is kind of curious about your article, and I don't know what to make of it, is I always thought it was peculiar to have him riding a—

BC:

The bicycle.

WA:

Velocipede or whatever they call it, but there must have been some truth to that because it kept surfacing. He may have said that to them or something, but doesn't stand the reason that he would do that. He says you need all experience with horses and what not all his life. Why would he do that? [Laughs] But it's kind of a curious thing.

BC:

That's one of the things I had read early on about the bicycle – incepting that it had set him apart from other people and I couldn't find any contemporary – I have not found any contemporary sources.

WA:

I was talking to my wife about this and she said, "Well, there used to be a—" she's from Hobbs, New Mexico, Lea County out there—and she said—but she didn't know when, there was a horse

race from I think it was Fort Sumter to I don't know where. It was one place to another, the guy rode a Velocipede and another guy rode a horse trying to race across the thing. I thought I looked that up, but I never did. She said that was something that took place, but it could very well have been in the twentieth century rather than nineteenth.

DM:

Didn't they have one of those at the Crosby County Museum?

BC:

They do. One of the dodgers –Watkins I think it was.

DM:

It's not tied in with Murray?

BC:

No.

WA:

That was one of the things I thought – why would they think that the –

BC:

He did it. I mean, they had it going all the way down to Colorado City on the bicycle.

WA:

Yeah, that would be hard to do, it seems to me, without a road. I can't imagine driving around canyon on a bicycle. [laughter] But I don't know why he came up with it because it must have come from somewhere.

BC:

That's right, yes.

WA:

Aunt Ruth just so— I just did this and I thought, Well – I was curious. That was the only point, really, I was curious about bringing it up with you other than – let's see. Let me look back through some of the other points. [long pause] One of the things I really appreciated was you did a lot of research, and looking back through papers from Galveston and Dallas.

BC:

That's all that's left—I mean, there's only a handful of these newspapers left.

WA:

That was a good photograph back here too of his family.

BC:

Of his family. Yep.

DM:

Wendell, can you mention for the record here, where the newspaper exists at the beginning of the county history in case someone else is looking for this as well. The county history was published?

WA:

Two times.

DM:

Two times. Crosby County.

WA:

Nelly Wood Spikes, I think it was, wrote the first one. There was another one even before that, I believe by a teacher in Lorenzo. I can't recall his name right now, but I knew him. I was just a little kid, but he taught up in Lorenzo. He did something along the lines of writing about the county, but not anything as—Nelly Wood Spikes was the first one that did that and then in 1977, I think, was the last one that was published. That was pretty interesting.

DM:

Is that the one that has the newspaper in the —

WA:

No, it was the earlier one. The Nelly Wood Spikes one.

DM:

The earlier one, okay. Which is a publication from about when?

WA:

Goodness. The fifties, something like that.

BC:

I think so. Yeah.

DM:

And the point is that there's an old newspaper preserved and I don't—what's the year of the newspaper? It's a Murray newspaper.

BC:

It's 87, it's the second issue.

DM:

Second issue, 1887, by Murray in the beginning leaves of that county history, but it appears in some, but not in others.

WA:

Yeah, that was a frustrating thing to me when I came up here and saw there was no paper.

DM:

So you're talking about Southwest.

BC:

I've never seen a copy with a paper selling.

WA:

There's some interesting stuff he says in there. I once read the whole thing, but I had to get a microscope out to read it, and I read some of it just recently too. You can read it, but it does require good eyes.

DM:

So the copy at the Southwest Collection doesn't have this, but at the Mahon Library there is a copy that has the newspaper.

WA:

It does and I made copies for you.

DM:

Okay, so we'll have that here as well. It's not the old original newspapers jammed in there, is it? It's a reprint of the 1887 newspaper that you found in the county history, is that right? An 1887 would have already fallen apart.

WA:

Yeah, I don't know how they would reprint it.



BC:

Does it look like old newsprint?

WA:

It looks like old newsprint to me.

BC:

I know they did a—

WA:

Well they've got, obviously—

DM:

They've repaired it.

WA:

Scotched taped it together. In one part through the ends.

DM:

You know, maybe someone at Mahon should be encouraged to pull that out of public, I mean, general use. Make it a rare book. If it's really a remnant of an old newspaper.

WA:

Oh, yes. Obviously—

BC:

Yes, I agree. I might have to give them a call and see—

DM:

See what it is or run by and take a look at it.

WA:

They had both. They had one that didn't have it in, and one who did have it in. I think they had two copies that had it in. Something like that. I'm glad. I thought I was going out of my mind. I saw no newspaper left because I had read it before and it may still be around my house. In all of the movement I did moving from graduate school to the English department and then staying there for three or four years and then moving all that stuff home, I had bunches of stuff. I gave thirty boxes of books to the public library and I still have more. I've got to stop reading.

[laughter] I'd start learning to use the library so I read it and I keep a record of the books I read

so I remember.

DM:

Someone asked me to go to the book sale with them and I say, "Okay," and I tell myself, "But I'm not going to buy any books or I'm going to limit myself to two or three books," and then come back with another stack.

