

**Earl C. Crockett**  
*PROFESSIONAL LIFE*

<b>Birth Place</b>	Preston, Idaho
<b>Birth-Death</b>	May 13, 1903-December 2, 1975
<b>Family</b>	Eleventh of twelve children. Father nearly blinded by lye while whitewashing as a young man and was barely able to make a living in a series of activities. Mother played major role in family.
<b>Education</b>	B.S. Economics, University of Utah, 1927.  Ph.D. Economics, University of California, Berkeley, 1931.
<b>LDS Mission</b>	Viewed role at BYU mitigated not serving on a mission.
<b>Mentor</b>	Jacob Van Ek, Dean of College of Arts and Sciences, University of Colorado 1929-1959, College had more than 5,000 students in 1956 in 22 departments. He was known as the "boy dean" being named Dean at age 33. He adopted an Honors Plan in 1930 "to give genius and near-genius a chance." A colleague said, "Dean Van Ek is one of the most modest and unassuming university administrators in the country." His wife, Eve Drewelowe, has become an internationally famous artist. He was a pioneer for liberation and equal rights.
<b>Awards</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> Annual Research Lecturer, University of Colorado, 1951. Faculty Research Fellowship, University of Colorado, 1955. Special Research Grant for 9 months of independent study, 1955. 5 <sup>th</sup> Annual Robert L. Sterns Award (Associated Alumni) for Extraordinary Service, University of Colorado, 1957. (Dean Van Ek received the award in 1958.) Honored by the Western Athletic Conference. Election to honorary membership in the honor society Delta Kappa Gamma, 1965. Animal Science Award, BYU, 1965. Honorary member of Phi Kappa Phi, 1966 Honor from the High Commission of Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools of which he was Chairman, 1968. Honorary Doctor of Laws, Brigham Young University, 1968.
<b>Teaching Service</b>	1929-31, Teaching Fellow, University of California, Berkeley. 1931-1934 Assistant Professor of Finance, University of North Dakota. 1934-1957 Assistant, Associate and full Professor, University of Colorado. 1952-53 Professor of Economics, University of Maryland, Overseas Program, Germany. Summers 1953, 1954 Professor of Banking, Colorado School of Banking. 1968-69 Professor of Economics, University of Maryland, Overseas Program, European Division. 1969-72 Professor of Economics, Brigham Young University.
<b>Professional Service</b>	1930-41, 1947-49, 1951-52, 1956-57 Chairman, Department of Social Sciences (Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, and Sociology) University of Colorado. 1950-51 Acting Dean, Graduate School, University of Colorado. 1955-57 Assistant to Vice President, University of Colorado. 1955-57 Assistant to Vice President, University Self-Survey, University of Colorado. 1957-63, 1965-68 Academic Vice President and Professor of Economics, Brigham Young University.

1964-65 Acting President, Brigham Young University.

<b>Public Service</b>	<p>1934 Special Investigator for the 1934 Pacific Coast Longshore and Seamen's Strike, San Francisco, CA</p> <p>1936-57 Colorado General Assembly (Several Legislative Committees)</p> <p>1942-1943 Principal Economist, War Production Board, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>1950-51 Acting Dean, Graduate School, University of Colorado.</p> <p>1946-57 Colorado Governors (one Republican, two Democrats).</p> <p>1955-56 Governor's Commission on the Aged, Colorado.</p> <p>(His work on Taxation has been widely adopted by other states.)</p> <p>1962-70 Member Executive Committee of Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.</p> <p>1962-70 Vice President of Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.</p> <p>1963-64 President of the Western Athletic Conference.</p> <p>1966-68 Chairman of the High Commission of Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. (Only once before had a Chairman been elected to two terms.)</p> <p>1969-72 Member Executive Committee of Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.</p> <p>1964-72 Board of Directors for First Security Bank in Provo.</p>
<b>Publications</b>	<p>Dozens of publications and studies in economics, political science and taxation.</p> <p><i>Problems of American Democracy</i>, an unpublished high school textbook.</p> <p>Ten years participated with Dean Van Ek and 2 other faculty members in a weekly radio broadcast, <i>History in the Making</i>, on the Colorado-Wyoming Network.</p>
<b>Primary Focus at BYU</b>	<p>Responsible for Academic Programs including the Laboratory School and Division of Continuing Education.</p> <p>Supervision of Admission and Records, space utilization of academic plant, and Office of Institution Research.</p> <p>Supervision of faculty research.</p> <p>Supervision of all faculty committees.</p> <p>Supervision of all reports from academic units with evaluation and recommendations.</p> <p>Responsibility for Academic Budget.</p> <p>Preside at Deans' Council</p> <p>Chairman of Action Committee of Accreditation and Self-evaluation Surveys.</p> <p>Recommend structure of all colleges and departments.</p> <p>Recommendations regarding all faculty matters including hiring, retention, separation, retirements, advancements in rank, number of new teachers and student assistants, and appointments of department chairmen and deans.</p>
<b>Key Appointees</b>	<p><b>University Council – 1963-64</b></p> <p>When he was acting President he replaced the Administrative Council with the University Council comprised of Joseph T Bentley, J. Elliot Cameron, Ben E. Lewis, Clyde D. Sandgren, and William R. Sidoway, Administrative Assistant.</p>
<b>Accreditation</b>	<p>The question of academic freedom, always sensitive at BYU in areas impinging on religion, produced tension because of the president's management style and strong political views. Earl extended the accreditation time to the maximum of 10 years by addressing this and issues of academic concerns. He became a major force in the accreditation committee and saw that Robert K. Thomas was integrated into the Northwestern Committee to follow on with his work. BYU was fully accredited for the maximum 10 years in 1966.</p>
<b>Operating Mode</b>	<p>Analytical, organized, consensus building.</p> <p>Preferred open door and face-to-face meetings.</p>

