I.S.U. BOMB

Yearbook
Est. 1893

CENTENNIAL ALBUM

Inside Your Centennial Album

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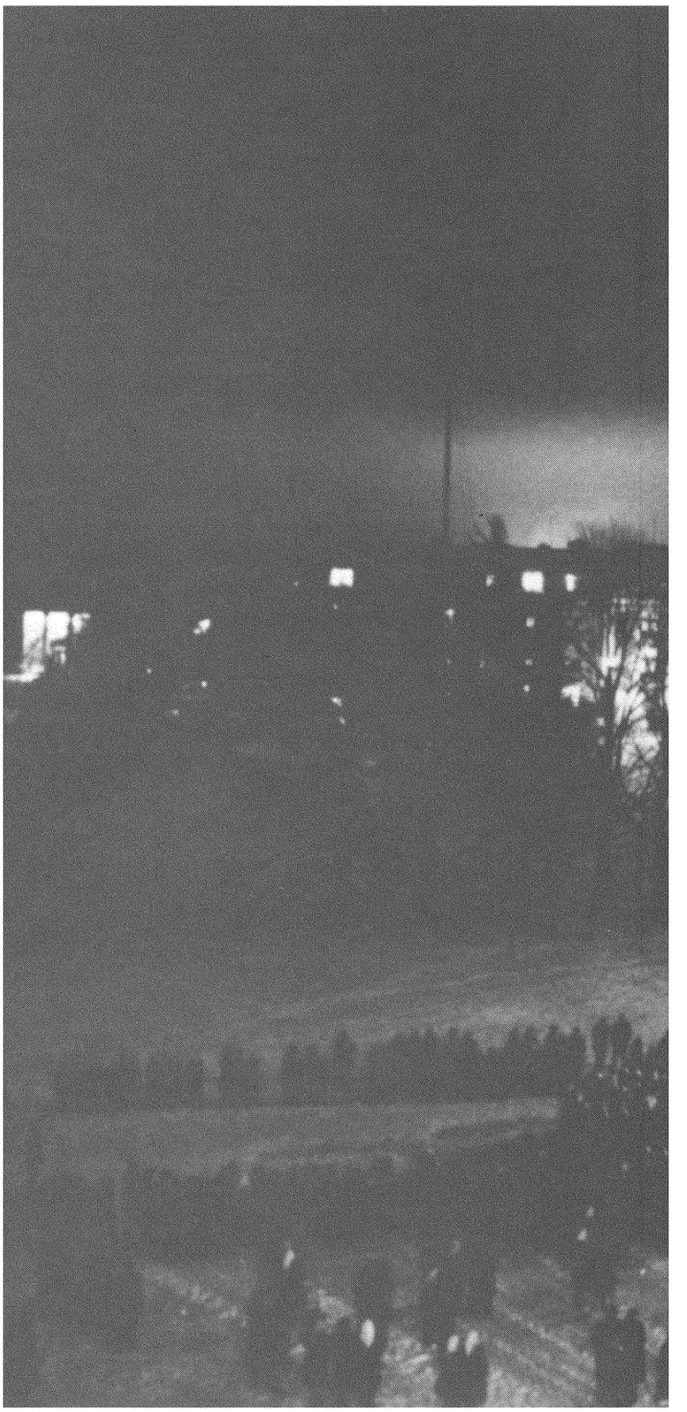
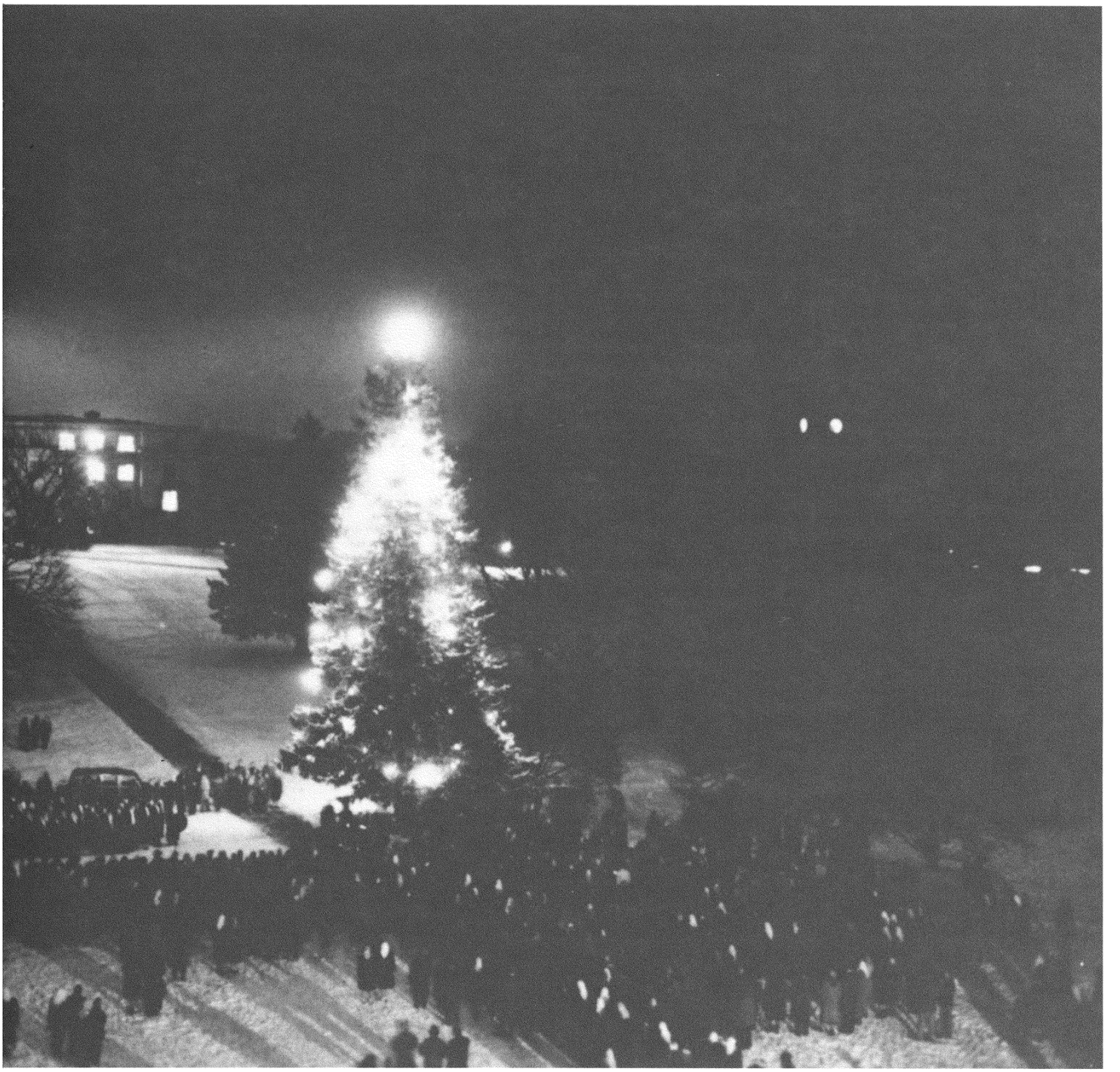
Memories of campus traditions tumble into view -
the campanile, the swans of Lake LaVerne.
Images like a soft blanket wrapping itself around you -
the warm sun on your back as you relax on the terrace at the Union.
A view of how it felt to be at Iowa State -
a gentle breeze on your face as you cross central campus,
the vivid green grass moving with the wind.
A vision of days gone by, days of laughter, days of tears -
induction into an honorary society, ordering pizza with friends,
moving into a new apartment - moving out, graduation.
Remember who you were, who you wanted to be; know who you became -
a student with dreams, someone who would make a difference, you - today.
Accept Iowa State as a great time in your life; a time that doesn't end -
because you carry the people, the joys, the sorrows, the changes with you
every day in your mind and in your heart.





Members of the Iowa State community gather on central campus for the annual Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony. The tradition started in 1914. Photo taken in the 1940s. Photo courtesy ISU Parks Library Special Collections and ISU Photo Service.

Since the Beginning

May 1, 1868 - November 27, 1883

ADONIJAH STRONG WELCH

He was serving as Reconstruction Senator when he accepted the appointment as first president. Welch was removed from office in 1883, under pressure from narrow gauge interest groups dissatisfied with the college's development. He continued on the staff until his death in 1889.

December 1, 1883 - December 5, 1884

SEAMAN ASAHEL KNAPP

From 1879 to 1885, he served as the first head of the agriculture program at Iowa State and drafted the Experiment Station Bill. He moved to Louisiana in 1885.

February 1, 1885 - July 19, 1886

LEIGH SMITH JOHN HUNT

Appointed president at age twenty-nine, his lack of formal training and his dictatorial methods led to clashes with the faculty and students and his resignation after 18 months in office.

July 20, 1886 - November 13, 1890

WILLIAM ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN

His narrow-minded and unliberal attitudes resulted in a troubled administration. The "Cyanogen Affair" of 1888, and subsequent fraternity/non-fraternity clashes resulted in his resignation.

February 1, 1891 - August 5, 1902

WILLIAM MILLER BEARDSHEAR

He joined the Union Army at the age of 14 and served throughout the Civil War. He studied for the ministry at Otterbein College and Yale Divinity School. He died in 1902, of complications following a heart attack.

September 1, 1903 - August 31, 1910

ALBERT BOYTON STORMS

His opposition to the newly created State Board of Education led to his resignation. He became a pastor in Indianapolis and then president of Baldwin-Wallace College in Ohio until his death in 1933.

September 1, 1912 - August 31, 1926

RAYMOND ALLEN PEARSON

In 1908, he was appointed head of the New York Department of Agriculture. Friction over the organization and function of the college led to his resignation.

September 1, 1927 - March 17, 1936

RAYMOND MOLLYNEAUX HUGHES

Born in Atlantic, Iowa in 1873, Hughes was the first native Iowan to serve as president, although he grew up and was educated in Ohio. He resigned on February 29, 1936, because of ill health. He remained on campus to teach, write and do research until 1956, when he moved to Illinois. He died there the next year.

Iowa State Presidents

March 17, 1936 - June 30, 1953

CHARLES EDWIN FRILEY

He came to Iowa State in 1924, as Dean of Industrial Sciences (now the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences). He was appointed vice-president in 1935, and served as acting president from October 1935, until his appointment as president. Mandatory retirement forced him to step down in 1953. He taught, did research and served in an advisory capacity to his successor until his death on July 11, 1958.

July 1, 1953 - June 30, 1965

JAMES HAROLD HILTON

He graduated from Iowa State in 1923, making him the first alumnus to serve as president. He became Dean of the School of Agriculture in 1948, a position he held until his appointment as president in 1953. After relinquishing his duties as president twelve years later, he was appointd Head of the newly-created Office of University Development. He retired in 1970, and died in Ames on January 14, 1982.

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1986

WILLIAM ROBERT PARKS

After holding other leadership positions , he was appointed the Vice-President for Academic Affairs in 1961, and served in that capacity until taking office as president in 1965. Dr. Parks retired from office in 1986. He lives in Ames.

July 1, 1986 - October 19, 1990

GORDON PRYOR EATON

Appointed as president in 1986, Dr. Eaton resigned from the position in 1990, to become the director of Columbia Universtiy's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory.

June 1, 1991-

MARTIN JISCHKE

Dr. Jischke attended the Illinois Institute of Technology where he received a B.S. in Physics. He then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he earned his M.S. and Ph.D. in Aeronautics and Astronautics. In 1968, he accepted a position as professor of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering at the University of Oklahoma. He became Director of Aeronautical, Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering at OU in 1977, and Dean of the College of Engineering in 1981. In 1986, he was named Chancellor at the University of Missouri-Rolla, a position he held until accepting the position Iowa State's president in 1991.

Source: Iowa State University Parks Library Special Collections


IOWA STATE COLLEGE

College of Agriculture: Iowa State's Beginning

The first of the land-grant colleges to be coeducational, the Iowa Agricultural College commenced classes on March 17, 1869, with 173 students in attendance, all under the care of Adonijah S. Welch, the first president of the institution.

The 136 men and 37 women representing 55 counties were provided "practical education for agricultural pursuits." There were no textbooks then, and persons qualified to instruct courses were hard to come by. As a result, early instructors focused on the basic sciences as related to agriculture and what could be learned from practical work on the college farm. Areas of study included animal husbandry, agronomy and horticulture.

The first official instructor of agriculture was Norton S. Townshend. A native of Ohio, Townshend was an experienced lecturer on agriculture improvement in the Ohio colleges. Before he was able to officially begin his tasks at the Iowa college, however, he was called back to Ohio.

Following the sudden departure of Townshend, Welch employed a series of farm superintendents to present lectures on agriculture to the student body.

With the exception of the introduction of the nation's first forestry course in 1874, and the inclusion of a dairying course in 1880, methods of instruction remained unchanged until the board appointed William M. Beardshear to the college president position in 1891.

Under Beardshear's leadership, James "Tama Jim" Wilson was put in charge of the agriculture program. Although he only served as director for six years, Wilson was responsible for many of the improvements made to the program, including the establishment of a college curriculum that offered a degree of bachelor of science in dairy industry.

The Iowa Agriculturist magazine began publication in 1902, and is still printing quality agriculture journalism today. Alpha Zeta, the agricultural honorary for upper classmen, was installed as the first honorary society on campus in 1905, and is also still alive today.

Charles F. Curtiss assumed Wilson's position as Dean in 1902 and remained until 1932. It was said that Curtiss "raised the agriculture from infancy to world leadership."

Other agriculture deans over the years have been Herbert H. Kildee (1933-1949), Floyd Andre (1949-1972), Lee Kolmer (1973-1987), John Pesek (1987-1988), and David Topel (1989-present).

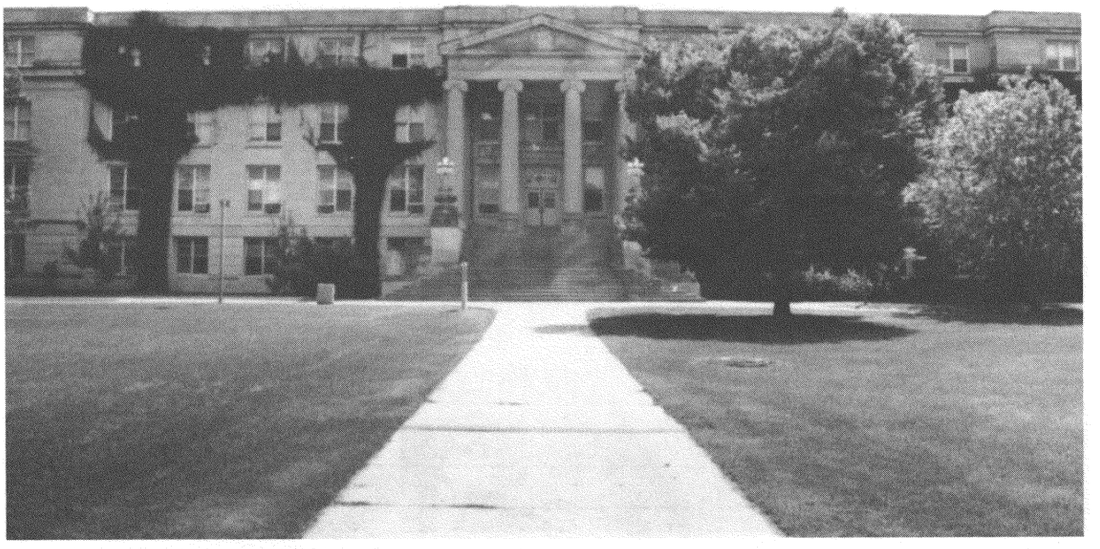
The accomplishments of the college aren't just in the past. Research advances, curriculum changes and outreach goals in the college show it has its sights set on the twenty-first century.

One of Dean Topel's goals for the college was to provide its students with the best background of any land grant university and to prepare them for the challenges of the twenty-first century. One way the college aimed to achieve this goal was through a new curriculum that incorportated innovative approaches to strengthen communication and other skills.The changes did not lengthen the curriculum, but they did changes its direction. "It was designed so students could have more flexibiltiy in their choices of courses," Topel said. "We currently rank third in the United States for undergraduate instruction. We're the only college at Iowa State that's ranked in the top ten."

"One of the greatest challenges all students are going to have in the twenty-first century is developing more critical thinking skills so they can make tough decisions and make them correctly," Dean Topel said

Among recent research advances, the College of Agriculture developed a soybean oil with a substantially reduced fatty acid content and completed research in exploration of soil types and alternative crops for Iowa. "This college has been known for years as one of the top centers for agriculture in the world. It was our goal to reach and make sure that was to be maintained," Topel said.

By Angela Colinghorst



(Left): Exterior of Curtiss Hall. (Opposite page): Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

Photo by Robert Moore

College of Business Newest to ISU Campus

Celebrating its tenth anniversary during the 1993-1994 academic year, the College of Business claimed the distinction of being the youngest college at Iowa State University.

In spite of the college's apparent youth, business programs were a part of the curriculum at ISU almost since the institution opened its doors. Formal recognition of business programs began in the 1920s when business studies were offered under the heading of Business Engineering in the Department of Economics. In the 1929-1930 academic year, the name was changed to Engineering Economics and in the late 1930s the name was changed again, to Industrial Economics, one of four majors in the Department of Economics and Sociology.

In 1954, William H. Schrampfer was the professor in charge of the area. He requested that business studies be given its own identity. This resulted in the announcement of the Department of Industrial Administration on January 21, 1955. When the new department was formed, there were 299 business majors and 11 faculty members. Professor Schrampfer oversaw the transfer to departmental status and the continued development of a strong undergraduate program.

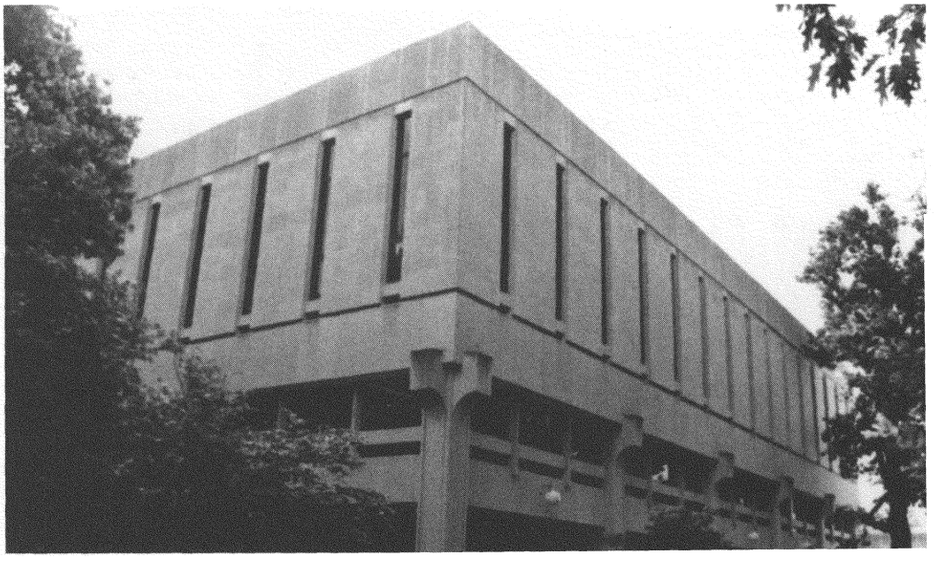
Professor Schrampfer's term ended as the department began the process of moving to Carver Hall and was succeeded as department head by Dr. William H. Thompson in 1968. By then, the program had grown to 715 majors and 17 faculty members. When Dr. Lynn Loudenback succeeded William Thompson in 1975, the number of majors had increased an additional 87 percent, to 1,340 students.

In 1978, Dr. Charles B. Handy was appointed department chairperson. Dr. Handy played a significant role in the further development of the business program. He led the movement to recognition of the former Department of Industrial Administration as the newly formed School of Business Administration in September of 1980, becoming the director of the new school. While the school remained part of the College of Sciences and Humanities, this change in status facilitated the development of formal majors in accounting, finance, general business, management, marketing and transportation and logistics. On July 1, 1984, the College of Business Administration was formed, becoming the ninth Iowa State University college. Dr. Handy was named the college's first dean and enrollment had grown to 2,115 students.

Dr. David L. Shrock became the College's second dean on July 1, 1989. In the time since the college was formed, accreditation was seen as a goal for both the undergraduate and graduate programs. The college reached this goal on April 23, 1991, when it was granted accreditation by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business in April of 1991.

By 1993, the College of Business had nearly 3,000 students in its pre-professional, professional and graduate programs. It offered undergraduate majors in accounting, finance, management, management information systems, marketing and transportation and logistics. It also offered the MBA and a research-oriented master of science degree for graduate students. The college was committed to providing students with strong programs taught by faculty who were outstanding teachers and researchers, with extensive knowledge of advanced business practice. In addition, the college provided pracital services to businesses in Iowa and beyond through the Iowa Small Business Development Centers and the Center for Professional and Executive Development. The promise seen for business education at Iowa State University became a reality.

Courtesy ISU College of Business



The College of Business is located in Carver Hall on the Iowa State campus. Photo by Robert Moore.

College of Design Integrates Art and Profession

In the early years of the development of what is now the College of Design, its four departments were divided among the Colleges of Engineering, Agriculture, and Home Economics.

In 1911, Landscape Architecture was developed and soon to follow was Architecture in 1917. Applied Art began in 1921, and the last to be developed was Community and Regional Planning, which started as Urban Development in 1947.

The subject of forming the College of Design began with a general discussion in 1960. The State Board of Regents, in 1963, gave approval for the formation after a written proposal, but formal permission was not granted until 1967.

It was understood when the permission was granted that the center would be responsible for coordinating responsibilites and functions among the three colleges that were responsible for the courses.

Later, Applied Art became Art and Design, Architecture came under the College of Engineering and Landscape Architecture and Community and Regional Planning came under the College of Agriculture.

For the next ten years, the center focused on development and initiation of a basic educational program, research programs, exhibits and lecture programs.

When the formation of the college was approved by the Board of Regents on November 18, 1977, the College of Design became the seventh undergraduate college at Iowa State. It also became one of the five design schools in the United States to incorporate visual and environmental arts in its programs.

The seven degree programs offered by the college were: art and design, art education, graphic design, interior design, architecture, landscape architecture, and community and regional planning.

The College of Design was the only one in the state of Iowa to offer degrees in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and an undergraduate degree in the Community and Regional Planning program and implement an accelerated interior design program.

The college's enrollment management program was an unique feature; it was instituted becauseof its studio-based organization.

The program controlled the student enrollment in the college's professional programs only allowing enrollment to those students with the highest grade point averages in their class.

The program did not limit the student enrollment in the art and design classes because it was not associated with a professional program.

By Lucrisha Williams



The Design College building is located on the west sideof campus on Bissel Road. Photo by Robert Moore.

A Building with Unique Features

The College of Design is one of Iowa State's newest buildings.

Its location cannot be missed sitting south of the Town Engineering Building and north of Beyer Hall.

Construction began in 1976, as a $6.5 million project but the final cost was $ 7.3 million.

The building itself has two unique features to add to Iowa State. The first is the scultpure found at the front.