WA:

I got a bunch of books on Tony Hillerman. They were nice and cheap. I think they were fifty cents each or something like that, but we had taken a Tony Hillerman tour this last October on a road scholar tour for two weeks wandering around through the country out there.

BC:

How did you – you also have the Murray Bible—how did you, is it your mother?

WA:

My mother gave it to me.

DM:

And it has inscriptions in it. Someone wrote in it. Do you know who?

BC:

Looks like Murray.

DM:

Really?

WA:

I will leave it here with you if you want to keep it for a while or I might just give it to you anyway. I don't know what to do with it.

DM:

What is the information? Is it birth and death records?

BC:

Births, and deaths, and baptisms.

WA:

That's the traditional things they used to do and that's where they put it, in a Bible.

DM:

You know, you could at least get them to shoot a digital copy of that here. Well, between the two of you, you're the experts on J.W. Murray, so—I mean, you just published the article and he's your great grandfather and you know the family history. Can y'all just give an overview of the guy? Where he came from and just a bit about him. I realize we can read the article, but in your own words would be nice for just a synopsis.

BC:

Wendell, you want to go?

WA:

[Laughter] No, I'll let you go first about that because you really know more about him than I do. I haven't done the research.

BC:

Murray was born in Missouri. Orphaned at early age and was taken in by his older brother Thomas, who actually had a very interesting life of his own. Civil War broke out, he went to the Confederate side, was captured by federal troops very early on.

DM:

This is Thomas.

BC:

No, this is John.

DM:

John Murray.

BC:

John was captured by the U.S. troops within months of his enlistment. He took the oath of allegiance, but still, I think went back and fought for the Confederates. His brother moved to McKinney, Texas, and John moved there as well. [He] started a newspaper. This would have 1866-67 era, and then just gave it up and became a cowboy for a number of years, and then probably – I know he moved to Brownwood and married a woman there, Rebecca Son. I just found out that – and I thought he went from Brownwood to Buffalo Gap, but it turns out, they stayed – they were in Palo Pinto County for a while. That's where their first child, first son was born. Went to Buffalo Gap 1880-1881 time period. Started another newspaper there, which failed. Was a county judge for a while, during the time when they were deciding whether or not to move the county seat from Buffalo Gap to Abilene which was on the railroad. It tested election and Murray had to do, had to make the – there were four commissioners who were going

to make sure the vote was accurate. They split their vote and so Murray had to make a decision and he sided with Abilene seeing that the railroad made all the difference in the world. At that point, he went out to Los Angeles to be a land speculator with his family. Found everything was too highly priced. Moved back to Fort Worth to be with relatives and then went up to Hardeman County and started a newspaper in Margaret, and was there probably less than a year, and same thing happened that happened in Taylor County, happened in Hardeman County where everyone went through Quanah. Margaret was the county seat and he saw that was probably not going to be—it turned out it was true, if Margaret, the county seat, moved to Quanah and received notice that the Quaker colony, Estacado, Texas, and Crosby County, needed a newspaper, editor, and printer and so moved out there in '87. Was there in Estacado for three years when he was basically given a bribe to move his newspaper to Emma which was center of the county.

WA:

Well also, let me interrupt just a minute, weren't the Quakers about—didn't they leave Estacado?

BC:

Yeah, they were leaving because of the drought. It caused that whole subject – but you're right. Some people have said the reason why—there was an election and the county seat moved from Estacado to Emma and whether that was a crooked election, I'm not quite sure.

DM:

This is the third time he was involved in the moving of a county seat.

BC:

That's correct and so he was given money as well as land in real estate if he would move his newspaper to Emma so he was the first building in Emma and so, moved the newspaper to Emma and this was like in 1890-91 period. Was there and then retired. I can't remember when he retired, but he went actually back to the newspaper after a while, again in 1901-1902 time period, maybe even a little bit later than that. Of course, the railroad bypassed Emma on purpose, went through Crosbyton, and then the county seat moved from Emma to Crosbyton.

DM:

Did he support that?

BC:

No, he was all for Emma and was very disappointed when the railroad did not go through Emma.

DM:

After the railroad went through Crosbyton, did he support the move of the county seat?

BC: No, did not.

DM:

That's interesting because in the earlier cases, he had supported the move to where the railroad was.

BC:

And actually, interestingly enough, there—Cedrick. There was a small community, Cedrick, on the railroad between Ralls and Crosbyton and they moved a lot of the buildings, the Emma people to Cedrick because it was on the railroad. And what I've read was that when the railroad came in from the east and people were trying to get to Cedrick, when they stopped at Crosbyton, they were told that there was no stop at Cedrick. And so they had to get out and take a wagon to Cedrick, and so a lot of just stayed in Crosbyton and so Cedrick died out. Murray died in 1913.

DM:

Um-hm, okay. So he was an editor for how many newspapers?

BC:

He probably helped his brother—I don't know if you count the one that he helped his brother. His brother ran a Southwest Democratic stuff.

DM:

That's Thomas?