<b>Public Face</b>	<p>Preferred low-key image.          Skilled speaker and communicator.          Public appearance if required for the job.          Kept few records and no diary making it was difficult to construct this table that undoubtedly has many omissions.</p>
<b>Politics</b>	<p>Hugh B. Brown of the quorum of the twelve apostles and Earl became friends over the years. Apostle Brown was a member of the First Presidency when Earl was Acting President. This talk by Apostle Brown reflects and states Earl's beliefs so well.          "We are grateful in the Church and in this great university that the freedom, dignity and integrity of the individual is basic in Church doctrine as well as in democracy. Here we are free to think and express our opinions. Fear will not stifle thought, as is the case in some areas which have not yet emerged from the dark ages. God himself refuses to trammel man's free agency even though its exercise sometimes teaches painful lessons. Both creative science and revealed religion find their fullest and truest expression in the climate of freedom. I hope that you will develop the questing spirit. Be unafraid of new ideas for they are the stepping-stones of progress. You will of course respect the opinions of others but be unafraid to dissent - if you are informed.          Now I have mentioned freedom to express your thoughts, but I caution you that your thoughts and expressions must meet competition in the market place of thought, and in that competition truth will emerge triumphant. Only error needs to fear freedom of expression. Seek truth in all fields, and in that search you will need at least three virtues; courage, zest, and modesty. The ancients put that thought in the form of a prayer. They said, 'From the cowardice that shrinks from new truth, from the laziness that is content with half truth, from the arrogance that thinks it has all truth - O God of truth deliver us.'" - Hugh B. Brown Speech at BYU, March 29, 1958</p>
<b>Metrics</b>	<p>Earl with his economics background loved numbers. He used numbers in almost all his talks. Drawing comparisons, showing trends, explaining the economic implications, and making clear-cut conclusions. He measured everything and believed throughout his life that metrics were necessary to measure improvement and a necessary tool to set appropriate goals. He was a man of concise verbiage – either spoken or written, relying on carefully reasoned logic based on facts and statistics.</p>
<b>Growth</b>	<p>The full-time faculty had grown from 244 to 932, and faculty with doctoral degrees increased from 50 to more than 500. The five original colleges with 37 departments had expanded to 13 colleges with 71 departments, associate and doctoral degrees had been added, and the quarter system had been changed to the semester system.</p>
<b>Unique Contributions to BYU</b>	<p>Travel-study and semester-abroad programs.          Adult education offerings expanded.          An Honors Program to attract bright LDS high school graduates.          Recruited a competent faculty. (3/4 of 900 during his administration.)          Faculty turnover of 7.4%          Established faculty research fellowships.          Established new masters degree programs.          Started the doctoral degree program that reached 21 departments by 1968.          Established two-year associate degree programs in nursing, industrial technology and general studies.          Organized the University Council for governing the University.          Obtained full 10-year accreditation of BYU from the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools that replaced the 5-year 1956 conditional accreditation.          1966 full accreditation was granted for another 10-years.          Separated BYU from the single "Church School System" to better focus attention from the General Authorities on BYU.</p>