Tipping the scales at 22,000 lbs., it was first designed by John Jennings. Jennings orginally built the sculpture for a project for Focus, Iowa State's annual arts competition.

The second feature is the moat-like, wide light well. The natural light is attracted to the lower level, with the bridge built over the well. The students use the the metal railway for chaining their bikes.

Contractors finished the building in the spring of 1978, and classes started in the fall.

By Alison Vondrak

College of Education Grows with Changes

The College of Education has undergone many changes through the years. Today students can receive their degrees in the departments of Elementary Education, Industrial Education, Physical Education, Professinal Studies in Education, or Secondary Education. The programs teach the skills necessary for an understanding of teaching and learning and provide degree programs leading to teaching certification in all of the departments.

Students have not always learned about teaching in the College of Education. Vocational Education was established within the College of Agriculture in 1917. The Agriculture Education Program was a part of the College of Education, with the forerunner of the program being Vocational Education. The Agriculture Education curriculum offered courses in agriculture and manual training. More classes were added to the curriculum in 1934, including home economics, education, industrial arts, physical education, and psychology. In 1940, the Industrial Education curriculum was added to the program.

In 1961, the College of Agriculture dropped the name "vocational" from the department because it did not describe the services of the program thoroughly. The department based its curriculum on teaching Agriculture and Industrial Education. Vocational Education was only a small part of the whole, known simply as education. The name became the Department of Education in 1962, but it remained in the College of Agriculture until 1968.

In 1966, Virgil Lagomarcino, who later became the first Dean of the College of Education, proposed a need for establishing a new administrative structure for professional education. The reorganization of the education department, to correspond with the rapid growth of Iowa State University, separated from the College of Agriculture and became the College of Education.

The College of Education at Iowa State University was officially established on September 1, 1968. In order to keep up with the levels of teacher certification being offered at the time, three administrative units were offered within the department. These units were elementary education, secondary education, and professional studies that applied to graduate students. Virgil Lagomarcino's tenure lasted from 1968 to 1990.

Linda Browne was the first graduate from the College of Education at Iowa State in November of 1968. There were 29 education majors who received their degrees in the first commencement ceremony for the College of Education. Browne taught fifth grade at Lincoln Elementary school in Ames after graduating.

There were many different departments established within the College of Education. In 1968, the Department of Elementary Education was established. It was previously listed under the College of Home Economics. The Department of Industrial Education was added to the program in 1982, after being in the engineering program since 1913. In 1984, the Department of Physical Education became part of the curriculum after the departments of physical education for men and women merged. The final addition to the Department was the merging of Elementary Education with Secondary Education to form the Department of Curriculum and Instruction in 1990.

By Melissa Fry



East side of Lagomarcino Hall where the College of Education is located.

College of Engineering a Cornerstone of Iowa State

When Iowa's new State Agricultural College and Model Farm opened in 1868, it offered two curricula: agriculture and engineering. By 1872 when the first students graduated, the enineering curriculum included mechanical engineering (two graduates) and civil engineering (four graduates). The college awarded advanced degrees (C.E. Professional) to Charles F. Mount in 1879 and to Elwood Mead in 1883.

Through 1891, 111 students earned degrees in civil and mechanical engineering. In 1892, the first electrical engineer graduated and so did the fiirst woman. Elmina T. Wilson was also the first woman to earn an advanced degree, CE Professional, in 1894, and the first woman to teach engineering at Iowa State. She began teaching as a graduate student and advanced to associalte professor, collaborating with her sole civil engineering faculty colleague, Anson Marston, until 1904.

Between 1892, and 1903, 250 students received engineering degrees: 78 in civil engineering, 72 in mechanical engineering, 94 in electrical engineering, five in mining and one in general engineering.

In 1904, with the appointment of Anson Marston as its first dean, engineering became a division of Iowa State College. Over the next four decades the curricula grew to include chemical, ceramic and aeronautical engineering. During World War II engineering offered specialized army and navy training schools for servicemen and the Curtiss-Wright Cadettes Program to train women for work at Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

A cooperative education program allowing students to alternate work in industry with their academic programs began in 1962.

Today ISU's College of Engineering offers 13 undergraduate and nine graduate majors to more than 5,000 students. Permanent faculty teach 93 percent of introductory professional courses. The College is one of eight in a coalition funded by the National Science Foundation and industry to introduce modern technology into the engineering classroom.

Engineering research dates from the college's origin. In 1904, the Iowa Engineering Experiment Station began administering the growing research activities. With a similar station established simultaneously and independently at the Universtiy of Illinois, it was the first in the nation.

Early researchers studied the strength of large tile drains, sewers and culverts. Civil Engineering alumnus and professor Merlin Spangler was recognized internationally as an authority on underground conduits and other problems in soil engineering, and the Marston-Spangler Theory became the basis for design of flexible culverts throughout the world.

Engineering research also enabled highway engineers to determine for the first time how best to use the billion dollars per year then being spent for U.S. highways. Transportation issues had been a subject of study since 1904, when the Iowa legislature established a state Highway Commission as part of the college. A later law created a separate highway commission but located it at Ames to maintain that research relationship.

In the 1930s chemical engineering professor O.R. Sweeney and his colleagues developed and tested ethanol as an additive to gasoline. Around the same time, Clifford Berry, an electrical engineering graduate student, and physics professor John Vincent Atanasoff built the first electronic digital computer. In 1972, another electrical engineering graduate student, David Nicholas, invented the encoding process essential to many fax machines.

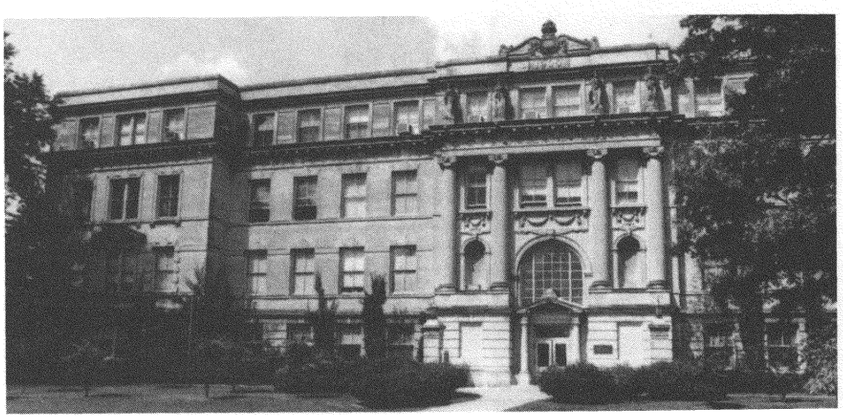
In 1967, the Engineering Experiment Station became the Engineering Research Institute. It continued to support engineering research activities and today administers about a third of the $29 million in research conducted by engineering faculty.

Iowa State's pioneering Engineering Extension Service was established in 1913, to coordinate conferences and short courses. For example, in 1950, Extension developed specialized meetings from an annual week-long winter short course begun for agriculture, home economics and engineering at the turn of the century. Now engineering faculty provide short courses to nearly 6,000 participants each year.

Iowa State's engineering faculty were also leaders in videotaping academic courses in the late 1960s to provide continuing education for engineering professionals; as many as 20 videotaped courses are now offered each semester. In 1985, the college joined the Association for Media-based Continuing Education for Engineers and later the National Technological University to provide wider distribution of courses.

Other outreach includes the Fire Service Institue, established in 1923, as one of the nation's first two "fire colleges" to provide training to professional and volunteer fire fighters and fire safety information to the public. Since 1963, the Center for Industrial Research and Service has provided a place on campus where Iowa industries can find solutions to problems.

Courtesy College of Engineering Office of Editorial Services



East side of Marston Hall where the Engineering College is located.

Not Just Home Economics Anymore

Iowa State University consists of many quality colleges. One of these is the College of Family and Consumer Sciences. Being the first home economics program offered at a major university, Iowa State University's College of Family and Consumer Sciences has set precedents for other home econonomic programs throughout the United States.

Since it's origin in 1871, the College of Family and Consumer Sciences has grown tremendously. It has become one of the largest programs, offering degrees in Family and Consumer Sciences Education and Studies, Food Science and Human Nutrition, Hotel, Restaurant and Institution Management, Human Development and Family Studies and Textile and Clothing. Over 1400 students, both graduate and undergraduate students are enrolled in the college, where 20,575 alumni have passed through.

The college is accredited while only 70 other home economic programs at four-year universities share this distinction. Also, Iowa State University offers the only masters and doctoral degree granting program in the state of Iowa, and one of the 33 universities in the United States who offer this degree.

With all of these great featuers, it should not come as a surprise to anyone to find out that these 1400 undergraduate students and graduate students currently enrolled have an outstanding chance of finding a job in their field. The 1990-91 Annual Placement Report stated that 99 percent of graduates found a job, and 86 percent were placed into their majors. It is because of Iowa State University's College of Family and Consumer Science's reputation that many employers come to campus to seek upcoming graduates, including 65 employers involved in 1992's Career Day and the 55 employers who actually came to campus looking for eager graduating students to add to their companies.

All groups of people are drawn to the College of Family and Consumer Sciences, not just women who have been stereotyped to belong to the home economic program. As a matter of fact, 18 percent of the students enrolled in this college are male. Also, 15 percent of the undergraduates are "non-traditional" students, 13 percent of undergraduates and 24 percent of the graduate students are not from the state of Iowa. Minorities include 6 percent, and 28 countries are represented by 5 percent in the undergraduate sector and 28 percent in the graduate sector.

Along with these features, the College of Family and Consumer Sciences has been the home of many firsts at Iowa State University. In 1954, faculty dinnners were started to honor the retiring faculty and staff members. In 1955, a Dean's Advisory Board was set up to help the students and faculty interact. This gave students more of an opportunity to be heard and gave the faculty members a chance to deal with student problems on a one-to-one basis.

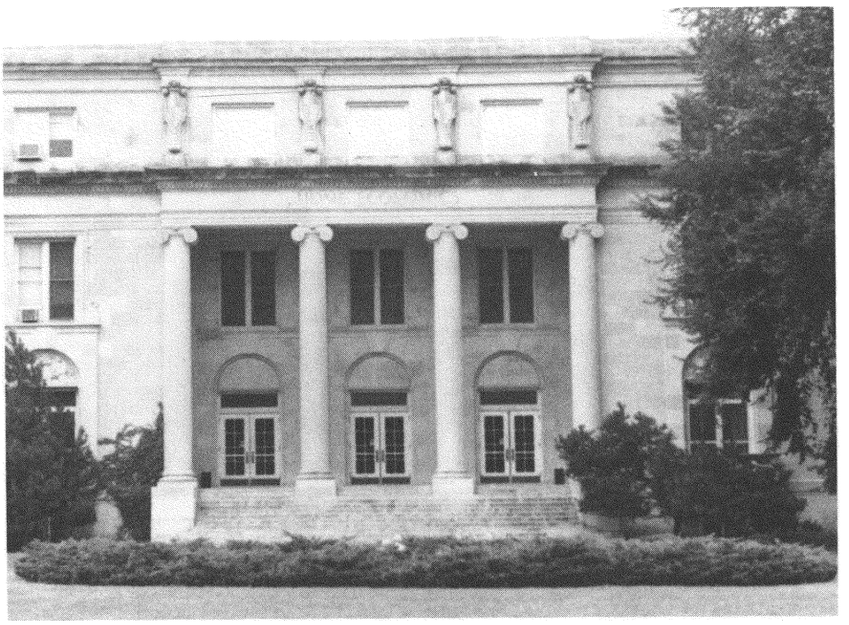
The Dean's Advisory Board eventually combined with the Home Economics Council in 1971 to become the Home Economics Advisory Council. In 1958, an Honors Program began for those students who had achieved a grade point average of 3.7. The honors program was set up to challenge the students and to group those with high academic grades and to get them to stay in their studies. This was later adopted by other colleges in the university.

In 1960, a ten year-contract was started with the Ford Foundation and Maharaja Sayajairao University in Baroda, India. This program was to help in the development of their home economic program. Also, research was conducted to help better understand Indian families for different areas in home economics. The Child Development Department was started in 1962.

In 1963, the Iowa State University Home Economics Alumni Association was started. A membership fee was charged to any former student or faculty who wanted to join and this money was used to provide scholorships for incoming students. In 1968, the Participation in Cooperative Urban Teacher Education Program was started to give students a chance to go to the inner-city to teach. Also in 1968, scheduling was began on an experimental basis in the Home Economics program. Both of these practices were carried over into other colleges. In 1971, a book titled "A Century of Home Economics" was written by Dr. Ercel Eppright and Mrs. Bess Ferguson. This book reflected the past 100 years of the Home Economic college.

In its 100 plus years of existence, the college has gained a large amount of respect and continues to improve. The goal to have one of the top Family and Consumer Science programs in the country is always in sight with every effort given to reach that goal.

By Sharon Lilly



McKay Hall is the home of the College of Family and Consumer Sciences. Photo taken by Robert Moore.

LAS College Offers Diverse Education

The university's goal is"... to prepare the students to enter the world beyond the University with skills in reasoning, analysis, and communication; with an appreciation of history and culture, an understanding of the challenges of the future, and a sensitivity toward people and their environment." This quote from the Iowa State University 1991-1993 General Catalog describes what ISU offers for all its students, no matter what their major or class status is.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences also strives for this in all of the programs it offers. The College offers many different majors ranging from anthropology to journalism and mass communications to zoology and genetics. However, the LAS College has not always been known as the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

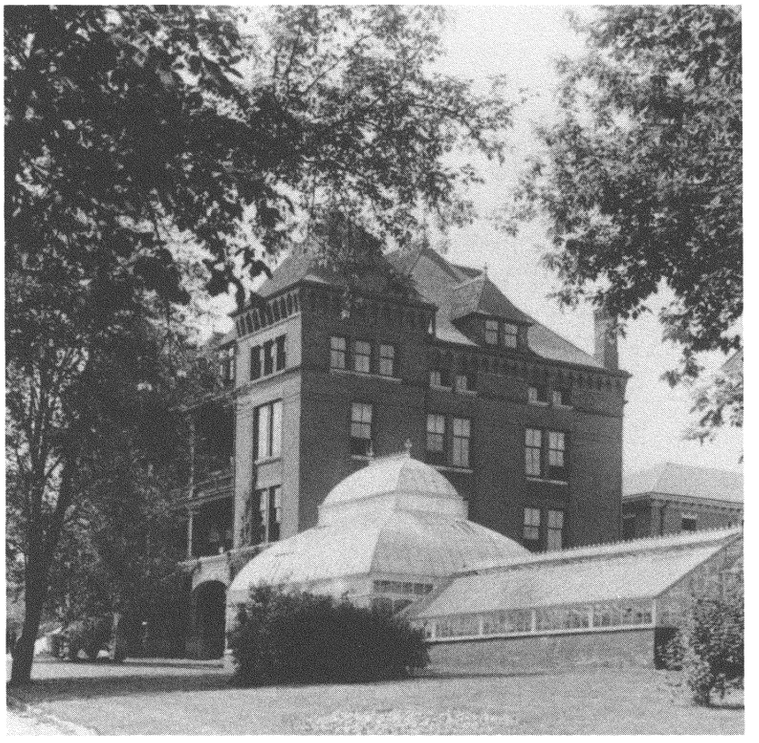
In 1858, Iowa State opened its doors. However, due to a lack of funds, the college officials were threatened with the idea that the college would have to be shut down. The Morrill Act of 1862 saved what was to become ISU. This Morrill Act of 1862 was designed to further the education in agriculture and mechanic arts. The state of Iowa adopted this plan and on March 29, 1864, the grant was given to the Iowa Agricultural College. Then in 1868, the Iowa Agricultural College opened its doors. Included in this new college was the now known Liberal Arts and Sciences College. Since the beginning, the LAS college has gone through many changes, but has still offered the same quality education far all its students to prepare them for life in the "real" world.

In 1898, the LAS College was known as the Division of Science and Philosophy. The following year, 1899, the name was changed to the Division of Science as Related to the Industries. In 1914, the curriculum was changed to meet the requirements of industrial scientific work, and the name was changed to the Division of Industrial Science. The name was again changed in 1939 to the Division of Science. Twenty years later, in 1959, the name was changed to the College of Science and Humanities, what it was known as until 1990. With this name change, the College of Science and Humanities offered a wider range of studies for the students in modern liberal arts. From 1990, to the present time the College has been known as the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

With all of these name changes, there were also a lot of dean changes, whose names ISU students, past and present, probably recognize. Beginning with Albert B. Storms, 1904-1910, other deans include Robert E. Buchanan ,1913-1919, Samuel W. Beyer, 1919-1931, and Charles E. Friley, 1932-1938. More recent deans include David Bright, 1989-1991, David Glen-Lewin, 1991-1993, and Elizabeth Hoffman, 1993-present. All of these deans have continued the tradition of keeping the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences among the top in the nation by offering students the best programs and classes.

Many important events at Iowa State University are linked to the liberal arts and sciences college. In 1933, the nation's first statistics laboratory was started. Also, on February 21, 1950, WOI-TV was the first television station owned and operated by a university. Even though these are just two examples of what has been accomplished by the LAS College, anyone who has attended ISU knows all the important things, large and small, that the college has done for its students.

By Sharon Lilly



Botany Hall, which was to be renamed in honor of Carrie Chapman Catt, underwent extensive renovation work during the spring and summer of 1993 to make way for the new offices of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Photo Courtesy ISU Photo Service.

Graduate College Helps University Meet its Goals

Iowa State University has been accepting students for post graduate work since its first class graduated in 1872. It conferred its first master of science degree in 1877, to James C. Arthur, a botany student. In 1886, Nellie E. Rawson and Clara J. Hayes, the first women to earn graduate degrees, received their master's degrees in domestic economy. George Washington Carver, the first African American to enroll in the institution, received his master's degree in agricultural technology in 1896.

By 1915, graduate enrollment had increased to 100 students and the Graduate Faculty was formally established. Also in 1915, the first doctor of philosophy degree was awarded to Leslie Alva Kenoyer for his work in botany.

In 1916 the Graduate Division was established as a distinct unit of Iowa State. It was renamed the Graduate College in 1919, when Robert Earle Buchanan began his 30 year term as dean. Dr. Buchanan spent much of his tenure reorganizing the faculty and curriculum, developing improved library and laboratory facilities and setting standards for graduate students and teaching staff. He was also instrumental in the establishment and promotion of fellowships, scholarships, assistantships and other subsidized positions for students. Dr. Buchanan began to expand the scope of the Graduate College to an international level through the exchange of students, and development of a worldwide view within the disciplines. By the end of Dr. Buchanan's leadership (academic year 1946-47), enrollment had reached 843.

Ralph M. Hixon, a leading authority in phytochemistry, succeeded Buchanan in 1948. The Graduate College grew steadily during his 12 year term. He was isntrumental in achieving Iowa State's membership in the American Association of Universities, previoulsy denied due to its technical college status.

J. Boyd Page became dean of the Graduate College in 1960, and was named vice president for research in 1961. This has continued as a dual assignment, reinforcing the necessarily close relationship of the Graduate College and research. Page served until 1970, when he left ISU to become national president of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

Continued growth under the leadership of Daniel J. Zaffarano, (1971-88), Norman Jacobson (1988-89) and Patricia B. Swan (1989-present) saw the conferring of the 5,000th doctorate in 1972, and the 10,000th in 1991. By fall semester 1992 total enrollment in the Graduate College reached 4506.

By 1993, the Graduate College was involved in helping the University meet the objectives outlined in its Strategic Plan. Some of these broader institutional goals included expanding enrollment of degree-seeking graduate students, increasing student quality and diversity and improving the University's competitive position. Another major area of emphasis at this time was continued strengthening of the areas of agriculture, protection of the enviroment, natural sciences and technology.

Concerns of particular importance to the Graduate College in 1993, have been improved integration of post doctoral research associates into the University community and examination of the effectiveness of the Graduate College's organizational structure, committee system and faculty membership criteria to determine whether changes in them might improve the quality of college operations. Other priorities were to provide full-fee scholarships for all students on assistantships, expansion of the scope and nature of the minority recruitment effort, development of four year fellowship/assistanship packages for premier graduate students and the establishment for a fund earmarked for the graduate student recruitment.

By Theresa M. Meek

First State Vet Med College in Nation

In 1879, the School of Veterinary Science was established and a two-year degree plan was instituted to make it the first state veterinary college in the United States.

Jill Hyland, V M 3, said when she looked into vet-erinary colleges she didn't look at Iowa State just because it was close to her home in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Hyland said she also liked Iowa State's school because it had the reputation for being the first veterinary college and a good veterinary college.

Dr. Donald Draper, Associate Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, said there were a number of unique aspects to Iowa State's veterinary college. Among them were the world-famous Veterinary Medicine Research Institute and the State Diagnostic Lab. Draper said the State Diagnostic Lab was a valuable asset, handling over 44,000 cases each year. The lab provided a wealth of information to students and faculty about disease pro-cesses as well as a wealth of research material.

The research institute was the idea of Dean Charles H. Stange, the first dean of the college of veterinary medicine, who thought it would be successful because there were so many animals in the midwest. Draper said the dean's idea was a success because the college has continuously been a leader in veterinary research.

"By any measure that has been given, Iowa State would be in the top five vet schools as far as research, facility, faculty, graduates, graduate programs and dollars spent," Dr. John Greve, Professor of Veterinary Pathology, said. Estimating that there were about 27 veterinary medicine colleges in the United States, Greve said that Iowa State's success in the "field didn't have anything to do with the technology, but with the access to the people."

The college was involved in a number of types of practice. Community practice involved animals that were brought in for routine procedûres such as im-munizations, healthcare, wellness and problem pre-vention. Draper said. This type of practice involved a lot of companion animals. Over the years, the hospital has seen changes in the types of community practice cases they have handled. "They're seeing more "shelf pets," animals like gerbels and hamsters, Draper said, adding that there was also an increase in cases involving exotic birds.

One unique aspect of the hospital was its status as the regional tertiary referral center. As the regional center, the hospital took referrals primarily from Iowa and the Midwest and sometimes from across the United States. Draper said the center handled cases that other veterinary centers didn't have the facilities for, such as ultrasound. Also available were intensive and emergency facilities not typically found at other hospitals, as well as a staff to provide the treatment and maintenance, Draper said.

In addition to the hospital, the college also had a field services unit which was made up of large animal practitioners. The practitioners took students and went out in the country to farms around Ames to assist farmers with caring for their animals.

Recently, a wildlife care clinic consisting of student and faculty vol-unteers was set up to provide care for injured or ill wildlife. Draper said the Conservation Commission for Private Citizens brought in animals such as hawks, rabbits, owls and songbirds. The animals stayed at the clinic until they were healed. Once healed, they were released back into the wild.

While the hospital was one unique aspect of the college, Draper said another was that "at any one time we'll have 40 to 60 students provided with unique op-portunities of learning." For example, students were exposed to problem-based learning or clinical-based learning where students gather information to come up with an answer to the problem. This type of learning allowed the students to become better aquainted with one another.

"My particular class is relatively close-knit for a group of 75 people," Hyland said. "I've met some wonderful, wonderful people and I have friendships that I'm sure will last a lifetime." She added that it was nice to know that other people were going through the same types of things that she was.