BC:

Thomas, right. That's in Missouri. He was helping with that. Then, he had the McKinney Newspaper, the Buffalo Gap Newspaper, the Margaret Newspaper, and then the Crosby County news in two different locations. So four different newspapers.

DM:

Is there indication of where he gained the ability to be a newspaper editor? You mentioned something about his literary abilities earlier.

BC:

Right. I think working with his brother at the Southwest in Missouri. The funny thing is that the family lore, was that he learned how to print in Fort Worth after Los Angeles which is completely wrong. He knew very well how to print.

DM:

And then y'all were talking earlier about maybe education in Missouri, right?

BC:  
Right.

WA:  
That may have been where he got—

DM:  
University of Missouri or maybe another college.

BC:  
But he would quote Burns and Scott and a lot of the poetry at the time. That was popular so he was obviously well-read and just the way he wrote, he had a – like I said, I don't know if he was self-taught or—but he lived an extremely dirty life.

DM:  
Is there something you can add?

WA:  
No, I was just thinking about what you said earlier. He did a lot of what we would now call cowboying, I suppose. Working with cattle and doing moving back and fourth, and so we would always defend the cowboy in his paper. Sort of defending himself because sometimes cowboys did things that were not defensible and he admitted that, but he said still—

DM:  
Where did he come to that perspective? I wonder.

BC:  
Because he was a cowboy.

WA:  
He was a cowboy himself. I mean, I think what settled him down probably was when he got married.

BC:  
Yes, he was a farmer. He was probably at the farm. Yeah.

WA:  
Because he was moving around a lot as a young man.

BC:

Yes, he was.

WA:

He was twenty-three years old when he came to Texas.

DM:

He actually was working on ranches then as a cowboy, or—

BC:

Well, cattle drives as well. I mean, he mentions that he was the one that first cattle drives from Texas, actually, all the way up to Montana. This would have been in '67 or '68, and I have not found any other evidence of that particular cattle drive, but that would have been – he didn't pull any punches. He seemed to be very honest. He spoke his mind. I think it was probably true, but that would have been one of the first, if not the very first, cattle drive from Texas to Montana.

WA:

Wish we would find some other verification of that or another description of why we're doing it and so on and so forth.

BC:

He took the old Goodnight –

DM:

Goodnight-Loving Trail.

BC:

--Loving Trail going through Fort Sumter and actually, the trail went up over the Raton Pass, went up and through Colorado, and then he and his bunch went up all the way to Montana. And one thing I didn't mention is—I think you'll find this of interest, he was – this would've been about the same time period he was told to—with the other cowboys, to round up some cows in Taylor County near Buffalo Gap. It's a turnout and there was a city slicker in the group who was very polite and therefore, got on everybody's nerves, but the man had grit and there was another cowboy in which, I think his name was J.T., or something. They had never used his full name. They got on each other's nerves and so they were out rounding up cattle, these two cowboys got into a heated discussion. They thought it would come to blows and so they convinced them to separate and the city slicker got on his horse, rode away, and then came back, got off his horse and pulled out his guns and pointed at the other cowboy and said, "Either apologize or die." The other cowboy went for his guns, and the city slicker shot the other cowboy dead off his horse and then got on his horse and led out and, Murray's only—the other cowboys were upset, not

because of the incident, because they were two hands down.

WA:

Yeah, not having people working. [laughter]

BC:

They had two cowboys were gone now. He said that's the way it was back then. You can imagine a lot of the cowboys had PTSD. A lot of them were Confederate veterans. Extremely dangerous activity.

WA:

I'll tell you a story that I heard about my grandmother's family. The sons, they were also, I think in Arkansas or somewhere. They had to leave to get out west and so they were riding through territory that was iffy, as far as they could be caught by the army and one thing they tried to was get their guns hidden. They had the women hide their guns under their skirts while they were traveling so that if they were stopped, they would say, "Well, we have no guns." [Laughter]

BC:

They couldn't search, they'd find no guns.

WA:

They didn't search the women under their skirts so that's how their guns through. I don't know if it's true or not, but I thought it was interesting story.

BC:

Good story.

DM:

Murray moved around a lot and I wonder, did he leave Taylor County because of the vote on the courthouse—the county seat?

BC:

What I've understand was that he resigned his position as judge and moved right after that.

WA:

There was going to be a lot of animosity down there, I think. I think if you talk to people in Buffalo Gap now, they'll say he was a bad person. Some people thought that.

BC:

Yeah, but evidently they brought in—I mean it was a crooked election probably. They brought in



individuals and there were more people voting than there were population of the county. At that point, Buffalo Gap was trying to track its own railroad.

WA:

Buffalo Gap is still down there.

BC:

I've never been. I want--

WA:

You've never been?

BC:

No, I've never been.

WA:

You should go down.

BC:

I should go down, yes.

DM:

Pretty little spot.

WA:

Go down and eat at a place called Perini's. It's the steakhouse down there that's very, very good.

DM:

I haven't eaten there. It's a lot nicer, more scenic location than Abilene.

WA:

Well, it's not far from Abilene, but it's an interesting place. They've got some – what do you call them? Place where people go to dry out or if they have prescription health problems or narcotics or alcoholism.

