Dear Campus Guest:

Welcome to the University of Texas at Austin! Established in 1883, the University of Texas at Austin has grown to become one of the most diverse universities in the country. Diversity is central to the core mission of the University, and is one of President William Powers Jr. ‘ s four strategic priorities. The university’s commitment to diversity is demonstrated by the establishment of the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement (DDCE). Our division embraces and encourages diversity in all its forms. We strive for an inclusive university community that fosters an open, enlightened and robust learning environment. A free exchange of ideas requires mutual respect and consideration for our differences. It is important to think of diversity not as a path toward uniformity but as a way to acknowledge and value everyone’s varied experiences and backgrounds. This is especially vital in the increasingly multicultural state of Texas and the global marketplace. All students, faculty and staff—regardless of their backgrounds—benefit from a diverse learning environment.

This Self-Guided Tour introduces you to the diversity that is represented on campus through various academic units, programs, notable buildings, statues and collections. I invite you to experience the campus and see some of the changes that have taken place over the past 125 years, since the establishment of this flagship university. We hope you enjoy the opportunity to learn more about the historical background of The University of Texas as it continues to serve all people in the state of Texas through a culture of inclusive excellence.

Leonard N. Moore
Interim Vice President for Diversity and Community Engagement
George Littlefield Professor of American History

Stops on the UT Austin Diversity Tour

Our campus is quite large and several spots include steps and hills that can be challenging. If you decide to walk from one area of campus to another, please keep in mind that a tour of the entire campus can take an hour or more. Wear comfortable shoes and weather-appropriate clothing.
John Hargis Hall is one of the oldest buildings on campus. Built in 1891, the building was not owned by the university until 1925. It was originally named the Little Campus Building and served as a men's dormitory and later as the university's human resources office. In 1987, the building was named John W. Hargis Hall to honor the first African-American student to receive an undergraduate degree from UT Austin. The Freshman Admissions Center is located in John Hargis Hall. It serves as the starting place for prospective students and parents who visit campus. Information sessions and student panels are held in the meeting rooms.

PCL AREA :: Between MLK and 21st Street; area C4

The PCL was named for Dr. Ervin S. Perry, the first African American appointed to the academic rank of professor at the University of Texas at Austin, and Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda, a professor of Latin American History and a developer of the University's esteemed Benson Latin American Collection. Since 1977 the PCL has been renowned as one of the most used-for-research libraries in the United States; it houses 2.5 million volumes.

George I. Sanchez Building (SZB)

Named for George I. Sanchez, a writer, educator, and civil rights activist, the Sanchez building houses the College of Education at the University of Texas at Austin. Sanchez received his Master of Science degree in Educational Psychology and Spanish from the University of Texas at Austin in 1931 after earning his bachelor's degree from the University of New Mexico in 1930; he went on to receive his Doctor of Education degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1934. Sanchez served as Director of the Division of Information and Statistics in the New Mexico State Department of Education. The building houses research-based programs in the College of Education designed to prepare leaders who will empower tomorrow's citizens as lifelong learners and who will contribute innovative ideas and the leadership needed to solve the problems of a diverse society.

Harry Ransom Center (HRC)

In 1957 Vice President and Provost Harry Huntt Ransom founded what was then called the Humanities Research Center at The University of Texas at Austin. For decades before its opening, the University worked to acquire important private libraries that formed the foundation of what would later become the HRC, whose mission is to advance the study of the arts and humanities. The HRC works to acquire original cultural material for the purposes of scholarship, education, and delight. It preserves and makes accessible these creations of cultural heritage through the highest standards of cataloging, conservation, and collection management. The HRC offers public services, symposia, publications, exhibitions, public performances, and lectures. The Center holds collections in diverse areas of study including Gay Studies, Women's Studies and Latin American Studies.

Cesar Chavez Statue

In Fall 2000 a group of students created an organization called “We Are Texas Too,” whose purpose was to erect a statue of a Latino figure on campus. In conjunction with the Latino Leadership Council, the group drafted a student referendum in Fall 2002 to fund the project. The referendum was passed by the student body, and in 2007 a statue honoring Cesar Chavez, the late civil rights activist and labor leader, was unveiled on the West Mall, one of the busiest areas on campus. The students chose Cesar Chavez to be honored with a bronze statue because of his work as a spiritual figure and his commitment to social change.
DUREN HALL/STUDENT SERVICES AREA :: Between 24th and 27th Streets; area A3

7 Almetris “Mama” Duren Residence Hall
(corner of Guadalupe and 27th Street)

Opened in 2007, Almetris Duren Residence Hall is the newest residence hall on campus. The Hall, a $50 million project, has 588 beds and over 175,000 gross square feet. The Hall is named in honor of Almetris “Mama” Duren, the den mother of the Eliza Dee Hall for Black women, a co-op for female students who were not allowed to live on campus when the University was integrated in 1956. Duren worked at the University from 1956 through 1980. During this time she founded Innervisions of Blackness Gospel Choir as well as Project Info, UT’s first minority recruitment program. In 1978 she authored a book entitled, “Overcoming: The History of Black Integration at the University of Texas at Austin.”