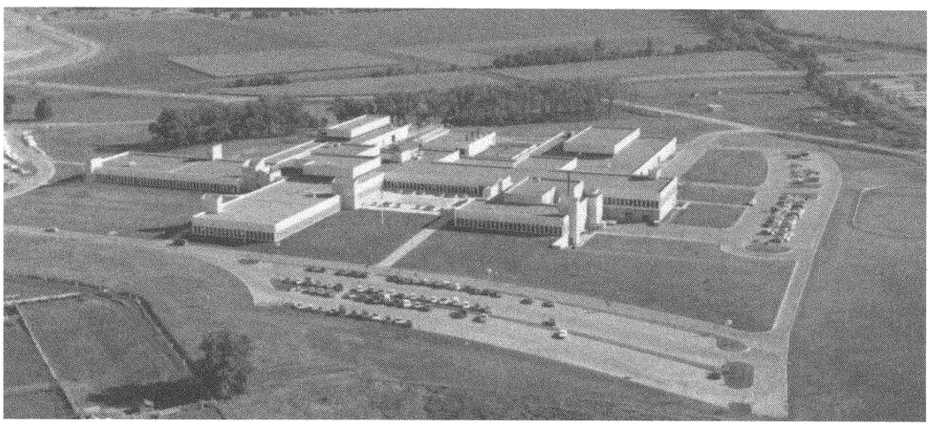
"These students are mature and experienced so that they are self-starters. They don't need to be influenced for motivation," Greve said.

Over the years the college has gone through changes in facilities and curriculum. In 1887, the curriculum was lengthened to three years. In 1903, another year was added to the curriculum, making it the first four-year veterinary curriculum in the country.

In 1976, the college moved from the Veterinary Quadrangle to a new facility on South Beach Avenue. "In most ways, it's a very nice facility," Greve said. "A few veterinary colleges in the nation have newer facilites, but at the time the facility was built it was the best. We feel we're overall among the best."

Asked how he liked working at a hospital filled with such widely-respected people and equipped with current technology and capable students, Greve dramatically, and hum-orously, raised his hands high above his head and said, "Super." More seriously, though, he said, "You could ask me any question about being here and the answer would always be positive. Iowa State is a very good place to work."

By Helene Bergren



Aeriel shot of the Vet Med College.

First on Campus

Nearly hidden among scotch pines, common hackberries and other large trees, the three-story stucco Farm House had the distinction of being the first structure built at Iowa State University.

Construction on the house began in 1860. It had been two years since Iowa's legislature passed a measure providing the approval of the establishment of a State Agriculture College and Model Farm.

Local people volunteered their time to work on the house. They provided materials, hauled foundation stone from a nearby quarry, cut timber from the surrounding woods and brought in clay from the nearby Clear Creek for bricks. All in all, the original house cost only $4,000 to build.

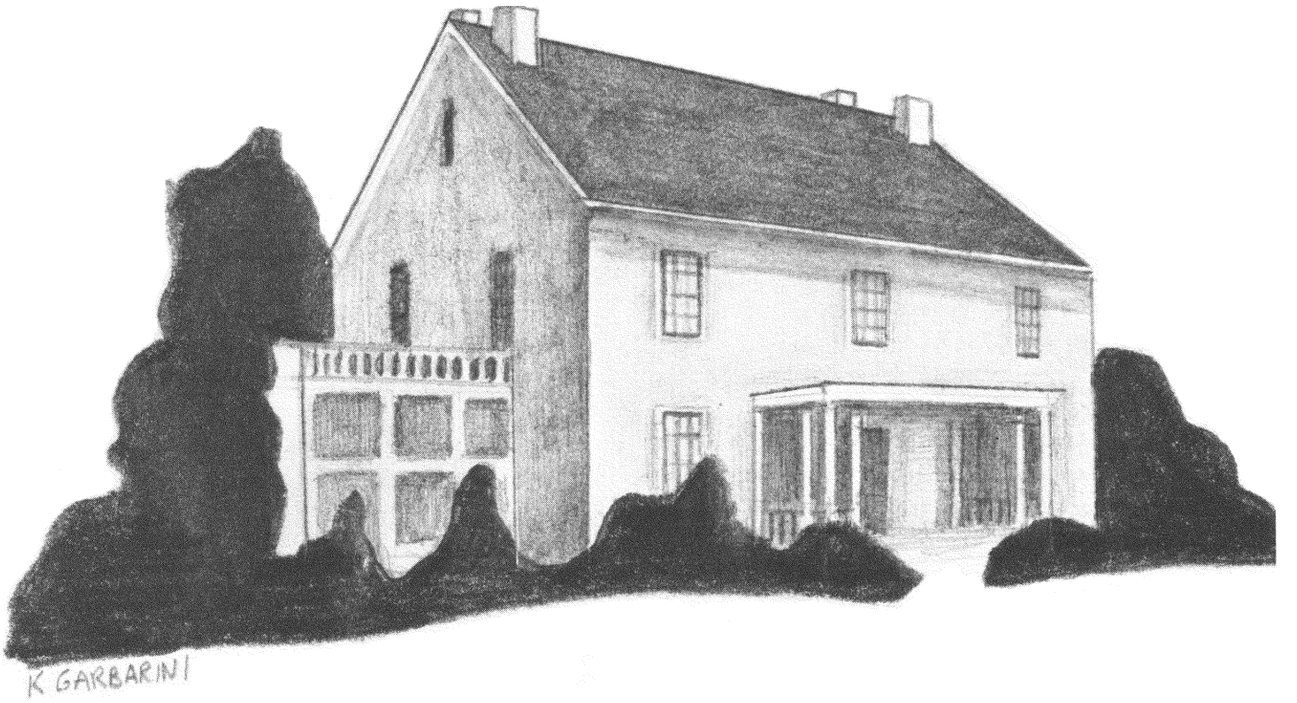
When the school first opened there were no hotels in the area, so guests of the college stayed at the Farm House. Among the first guests were the Board of Trustees, the equivalent of today's regents, who held their meetings in the house.

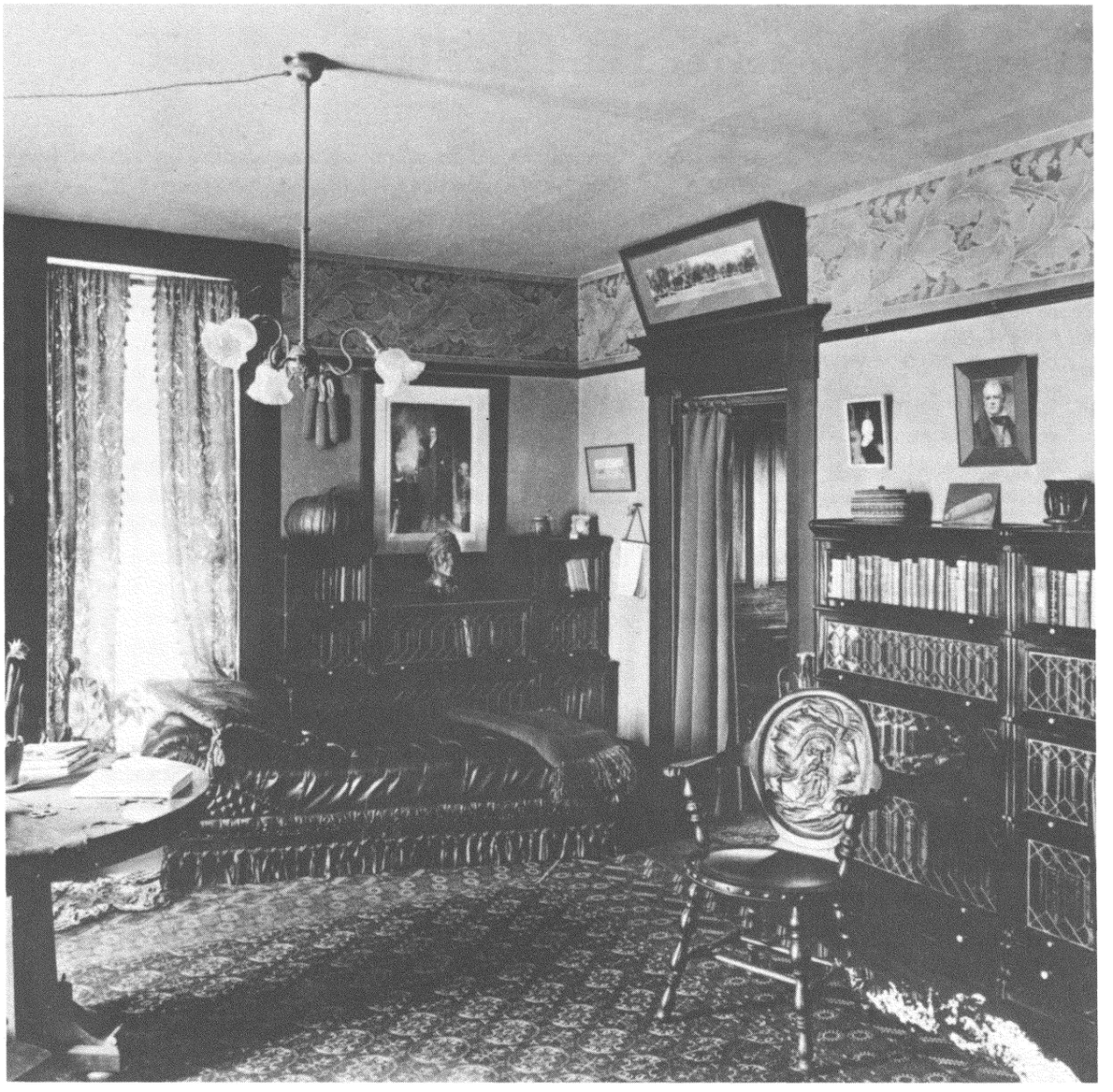
For many years, the Farm House was known to students and others as the Curtiss House in memory of C. F. Curtiss, the former dean of agriculture who lived in the house from 1896 to 1946. During his stay, the house became the center of campus social life as the dean and his wife entertained everyone from students and faculty to administrators. At one time, Mrs. Curtiss was even known around campus for the "gracious tables" she set.

Between 1946 and 1950, the house was not occuppied by a family rather it was used by the college for other purposes. In 1950, Dean of Agriculture Floyd Andre and his family moved into the 11-room house. The Andres, the last family to occupy the house, lived there until 1971.

In 1965, the house was named a national historic landmark because of the accomplishements of two of the home's early inhabitants — Seaman Knapp and James "Tama Jim" Wilson.

Knapp served as president of the school from 1883 to 1885. Following his term as president, Knapp moved to Louisiana where he established a rice plantation. In later years he served as the president of the rice growers association and introduced rice as a crop in Texas and Arkansas. However, despite his numerous achievements, Knapp was perhaps best known for his role in the establishment of the boys and girls 4-H clubs and his work in the foundation of cooperative demonstration farm program and county agent system, both forerunners of the extension service.





The Farm House library in 1908 during the Curtiss family stay. The Curtiss' lived in the house from 1896 to 1946. Photo courtesy of ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

Wilson, the second occupant whose accomplishments helped to place the house on the National Historic Register, was born in Scotland and came to the United States in 1851. During his stay at Iowa State, Wilson served as the college's first dean of agriculture. After leaving the college, Wilson went on to serve in Iowa's House of Representatives and three terms in the United States House of Representatives before becoming United States Secretary of Agriculture in 1897. As secretary of agriculture Wilson worked under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

The original house was constructed of red brick with a veranda stretching the length of the front. In later years the veranda was removed and the bricks covered with stucco.

Restoration work on the house began in 1971. During the restoration, workers from the ISU Physical Plant stripped paint from woodwork, replastered walls and ceilings and refinished floors. The idea of the project was to recreate what the home would have looked like between 1869 to 1910 with the exception of the kitchen which was remodled to an 1860's appearance.

The restoration was completed with donations from the Iowa Historical Preservation Society, Iowa State University, and ISU classes of 1920, 1922, 1923 and 1975 as well as many other friends and alumni. When the restoration was completed, the Farm House collection exceeded 8,000 items.

By 1993, the Farm House had been used by many people for many things. Adults and school children toured the home and its historic value was not overlooked by the history department. Design classes studied its oriental carpets and textiles and clothing students examined its collection of quilts and coverlets. One professor even held an excavation of the house's basement. But whether a home for a dean and his family, or a museum, the Farm House represented the mission of the Land Grant College: to promote liberal and practical education in the several pursuits and professions of life.

By Helene Bergren

Renovating the Carillon

Nestled in a tower on the center of campus, the bells of the campanile have played their harmonic music for decades while students journeyed to and from class. Built in 1898, the campanile has been a renowned symbol of Iowa State University, giving alumni fond memories of their alma mater.

However, necessary restoration caused the bells to stop playing for a while. On August 1, 1992, the campanile was silenced so repair work to its structure could begin.

Like any other 94-year-old structure, age had taken its toll. The condition of the structure had deteriorated due to wind, heat, cold and water penetration. "When water soaks into the wall, it freezes and penetrates the mortar material holding it all together," said Dean Morton, University Architect.

The first phase of the renovation involved rebuilding the brick structure, the roof and the clock. "Bad deterioration has forced us to rebuild the wall with new brick. All the roof structure and pinnacles will be taken down. The mortar joints and terra cotta will be fixed. We'll replace the broken pieces and use whatever is leftover," said Morton.

Morton said that because most of the damage was at least 90 feet in the air, he doubted that most students would notice the changes other than the new landscaping around the base of the tower and the new colored roof.

Having changed color due to pollutants in the atmosphere, the existing green copper roof was to be replaced with a new brown one. "Chemicals in the atmosphere have turned it green fairly quickly," said Morton. "Fortunately, we won't be having to renovate again for 90 years, until the roof turns green again."

Renovations to the carillon, or bells, brought about the second phase of the renovation. Among the major changes to the bells was the replacement of the clavalier. Also, the bells were to be rearranged with cables and rods to make the chimes "much more musically enhanced," said Morton.

The costs of the renovations were high and many donations were needed to cover the expenses. In 1988, a study revealed that $350,000 would be needed to renovate the tower and bells. In response, the classes of 1940 and 1987 designated their class project funds toward the campanile. However, this was not enough. For the first time in 93 years, the bells stopped in May, 1991, following a cut in financial support for a carillonneur. The tower stood silent for over three months.

On September 19, 1991, students and faculty tuned their ears to the long awaited sounds coming from the campanile. However, instead of the bells, the amplified sounds of "Louie, Louie" boomed across campus. Kenn McCloud, an Ames disc jockey, had locked himself inside the tower, vowing not to come out until $10,000 was raised — enough to pay a guest carillonneur. Interests were aroused as students, faculty and alumni stopped by and dropped contributions into McCloud's box.

"The crusade to save the campanile all started with 'Bucks for Bells' which raised $10,700 for that campaign," said Murray Blackwelder, Associate Vice President of the ISU Foundation. Next came a string of donations. Jean and Michael Steffenson of Davenport, Iowa, donated $25,000. In October, the Class of 1942, selected the renovation as the focus of its 50-year class gift project, raising another $25,000. The Board of the Stanton Memorial Carillon Foundation also donated $50,000 for the bells alone. Then, ISU and its campanile were publicized to the whole world because of what happened to one famous alumnus.

On November, 18, 1991, Thomas Sutherland was released after six-and-a-half years of captivity in Lebanon. Miraculously, he had heard 72 bells ring out — one for each of his 72 months in captivity. "Announcing how happy he was, he said that he wanted to make sure the renovation happens," said Blackwelder. "Sutherland's speech turned the alumni around."

Following Sutherland's speech, an anonymous alum pledged an $87,500 gift, if alumni would match the pledge by VEISHEA. And they did.

On December 16, Charles and Ivadelle Cownie from Des Moines Iowa, who both graduated from ISU in the mid 1920s, took it upon themselves to make sure the bells would always ring. The Cownie's contributed $250,000 to provide a full-time carillonneur.

"The campanile was the center piece of campus when my wife and I went to school at ISU, and I think it still is," said Cownie. "We listened to the bells going to and from campus and it became a part of our lives."

Cownie said using a disc jockey to ask for donations was not a proper way to handle the campaign. "We contributed so that it would be played, and if the campanile needs restoring, the bells wouldn't play. We were pleased to see the renovation taking place," said Cownie.

After recognizing the amount of alumni pledges from around the world, the same anonymous donor stepped forward with a second gift of $1 million. This brought the total pledges to $1,610,700 and made possible Iowa State President Martin Jischke's announcement that the campaign was complete. Jischke made his announcement at a ceremony honoring Thomas Sutherland on May 1.

Blackwelder described the ceremony as one of the top highlights of the year. Jean and Thomas Sutherland each told a story of how much the bells meant to them. After cutting a ribbon to symbolize the start of the new renovation, Sutherland added a final touch by ringing a hand-held bell.

"There was not a dry eye in the house," Blackwelder said. "This famous hostage described that through his terrible experience, the bells gave him the strength to live."

Along with many others, Morton was moved by the ceremony. "Sutherland described something that was near and dear to my heart," he said. "Since I'm an alumni of Iowa State, it brought many good feelings."

Cownie was also very touched and pleased by Sutherland's comments. "I think it was an expression shared by him and thousands of other Iowa Staters," Cownie said.

Blackwelder viewed the tradition of Iowa State to be the reason for the campaign's success. "We're a very traditional institution and we have those kinds of values. The bell tower and the carillon is Iowa State, and it just reeks of tradition. The donors say things like 'I kissed my wife twice under the campanile'."

"The campanile campaign has been very exciting, but beyond my wildest dreams," Blackwelder said with wide-eyed amazement. "Every time it got bigger and better, it just kind of blew my mind."

By Shelley Whitehill

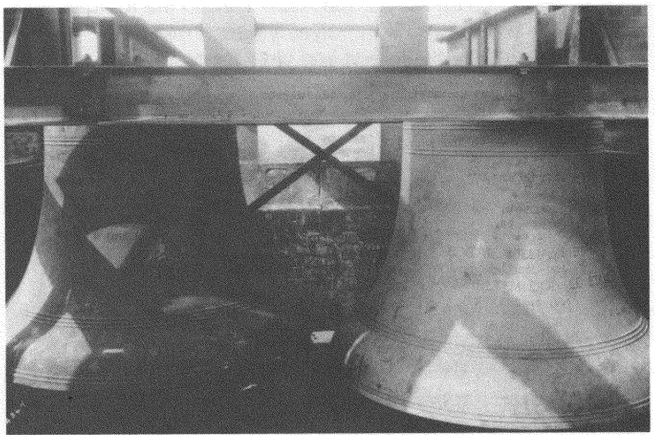
The Margaret Stanton Memorial Campanile

Iowa State has many traditions that new students become familiar with each year and seniors say farewell to every year. One of those traditions is the campanile, which was erected in memory of Margaret McDonald Stanton. In 1871, Stanton came to the Iowa State College as a member of its first faculty, being tutor and teacher of French and English. In 1875, she became assistant in mathematics, and on February 22, 1877, she was united in marriage with mathematics professor E.W. Stanton. She remained a tutor from 1871, to 1879, during which time the controversy of coeducation was being addressed, and in which she was involved. As a teacher, she was very successful and was loved for her devotion and tact in the varied duties she was called upon to perform. By her sympathy with those in distress or those in gladness, by her earnest wishes and efforts for the best welfare of the college, she endeared herself to everyone with whom she came in contact. She loved the college for its own sake, for the wondrous possibilties that she saw in its scope and plan. She rejoiced in the prosperity of any measure or person that would promote the welfare of the college. Stanton died July 25, 1895. Construction on campanile started in 1897, and was finished in 1899.

Architect G.E. Hallett of Des Moines made the design, which was highly commended by architectural journals. The clock was purchased from Seth Thomas Clock Company. The bells were cast at the foundry of John Taylor & Co., Loughborough, England, one of the oldest and most notable firms of bell founders in the world at the time of construction. The chime was cast and tested by Arthur Page, F.R.C.O., who gave highest praise to the peal. The inscriptions on the bells read as follows:

"And soften down the rugged road of life," Kirk White.
"Ring merrily, ye chimes, evermore," Charles MacKay.
"Harmonizing this earth with what we fell above," Shelley.
"My language is understood all over the world," Hayden.
"Every deed of goodness done is like a chord set in the heart," Thomas Macklelan.
"Sweet on the air Sounds the vesper chime to prayer.
And ring a thousand memories
At vesper and at prime," Coxe.
"Music is the child of prayer, The campanion of religion," Chateaubriand.
"A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised," Proverbs, XXXI:30.
"Then pealed the bells more loud than deep; God is not dead; nor heroes sleep! The wrong shall fail, The right prevail - With peace on earth, good-will to men."

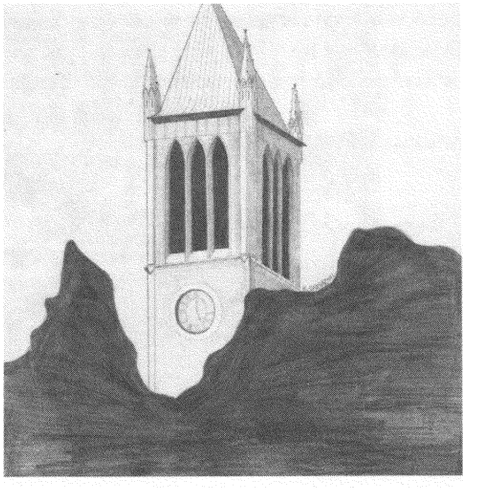
Adapted from the 1900 Bomb





(Left): Two of the bells installed in 1929. The original ten bells which were installed in 1899 were the first scientifically-tuned bells to be installed anywhere in the world. (Bottom left): Herman Knapp inspects the second group of 26 bells that will be installed in the campanile. Like the original ten bells, these, which were installed in 1929, were purchased from John Taylor and Company in Loughborough, England. (Bottom right): Sketch by Kevin Garbarini

Photos courtesy of ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.



A Gamut of Events

Rising above the horizon on the south edge of campus, the Iowa State Center is a majestic landmark. With the soaring glass angles of Stephens Auditorium, the massive presence of Hilton Coliseum, the ever-busy conference center of the Scheman Building and the intimate Fisher Theater, the Center is a remarkable cultural, entertainment and education hub for Iowa State University.

Performers, artists, educators and students all come to the Iowa State Center. For diversion, learning and just plain fun, these four buildings offer a gamut of events.

The Iowa State Center also served as a focal point for international guests, bringing talents perhaps never before seen in Iowa. Groups like the Moscow Circus and the Shanghai Acrobats delighted families while Irishman James Galaway was a musician's favorite on the flute. German rockers, The Scorpions, have gotten students in Hilton swaying to their unique beat. Parents introduce their youngsters to international figure skating stars when ice takes over the Cyclone's home court.

By 1993, Stephens Auditorium had for two decades equated with New York or Los Angeles. Students who may not have set foot in New York could enjoy a Broadway touring company's presentation of an acclaimed Neil Simon play like "Rumors" or "Lost in Younkers."