DM:

A rehab.

WA:

Rehab places down there in Buffalo Gap. Some pretty famous people have been there.

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DM:

Used to have a pretty well-known German restaurant down there. Auslander's or something like that. I don't know if it's still there or not.

WA:

I don't know about that one.

DM:

So did you hear family stories about Murray? What he was like? Anything about his character? What he looked like? I mean, we do have some photos.

WA:

Not really. I do have a very real feeling that he was respected. I mean, everybody looked up to him and his wife, when he died, moved in with grandmother and grandfather down on the farm and stayed there until she died. She broke a hip and mother remembers it. She says grandmother took care of her every need, but she couldn't get out of the bed and died finally of pneumonia. That's what old people died of when they broke a hip. People would just lie in bed so long it'd finally build up and it's what they would do. My grandfather, widely respected. I remember going to my grandfather's funeral there in Robertson and people all over the county—he was a commissioner, county commissioner too for a long time—so people all over the county came and that was 1947. I was seven years old, I guess. I do remember a long string of cars following him to the grave in Rawls. He was buried in Rawls. Maybe it was just a tradition and you're supposed to be respectful of somebody that has been the male in the family.

BC:

But supposedly, what took place in the division of labor was that Murray would go out and get the ads and write the stories and everything else and it was left up to his wife and the children to set the type and to actually set the hand type. They had an old what they call Civil War field press. Very simple. It was actually a proofing press. These presses were used when you set the type—In most places, when you set the type, you would put it on the proofing press because it was easy to use and then you would check to make sure everything was alright and then you could change the type or whatever, and then you stick it on. You'd place the form and the type on the larger machine, the automated machines and it would print your newspaper or book. Out there—

WA:

Different sized type.

DM:

In the paper.

BC:

It was cast iron. Very simple to operate, except if you had a problem, if it broke part of it, you could have the blacksmith repair the press so they were a couple—three generations back as far as the technology.

WA:

He bought my grandmother an organ and it shipped from New York around to, I think it came to Galveston. He had it shipped up here and she had it for a long time. That's said in the '77 book. It's interesting to me even to look at the ads they have here, what people were doing. A bargain, it says. [laughter]

DM:

Wendell, where did you get—is all of this in the front of that county history?

WA:

Yeah.

DM:

Okay.

BC:

I'll call them.

WA:

Yeah, it's there. Front and back. If you have a book, I don't want to mess this one up, but if you turn it over, the spine facing leaves in both sides. Kind of curious, but it's not uncomplicated. It looks like a newspaper, a regular newspaper. It was, but you were describing the process and what not, very simple in some ways.

DM:

He did a good job with what he had it looks like from the print there.

BC:

Yes, not very many mistakes I found. Of course, most of my research has been based on the articles that were reprinted in the Dallas Morning News and the Galveston Morning News because there's nothing left of the originals from him.

DM:

Anything else y'all want to add about Murray?

BC:

I can't think of anything right now.

DM:

Let's jump to a totally different subject. There's just a little more information I want to get from you for Texas Tech.

BC:

I think I'm going to—

DM:

Going to head out? Okay, well Bruce, thanks a lot.

WA:

Well it's good. You did a beautiful job on this.

BC:

Well, thank you and thank you.

WA:

Take this. Take it. Or one of you take it.

DM:

Take it and take a look at it. Get them to do digital scans of that.

BC:

Alright.

WA:

I don't know about the other. I don't know whether you —

BC:

This from his library is interesting. Let me get some scans. I'll bring the book back.

WA:

You don't have to rush. It's been stuck in my house for a long time.

BC:

Okay. All right. Thank you.

WA:

Okay.

DM:

Thanks, Bruce.

BC:

Sure. [door opens]

DM:

Well let's talk a little bit about the [door closes, Bruce exits] tenure issue.

WA:

Oh, one other thing. Get him back before he goes [bumps and shuffling].

DM:

[Door opens] Bruce, one other thing here.

BC:

Oh, sure.

WA:

I brought these along too. They're not worth anything [Door closes, Bruce re-enters].

DM:

Oh, these are *Toreador's*?

WA:

We'll give you a picture about— let's see if I can find it here. Maybe this is not the right one.

BC:

About the Southwest Collection?

WA:

No, no, it's—maybe it's not the one I was looking for.

DM:  
1959.

WA:  
Southwest Collection on Tech's campus? Yep. We'll preserve it with helpful tags. Let's see.

BC:  
This is the *Avalanche-Journal* right here.

WA:  
Oh yeah, here's a picture of my grandmother. Happy memories in life and death as I recall as a [?] [00:47:30] pioneer resident. You can take that and read it if you want to, because that's kind of—oh, here's the one I was kind of interested in. Me and my cousin, way back when, we're going—when we enrolled in Texas Tech, both of us were majoring in Journalism. Neither one of us finally got degrees in Journalism. We got different kinds of degrees, but we both worked for the *Toreador*.

BC:  
Did you really?

DM:  
You were an editor, right?