6 Barbara Jordan Statue
(beneath the Battle Oaks to the northwest of the Tower/Main Building)

The idea to erect a statue of Barbara Jordan on campus emerged from discussions held among the members of the Fall 2002 Orange Jackets class who noticed that there were no statues of lone women on campus. In 2003, they pushed for a fee referendum, which was passed by the student body. The referendum directed $1 per student per semester into a statue fund for the project. Collection of the student fees began in the Spring 2004 semester and concluded in 2007. The Barbara Jordan Statue was unveiled in 2009. The students chose Jordan because of her accomplishments as well as her connection to The University of Texas at Austin. In 1972, Barbara Jordan was elected as the first African-American woman from the South to serve in the U.S. Congress. Upon leaving congress in 1979, Jordan accepted an invitation to teach at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs. She served on the faculty for 17 years until her death in 1996.

8 Student Services Building (SSB)
26th St. between University Ave. and Wichita St.

Gender and Sexuality Center

Established at The University of Texas in the Fall of 2004, the Gender and Sexuality Center provides a safe space for all members of the University community to explore, organize, and promote learning about different issues pertaining to gender and sexuality. Although open to everyone, the center facilitates a greater responsiveness to the needs of women and the LGBTQ communities through outreach, education, and advocacy. In order to be able to serve the needs of both of the respective communities, the GSC provides a safe space for students to gather and do academic, social, and political work.

Multicultural Information Center

Established in 1988, the Multicultural Information Center’s (MIC) mission is to transform lives by providing diverse educational opportunities and support services for students. As part of this mission, the MIC houses the following student agencies: Afrikan American Affairs; Asian/Desi/Pacific Islander American Collective; Latina/o Leadership Council, Longhorn American Indian Council, Queer People of Color and Allies and Students for Equity and Diversity. The MIC is a unit within the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement.

See the Main Building/Tower section of the appendix for information about several academic departments and centers, buildings in the area named after diversity pioneers at the university, and other locations of interest.

EAST MALL :: Between Speedway and San Jacinto Blvd; area B/C3

3 Martin Luther King Jr. Statue
(in the center of the East Mall)

UT Austin’s statue of Martin Luther King Jr. was unveiled on September 24, 1999. The idea to erect the statue in recognition of Dr. King’s contribution to humanity in the area of civil rights originated in the fall of 1987. A group of university students, the Martin Luther King Jr. Sculpture Foundation, approached then President William H. Cunningham with the idea of erecting such a statue to balance the statuary on campus that many students, particularly African-American students, viewed as a painful reminder of Texas’ history of segregation and discrimination. In March 1995 a student referendum called for a $1 per-student per-semester fee for four years to collect no more than $500,000 to erect the statue. Students approved the referendum by a two-thirds majority. The referendum was then voted on and approved by the Texas State Legislature, and the fund for collection of the fee was formally authorized by The University of Texas System Board of Regents.

The Americo Paredes Center for Cultural Studies is in the E.P. Schoch Building (EPS) along the East Mall. See the Appendix for more about the center.
files from the presidency are used primarily by scholars. from those of close associates. These papers and the vast administrative papers from the entire public career of Lyndon Baines Johnson and also houses forty-five million pages of historical documents which include the of the Voting Rights Act as his greatest accomplishment. The LBJ Library In 1969, in his final press conference as President, Johnson cited passage for direct federal action to enable African Americans to register and vote. 6, 1965, President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act. The bill provided to public accommodations, and withhold federal funds from programs administered in a discriminatory fashion. Thirteen months later on August 1964 in a televised ceremony at the White House. The far-reaching law included provisions to protect the right to vote, guarantee access that stood for 16 years), had 19 touchdowns, and lead the nation in rushing and scoring. After retirement Campbell returned to Austin where he owns a food company. He also serves UT Athletics as an assistant to the Athletics Director. Campbell was elected to the Longhorn Hall of Honor in 1988. Erected in 2006, the statue of Earl Campbell sits on the southwest side of the Darrell K. Royal-Texas Memorial Stadium. Known as the “Tyler Rose,” Campbell galloped into UT football history when he won the Heisman Trophy during the 1977 season. He rushed for 1,744 yards (SWC record that stood for 16 years), had 19 touchdowns, and lead the nation in rushing and scoring. After retirement Campbell returned to Austin where he owns a food company. He also serves UT Athletics as an assistant to the Athletics Director. Campbell was elected to the Longhorn Hall of Honor in 1988. Elected in 1988. Other nearby locations featured in the appendix: Sid Richardson Hall (SRH) houses the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, the Teresa Lozano Long Institute for Latin American Studies, and the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History. See the appendix for details about these locations.

Appendix

This appendix provides information about additional locations on campus that serve as a testament to the university’s commitment to diversity in academics and campus life. These locations are included as an appendix rather than as tour stops simply because they are not prepared to handle walk-in visitors. We hope you enjoy reading about the contributions they make to the diversity of our campus.

PCL Area :: C4

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN AND AFRICAN DIASPORA STUDIES (IN JES)
Established in November 2009, the Department studies the experiences of African Americans, indigenous Africans, and people of African descent around the world and works closely with the new Institute for Critical Urban Policy.