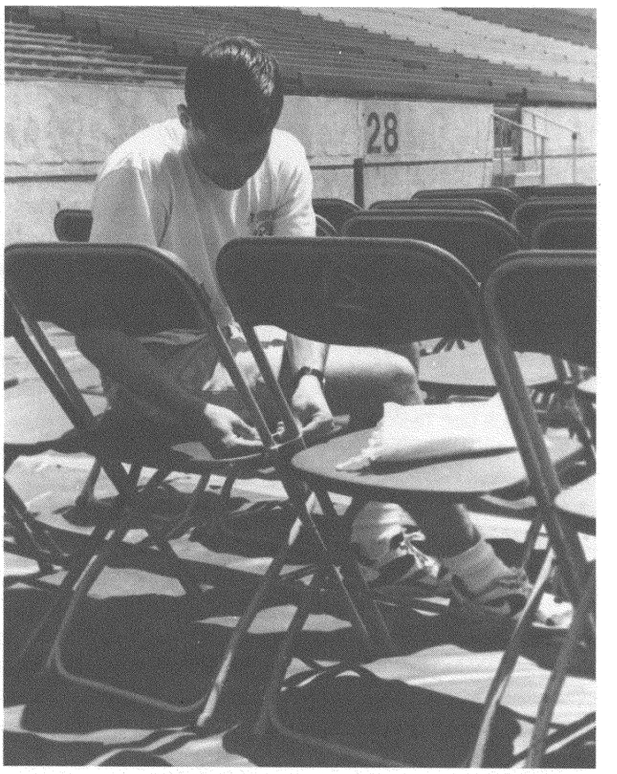
Performers loved the experience of appearing at Stephens. The building featured a masterful blend of angular beauty and theatrical function. Orchestras such as the Chicago Symphony, dancers with the New York City Ballet and musicians such as Itzhak Perlman enjoyed sharing their talents in the acoustically superior auditorium.

Legendary rockers like Eric Clapton, Billy Joel, Neil Diamond and Bruce Springsteen created super-charged concert scenes in Hilton. Country stars like Alan Jackson, Randy Travis and Willie Nelson performed here too.

Smaller acts like James Taylor and Steve Winwood could also be accomodated using an acoustical curtain to shrink the staging area in Hilton and create a more intimate setting. From pop to heavy metal, the staff at the Center worked hard to draw the top performers to serve the ISU and central Iowa audiences with the exciting concerts they loved.

The Iowa State Center also scheduled and operated the concert events held in the adjacent Cyclone Stadium. Five concert successes were experienced by 1993, in the open-air stadium south of the Iowa State Center buildings. Starting with superstar rockers The Rolling Stones and Paul McCartney in 1989 and 1990, the Iowa State Center proved it could handle the really big concerts previously seen only in larger cities. With 55,000 happy rockers, these concerts have state-wide draw and put Ames and ISU on a national map like few other events in the community in recent years.

Article courtesy the Iowa State Center.



Preparing for the next day's Genesis concert, a member of the stadium crew sets up one of the 13,000 chairs to be placed on the field in front of the stage. Before the chairs could be set up, the Astro Turf on the football field had to be covered with polyethylene, a meshlike covering called Geotech and vinyl for protection. Photo by David Fiedler

Twenty Years of Fisher Theater

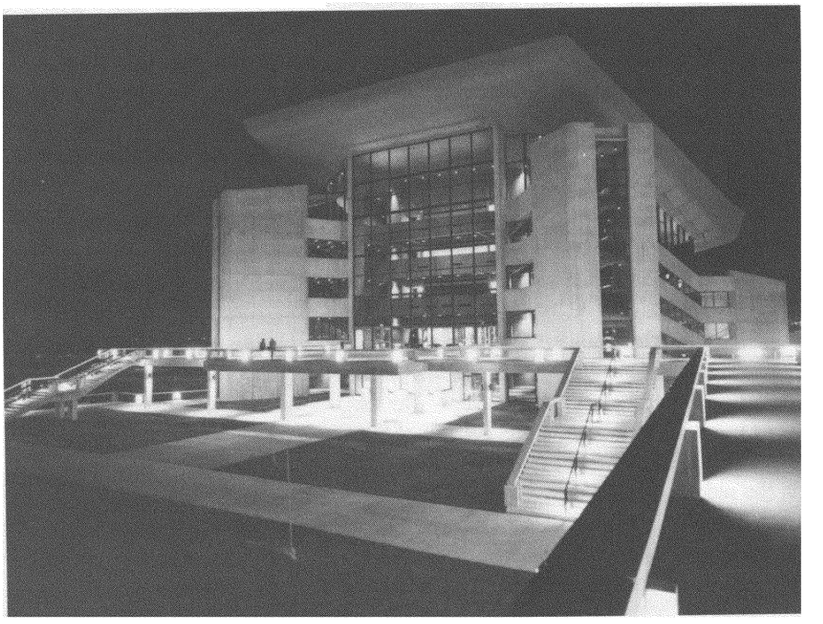
Fisher Theater, home to the Iowa State University Performing Arts Programs, opened on January 19, 1974. It was the third of four buildings to comprise the Iowa State Center which was built on the flood plain of Squaw Creek. Like Hilton Coliseum, Stephens Auditorium, and Scheman Continuing Education Building, Fisher Theater was funded only by donations from alumni and friends of Iowa State University. Orignally called Little Theater, Fisher Theater took its name from J.W. (Bill) Fisher of Marshalltown, Iowa, who pledged $350,000 to the $900,000 project. He also contibuted the bronze and brass sculpture, "The Prophet," which has stood in Fisher's lobby for the past twenty years. The stage and house were designed for an intimate theater, music or dance experience with 424 seats in 13 rows and a proscenium stage that can thrust toward the audience or turn to allow a live orchestra performance.

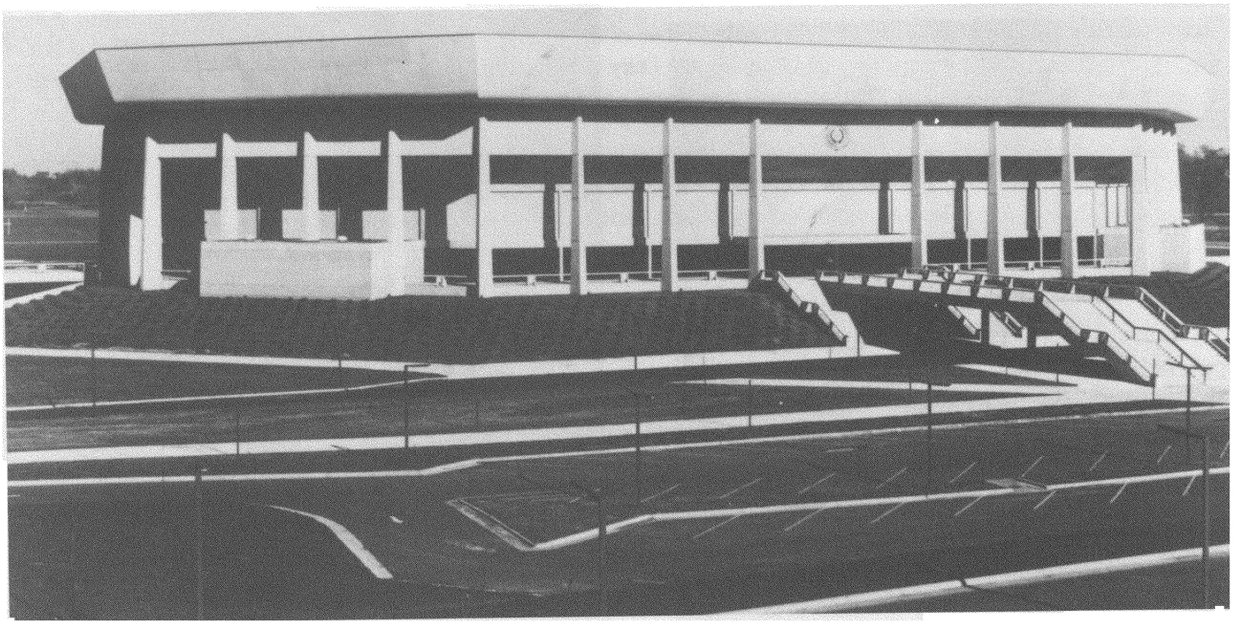
Fisher was created to allow actors and technical directors to take a script from conception to production, and the seasons at Fisher have provided audiences and all theatrical artists with a variety of performances that could not be seen anywhere else in the area. Dr. Patrick Gouran directed Ben Jonson's "Volpone" at Fisher's opening and he said that Fisher is one of the "warmest theaters ... from the audience's point of view." He concluded that Fisher is among the best of the 30-50 college and university facilities he has seen in a five state region. "Fisher has been and continues to be a good enviroment for ISU performers and audiences."

By Kim Miller



(Top): The Iowa State Center complex. Jack Trice Field is near the top, James H. Hilton Coliseum is on the far left. On the right of Hilton is the Scheman Building and directly right of that is Fischer Theater. The final building is C.Y. Stephens Auditorium. (Right): A nighttime view of C.Y. Stephens Auditorium. (Bottom): James H. Hilton Coliseum. Photos on Page 21 courtesy the Iowa State Center.





The Memorial Union 1927 - 1993

Imagine Iowa State just before and just after the turn of the century....a growing number of classroom buildings, farm structures and wide open spaces. But after class, for students, where to go and what to do?

In the 1920s, students began to think about "after class" more and more. On many campuses, memorial plaques were being placed in public view as a reminder of those who lost their lives in World War I. At Iowa State, a forward-looking group of students lobbied for a memorial that would have multiple uses, one that would offer service to the campus and prompt memories of those who never came back. The idea caught on. Stirring speeches convinced many students to put their money down in the form of a pledge, and the project grew to include alumni, faculty and staff. With money in hand by 1927, groundbreaking took place and a 65-year tradition started, one with which students continue to be actively involved.

By September 1928, a bare bones, small building opened with many corners not yet finished. There was a cafeteria, ball room space, a barbershop and other amenities that Iowa Staters had never had before.

By 1993, campus and the student body had grown and diversified and ten additions extended that original small structure. In Gold Star Hall, the memorial now also accomodates the names of those lost in World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

Over the years, the Union's classical spaces have seen changes in dance style from ballroom to "slam" dancing. Students who once used adding machines and slide rules now use computers. The cafeteria menu offers "designer water" along with mashed potatoes and gravy and there is now an option for a glass of wine on a formerly dry campus. Despite the passsage of time, however, students still walk around the zodiac to avoid flunking a test and communicate politely to Hortense, the ghost in Gold Star Hall.

With the energizing pulse of the ever-changing student body flowing through its passageways, the Iowa State Memorial Union of the next generation will be able to continue renewing itself to fit changing expectations, while maintaining its gracious traditions that make it special. In September 1993, the Memorial Union celebrates its 65th birthday with not one thought of retirement.

By Kathy Svec

"Lo! ... I come to the sacred planting ... Lo! ... The tender shoot breaks through the ground ... Lo! ... I reap the bountiful harvest ... Lo! ... There is joy in my house."

This saga chant of the Osage Indian is symbolized in the four seasons which Christian Petersen portrayed in the Memorial Union fountain. Its Indian women show the maize, which is America's original bread-corn. The first woman lays the kernel in the soil. The second woman cultivates the new plant during summer. The third Indian woman is reaping the harvest and the fourth rests with her child in her arms and her song is full of the thought in the last line of the Osage chant.

The 1937 Veishea presented the pool portion of the fountain. It was enhanced by three plumes of water —one at each end and one in the middle.

When Petersen saw this for the first time, he was struck with the need for a different treatment of the pool. After much thought and discussion with interested people on campus, he slowly formed an idea of presenting a study of corn using Indians as the human interest in the group. He said he wanted to show the native American products in combination.

A friend of Mr. Petersen's came across the Osage chant telling of the seasons. It fit the different ideas perfectly and formed the thought of the group. The four Indian women show the different seasons and the work done in each, as told in the chant. It was concerned with the life cycle of the corn plant and its relationship to the Indians and, on a broader level, how man's actions are governed by the cyclic passage of time.

These Indian women gracing the Memorial Union fountain make up one of the many works created by the sculptor-in-residence. Petersen came to Iowa State College in 1934, after his design for the Dairy Industry Court was accepted. His work was so enthusiastically received that he was asked to remain at Iowa State as a faculty member.

Petersen went on to sculpt a host and hostess at the stairway entrance in the lobby of the original portion of the library and a sculpture known as the Gentle Doctor, a replication of which now stands at the Veterinary Medicine complex. The original is on display in the Scheman Building. The statue shows the sympathetic feeling of the veterinarian as he helps sick animals and it shows the confidence and faith generated in animals by the good veterinarian. In old Veterinary Court, known to today's students as the courtyard of Lagomarcino Hall, where the Gentle Doctor used to stand, is a panel showing the relationship between the work of veterinarians and human health, either through protecting food sources or by the production of vaccines and serums from many animals.

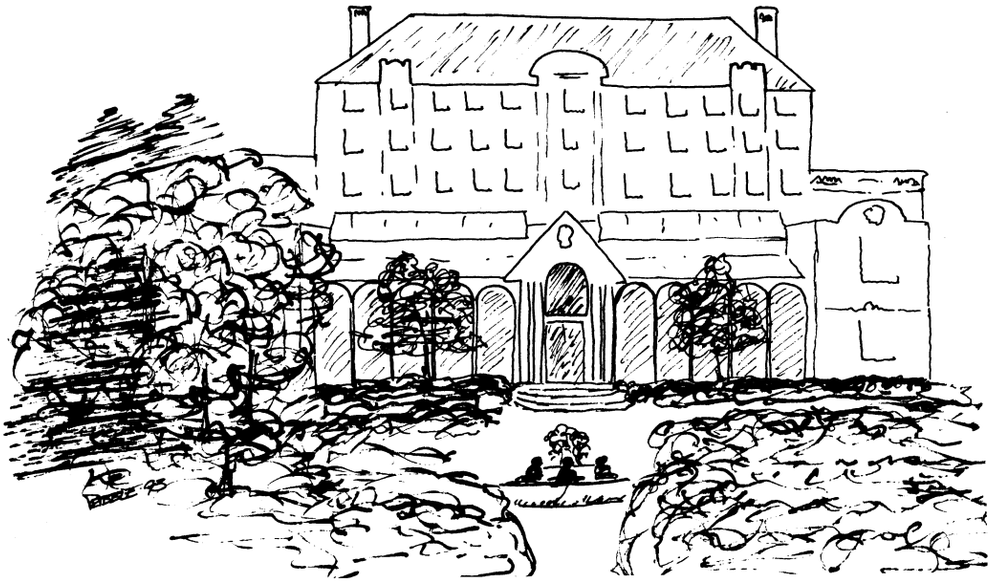
The sculpture on the west side of Beech Avenue at its entrance to the campus was constructed of a combination of stone and brick. The figures symbolizing student life are larger than life, being carved from blocks of limestone ranging in weight from four to nine tons.

Inside the entrance of what was the Dairy Industry building, but is now called the Food Sciences Building, are two large plaster panels showing the two early steps in butter making. One shows the earliest way, by shaking milk in bags made of animal skins. The other panel tells of the next big step forward, which was the invention of the plunge-type hand churn.

Petersen also created terra cotta sculptures of a football player, a basketball player and track competitor on panels at the center entrance to State Gymnasium and a pool and playing children set in the triangle of walks leading to what was formerly called the Home Economics building but is now MacKay Hall. The original is in the foyer of MacKay Hall and a replication stands outside the building.

Petersen said, "There's no room for anything but truth since it's a reflection of life itself to a degree and especially a reflection of contemporary life."

Adapted from the 1951 Bomb.



Gold Star Hall in the Memorial Union is said to be haunted by Hortense Wind, the only female Iowa State student to have her name inscribed on the hall's wall. The wall lists the names of Iowa State students to die in war.



Ever since the bronze figures have been installed in the floor of the north entrance to the Memorial Union, students have refused to walk on them. As the story goes, those who walk over the zodiac will fail their next exam.



Old Main: ISU's Beginning

In 1867, Old Main was constructed and became, for all intents and purposes, Iowa State College. It was the center of campus. The students lived there, as did most of the faculty members. Old Main held living and sleeping rooms, public rooms and classrooms. Old Main was destroyed by fire in the early 1900s.



Since the Old Main Burned

I.
How lonesome, oh how lonesome are the girls at Margaret Hall,
As they look out on the ruins of the old Main Building's wall;
But that they need not look with longing, they have already learned,
For there's no attraction over there, since the old Main burned.

II.
The campus seems deserted, so quiet and forlorn,
The Ags are all that can be seen, even in the morn.
About the cause of all of this, we're very much concerned,
Can it be, oh can it be, because the old Main's burned?

III.
Oh, what an ugly looking shack is the new Emergency Hall;
It always reminds me of a lank professor, one that's stiff and tall.
Poor, homely looking and distressed, by Engineering hall seems spurned,
But then it's all that's left us now, since the old Main burned.

IV.
What pleasure now, in sauntering past the grand old steps so dear,
For nothing's there now, no nothing, save ruins black and drear.
There's no sound in the hallways or in the corridors old and spurned
Yes, all is dreary and forlorn since the old Main burned.

V.
Oh, how we miss the faces of the boys who once lived there,
Why, we even smile with pleasure when John Franklin doth appear.
For, that 'tis awful lonesome without the boys we've learned.
But then there's no help for it, since the old Main burned.

VI.
The boys, do they note the difference in the situation, too,
Or do they go about as unconcerned as they were wont to do?
Well, really, I can't say for sure, but more of them have turned,
Their faculties to botany since the old Main burned?

From the 1904 Bomb

A Home for the President

In 1898, the campus was new and William Miller Beardshear sat at the helm of Iowa State. It was in that year that a home for the president was identified as a necessity.

At the November 1898 meeting of the Board of Trustees, now the Board of Regents, the need for such a place was formally expressed. The Building Committee was then asked to study construction options and prepare an estimate of the cost.

In May of 1900, Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen were selected as architects and were contracted with to design a home for the president.

Construction contracts were awarded in August 1900, at a cost of $10,067.75 for general work and $1850 for mechanical work. In addition, $112.50 was authorized for the use of Omaha gray brick.

The Beardshears moved into the Knoll in February 1901, but since then, the Knoll hasn't always been used as a home for the president. On January 5, 1912, South Hall, which housed the music department, was destroyed by fire. Rugs and other fine furnishings were removed from the Knoll's rooms, which were then used as classrooms and practice rooms.

This transformation was possible because Iowa State was between presidents and the Knoll was not occupied. Before September, the music department moved to another location and President Pearson made the Knoll his home.

President Albert Storms' named the eight-bedroom home "The Knole" after one of England's baronial estates. When Raymond Pearson took over as Iowa State's president, he thought that was a misspelling and changed the name to the Knoll.

In 1965, University officials investigated discontinuing the use of the Knoll as the president's residence. At that time, University leadership was in transition between President Hilton and President Parks. After completing a study of possible uses for the Knoll and needs of the president, the Campus Planning Committee recommended to the Board of Regents that the Knoll be used not as the president's home, but as "administration and student services, semi-public facilities such as an art gallery, bookstore, museum or Union expansion or a school of design, music or drama." During the transformation from a residence to a more public use, the Committee said the Knoll could be used as offices or meeting rooms to temporarily accommodate rapidly growing departments. In addition, the Committee said the site of the Knoll and its premises was "one of the few remaining natural beauty spots on the campus." Therefore, the Committee strongly recommended that "careful attention should be given to the overall development of the area."

The Building and Business Committee recommended in May 1966 that the Knoll be used as institutional facilities, and that University officials begin investigatingsites for the president's new residence. It looked like the president's residence would no longer be the Knoll.

However, after a year of study, in June 1966, the Board decided to continue using the Knoll as a residence for the president. President Parks and his family remained in the home while architect Bernard J. Slater and contractor Carlson-Rockey, Inc. coordinated the project. Among changes made were the addition of a garden room and entry.

Today, busy students and visitors pass the Knoll while walking to the Memorial Union and central campus. They may not notice it, as it is neatly situated among large trees and sits a considerable distance from the street. However, what may not be going unnoticed is the bustle of the University's first family and the fine entertainment of visitors to campus.

By Helene Bergren



Sources: Minutes of meetings of the Iowa Board of Regents, Profiles of Iowa State University History, 1977, and ISU Parks Library Special Collections.

Students Make Dorms Home Away from Home

Richardson Court

Lyon	1915
Freeman	1916
Barton	1918
Birch	1923
Welch	1929
Roberts	1936
Elm	1938
Oak	1939
Linden	1957
Maple	1967
Willow	1969
Larch	1971

Towers

Storms	1965
Kanpp	1966
Wallace	1967
Wilson	1969

Union Drive

Friley north	1939
Friley north-central	1939
Friley central	1951
Friley south	1954
Westgate	1955
Helser	1957
Buchanan	1964



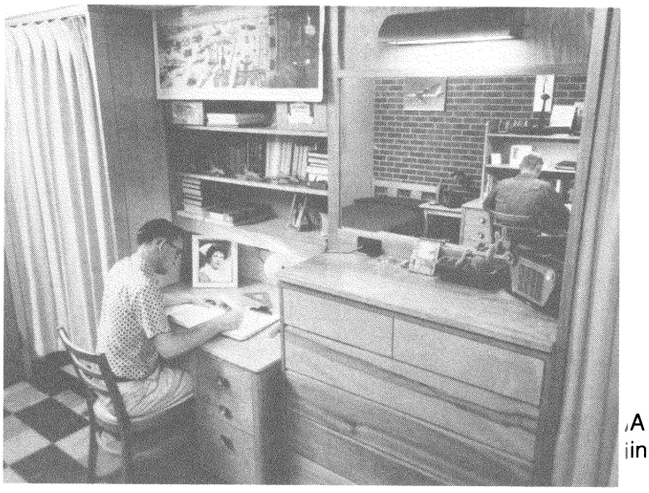
1950s-Studying in the dorm room.

Friley Hall as seen from Lake LaVerne in the 1940s.





The Towers at night shortly after completion in 1969.



A men's room in Helser Hall in 1963.

Photos courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collection.



A late night dorm room get together during the 1950s.

A Community for Students and their Families

The University Student Apartment Community (USAC), offers a friendly and diverse atmosphere for married students and their families and single students during the academic year. Today, approximately 40 percent of all married students living at ISU live in married housing.

These apartments include Schilletter Village, University Village, Hawthorn Court and Pammel Court. The University owns and operates all 1,125 two-bedroom apartments, which are all located within walking distance to campus.

Cy-Ride Bus service provides students and their families transportation throughout the city of Ames. However, students don't need to go very far to get services if they choose because apartment housing has its own playgrounds, daycare center, laundromats, grocery store, and recreational facilities.

For those who enjoy playing golf, Veenker Golf course is located just west of the community.

The Hawthorn Court apartments were the first permanent units built for married students. They were named after the hawthorn tree and were first occupied in September of 1956.