WA:  
Copy editor, but I quit when I got to be a junior or something like that. I changed my major to English. Crosbyton Review. There must have been something in this one too. I can't figure out what it was though.

DM:  
It's a 1959 issue of the *Toreador*.

WA:  
It was a different world back then. [Long pause, papers shuffling] I have no idea why I brought this along, but anyway, I'll keep it.

BC:  
Okay. All right.

DM:

Are these things you want to put into the archives or want us to just take a look at?

WA:

Sure, you can put them in the archives.

BC:

And did you want to donate this and the bible or did you--?

WA:

I may as well because y'all will keep it. If anybody ever needs to see it or wants to see it, I can say where it is.

BC:

I'll take it to either Monty or –

DM:

And then you'll receive some paperwork that you sign saying, Yes I did intend to donate this. So if you change your mind in the meantime –

BC:

And since this is part of Murray's, I think it's important to put in this library.

DM:

Yeah, we're tickled to have it. Thank you.

BC:

Yes, well thank you, Wendell.

DM:

And you know where to come look at it anytime you want to. [Laughter]

WA:

And again, if you want to take along these to look at them, you may want to go down to –

BC:

I'm going to down to Mahon and I'm going to call and see what they do have. If they have one, the original –

DM:

And they may be checking this thing out and everything else. I don't know. If they do, or if they would let us, we could bring it up here and digitize it.

WA:

Well they have two copies of it.

BC:

One without the newspaper.

WA:

They actually have three or four copies of it, but I think they have two with the paper.

DM:

We could look at them and see which one's a better copy and make a scan of it.

BC:

And see if there's actually the original or just another facsimile. Okay. Thank you Wendell

DM:

Glad you found that.

WA:

Well you told me where to go. [laughter]

DM:

Thanks, Bruce. [Door opens then closes, Bruce exits] So let's go to Texas Tech campus, and I think we just touched on this lightly last time, but I know we did talk about the Equus [?] [00:50:30] Affair. You talked about that in some detail.

WA:

Oh, I did. Another thing, let's see, it may be still in my – [items shuffling] I jotted down a little bit more information about that.

DM:

About the Equus Affair?

WA:

Yeah. Where I put it, I'll never know. Let me see that. Maybe I kept it in here. Oh, I didn't.



DM:

That's not what – no, the *Toreador* you have is too early for the Equus Affair.

WA:

Yeah, that was way early. Here it is. Notes. Basically, very short, but Richard Weaver was a person who chair – I think head of the department chair or the department – drama—

DM:

Oh, the theater-- drama department. Yes, okay.

WA:

And so Richard Weaver was there, then Ben Newcomb, and I swear I can't remember the name of the other person. Betsey Sasher was president at AAUP [**American Association of University Professors**]. She was the one that pointed the three to do the investigation, and if I'm not mistaken – no, I'm not, I donated my findings to Southwest Collection because I didn't have any reason to keep them.

DM:

Right, right. Did you donate them recently or way back.

WA:

Oh, no. It was way back when.

DM:

Is that right? Okay.

WA:

I hope they're still here.

DM:

I'm sure they are. It's always a question of putting our hands on it, you know? We can find it though.

WA:

That was an interesting kind of conflict with AAUP and central administration. I guess I kind of gave up on AAUP when I got to be a social dean or chair of the English department, social dean. I kind of tend to be the people that would be on the other side. Although, I know that Dean Graves, he was the Dean of Arts and Science for years and years. He maintained his affiliation and a lot of people who are in administration do. I guess AAUP is still going now, but I just haven't kept up with it.

DM:

AAUP was part of the, you know, during the tenure controversy. AAUP was – I think for some time they had refused to endorse Texas Tech because of lack of a good tenure policy. Do you remember anything about that?

WA:

Dean Graves helped get us off the AAUP black list, and Gary could tell you a whole lot more about this than I can.

DM:

Gary Elbow.

WA:

Uh-huh. There were three people who were fired by Texas Tech for Communists. They thought it was some sort of Communist administration. I think most of them were in business, College of Business. That put—AAUP put us a black list because of that. Graves worked for a number of years to get us off of it. He managed to do it too.

DM:

Do you know who was president when that happened? Those firings occurred.

WA:

Oh, goodness. I don't know. It was before I was here.

DM:

It was before Murray?

WA:

Oh, yeah, well before Murray. I don't even know who was president back then. It may have even been before I went to school here see, in 1958. I don't remember anything about it. I was freshman, didn't pay any attention to that sort of stuff.

DM:

The tenure issue kind of comes and goes and I think it's more stable more recently.

WA:

Wisconsin, the governor is trying to do away with it.

DM:

Right, I mean here at Texas Tech though.

WA:

Oh, at Texas Tech it's been alright since this. Since 1986.

DM:

And let me just mention here on the record that you brought a copy of the Symposium Journal of the Texas Faculty Association, volume two, number two, fall of 1986, in which you have an article titled "The Texas Tech Tenure Controversy." And I haven't had an opportunity to read that article yet, but can you just kind of give us an overview, of just give us an overview of the issue itself.