THE MALCOLM X LOUNGE (IN JES)
The Malcolm X Lounge serves as a place where all students can hang out, socialize, hold meetings or study. The lounge existed unofficially in the 1980s; the space was transformed in 1994, but following student demonstrations for a return to a space for social gatherings, a new area was erected in 1995 in Jester West. The lounge was not officially called the “Malcolm X Lounge” until 2007, under the management of the Warfield Center for African and African American Studies.

JOHN L. WARFIELD CENTER FOR AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES (IN JES)
The Dr. John L. Warfield Center for African and African American Studies is a focal point for campus and community life around the cultural, sociopolitical, economic, and historical experiences of Africans and their descendants. The center was renamed in honor of Dr. John L. Warfield, who played a critical role in recruiting and establishing the center’s first faculty, establishing the African and African American Studies major, creating its curriculum and aiding its research.

Main Building/Tower Area :: B3

DEPARTMENT OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE (IN BEN)
Since its creation in 1968, the Department of Spanish and Portuguese has offered an excellent array of both undergraduate and graduate courses in the areas of Spanish and Portuguese languages, Hispanic and Brazilian literatures, and linguistics.

DOROTHY L. GEBAUER BUILDING ( Geb)
Built in 1904, the Dorothy Gebauer Building is the oldest academic building on the original 40 acres. In 1984 it was renamed to honor Dorothy L. Gebauer, former Dean of Women and a driving force in campus life for several decades.

DIVISION OF DIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (IN MAI)
Established in 2006, the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement strives for an inclusive community that fosters an open, enlightened and robust learning environment and works with student, faculty, staff and community to help make the university a national model for diversity in higher education.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CULTURE ROOM (IN UNB)
During 1970 the Texas Union Board of Directors created a group to determine the need for a cultural center in the Union building. The group recommended “the conversion of a lounge area into an Afro-American Studies Room.” The African American Culture Room is now a meeting and study space for students, faculty and staff.
Women's Gymnasium. In 1974, it was renamed to honor Dr. Anna Hiss, Anna Hiss Gymnasium, completed in 1931, was formerly known as the ANNA HISS GYMNASIUM (AHG)

Center for Women's and Gender Studies (CWGS) has over 250 faculty affiliates, several degree programs and hundreds of participating students. The Center promotes research in the area of women and gender studies and supports students and faculty in their pursuit of leadership roles.

Mary E. Gearing Hall (GEA)
In 1912 Mary E. Gearing began the Home Economics program at the University of Texas at Austin and she served as the program’s first chair. She was the first woman to hold the ranks of professor and department chair at the university. The building was renamed in her honor in 1976.

South Asia Institute (WCH)
The South Asia Institute was established as part of a university initiative to promote South Asian programs, especially those pertaining to contemporary issues, across the entire university and in the larger community. The institute sponsors conferences, scholarly symposia and a weekly South Asia Seminar.

Center for Arabic Study Abroad (CASA)
The Center for Arabic Study Abroad (CASA) was established in 1967 to offer intensive advanced Arabic language training at the American University in Cairo, Egypt.

American Culture Committee; in 1974 the group suggested that space in the Union be named the Chicano Culture Room. The room is home of the mural by Pio Pulido and Sylvia Orozco, founders of the Mexic-Arte Museum.

Chicano Culture Room (UNB)

Center for Asian American Studies (CAAS) is an interdisciplinary academic program currently offering classes in a variety of academic fields.

Mary E. Gearing Hall (GEA)
In 1912 Mary E. Gearing began the Home Economics program at the University of Texas at Austin and she served as the program’s first chair. She was the first woman to hold the ranks of professor and department chair at the university. The building was renamed in her honor in 1976.

East Mall Area :: B/C3

Américo Paredes Center for Cultural Studies (APCCS) is the only anthropology program in the US that offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees with a graduate concentration in Folklore and Public Culture. The center is named after Dr. Américo Paredes who lead the struggle to establish the Center for Mexican American Studies, served as its first director, and was a Professor of English and Anthropology in the 1970s.

Center for Asian American Studies (CAAS)
Founded in 2000, the Center for Asian American Studies (CAAS) is an interdisciplinary academic program currently offering classes in a variety of academic fields.

Mary E. Gearing Hall (GEA)
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Stadium/LBJ Library Area :: C1-C3

Teresa Lozano Long Institute for Latin American Studies (LLILAS) is a language and National Resource Center integrating more than 30 academic departments at the University of Texas. The institute was renamed in November 2000 when UT alums Joe R. and Teresa Lozano Long pledged an endowment gift of $10 million to support the Institute.

Dolph Briscoe Center for American History (SRH)
The main research facility for the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History is located in Sir Richardson Hall on the UT Austin campus; it acts as the repository for the vast majority of the center’s book, manuscript, map, newspaper, photographic, sound, and ephemera collections. These include collections on civil rights and social justice, photographs depicting Blacks at UT Austin, 1946- ca. 1980, and the Almetris Duren Papers.

Duren Hall/Student Services Area :: A3, B2-3

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