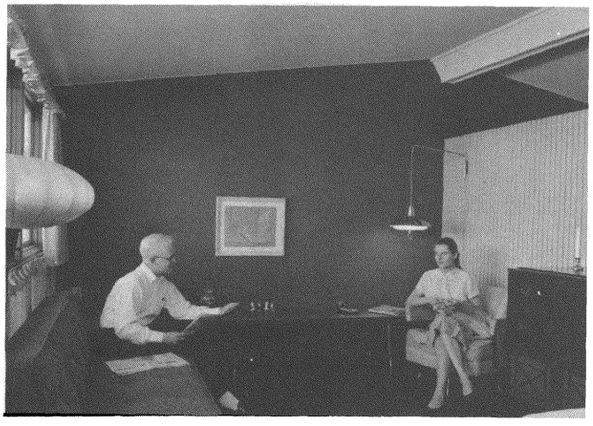
Pammel Court was constructed in 1946 and 1947. It was named after Dr. L.H. Pammel who was head of the botany department at ISU for many years. He was known nationally and internationally as a botanist. There are 169 apartments in the complex today.

University Village is the only set of apartments that are two stories. There are 500 of these which are for married couples as well. They were constructed in 1946 and more were built in 1948.

Schilletter Village was built in 1974 and 1977, and has 260 partiallly furnished apartments. During the summer of 1993, the



University Village residents take advantage of the nice day by spending family time on their patio. Photo courtesy of ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collection.



Hawthorn Court residents take time out of their day to relax and enjoy the comforts of home. Photo courtesy of ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collection.



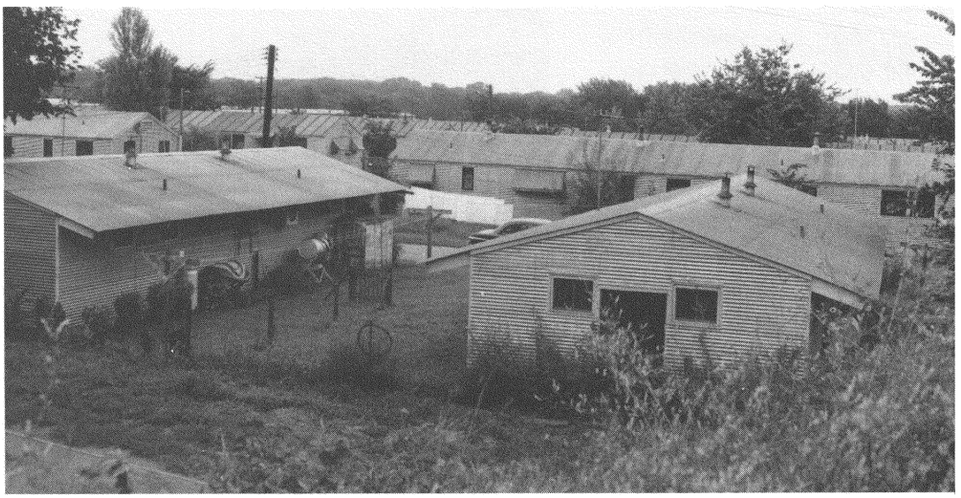
Interior shot of the South Pammel Court Cooperative Grocery. The grocery opened in 1946 and closed at the end of the spring quarter in 1951. This 1946 photo is courtesy the ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

buildings at Schilletter Village underwent remodeling on their exteriors. Instead of keeping them all the same shade of green, they started painting each set of apartments a different color.

Many of the residents in USAC come from all over the United States as well as foreign countries. This gives students the opportunity to interact with others and meet many close friends. There are both graduate and undergraduate students living in the community. With many non-traditional students and their families, the community gives quite a variety in the ages of students. This makes living there a cultural experience for all.

By Kevin Garbarini

1958 exterior photo of Pammel Court. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.



Campustown: More Than Just a Good Time

The life of an ISU student involves more than just endless hours spent on campus. The area surrounding Welch Avenue, known to all as 'campustown,' is just as much a vital part of student life as classes.
Cy's Roost, a bar in campustown of 17 years, estimates that 90 percent of its business is related to the University in some way. Stephanie Christians, an employee, said campustown is a major part of ISU. Campustown offers "a place for people to sit and relax without getting into trouble."

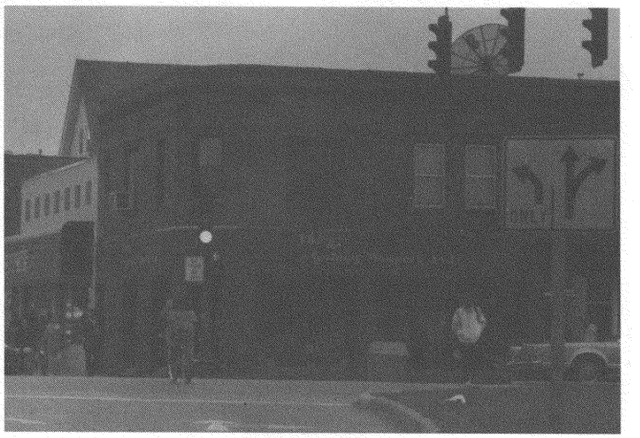
Brian Hille, CH E 2, believes campustown is important "because it's a diversion. When you need time off you can go to the bars." Not only does campustown have several bars that focus on the interests of students, but the many other businesses that are located in campustown offer students several different services. Businesses catering to the needs of students include copying businesses such as Kinko's Copies and Copyworks. Both are open 24 hours, offer competitive prices and several services including resume consulting.

Aside from these establishments, the restaurants of campustown are major players in Welch Avenue's success. Restaurants, such as Pizza Pit and Sukothai are just two of the numerous eateries offering students a chance to dabble in the diverse. Do' Biz, a bakery on Welch Avenue, is one of the more popular stops for students going to and from class.

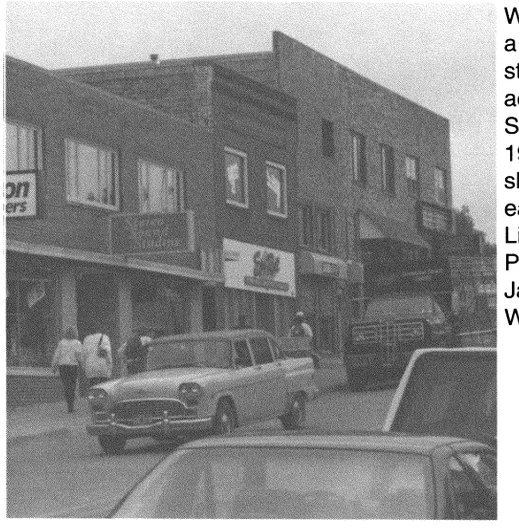
The accessibility of campustown is probably its most appealing aspect. This accessibility is why Dave Hensley, CH E 2, believes campustown is so popular. With North Grand Mall so far away "it offers all students a place to go for food, shopping or anything."

What students would do without campustown is a question few would like to consider. Who could have predicted that a dirt road south of campus lined with the front lawns of homes, could become such an essential part of university life. With this type of progress, campustown will surely continue to offer students much of what they desire and more as the University continues to grow and become more diverse.

By Jennifer Reed



The intersection of Welch Ave. and Licoln Way quiets down between classes. Photo by Jason Walsmith.



Welch Ave. is a hub of student activity. This September 1993 photo shows the eastside of Licoln Way. Photo by Jason Walsmith.



This 1912 photo shows the Southgate of campus looking up nowWelch Ave. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collection.



Cafe's, banks and hair stylists are just a few of the campustown, Lincoln Way businesses that cater to students. Photo by Jason Walsmith.

The Dinkey

In Iowa State's beginning, students and faculty needed the Dinkey to take them back and forth between campus and Ames. The Dinkey, an Ames-to-Iowa State campus steam motor line was put into service in 1892 by the Ames and College Railway Company. Now, due to the growth of Ames, students and faculty need only walk to Welch Avenue for a break.

An extra ten minutes for the lunch hour remains as one remnant of the Dinkey's era. The extra ten minutes allowed students and faculty to make it to Ames for lunch and back to campus in time for afternoon classes.

The Dinkey was replaced in 1907 by an electric trolley and its depot is now our Hub, nestled between Morrill Hall and Parks Library. The Hub enables students and faculty to snag quick snacks and/or meals without leaving central campus.

By Jennifer Reed



This 1910 photo shows Edwards Coal located on Boone St., presently Licoln Way, near the present Campus Bookstore. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.



Men work to put the first pavement on campus streets. This 1913 photo shows the view looking south toward Wlech Ave. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collection.

Bringing the Classroom to the Farm

In 1942, the vision of one man, Dr. William Murray, became a reality as the Ag450 farm began operation.

The farm began as an educational experiment for decision making through farm management — a student-managed farm. On September 19, 1992 the educational experiment known as the Ag450 farm celebrated its 50th anniversary.

The Ag450 farm was the instruction instrument of Agriculture Education and Studies 450, and all the students pitched in to prepare it for the celebration and reunion of many people connected with the farm.

"Everybody looks at it as their own," said David York, AG ST 4 and AG ST 450 class coordinator. "We put in a lot of time out here."

After walking tours of the farm and a barbeque were completed, Dr. Wade Miller, professor-in-charge of the Ag 450 farm, welcomed visitors to the farm and invited introductions. Past and present instructors, students and farm operators were among those in attendance at the event.

"As far as we can tell, as early as 1938, Dr. Murray conceived of this idea or began to develop an idea of students actually managing a real farm," Miller said. "He studied this idea and worked with administrators in putting it together and was tenacious in doing that." In honor of the late Dr. Murray, a new classroom was built on the farm and was dedicated to him during VEISHEA 1992.

"Dr. William Murray holds a near and dear spot in our hearts regarding this farm," Miller said. "If you'll note, this is the only student-managed farm that we're aware of. It was a very sound concept and it would be a difficult one to do today."

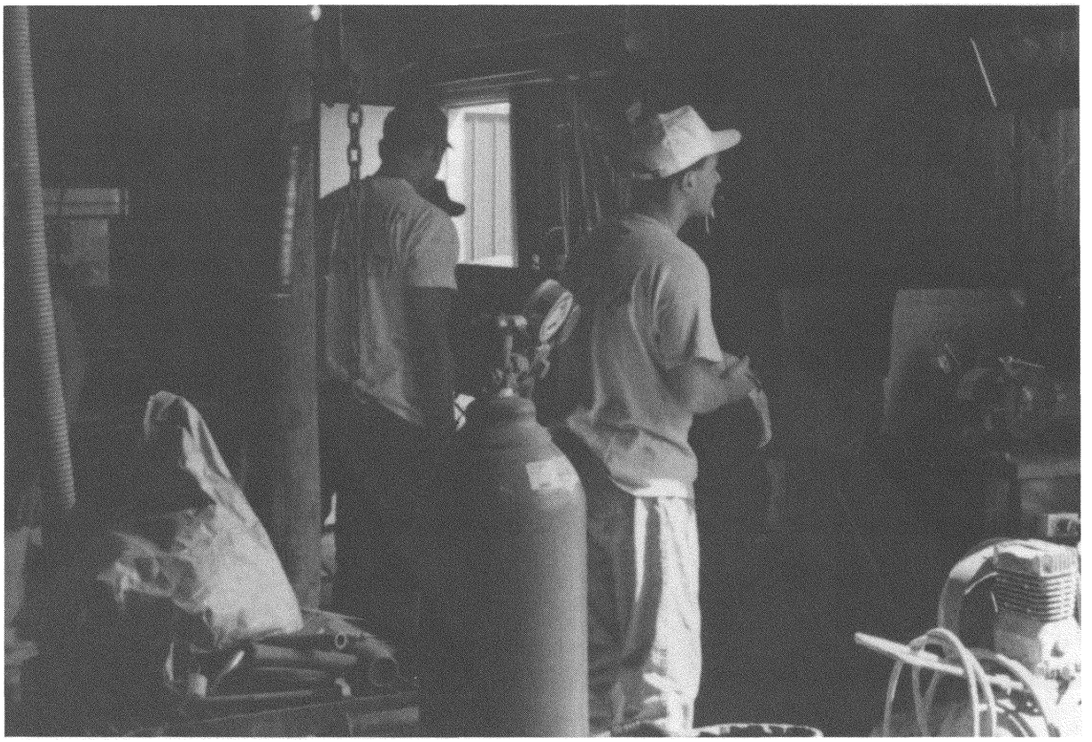
College of Agriculture Associate Dean Dr. Detroy Green said in his address at the celebration, "Let me tell you that as we go to national meetings, we get questions about operation of the Ag 450 class, which utilizes this Ag 450 farm, and it is well recognized across the nation."

Each semester, the class was divided into a Livestock Committee, a Crops Committee and a Facilities and Finance Committee. Each committee investigated and discussed issues that needed attention and made recommendations to the rest of the class. The class would then discuss the issue and vote on what action to take. The class also elected a class coordinator who served in a capacity similar to that of a president.

"We actually have hands-on experience in marketing and farm operations," Darrin Fischer, AG ST 4, said.

"I myself feel very fortunate to be associated with a college that was forward enough and with individuals who were forward enough in their thinking to realize that (problem solving and decision making) was a very important component of education," Green said. "Not just the learning of facts that are out there, but of taking facts from different sources and putting them together into problem solving and decision making. And from what I hear and have always heard, the Ag 450 class and Ag 450 farm have really developed this expertise quite well."

"One thing is very clear, that this farm is the result of the efforts of many, many people, obviously the students, instructors, and the operators, students that have worked here, the men that were administrators in the college and in the curriculum, but two names stand out through the history of the farm," said Dr. Mark Honeyman in a historical overview of the farm. Honeyman wrote his thesis on the history of the farm and was an instructor of the Ag450 class. Honeyman credited Murray



Students work in an Ag Farm building during their summer class. Photo by Robert Moore.

and Dr. Louis Thompson, now Associate Dean Emeritus and Professor of Agronomy, and the College of Agriculture with the farm's collegiate success. "Those two men are the reason we all benefited from the Ag450 experience," he said.

In his address Thompson said, "I can tell you this farm operations program has always been very dear to me and I kept it under my wing. I wanted to continue to make sure that this program continues to be as successful as it was in the past. "

In 1942, the college appropriated $5,000 and the class borrowed $23,000 from the capital endowment fund for the purchase of 187 acres south of Ames. That land became the Ag450 farm, Honeyman said.

The cost of the land was $150 per acre. The class paid the loan off in 1951. In the winter of 1943, three students were enrolled in a special topics class for initial layout of the class. Those three men were Ken Oakley, who later taught the course, Lee Honeyman, Dr. Honeyman's father, and Dallas McGinnis, who was a market newsman on WOI Radio for many years. The farm started with gilts, a team of mules, dairy cattle and chickens, Honeyman said. The first class also initiated a corn-oats-meadow rotation.

Through the years the farm has gone through many changes. The farrow-to-finish hog operation in most cases saw the hogs to market weight, although some were sold as feeder pigs. Until 1952, the farm kept a dairy cow herd. Until 1986, there was a small operation that raised beef cows. But at the time of the farm's anniversary, the class had decided cattle were not a profitable venture, York said.

Animal science teaching facilities were built on part of the original Ag 450 farm in 1966. In exchange for the land lost to the facility, a field directly west of the main farm was given to the class. In 1984, 48 additional acres located one and a half miles west of the main farm were purchased, which brought the size up to 240 acres. By 1992, an additional 227 acres were rented.

Ag Farm instructor Tom Krill said in his address, "We are not a research institution and we don't plan on going into research... This farm is a teaching facility. It is set up for students to practice decision making."

By Helene Bergren



Students work together on a special project for the Ag 450 farm. Photo by Robert Moore.



The summer 1993 class of Agricultural Studies 450 participates in the classroom portion of the unique course. Photo by Robert Moore.

WOI-Radio: Two Ducks and a Tower

Students and alumni may remember the famous duo of Harry and Ed. Harry and Ed flew around the WOI radio tower for nearly twenty years, so the story goes.

Don Jackson, class of 1942, created the fictious ducks in order to solve WOI's problem of trying to keep the red light on top of the tower blinking throughout the night. Jackson created a column for the ISU Daily called "Fragments". This Daily column explained Harry and Ed's job and the various adventures they partook in. Students at ISU loved the stories of Harry and Ed and kept up with their daily happenings.

Harry and Ed experienced conflict, jealousy and many different emotions throughout their employment. They had contests to see which one of them could fly around the tower faster and they even conversed with students walking on campus late at night. They were known to spy on couples at the Campanile and their stories added a sense of humor to the ISU newspaper. This was important because the world was engaged in World War II and the students needed to read entertaining news to brighten the gloomy days of the war. Unfortunatly, when the radio tower came down and was replaced by a new tower, Harry and Ed lost their jobs. The Daily received quite a few letters to the editor in hopes of getting the ducks their jobs back.

In 1921, on the north end of Iowa State College's campus, stood a 400-foot radio antenna. The educational station broadcasted under the call letters 9YI. WOI replaced the call letters 9YI in 1922. Station director W.I. Griffith gave the first statement of policy for the station in 1929. "The purpose is to broadcast educational material by recognized authorities in their special fields. To broadcast market and weather reports. To broadcast enough high-class entertainment consisting of musical numbers, plays, debates, athletic events, etc. to add interest to our programs."

W.I. Griffith had the help of Andy Woolfries in constructing the radio station in 1921. Woolfries became a very popular announcer for the station and was regarded as a celebrity. He announced the classical music broadcasts, football games, market reports and a program called Martins. He received practically unqualified praise and had excellent judgment and knowledge of what was going on in the radio business. The only problem concerning the station was the fact that most of the listeners tuned into the station's programs because of the announcer. This created a problem because if for some reason the regular announcer could not broadcast a progrom, listeners would not tune into WOI. The goal of the station was to build a well-rounded station personnel.

WOI could be heard all over the state of Iowa and its signal could even be picked up in the surrounding states of Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and Illinos. The station competed with other Iowa stations including Des Moines' AM station of WHO. The main programming during the early years of WOI included programs such as "Children's Corner, Market bulletins, Book Club WOI song parade, organ melodies, Women's Forum, sports, Heroes of the Navy, and Iowa State Goes To War." The music played typically consisted of classical music and the station steered away from programs about religion, politics, or other controversial subjects.

In 1930, Radio Guide awarded WOI as the most popular station in the state of Iowa. All stations in Iowa, whether they were commercial or educational were eligible for the award. WOI had a listening audience of farmers, women, high schools and all working classes of people. The station had enough variety in thier programming to reach all types of listeners. In 1938, an annual report of WOI to the Federal Communications Commission showed that serious music occupied the greatest proportion of time on WOI, followed in order by market reports, agricultual programs, light music, book readings and reviews, and household affairs.

Martins was a daily program devoted to sacred music, reading of a Psalm, and a non-sectarian religous talk. Modern Vocations provided a series of broadcasts on educational and vocational guidance. It was broadcasted to all Iowa high schools from September to May. Schedules of the program were sent to the high schools with suggested outlines for listeners' notes and discussion. The Vocational Educational Department of Iowa State College sponsored the program.

Radio stations faced fierce competition in the years during and after WWII. Faithful women listeners of WOI switched to stations that aired the Women's Serials early soap operas. WOI did not, however, change their programming by much. They simply added more variety to the daytime hours of

air time. Some of the women's programs included the "Book Club" and other programs concering the household and tips for recipes and maintaining a household.

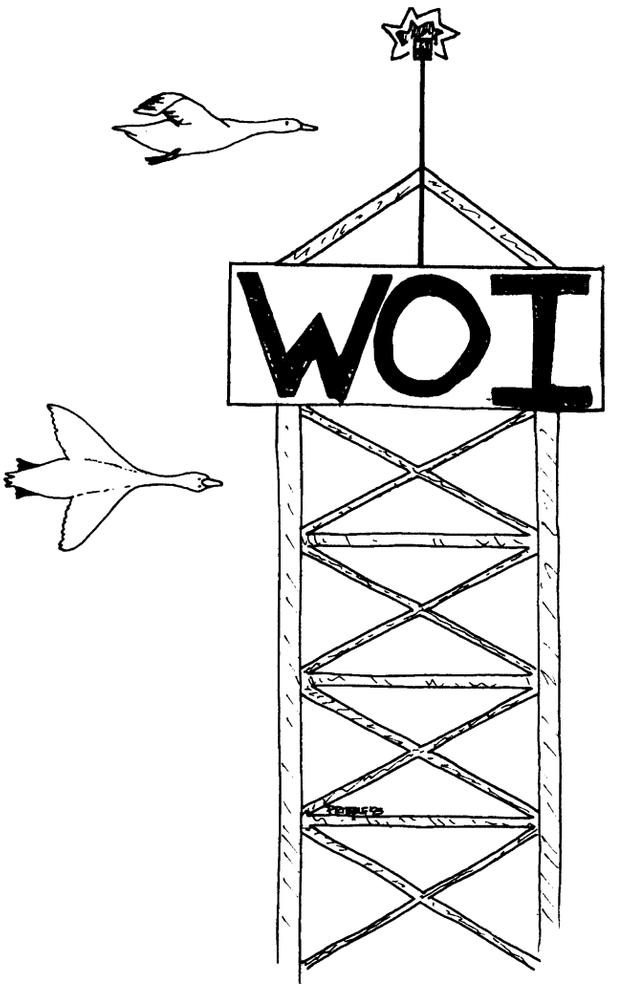
In October 1989, the station for the first time in almost 70 years asked their listeners for financial support. They sent out a newsletter to the listeners explaining that for the past seven years the amount of ISU funding available for local programs or program purchases from outside sources like National Public Radio had remained the same or diminsihed due to escalating costs. Support by listeners was needed to help finance programs such as "All Things Considered," "Morning Edition," "University Concert," "BBC News," "Weekend Edition," "Car Talk" and "A Prairie Home Companion." Listeners responded generously and continued to contribute to WOI every year since the first request for support was made.

WOI is now divided into two separate stations, an AM and a FM station. The FM station celebrated their 80th anniversary in October of 1992. The FM station primarily broadcasts classical music and can be heard in Central Iowa. The AM station can be heard through out the state and into bordering states. They mainly broadcast news and market reports.

In May of 1993, WOI sustained their first on-air fund-raising project. It was a huge success. The two stations met the goal of 1,000 new charter members three hours ahead of schedule. WOI sends out a news letter entitled "WOI Rhythm and News" to their members in order to keep everyone up to date on the stations's business.

Rick Lewis, new general manager of WOI-Radio, has high hopes for the future of the two stations. His previous jobs included working as a newscaster for NPR, manager at KLON in Long Beach, California, and Vice President for news at Minnesota Public Radio's 21-station statewide network. Lewis said in an article published in the July issue of "WOI Rhthym and News" newsletter, WOI has "a very good staff" and he said he sees "an excellent potential for expanding Iowa news coverage." WOI can be heard of AM 640 and FM 90.1.

By Terri Kinnaird



Cartoon by Chuck Pribble

WOI-TV Takes its Place in History



President Dwight D. Eisenhower and First Lady Mamie, visit WOI-TV on July 4, 1952. The Eisenhowers were on their way to the Republican Convention. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

On February 21, 1950, at 6:30 p.m. history was made. WOI-TV started broadcasting to Central Iowa after five years of research and planning for the project.

WOI-TV is not only an important part of Iowa State University's history, but also the state of Iowa's. WOI-TV applied for a TV construction permit in 1945, and was awarded a license two years later in 1947. WOI-TV became the 100th television station to receive a broadcasting license from the FCC.