WA:

Well it was 1984, I guess it was, that it started. Then President—Cavazos was President and a person named John Darling, I think it was, was Vice President. We called him provost back then. It was during that period of time that we had J. Fred Bucy was a regent and he didn't believe in tenure at all, but he got the voice of one of the administrators. I don't know which one it was. I always thought it was – for a while, we thought it was Cavazos, but I'm beginning to think now that it may have been Darling.

DM:

But the idea came from Bucy to diminish the tenure?

WA:

Well, I don't know. He just always has said that he didn't like tenure. When they came from—It came from the administration to the board of regents – they said immediately, "Oh, let's get rid of it. We'll give you four year contracts." Four or five year contracts. I forget what it was, and then we'll review it and see if you're still worth keeping.

DM:

Did they know about the earlier issue with the AAUP? Do you think? And that this had been a problem in the past and that Graves had worked to resolve it?

WA:

I don't know, I don't know. Graves, I think, was still Dean when this AAUP thing went –

DM:

Wasn't he interim president right before Cavazos?

WA:

I can't remember. He was interim president at one point, but anyway, Jack Calhoun and I met with Cavazos two or three times in his office trying to get this resolved.

DM:

Why the two of you?

WA:

Well, I don't know. We were just AAUP members and my wife convinced us it wouldn't be a good idea to put on a robe and march around the administration building. [laughter]

DM:

So you went and had a conversation?

WA:

Yeah, she said, "No, you don't want to do that."

DM:

I wondered because I thought you might be a member of a local committee that represented AAUP in some form.

WA:

Well, I don't know who was president of our local chapter of AAUP – the chapter of AAUP here. I don't know who was president. It could've been Gary. I don't know. It could've been Jack. I don't know.

DM:

The four names I hear that were involved are you, Gary, Jack, and Edna Gott?

WA:

And Edna Gott.

DM:

So y'all kind of – it was an informal thing though?

WA:

Well, it really was pretty informal. We were pretty adamant. This was not right to do to the professors of Texas Tech or for Texas Tech, and we just decided we'd just set up a little newspaper, underground newspaper, and spread it to all faculty members around and I don't know. It's kind of interesting, I had my son who's an art person in New York now, he has an art gallery in New York now, he was a teenager – he wasn't even a teenager. I think he was – well, let's see in 1980 – he was fourteen years old when this took place. He drew the cartoons for it. [laughter] It's sort of funny. Pretty good cartoons, I thought. We did that. I don't know how many issues we did of that, but we did it for probably some months.

DM:

What was it called?

WA:

I can't remember.

DM:

Does it –

WA:

You've got it here. I'd like to see a copy, still. It's been a long time since I've--.

DM:

Do you think we have a *Full Run* here?

WA:

I suspect you probably do.

DM:

I can't remember who gave it to us. Was it you or Gary?

WA:

I think it was Gary. Maybe both of us because we both had copies ahold of it.

DM:

I'll have to pull it up.

WA:

But the interesting thing was, and I shouldn't say this, I suppose, but the interesting thing was we had a law school here. Law school lawyers were very useful to us by trying to get us, "Well we can sue the university." That didn't impress the regents at all. They weren't going to be—

DM:

By the law school.

WA:

So we joined—and AAUP would give us some support, but they couldn't – they had no lawyers. Now, Texas Faculty Association as you can see is a Texas group. They had some lawyers and furthermore, they were tied in with NEA and they had real lawyers. They had some high priced lawyers that were more powerful, and had more power and whatnot than Texas Tech could come

up with. So that was pointed out too, but nobody, including me, were particularly wild about getting lawsuits because it would just be dragged on and on and on and many hard feelings and whatnot so we—the sad thing—we established a legal action association which is still going by the way, but very diminished funds. I'm not even a member now, but they keep sending me things. The legal action association, everybody, we decided, would give a hundred dollars each to support the legal action association, which could then move toward having legal action. The law school was pretty supportive, but the rest of the faculty—we kept this a secret—had few faculty members who actually were involved in this thing. You'd think all of them would be and certainly, we put it out in the newspaper, distributed, but it's just a fact of life that some people would rather have somebody else speaking out for them and them say nothing, than getting involved. You can see that in the political situation nowadays, I suppose.

DM:

How many people would you say were actively involved in this tenure controversy? How many faculty members?