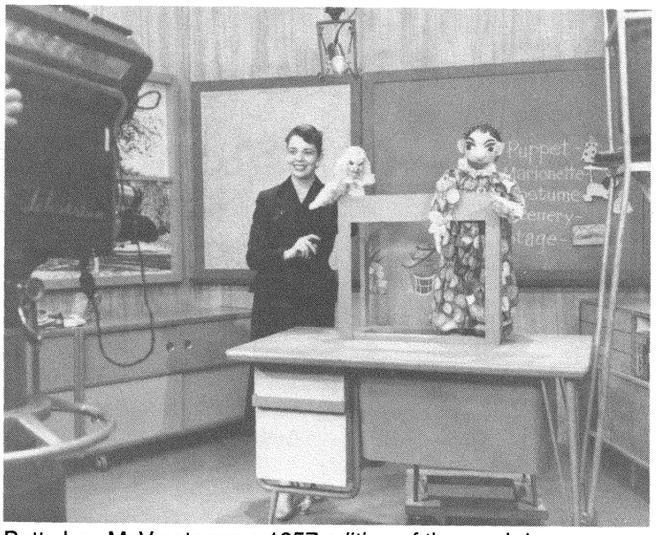
When WOI-TV began airing programs in 1950, it was the only non-commercial television station in the United States, and the only station owned and operated by an educational institution in the country. WOI-TV was also only the second television station in all of Iowa, and the only one broadcasting in Central Iowa. WOI-TV remained the only station in Central Iowa until 1952, after a FCC freeze on television licenses was put into effect in 1948. As explained by then Iowa State College President Charles E. Friley, WOI-TV was to be an educational tool not only for journalists, but also the public as a whole. It was to also serve as a training facility for broadcast journalism.

When WOI-TV went on the air in February 1950, it aired programming from 6:30-9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, to an estimated audience of 600,000 people. It presented selective programming from all the four major networks NBC, ABC, CBS, and Dumount, which is no longer in operation, as well as original programming. In 1953, WOI-TV became an official ABC affiliate. This also marked the time it changed from its original channel 4 to its present day channel 5. The station put Central Iowa in step with the rest of the nation with the introduction of many new technological breakthroughs and innovations in the television industry.

In 1967, WOI-TV, with the use of color cameras, changed from a black and white television station to a color station. WOI-TV also introduced live remote telecasts, portable news gathering equipment, weather radios, and computerized weather radar to the Central Iowa area. In 1985, Iowa State University became connected with the world when it became one of only 15 stations with the ability to transmit into the satellite interconnection system with its new Iowa Teleport system. In 1987, WOI-TV went global with its first international uplink to the former Soviet Union. In 1985, Iowa State University was one of only 22 universities in the country that had an accredited broadcast journalism program and the only one in Iowa. This was due mainly to the role WOI-TV played in the educational and training process in the journalism department.

Despite all of its awards and contributions to Iowa State University and Central Iowa, WOI-TV has also had its share of problems. Their troubles can be traced back all the way to 1953, when the Iowa Broadcasters Association proposed that WOI-TV should be sold in the interest of free speech and TV journalism. One of the more recent and instrumental decisions concerning WOI-TV came in 1987, when the board of regents decided that it would sell the station if it did not turn a profit in the next three years. In September of 1991, newly appointed President Martin Jischke recommended that Iowa State University start accepting bids for the purchase of WOI-TV. Although the IBA which favored a sale in 1953, opposed Jischke's recommendation. In June 1992, Iowans for WOI-TV filed suit, and in October an injunction was granted against the sale of WOI-TV. The status of WOI-TV as a university owned and operated facility is still pending. However, the status of it as a historical and driving force behind not only Iowa State's journalism department, but all of Central Iowa, will never be in question.

By La Tosha Lewis



Betty Lou McVay tapes a 1957 edition of the weekday children's program "The Magic Window." Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.



Bill Johnson, news anchor for WOI-TV, presents the nightly news to Central Iowans. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

Alumni Leave Their Mark on the World

Ms. Lynda K. Anderson, 1964.	President of the First National Bank of Winnetka.
Mr. Terry Anderson, 1974.	Science and Humanities Graduate. Held hostage in Leb anon.
Mr. Robert Bartley, 1959.	Science and Humanities Graduate. VP/Editior of the Wall Street Journal.
Mrs. Susan Beckett, 1969	Science and Humanities Graduate. VP of Business Affairs at NBC.
Dr. Garrey Carruthers, 1968.	Former Governor of New Mexico.
Dr. Charles Durham, 1939.	Engineer Graduate. Chairman and CEO of Durham Resources.
Mr. William Galloway, Jr.., 1952.	Science and Humanities Graduate. Chairman/CEO of Petroferm Inc.
Mr. Tom Harkin, 1962.	Science and Humanities Graduate. U.S. Senator.
Ms. Jeananne Hauswald, 1967.	Home Economics Graduate. VP of Human Resources at Seagram Co.
Mr. Jeff Hornacek, 1986.	Basketball player for the Philadelphia 76ers.
Mr. Allen Jacobson, 1947.	Engineer Graduate. CEO (retired) of 3M.
Mr. Jerry Junkins, 1959.	Engineer Graduate. President/ CEO of Texas Instruments.
Mr. Jerry Knight, 1970.	Science and Humanities Graduate. Reporter for the Washington Post.
Mr. Tom Knudson, 1980.	Science and Humanities Graduate. Writer for the Sacramento Bee.
Mr. Edward McCracken, 1966.	Engineer Graduate. President/ CEO of Silicon Graphics Inc.
Dr. James Renier, Ph.D, 1955.	Chairman of Board/CEO of Honeywell.
Mrs. Doris Riehm, 1942.	Home Economics Graduate. Vice Chairman of World Association of Girl Guide.
Mrs. Sharon Rodine.	Consultant/Trainee.
Mr. Hugh Sidey, 1950.	Science and Humanities Graduate. Writer for Time Warner Inc.
Mrs. Jean Sutherland, 1956.	Science and Humanities Graduate.
Dr. Thomas Sutherland, MS 1956, Ph.D, 1958.	Held Hostage in Lebanon.
Mr. T.A. Wilson, 1943.	Engineer Graduate. Chairman of Board (retired) of Boeing.

Prominent Alumni List Courtesy Iowa State University Alumni Association. This list shows only a sample of the famous alumni of ISU.

Iowa State Welcomes Famous Visitors

1917 Former President Wm. Howard Taft (June 6): Gave that year's commencement address.

1923 Herbert Hoover (April 12): Came for a speaking engagement.

1939 Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark (April 22).

1950 Harry S. Truman: Lit first VEISHEA torch in Ottumwa.

1952 Gen. Dwight Eisenhower (July 4): Spoke to the Ames Jaycees at a Freedom Flame Celebration en route to Republican National Convention.

1958 Ronald Reagan: VEISHEATHON guest speaker the official opening of VEISHEA.

1959 Nikita Khrushchev (Sept. 23): The Soviet Premier was in U.S. on invitation of Pres. Eisenhower and visited classes.

1960 Senor Humberto Silva (April): Visitor from the National Union of Journalists of Ecuador.

1975 President Carter (Oct. 25): Attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner.

1976 President Gerald Ford (Oct. 15): Visited the university and veternary medicine complex. First president to visit the ISU campus while holding office.

1981 Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie (May 7): First visit of Canterbury Archbishop to U.S.

Vice President George Bush (Nov. 6): Addressed students and spoke at the awards presentation for Iowa Community Betterment program.

1985 Walter Mondale (Feb 23): Gave speech on arms control at Iowa State.

1987 Alexander Haig (April 24).

Gov. Michael Dukakis (Sept. 5): Campaigned for the presidency.

Pat Robertson (Sept. 15): Appeared for Presidential Cavalcade of Stars.

Richard Gephart (Oct. 21): Campaigned for the presidency.

Jack Kemp (Nov. 6): Campaigned for the presidency.

Pete du Pont (Nov. 10): Campaigned for the presidency.

Sen. Paul Simon (Nov. 24): Campaigned for the presidency.

Source: Parks Library Special Collections. This is only a sample of world renowned individuals who have visited Iowa State.

Center for Women in Politics Established in Alumna's Name



This photo of Carrie Chapman Catt was taken in November 1880 by James Pratt of Des Moines, Iowa.

One of Iowa State University's most influential alumni was honored with a center for women in her name. The Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women in Politics was established to promote the advancement of women throughout the world.

Catt graduated as the valedictorian of her class at Iowa State College in 1880. She helped found the National American Women's Suffrage Association and was Susan B. Anthony's hand-picked successor in the women's suffrage movement. She was a key strategist in the fight to ratify the 19th Ammendment, which gave women the right to vote. She also organized the International Women's Suffrage Alliance and the League of Women Voters. She died in 1947, leaving behind a brilliant legacy.

The center in her name was established by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences through the political science department. According to Ellen Pirro, interim director of the center, the center had three main objectives: teaching, research and outreach.

"Part of the teaching function includes holding conferences and workshops involving women in politics," said Pirro. "As part of research, the ultimate plan is to have fellows visit the center and carry out research projects, as well as enriching the lives of the students here. As far as outreach, we are looking at summer programs to have mayors from around Iowa and students from all over Iowa attend programs here."

The idea for a center concentrating on women and politics came from the political science department's alumni advisory board, according to Mansbach. He said Sharon Rodine, a member of the board, was instrumental in initiating the project.

"The department of political science has an advisory board that meets every year to try to raise funds," said Richard Mansbach, political science department chair. "Sharon Rodine said we didn't have enough women on the board, so we asked her to be on the board. The she said 'what about initiating a center for women in politics?' The board, which was largely men, was enthusiastic. So she took over. She is an incredible and dynamic person who wanted to do this. She gave her time, her money and everything possible."

The plan was approved by the Board of Regents in August, said Mansbach. Funds were then raised through corporate and



Iowa State alumna Sharon Rodine speaks outside Botany Hall to a crowd of about 50 reporters and visitors at the dedication of the Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women in Politics. Rodine, a member of the political science department's alumni advisory board, was instrumental in starting the center.

private donations.

Part of the money raised was used to renovate Botany Hall , the home for the Catt Center. The intensive renovations meant that Botany would not be completely ready for use until the 1994-1995 academic year, said Mansbach.

"(The workers) have begun to clear out several environmental problems, ranging from asbestos in the walls to lead in the water," said Mansbach. "The firm doing the work is run by ISU graduates. That was done intentionally. We wanted to select a person with a feeling for the center and empathy for the University."

"The plans look very nice. It will be the centerpiece of campus. It was beautifully done as it was, but now it will be a magnet for the university. The very symbol of having this center in the middle of campus signifies the University's commitment to the equality of women. It will be right there; one of the most important structures of the University," he said.

Botany will also house the philosophy department, interdisciplinary studies and the LAS college offices.

Although the renovations to Botany Hall were not finished, the organizers of the Catt Center wasted no time in preparing events. The first seminar "Women and Politics: Election 1992," was held on September 26. Kathy Frankovic, head of the CBS News Survey-Election Unit, was the keynote speaker. Other guests included Donald Kaul, syndicated political columnist from the Des Moines Register, and a panel of faculty.

In late March, the center held its first conference discussing the changing political landscape of the 1990s. Global leaders in women's issues were also invited to speak at the center. However, Mansbach said he wanted to assure people that the center had no political agenda.

"It is not intended as an advocacy center," Mansbach said. "It is intended to be an academic center. We will not take political positions."

By Theresa Wilson



This photo of Carrie Chapman Catt was taken May 18, 1942, in New Rochelle, New York.

George Washington Carver: IAC's First Black Student

People around the world recognize the name George Washington Carver.

The man many now admire got his start at Iowa State. Carver transferred to Iowa State from Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa. He had been an art student there, but an instructor encouraged him to transfer to Iowa State to study the more practical agricultural science.

Carver came to Iowa State in 1891, becoming the first black student here. Tama "Jim" Wilson, who was the dean of agriculture, and L.H. Pammel, who was the head of botany, became friends with Carver soon after his arrival and arranged for him to earn money for expenses.

Carver earned his bachelor's degree in 1884, and was given the responsibility of running the Agriculture Experiment Station greenhouse and became the first black faculty member. It was in 1896, that he finished his master's degree and left IAC for Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Carver accomplished massive research during his career at Tuskegee Institute. In his position there as agricultural research director, Carver experimented extensively and developed hundreds of uses for products like sweet potatoes, soybeans, peanuts, cotton and Alabama clay. Carver is known as the father of chemurgy, which examines the industrial use of organic substances, particularly special uses for farm products.

When Carver arrived at TI, the peanut was not considered a crop, but within the next 50 years it became one of the six leading crops in the U.S. and second in the South, behind cotton, by 1940.

The South had been economically dependent upon cotton, however cotton drained the soil of precious nitrogen. Carver encouraged utilizing peanuts and soybeans as crops because he realized they helped restore nitrogen to the soil. Thus, he helped free the South from its dependence on cotton.

All in all, Carver's research program resulted in 300 derivative products from peanuts including cheese, milk, coffee, flour, ink, dyes, plastics, linoleum, medicinal oils and cosmetics. He also developed 118 uses for the sweet potato, one of which was postage stamp glue.

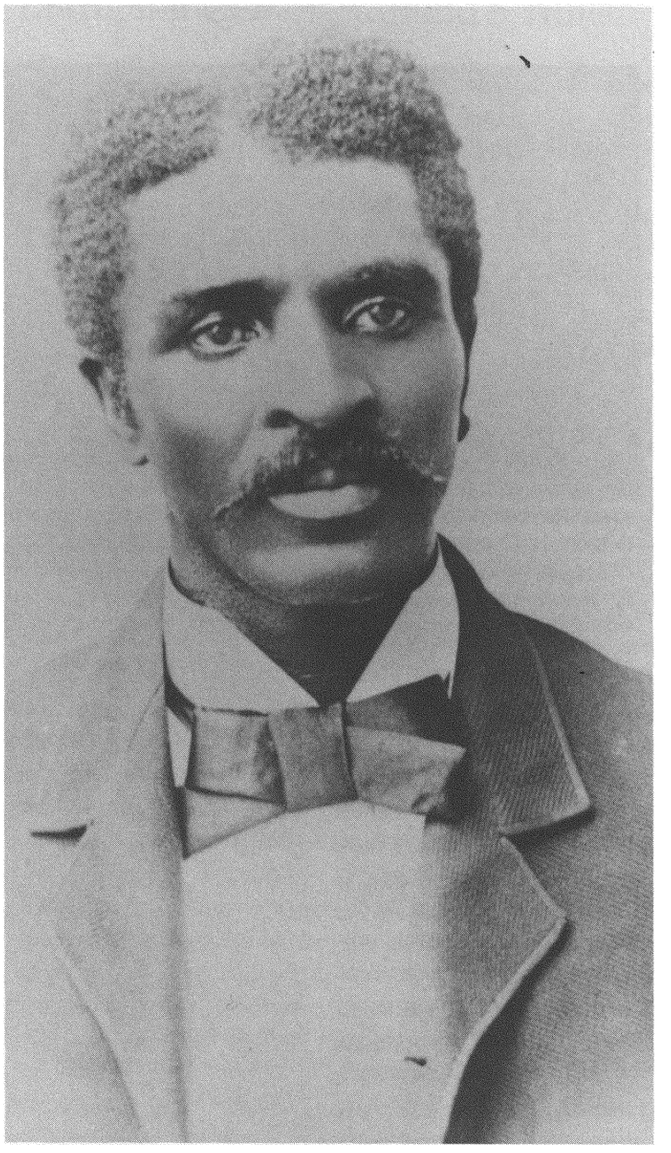
Carver isn't just remembered for his scientific accomplishments. He was also recognized as a poet, an artist and a humanitarian. Among his friends were vice president under FDR, Henry Wallace, Henry Ford and Mahatma Gandhi.

Carver's beginnings were more humble, though. The son of a Missouri slave woman and orphaned as an infant by Civil War plunderers, Carver was rescued and raised by his mother's owners. They taught him to read, spell and write. He went beyond that.

Tuskegee Institute established Carver Research Foundation in his honor and Iowa State's Carver Hall was named for him. In 1949, Christian Petersen, Iowa State's sculptor-in-residence, created a 43-inch sculpture of Carver. On Oct. 25, 1991, the sculpture was presented by the College of Business, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the Government of the Student Body, the Graduate Student Senate and the Business Day Committee. The sculpture stands in a glass display case in Carver Hall. As part of the display a quote of Carver's is written.

He said, "No individual has any right to come into the world and go out of it without leaving behind him distinct and legitimate reasons for having passed through it."

By Helene Bergren





Above: 1893 graduation picture of GWC which appeared in the 1894 *Bomb* and also appeared as his faculty photo in the 1896 *Bomb*. Right: GWC as quarter master, student officer in the military department. Taken from the 1895 *Bomb*. Photos courtesty ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

Jack Trice: IAC's First Black Athlete

You may have heard the name. You may know he was Iowa State's first black athlete. But, perhaps, no one will ever fully understand the impact Jack Trice, the person, had on Iowa State.

Trice died in 1923, after competing for the Iowa State College football team. On Oct. 6, he played in his first varsity game, against the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. It would also be his last. Minnesota was one of the few teams that agreed to play against an integrated team.

Early in the game, Trice broke his collarbone. Continuing to play, with the score 17-14 in favor of Minnesota, he confronted three Minnesota players. Hoping to stop the play, Trice was seriously injured. He had to be carried from the field and Iowa State lost, 20-17.

Trice was rushed to a Minneapolis hospital. Doctors said he could make the return trip to Ames. However, Trice died of internal injuries in an Ames hospital the next day.

More than $4,000 was raised to help Trice's wife and mother. Cyclone team members wore black arm bands for the rest of the 1923 season.

In 1976, two students discovered a Jack Trice memorial plaque in a State Gymnasium storeroom. The plaque had been displayed in State Gymnasium after Trice's death. It was after that discovery that a movement began to name the new ISU football stadium for Trice.

Although football games were usually the main attraction on Saturday afternoons during the fall on Iowa State's campus, Nov. 3 1984, did not conform to the norm. Iowa State was up against the University of Michigan, but the game took a back seat to the dedication of the football field in the name of Jack Trice. In memory of Trice, his cousin Chester and Chester's son were present for the dedication.

After a lengthy battle between those who wanted to name the stadium and field after the Cyclone mascot and those who wanted the facility named for Trice, a compromise decision was made. Along with a University recommendation and an approval by the Iowa Board of Regents, the facility was dedicated that day as Cyclone Stadium and Jack Trice field.

Robert Braudt, President of the Jack Trice Memorial Foundation, relayed his thoughts on why he put his time into a cause such as this. "We wanted to bring the students and the administration together again, not just for that but for the continuing memory of Jack Trice at ISU," he said. "We hoped people won't forget Jack Trice after the dedication ceremony because of the sacrifices he made for ISU that were great."

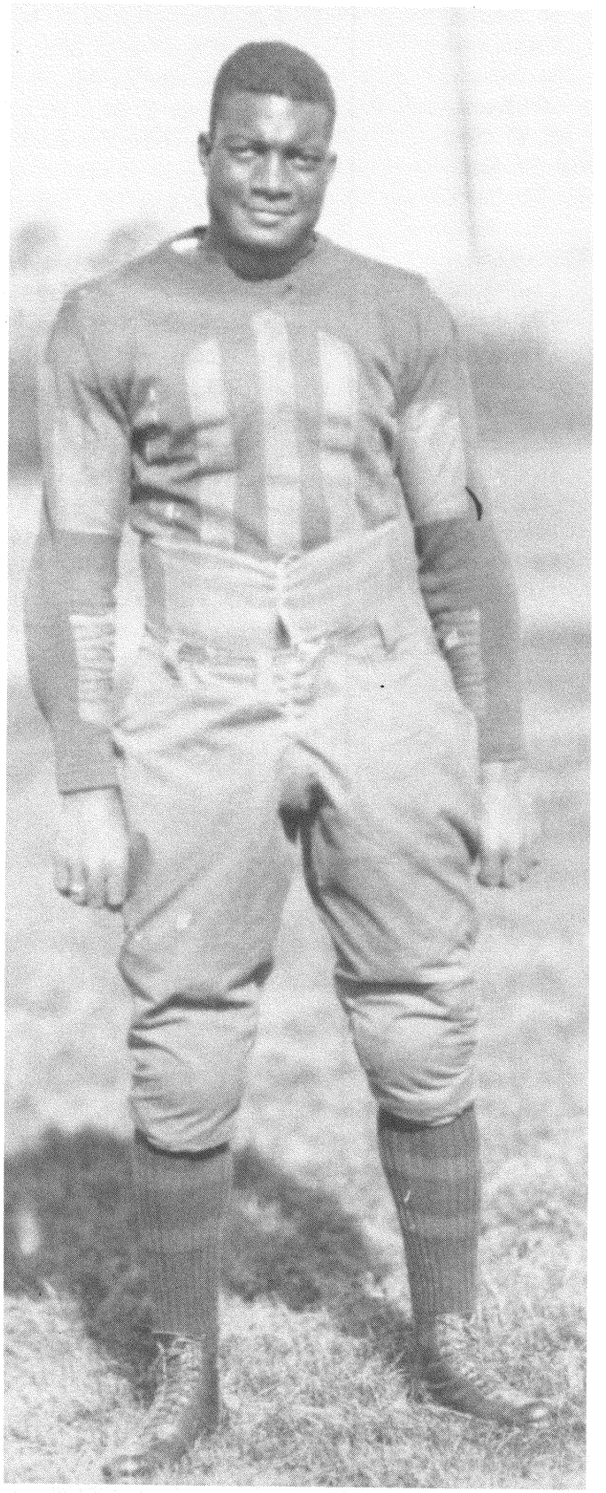
That wasn't the only recognition Trice received, however. Supporters of the Trice name for the stadium and field were not satisfied with the compromise. They wanted to have another monument placed on campus and, in 1988, it happened.

A statue honoring Trice was officially unveiled and dedicated on May 7, 1988, in a ceremony after the Veishea parade. Several of Trice's relatives attended the unveiling. Family member Chester Trice, Jr., said that the 15-year effort by students to get the sculpture was tremendous.

In addition, Trice's teammate Robert Fisher and syndiacted columnist Donald Kaul were on hand for the event.

Placed between Beardshear and Carver Halls, the life-size statue was made possible by the efforts of many ISU students. The 1987 Government of the Student Body hired Fairfield sculptor Chris Bennett to make the Trice statue at a cost of $22,000. It seemed that the slogan, "Trice it, you'll like it," which became familiar on campus during the controversy about naming the field after Trice, was finally accepted.

Adapted from the 1985 Bomb and the 1989 Bomb



Jack Trice in his Iowa State football uniform. Trice came to Iowa State when his high school football coach, Sam Williamson was hired to coach the I.S.C. football team.

I.S.C. Volunteers in the Spanish-American War

E.B. Tuttle
H.E. Burns
C.F. Spring
A.F. Shaw
N.C. Rew
E.F. Tibbetts
F.H. Lincoln
L.P. Raymond
J.P. Mason
H.K. Wheelock
F.T. Suit
B.A. Clark
F.E. Overholser
George Bodyfelt
C.E.Bartholomew
W.F. Smith
J.W. Scholes
J.R. Miller
H.W. Read
C.C. Helmer
H.E. Craddick
W.I. Brock
B.M. Hartung
H.H. Donavan
D.M. Pierce
G.C. Curtiss
D.C. Conner
W.S. Stillman
Chas Diller
B.F. Kreamer
G.S. Gearhart
D.C. Lingo
A.M. Huston
W.F. McDill
R.D. Goble
R.C. Mills
W.E. Day
J.C. Wall
C.B. Sherman
S.C. Hall
Hubert Knepper
James Beebe
W.S. Sweet
C.P. Butler
A.E. Elder
L.T. Wilson
F.S. Smith
Harry Adkins
G.W. Blanche
E.C. Stratford
R.W. Wortman
R.L. Barrett
C.A. Fulton
J.R. Larson
W.H. Heath
R.J. Campbell

From Cornfields to Battlefields: Remembering our Men and Women Who Served in the First World War

The small pieces of paper that were pinned to the lining of the soldiers' uniforms looked like miniature white banners. They proudly displayed the hastily scribbbled names of their owners, brave young men who knew that the odds of surviving yet another battle in the "war to end all wars" were against them. After all of the rotting bodies had been counted and cataloged the death tolls in World War I were astonishingly high. In the Battle of the Somme, for example, over 1,100,000 young men lost their lives. The horror and the grief this war brought to brought individuals cannot be told by sterile statistics, which dryly report that 10 million people were killed and 20 million were wounded.

Among these faceless numbers were many young men and women from Iowa State College. Many present day students walk through the Gold Star Hall of the Memorial Union without ever acknowledging the 118 names of the war dead chiseled into the stone walls. They fail to realize that Hortense Elizabeth Wind, class of 1915, became a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy after working her way through college. Trained in dietetics and institutional management, Wind was assigned to a naval hospital where she died of Spanish influenza. Beneath those Corinithian columns one can also see the name of Romeo Willis Cox, a "well-known" and admired farm crops graduate. He was tragically slain within five months after receiving his degree. Cox, a poor student from Texas, had to work his entire time at school, but he had "high standards in everything" he did. Sadly, the names of 116 other forgotten comrades decorate the wall.

On the front lines Iowa Stae men and women showed their meddle. First, 36 students organized the Ames Ambulance Unit. This unit was not only the first American unit reach the Italian-Austrian front, but it was also awarded the Italian Cross of War. Second, approximately 6,000 Iowa State Faculty, alumni and students joined the service, half of whom became commissioned officers. This group included such men as Dan Anson Marston, who relinquished his college post to become a major in the United States Army. There were also women like Winifred Tilden, who in 1918, traveled to France to work as a recreational director in a nurses camp. Some of the highest ranking officers in the war also had direct connections to Iowa State. Two former students, for instance, were Brigadier Generals. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, class of 1890, was the Advocate Genreal in France and Gen. H.A. Allen, class of 1892, commanded the 67th Infantry. Finally, during the war 100 special awards and decorations were given to people who had ties to I.S.C.



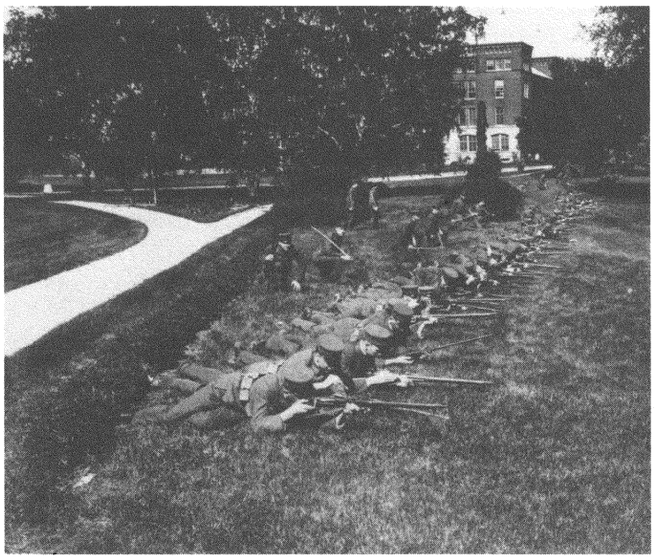
Group of the WWI Hospital Staff Medical Corps USA. Photo taken 11/14/1918.

On the homefront, Iowa State personnel also helped in the war effort. They sold war bonds and/or took part in research, teaching, organization and extension work that was geared to the war effort. The college demonstrated, for example, that increased agricultural production was just as important as the manufacturing of bombs and ammunition. From home economics to zoology, college personnel worked to boost food production, thus grain and hog output increased 26 percent and 20 percent, respectively. The agricultural division, for instance, secured and distributed seed to Iowa farmers, while the forestry department increased Iowa's yield of walnut timber. This wood was essential for gun stocks and airplane propellers. As the electrical engineering students were in the process of studying searchlight illumination, the home econmoics students were making hospital garments.

In addition to having a top-notch Reserve Officers Training Corps, Iowa State also trained men in the Student Army Training Corps. In this program, for example, men received special training in such areas as auto mechanics. Moreover, women were an important part of the war effort. For example, 628 I.S.C. women took Red Cross classes and the college also made an automobile repair class accessible to women. Even though only 5,846 Iowa State personnel served in the military, thousands contributed to the war effort.

So the next time you are walking through the Gold Star Hall take the time to read the names on the walls and remember what former student Marine Lt. Harold C. Majors wrote in 1918. He explained that during a German bombing raid it was "not much fun standing below, knowing he [the pilot] may drop a bomb anytime." Lt. Majors survived the war, but unfortunately 118 Iowa State students did not.

By Kirk Hutson



WWI photo shows a sham battle. Photo taken 5/17/1915.

6/14/1917 photo shows a military squad setting up tents.



WWII Transforms ISC Campus

Iowa Staters remember Dec. 6, 1941. On this cloudy Sunday afternoon students sat with ears glued to the radio listening to breathless commentators broadcast directly from the news rooms, "Japan has attacked America."

Pres. Charles E. Friley acted swiftly to meet the changed conditions by calling upon student leaders to work hand-in-hand with the administration in setting up a program to coordinate students' efforts in defense work. The designers found they were pioneers who had to break a path through a thick underbrush of confusion and hysteria.

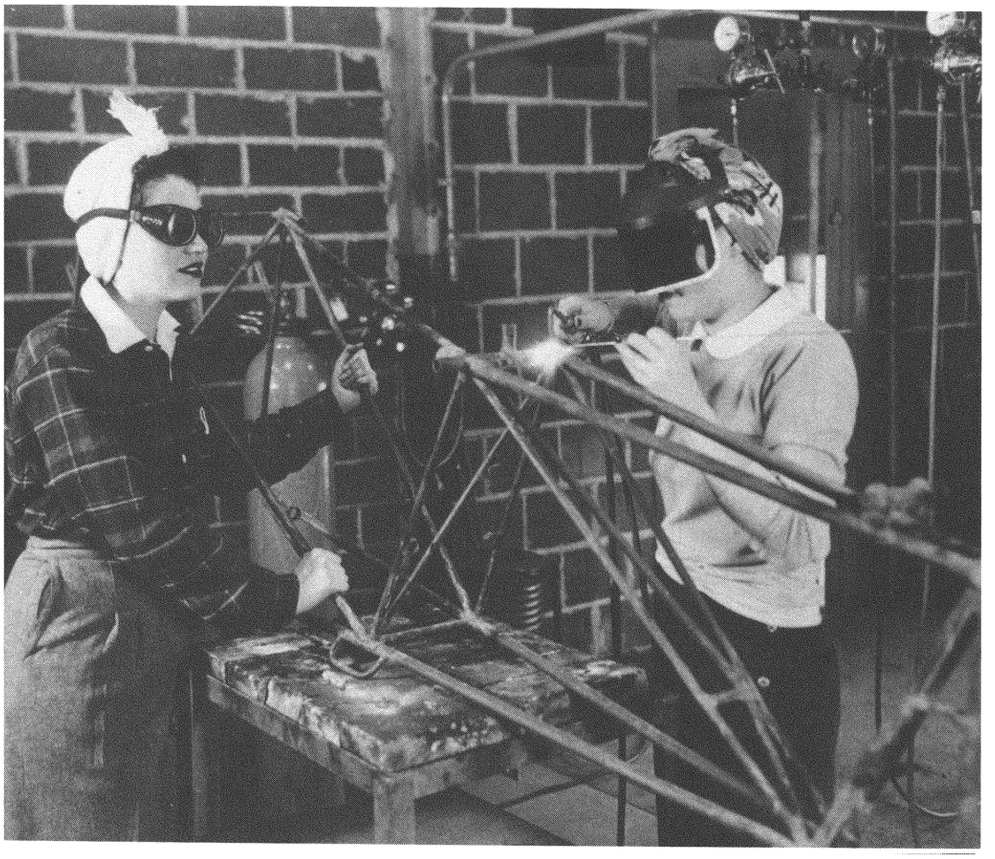
Less than a month after the Pearl Harbor bombing, Dr. Friley named a 17-member Student Defense Council upon recommendations of the students, to direct a student program to help bring about a victorious prosecution of the war. These 17 members organized committees and set the wheels of this machine in motion. It faced many problems, and each Saturday noon met in the Memorial Union to solve the problems it encountered. A war chest was established from which donations were made to worthy organizations. Money for the chest was raised mainly through the entertainment channels such as dances, campus varieties programs, donations from campus organizations and a basketball game. Women learned to drive ambulances and psychologist Dr. Lauer showed them how to change tires, double clutch, drive through bombed streets and load patients onto stretchers. In addition, the Student Defense Council promoted classes for student fire fighters.

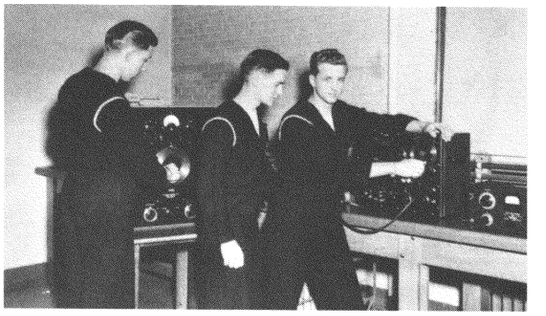
Picture this. Six thousand men and women from 48 states, Hawaii and South America, China and Japan, Germany and France, working side by side. Then add to this group 2,000 naval trainees who would become electrician's mates, diesel mechanics, cooks and bakers, more than 1,000 army men obtaining specialized training, more than 100 Curtiss-Wright women learning specialized tasks and numerous other women taking courses in engineering, agriculture and physics. That was Iowa State in 1943—working to understand, not to memorize—studying to widen concepts and not remain close-minded.

Arriving in June 1942, the first contingent of naval trainees —200 in number— represented the first movement at Iowa State in the specialized training of men for active service. Upon arrival, Navy Aviation Cadets, Curtiss-Wright women and many special war industry workers began training here and the sailors soon outnumbered all others, becoming a familiar sight on campus and on the streets and buses of Ames. Classes all day, a free hour spent on the "ship" each evening and liberty to leave the campus on Saturday and Sunday constituted the chief activites of these sailors.

In addition to a commanding officer, an executive officer and four batallion commanders who constituted the military command at the Iowa State College Naval Training School, there were also 15 commissioned officers and 1,500 trainees.

The navy sick bay in the college hospital and the general health of the trainees was supervised by two medical officers and three dental officers, while the disbursing of pay and clothing and record





Above: The three sailors shown were part of a group of more than 800 that spent 16 weeks in the Naval Training School for Electricians at Iowa State College in Ames. Several thousand were trained in the course of one year. Those pictured working in the wiring lab on a return call system are left to right: Richard S. Corvin, Oakhill, Ohio; Howard F. Brogle, Holyoke, Mass. and William C. Boone, Dearborn, Mich.
Left: Curtis Wright Cadets practice their welding skills.
Photos courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

keeping was the responsibility of three naval supply officers.

Nearly half the civilian instructors in the Electrical School of the Naval Training School were Iowa State graduates and many civilian teachers were secured from electric utilities companies, manufacturing firms, civil service, construction firms and other institutions. Civilian instructors were employed only in the Electrical School of the Naval Training School. The instructors enlisted in the navy had various ratings from specialist third class, to chief specialist with a teacher's classification. Class instruction in the Electrician's School was conducted similarly to the college program, with 50-minute standard classes daily for their training period of 16 weeks. Electrical companies took over parts or all of several college buildings including Exhibit Hall, an emergency building contructed for the first world war.

The eight-week diesel program supervised by the head of the mechanical engineering department prepared sailors for service on submarines, P-t boats, submarine chasers and auxiliary craft, and for the amphibian service.

The naval trainees weren't seen only in the classrooms on campus. The physical fitness program at the training station incorporated all kinds of sports. Swimming and calisthenics were compulsory activities taken at the Men's Gymnasium, which was located directly behind Friley Hall. The Men's Physical Education Department rearranged its schedule to train the sailors and gave each new V-12 and A-12 trainee six hours of physical education each week. Trainee intramurals in touch football and basketball, and bowling intramurals for the officers, trainees and the ship's company were highlights of this athletic program.

The dining room in what was the newly contructed Friley Hall became mess hall for 750 naval trainees, officers and ship's company. The facilities of the Memorial Union were also used to feed the sailors. Helping prepare the meals in the Memorial Union were members of the Bakers' and Cooks' School under the direction of the Institutional Management Department. The members of this school attended lectures taught by Iowa State staff.

Hughes Hall and Friley Hall, transformed as nearly as possible to resemble ship's quarters, served as living quarters for the navy men. There were no doors on the rooms, double and triple decker bunks were used and, according to navy regulation, clothing and gear were kept in ship shape and in the smallest space possible in the ship's quarters.

The naval trainees had to remained informed. A mimeographed 10-page paper edited by a former Iowa State student, Yeoman third class Max Hedrick, '37, made its appearance every two weeks. The paper, the Nautilus, kept the various companies informed about the general activities, sports and recreations and talents of the trainees.

Students were kept informed as well. WOI-Radio cooperated with the faculty in presenting a series of National Defense programs. The English and Speech Department presented a program "Let's Talk it Over," each Friday as a rumor clinic. A program "The Challenge to Democracy," designed in conjunction with the library faculty reviewed current books related to World War II. "Iowa State Today" presented student campus activities contributing toward the war effort. Market broadcasts helped Iowa industries in their marketing operations . In addition, WOI-Radio cooperated with the United States Treasury in the sale of War Bonds.

That was Iowa State during World War II. Striving to save a brother, a friend, an American. United to save freedom.

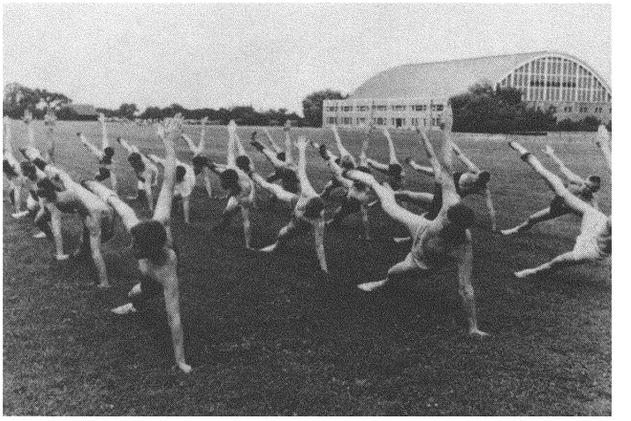
Adapted from 1942 Bomb and 1943 Bomb.



Sailors work with schematics in 1945 photo illustrating one aspect of the V-12 program.



Young men enlisting for service in the Navy V-12 program.



Photos courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

ROTC Prepares Students for Service in Korea

When the school year began in the fall of 1950, instructors were amazed at the great influx of students who began haunting the Armory.

Veterans, reservists and regular ROTC sphomores filed into the offices with the same plea, "I wanna deferment." Not only did the Iowa State Military Department find themselves in trouble, but many junior members of the ROTC class looked drudgingly ahead to the six weeks of summer camp they would spend living in tents because of overcrowded facilities at the camp.

In the spring quarter, all ROTC students got their first taste of a new innovation in drilling. Through special arrangement of classes the complete Army and Air Force regiments drilled regularly two days a week.

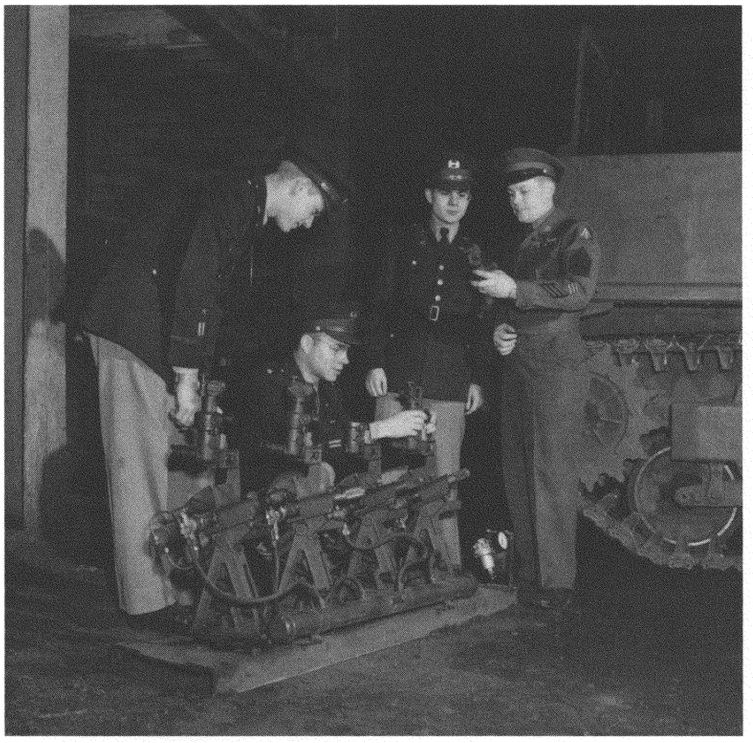
Besides the re-scheduling of all its classes, the ROTC unit kept up its regular schedule of activities. The drum and bugle corps, Society of American Military Engineers and the Military Amateur Radio Club all drew members from the ROTC ranks. In addition to regular activities the Military Department also participated in Veishea Open House.

With graduation came the coveted bars of a second lieutenant for all the seniors. They then became members of the Reserve Officers Corps.

Excerpt from the 1951 Bomb

Military Science 1951. Capt. James E. Smith with a model village used in artillery spotting and firing classes.





1950 photo shows ROTC Artillery students receiving instruction with compresed air gun battery.

ISU Students Who Died in the Korean War

Alfred Hiram Agan

Max Harvey Collins

Robert Wayne Crosley

Ramon Roderick Davis

Charles Thomas Hopper

Joseph Raymond Kovarik

Leo Herbert Kupka

Robert Edgar Otterson

Donald Scott Wilkins

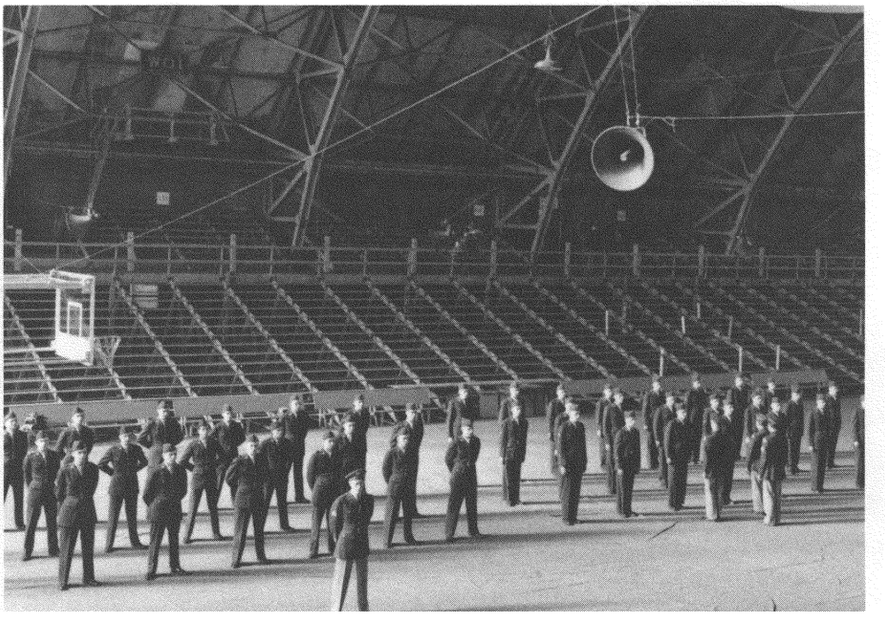
"Shall I join the army now, or shall I go when I graudate from college?" This was one of the biggest problems facing an Iowa State freshman. The army had just the answer to that problem in the form of a deferment agreement which assured the student of finishing school in return for some of his "spare time" after graduation.

Iowa State's ROTC program of 1951-52 was the largest in the college's history at that time. In all departments extra faculty were imported, and the number of courses was increased to handle the surplus of students enrolled in the course.

That school year an even larger group of cadets went to summer camp for a six-week session of practicing what the military staff at school had been preaching all that year.

Military careers looked better than ever to many students in college. The unsettled world conditions made promotions and pay raises roll around faster than usual. But not all was glory: future reserve officers could be seen this past year drilling in formation, studying and attending classes. ROTC men shared with servicemen of other branches in the flag raising ceremonies at athletic contest and in other occasions of special note.

Exerpt from the 1952 Bomb



During the winter months, military formations and inspections are held indoors by each company of the 1951 Army ROTC Cadet Corps. ROTC drill period, Army Ground Forces in the Armory.

Photos courtesy ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.



Students Protest Vietnam

Campuses across the nation felt the effect of an action that took place halfway around the world. On April 30, President Nixon announced on network television that U.S. Armed Forces crossed South Vietnamese borders and entered the "fishhook" region of Cambodia. Campus reaction was immediate and at times violent. At the University of Iowa, egg-throwing students disrupted an ROTC award program. Oregon State University students hurled fire bombs and students at Princeton voted to boycott classes.

Iowa State students also reacted. A group of 400 people donned black armbands and marched from the Bandshell through downtown Ames to protest America's widening involvement in the Indochina War. At Kent Stae Univeristy, protests were gaining momentum.

The National Guard was called in to Kent State and on Monday, May 4, the Guard fired shots that gave the student protest new meaning, as four students were killed. Demonstrations became more quiet and peaceful as students mourned the senseless murders. Many universities were closed, mainly to prevent further violence.

Student opinion at Iowa State solidified and normally apathetic students worked toward a common goal of limiting the scope of the Indochina War, but the university remained open and was camparatively calm. The reasons given for ISU's comparitive calm were as numerous as the people interviewed. Campus "radicals" claimed that nothing could get the typically apathetic ISU student involved. Others said that they didn't have time for such "foolishness." However, the most popular reason given was that the students at ISU voiced their concern in a peaceful, mature manner. To them, violent protest to obtrain peace was hypocritical.