WA:

I don't know. Maybe a hundred, something like that, which is not very many considering the number of faculty members there were, and we could count that. One time we did, I think, by the number contributing a hundred dollars each. So that way—and some people would attend meetings, but [laughs] they didn't want to spend their money. Sort of funny, but anyway, we kept at them and I gave a lot of credit to, and he deserves a lot of credit, Don Harrigan. He was acting Arts and Sciences Dean then and they moved him up for vice provost—Darling took off on us. Now, Darling was a dark, dark spot in Tech's history. I had a friend of mine from Panama—I had a full ride in 1981-82 to spend a year in Panama and made friends down there. And I came back and I said, "Now there's some good teachers down there in their English department and it would be good of us to bring one of them up here and have them teach a year here." We could pay them. They could teach freshman English, and they would have that experience too. And so Columba Luca de Perez, famous in Panama because she was a teacher of Shakespeare, and people all over Panama knew *Profesora Columba*, and so she came up and spent the year here. Her husband had died. He was going to come with her. Her husband died just before she came up. She had two kids. Her father and brother told her to go ahead and go up anyway, it would be good for you. And it was. We just kept her busy, but she was up here all the time. Anyway, to make a long story short, I took her over—I was trying to set some connection between the University of Panama and Texas Tech. We took her over to Vice President Darling and the guy just made an idiot of himself. He was only interested in his own research, and kept trying to use the University of Panama for that, and when we left Columba said, "This is not going to work, Wendell. If that guy—" he wanted to go Panama to talk to them. Columba said, "If that guy talked to the University of Panama officials, I know the person in charge down there. He would dismiss him from his thoughts if not his person. [?] [01:05:09] [laughter]. He wouldn't have

anything to do with the guy.” So I thought, Well I guess you pretty well characterized him. But anyway, she had a good year up here that year, and she watched us all try to use American democracy to action or something like this, and so, but it took two years, really. When Harrigan got in though, as Vice President, he started working to get that straightened out.

DM:

Okay and Cavazos was still here as president?

WA:

Cavazos was still here. He just kind of went around Cavazos and started dealing directly with the Board of Regents and Cavazos said, “That’s fine. That’s fine.” Harrigan’s argument with them was, and it was a good argument, he said, “You know, you’ve done away with tenure, but it’s going to cripple universities and we can’t hire people to come here in a situation where there’s no tenure. It may not right away appear, but people are going to start leaving too.” In fact, some people did leave. At that time, people could. So that argument finally swayed them and said, “What can we do?” He set up a task force. A tenure task force at the meet and we met for some time.

DM:

And this was – was this you and –

WA:

No, it was the Deans of all the colleges, some department chairs, some associate Deans or whatnot, and then some people that were just representative of the faculty. Jack, and Carrie, and I were representative of the faculty. I don’t think Edna was put on a committee. Edna was a lecturer and we’ve got a screwy—that tenure policy, in regard to lectures even now, because of that situation. Nobody wanted—we got that set up and the tenure, got it approved. I talked about all that in the article. It was approved through all the people and everybody so now we have a tenure policy.

DM:

Right, so Harrigan was in the middle of that.

WA:

Harrigan was in the middle of that.

DM:

Was Bucy still on the Board of Regents at that time?

WA:

Yeah, Bucy was still on Board of Regents, but he said well, probably right. He said whenever all the really good universities abolished tenure, maybe we should wait until then to do it.

DM:

Was that part of the task force's project to see exactly how other universities were doing this and handling these issues?

WA:

Well, it wasn't really a big issue because there was no other university I knew of at the time that abolished tenure. [laughter] What we try and do is just establish what the tenure policy should be and we wrote it and so it was approved by the faculty senate and by the Dean – general, what do they call it? My mind's going – all the Deans – where they meet. The President and Vice President and then board. It approved all around.

DM:

Okay and this was in about '86?

WA:

'86.

DM:

So that resolved that.

WA:

Yeah, two years.

DM:

And as far as I know, that was the last big eruption of that issue on campus.

WA:

That issue hasn't come back up since then, but it was a big –

DM:

Aren't you lucky that you were here right in the middle of that?

WA:

Oh, yeah. [laughter] In one sense, it's sort of fun. In another sense, it's sort of scary, too.



DM:

Yeah, uh-huh.

WA:

Especially when we were writing a paper that we didn't identify who we-- we didn't put our names that paper. Because I was tenured. I was an associate professor, but I had tenure back then. Well, I didn't during those two years, I didn't of course. I don't even know if the Texas Faculty Association exists now, but it did back then.

DM:

Okay, well good. I've been wanting to get your take on all of that. We have Gary Elbow and it's the same story, I might add. [laughter]

WA:

Only one story. [laughter]

DM:

That's right.

WA:

If you could find Jack Collins, he'd tell you the same thing. He's up in Minnesota, or no, Wisconsin now. Jack Collins and I walked to school for ten years together from 42<sup>nd</sup> and Flint every day. Walking.

DM:

Oh, is that right?

WA:

Sometimes we missed, but most of them we were walking along. Had big arguments. He was a history teacher. I was an English teacher and I'd tell him, history, that's just a bunch of stories people made up. "Oh, no, no." I said, "We're honest in the English department. We teach fiction. We say this is all made up." [laughter] We argued all the time, but we'd walk in bad weather and good weather at 6 o'clock in the morning, 6:30 in the morning, the weather is kind of settled in this area. It was a good experience. I was chair of the English department part of that time and it was good for me just to get my head cleared. If he wasn't around, I'd figure out what I was going to do during the day. Never worked out because people would come in and change my plans. [laughter]

DM:

You've got a really good point there and by the way, 6 o'clock is the calm time. If it's been

really windy, it's calm at 6 o'clock. It's a nice time of day and the drive from Robertson is the same way. It's a chance to think and sort things out and be prepared.

WA:

A lot better than driving by. [laughter] Of course, you do have an advantage, we talked about this last time, you do have the advantage the sun's not in your eyes either way.

DM:

That's right. Well, these are the questions I had for you today and you've answered them so well for me. I really appreciate that. Was there anything else? Do you see any other gaps in the discussions we've had so far that we should broach?

WA:

No, no. The only thing I need to say is that the thing that helped me out probably the most in my teaching career at Texas Tech were the two Fulbright's I got.

DM:

Absolutely.

WA:

I started with—first Fulbright, I went to Panama. I was sort of spending my wheels. I was an associate professor doing my work, sort of routine. When I got to Panama, everything changed. I had to learn what I knew. There was no great big library where I could go to. What I taught was what I knew.

DM:

Well this is a real feather in your cap also. You come back from a Fulbright in Panama. It seems like that would increase your status on campus, it seems to me.

WA:

Not only that, I got a faculty development leave that tied in with it. Basically, I was gone a year and half from Texas Tech. I came back to the campus, I was just shocked. It was so white. Everybody was white and I'd been used to not everybody being white. I was a weirdo down there. Even in Argentina. After I finished my Fulbright in Panama, I went to Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, and Chile. All four of those places. Had already been to Costa Rica and Panama and so I had an opportunity to look around and see what was going on. I was doing research on Shakespeare in Latin America so it was kind of interesting.

DM:

That's a great opportunity for an academician to get out and be able to enrich your life that way.

WA:

I went back, 1988, I went back to Fulbright in Argentina. It was a different kind of situation entirely. I was teaching graduate courses. I only had four students. U.S. federal government paid for me to go all the way to Argentina to teach four students.

DM:

Wow, was it in Buenos Aries?

WA:

No, it was in *Córdoba*. It was up in *Sierras de Córdoba*. Up in the middle part. Beautiful town. Million people there and whatnot. Nobody spoke English, or very few, and their language in Spanish was a good deal. They hear me speak Spanish, they're, "Where you from?" In fact, I got that question quite frequently. I got to where I'd just say, "Okay, where do you think I'm from?" Every time they said I was from Germany because that's where the Germans went after World War II. People were still visiting and whatnot so kind of a curious thing. Three of those students were excellent students. Fourth and poor Sylvia [?] [01:14:43] just couldn't quite cut it with English language, but other three were very good students. Two of them came to Tech, got degrees at Texas Tech. Came back, and got degrees at Texas Tech.

DM:

Is that right? Golly.

WA:

One of them I still keep up with by email. She and her husband visited us about two or three years ago. Came over to look around Texas Tech, see what changes have been made and whatnot. It's kind of interesting keeping up with these people. We keep up with Columba in Panama too.

DM:

Do you? Outstanding.

WA:

I haven't made that kind of—well, I guess we do have good friends in England, but we met them in Turkey. Taught a semester in *Orta Doğu*—or Middle East Technical University in the summer one time. Spent six weeks teaching over there. Strangest teaching experience I ever had because strange country, but beautiful country back then. In 1993, is when I taught there. There was no uprising like there is now.

DM:

What incredible opportunities. I'm glad you were able to step into those.

WA:

Yeah, well I was chair of the English department when I went to Turkey and Idris Traylor who was over in interdisciplinary studies program – or no, it was international studies. He called around and apparently, the people—we had sort of an exchange program going to that university – they wanted somebody to teach political science, but they wanted them to teach Latin American novel, Latin American literature, and how it affected—looked at politics. They called over the Spanish department and everybody was busy. Nobody wanted to go, but Harley over there, “You might check with Aycock, he might go,” and I go anywhere, I guess. [Laughter] I went home and he called and said, “Would you like to go to Turkey?” I said “Well, when and what? Sure, let me talk to my wife.” Went home and asked Diana, “Would you like to go to Turkey this summer?”, “Oh, sure.” [Laughter] So we took off and went to Turkey that summer and then in nineteen—no, it was 2004, we taught in Spain with a Spanish—

DM:

At Seville?

WA:

Yeah. That was the only place I ever taught Tech students abroad. Usually I taught abroad, I was teaching whoever happened to be there, but it was kind of an interesting experience to do that. So I taught there before one time, one summer. Actually, I taught in Spain two times, but the summer was a short, short teaching assignment.

DM:

You know, you look back at a career like that and you just got to be happy about that.

WA:

Yeah. Somebody asked me, “When you retire, are you going to travel?” I said, “Well, I already travelled.” [Laughter] Anyway, that’s been a lot of fun. It’s the best thing, if you can possibly do something like that, it enriches your teaching ability. Your interest in teaching and whatnot. Anyway, I’ve about said enough. I need to get out of your office.

DM:

Oh, no. [Laughter]

WA:

Do you have any other questions for me?

DM:

No. I think I’ve pretty well exhausted mine, but that doesn’t mean I won’t think of something

else.

WA:

Well, if you do, let me know.

DM:

I'll go ahead and turn this off.

WA:

Okay.

*[End of Recording]*



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