"On an open campus, differing views may be freely expressed, challenged and debated," ISU President W. Robert Parks said. "Because Iowa State is an open campus, it was possible in the Spring of 1970 for students to express their concern for developments in Southeast Asia and for the tragic student deaths at Kent State and Jackson State Universities. The peaceful rallies at Iowa State were in harmony with the methods and purposes of a great university. The willingness of students, faculty and administration to work together enabled Iowa State to complete the academic year and to do so without restricting freedom of expression on the campus."

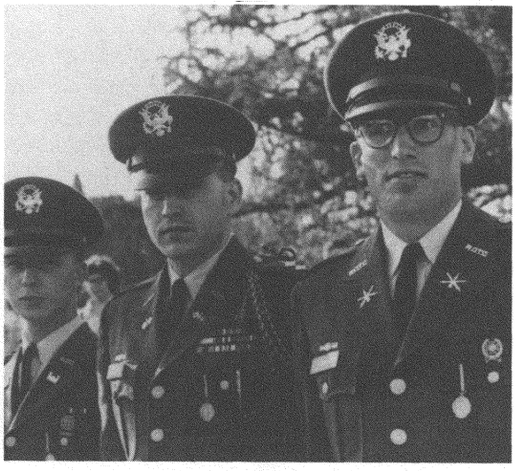
The Government of the Student Body passed a resolution calling for a 24-hour strike beginning at noon on Wednesday, May 6. Over 3,000 students participated in the rally held on central campus. The American flag was lowered to half-mast to mourn the deaths of the Kent State students. The protest soon spread down Lincoln Way as protestors marched toward downtown Ames, gathering marchers as they went. Students that remained in class discussed the Indochina and Kent State situations. Campus activism became commonplace on the ISU campus.

In the midst of the protests, military recruitment continued. The military establishment was relying more and more upon enlistments and use of recruitment drives extensively to gain personnel. In March 1970, recruiters visited the Union amid student protests. Poet Allen Ginsberg also joined in the protest by offering love beads, apples, candy and soap bubbles to the recruiters.

In April President Nixon announced an end to occupational, agricultural and fatherhood draft deferments. He also asked for authority to end student deferments. Most significantly, however, President Nixon called for an end to the draft by June 1971.

The Cambodian invasion and ensuing nationwide campus unrest left its mark on the 1970 VEISHEA celebration. An open letter to the Iowa State Daily summarized the position taken by the Veishea Central Committee: "...we, the members of the Veishea Central Committee, would like to voice our feelings about the events of the past week. We are gravely concerned over the tragic incidents at Kent State University on Monday. We also view with alarm the recent turn of events in the war in Southeast Asia. As students and citizens we share these concerns."

ROTC VEISHEA review 1965.



The committee banned weapons from the Veishea parade as a precautionary measure. They also added to the parade itinerary a "March of Concern" and invited all students and faculty to particip A crowd of 2,000 people joined the parade and moved to centra campus to hear President Parks speak. An open mike was also provided in order to allow those involved to express their opinic

Veishea ceremonies were brought to a close with the relighti of the Veishea torch "for peace — not just for the nation, but for the campus."

Adapted from the 1971 Bomb.

All photos courtesy of ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Spe Collections.



Student follows orders of a soldier after being involved in a political demonstration against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

Students participated in this May 6, 1970, sit-in on Lincoln Way as a political demonstration against the Vietnam War.



Students Feel Effects of Persian Gulf War

January 15th, 1991, the deadline for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, passed wihout incident. Shortly after the attack on Baghad began on October 16, President George Bush addressed the nation telling Americans that the battle had started. All Americans could do was simply watch the news and wait for the outcome of the conflict.

Major Royce Gibson, of the United States Marine Corps and Marine officer/instructor for the Navy and Marine Corps at Iowa State, was directly involved in the situation overseas. Gibson was assigned to the Marine Corp Amphibious Task Force on the East Coast in mid-August, and later left to become a member of the expeditionary force at the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia days before the war started.

"Just before the war began, there was a lot of uncertainty as far as the serverity of the war was concerned. We didn't know what effect our weapons would have on their weapons, or how ours would be able to counteract theirs. Generally, we were confident that it was going to go well," he said.

As the air war continued, before the ground war began, General Norman Schwartzkopf planned the ground attack. Weapons were tested and tactics were implemented.

"United Staes forces were augmented to the people already in Saudi Arabia. There were forces in the sea for extra background helping to add to enemy and intelligence information. As for the amphibious forces, there was constant training and tactical procedures practiced on a daily basis," said Gibson.

On February 24th, the ground war began. An immense line of troops cut around Kuwait and blocked off the main highway between Kuwait City and Baghdad. Iraqi troops began surrendering by the thousands. There was a resistance movemnt initiated by Iraqi troops which resulted in property damage by setting fire to over 500 Kuwaiti oil wells, turning the area into an environmental disaster.

By mid-April, a United Nations cease fire was in place and American troops were being sent home. Gibson said that in the end there was a sense of satisfaction knowing that he and other Americans could help in the situation.

"We all realized by the first day of the war that it would be over soon because the enemy wasn't prepared or willing to fight," he said.

Among all of the concern and chaos experienced by Americans during the conflict, Iowa State University students were among those who felt the impact of the events, even if a friend or relative wasn't directly involved in the war.

"My best friend was almost sent to Saudi Arabia. Although I was worried before the war started that he might be sent, it helped me understand the fragility in life — that the life of a person can be snuffed out in the snap of two fingers," said Ryan Smith, MU ED 2.

By Don Paulsen
From the 1992 Bomb

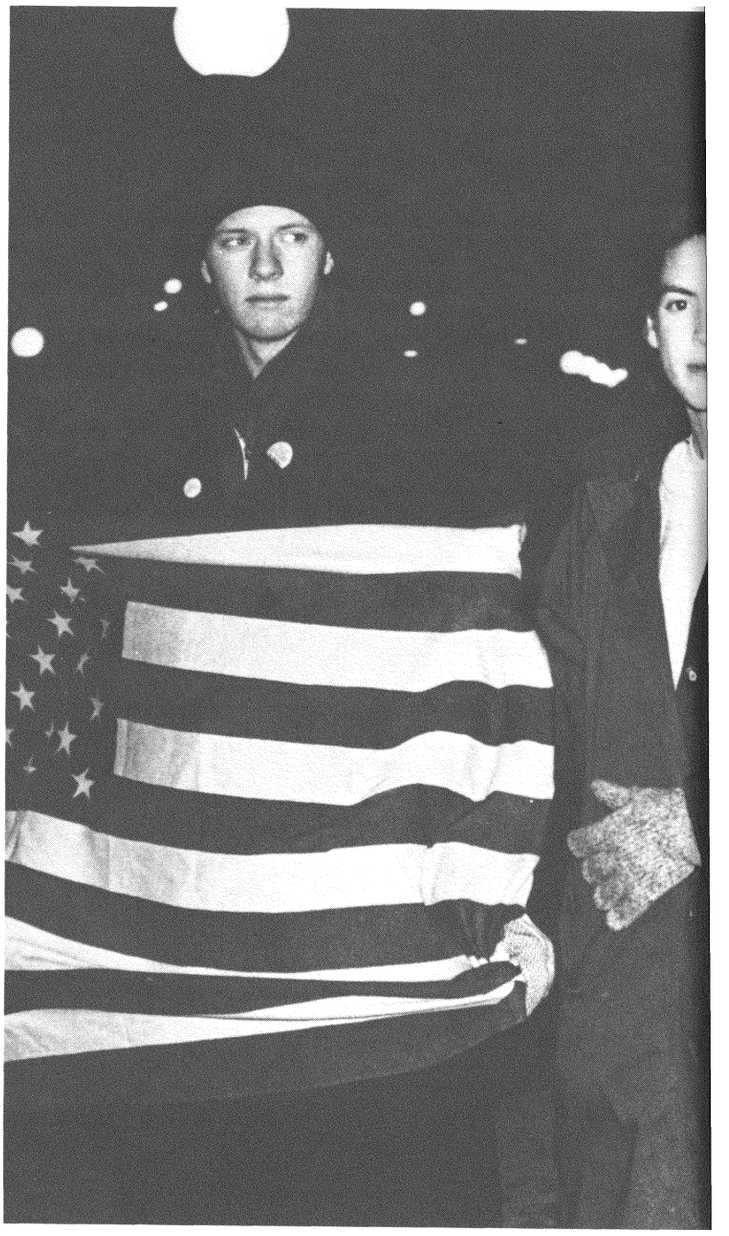




Photo by Pam Wheeler

Demonstrators rally outside Hilton Coliseum

Basketball fans arriving for the Jan. 19, 1991, Iowa State-Kansas State game were greeted by demonstrators outside Hilton Coliseum rallying for and against Operation Desert Storm.

About 18 anti-war demonstrators sang songs and held signs reading, "Peace is Patrtiotic" and "Support Our Troops, Bring Them Home Alive."

Their counterparts, who stood 15 feet away, wore camouflage military clothing and held signs reading, "Desert Storm Free Kuwait" and "Support U.S.-U.N. Troops"

Cindy Lynch, who was trying to rally support for the troops with her husband Richard, had a brother already in the Persian Gulf and another brother who was expected to leave for there a few days later.

"We just want to get them home soon," she said.

Bill Dwyer, who was in the U.S. Army for four years, said, "I'm thinking about going down to the recruiting office and signing myself up again. Saddam Hussein needs to be stopped."

A member of People for Peace in the Middle East, Jacqueline Smetak, and her 11-year old son John, together held a sign reading, "No Blood For Oil." Smetak is a former adjunct professor of English at Iowa State University.

The two groups of demonstrators exchanged no words and departed at game time.

By Pam Wheeler

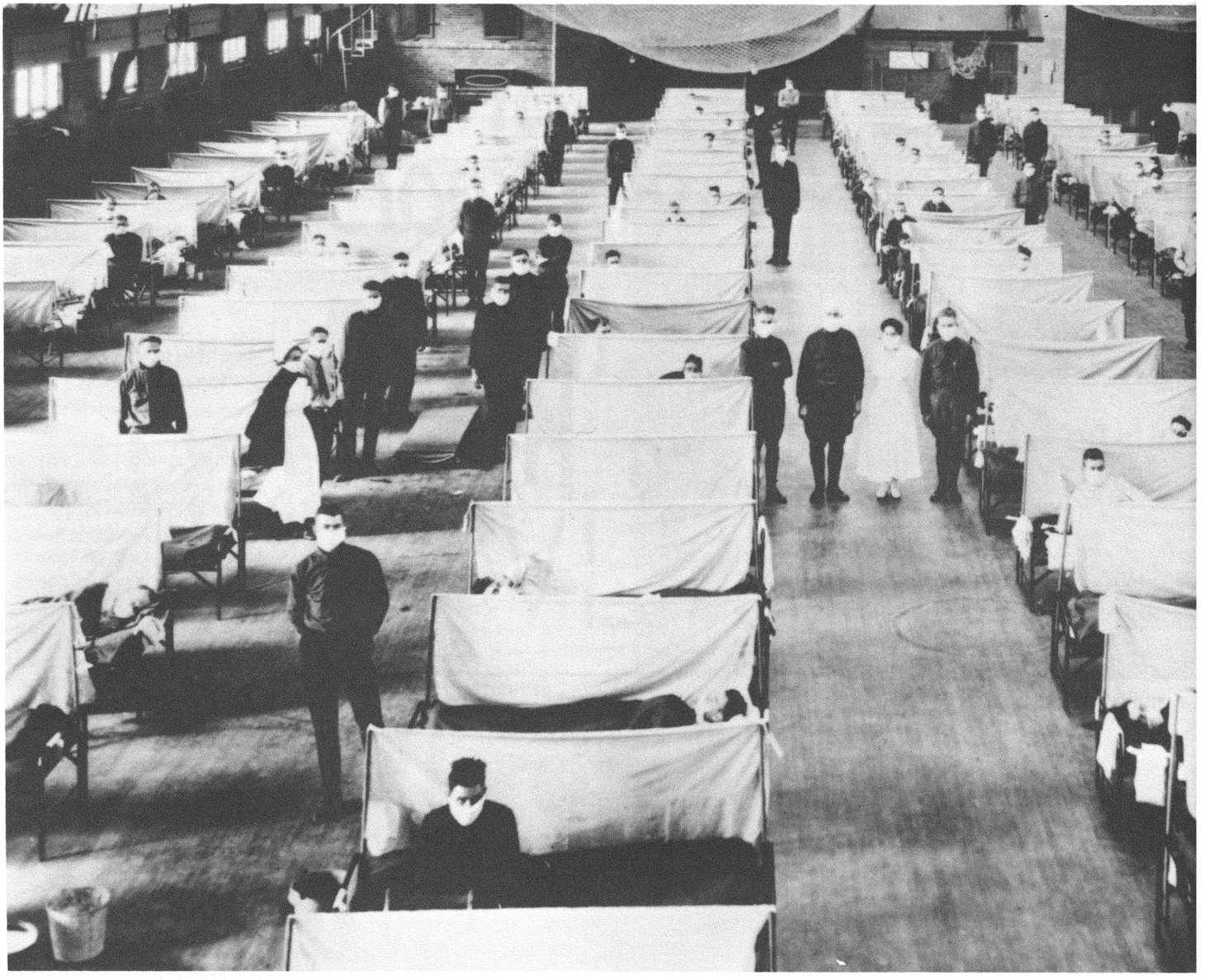
The Deadly Scourge of 1918: I.S.C. and its Battle with Spanish Influenza

In 1918, the healthy lung tissue of robust men and women encountered a menace that not even the heroic doughboys had to endure in No-Man's Land. Their affliction was even more deadly than the thundering German guns and the clouds of fiendish mustard gas. Within a matter of hours after being contaminated, healthy pink lungs oozed an enormous amount of bloody fluid, which, after death would mix with air to form a bloody froth that "poured from the nose and stained the body wrappings."

What was this deadly disease that spread to the far corners of the earth? Was it a German plot? Had the biological cesspools of World War I produced this infectious disease? Had the thousands of rotting human corpses, that continuously decayed on the battlefields of Europe finally created a new Black Death? No one knew then what actually caused Spanish Influenza, but everyone understood that this disease was deadly. In fact, by the time it had finally ran its deadly course, 20 to 40 million people, of which 675,000 were Americans, succumbed to its wrath. Of this appalling number, most of the dead were young adults in the prime of their lives.

This "Forgotten Pandemic" not only killed 10 percent of Tahiti's population in just 25 days, but it also struck havoc in America's heartland. Thousands of miles from Tahiti, nestled in the cornfields of Iowa, Iowa State College felt the cold hand of death pass over its campus. This plague, which the Germans nicknamed "Blitzkatarrh" paralyzed the campus with fear. In the Iowa State Student, for example, Dean R.E. Buchanan warned students that until everyone on campus could be quarantined, there was "little protection" for the student body. Furthermore, he cautioned students that they should not "use any drinking fountain on the campus." In addition, the dean urged students not to "use cups for drinking that were not scalded . . . [and/or] touch desks, doorknobs, or woodwork unless necessary."

Until Spanish Influenza hit Iowa State College, 1918, was a good year. First, the students witnessed establishment of a two-year program for herdsmen. This program was sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry. In addition, the campus saw the Student Army Training



Corps, under General James Rush Lincoln, organized. Finally, the future looked bright because South Hall, later named Barton Hall, and Exhibit Hall were under construction. Ironically, when Spanish Influenza hit Iowa State College, the campus was preoccupied with training young men and women to help in the war effort. The students witnessed an awe-inspiring ceremony in which 1,200 men were inducted into the national army. But within one week of the inspirational speeches and festive activities cases of the flu appeared at Iowa State College. Within two weeks the flu, which at first appeared harmless, turned into a deadly plague.

By the time the disease ran its course the college's mettle was tested. First, Iowa State had to endure and enforce a strict quarantine for approximately three months. Under this uncompromising quarantine all persons entering or exiting the campus had to have a proper pass. During this time eight students were confined to their romms under strict guard, because they had broken quarantine. Second, all normal campus activities were suspended for one week. In fact, the remainder of the semester was basicaly lost due to further outbreaks of the flu. Moreover, the college saw all of its facilities put under requisiton. Several campus buildings, such as the gymnasium, were converted into makeshift wards. In addition, Iowa State's medical facilities had to accommodate massive numbers of patients. During one time period, for instance, 1,250 students became infected. In the end, the school mourned the tragic deaths of 51 corps members.

In retrospect, this plague that overwhelmed countries and armies did not break the spirit of I.S.C. The disease had not closed the doors of the institution forever, but, instead it had pulled the faculty, staff and students together. The whole college combated the dreadful Blitzkatarrh; therefore, their success had been "little short of miraculous."

By Kirk Hutson

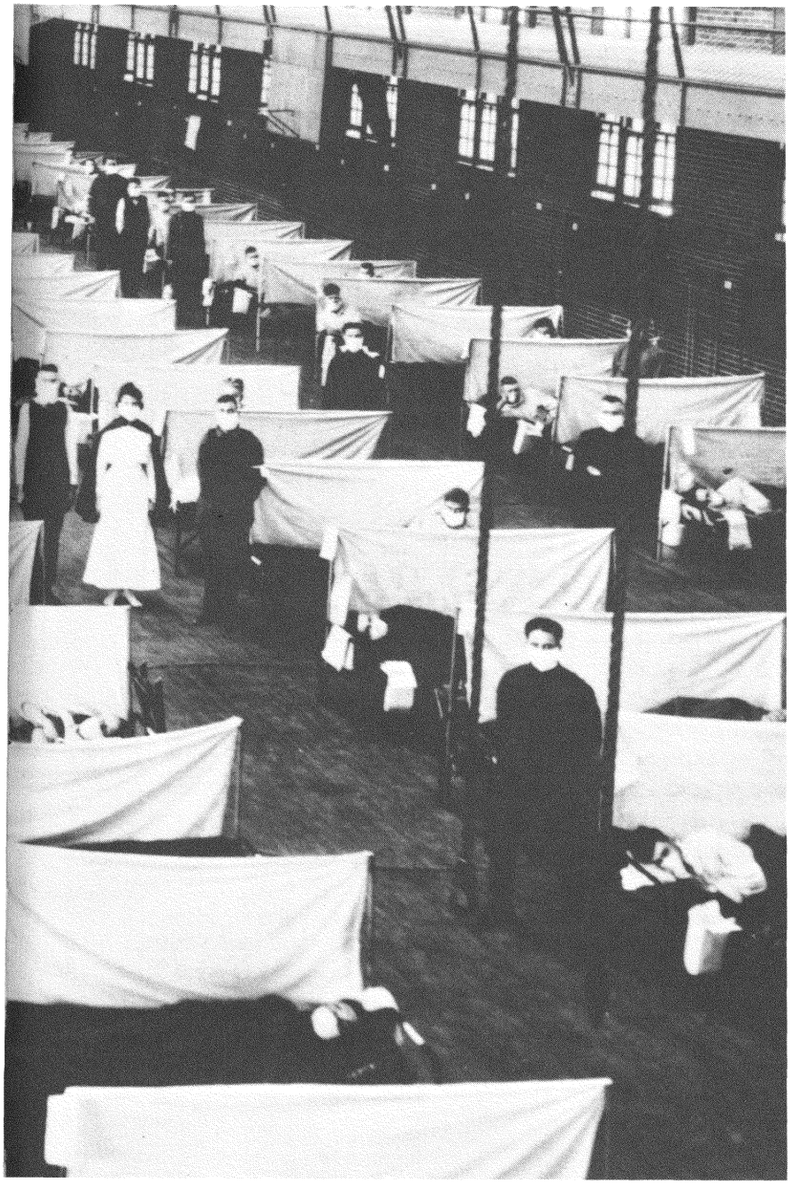
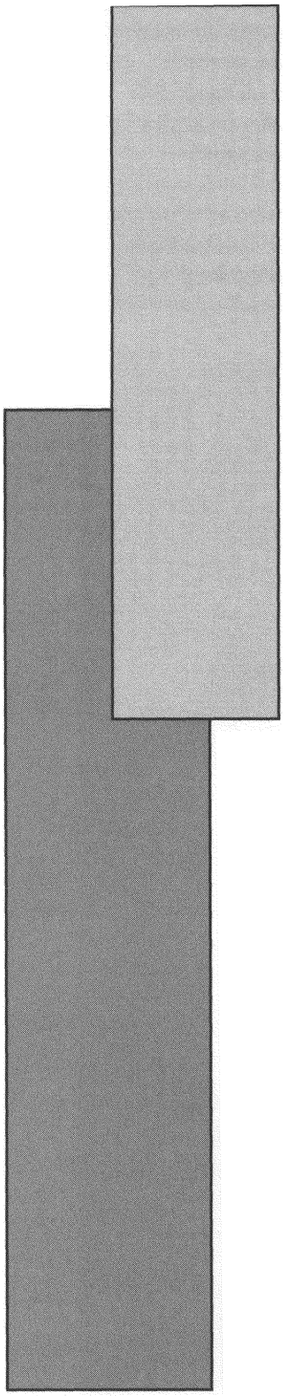


Photo courtesy of ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Spercial Collections

Interior of State Gym as used for hospital during Spanish Influenza epidemic.
Photo taken Nov. 14, 1918.

Iowa State Participates in Depression Recovery Programs



The Great Depression put a stranglehold upon American life during the late 1920s and early 1930s. As drought and erosion turned mid-America into a virtual dustbowl, a severe crash in the stock market foreshadowed an economic disaster of unbelieveable proportions. Crops and businesses failed, while lives were thrown off balance.

Despite the national government's best efforts at economic recovery programs, only a world war would be able to lift the United States out of the gloom of the times.

Iowa was definitely not immune to the problems of the Great Depression. With over 1 million people on farms, Iowa's economy suffered a dramatic blow. Iowans watched as their livelihoods blew away with the ground.

Prior to the economic hardships that would threaten the wealth of the entire nation, Iowa State College was a prosperous institution. Construction was abundant on the College campus as projects like the erection of the Memorial Union were beginning to take effect. The first unit of the Memorial Union was completed in 1928, at a cost of $958,584. The Dairy Industry building, Welch Hall and the Insectary were all built during the same year.

In what could be called a major move by the federal government, considering the economic disaster which would soon strike, Congress passed the Capper Ketcham Act. The act allowed for the further development of the agricultural extension work done by the College.

Construction continued as the stock market crashed, but at a much slower pace. During 1929, the Feed Storage Elevator was built at a cost of nearly $10,000. Aside from the adoption of new bells for the carillon, this was the only major project to be completed.

As Iowa State College entered the 1930s, it developed a close relationship with the federal recovery programs. Three College alumni were the most prominent nominees for the position of Secretary of Agriculture. The position was eventually taken by Henry A. Wallace, Class of 1910. The College's staff was drained when members were asked to contribute to the Department of Agricultural Economics. Members of the Department of Vocational Education did research for President Franklin Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education, while other prominent members of the College served on the Merit System Council. In addition, Work Progress Administation worker created the murals that still decorate the walls of the original library.

While faculty and staff took an active role within the federal government, the College began to create programs to help local farmers deal with the farm crisis. One of the programs, created in 1930, set up locally-owned, College-operated outlying experiment farms that were representative of the various soil and climatic regions throughout the state. Elected representatives of over 8,000 shareholders consulted on research programs and tried to apply their knowledge for the betterment of the family farmer.

Cooperative research continued as the College worked intimately with the Department of Agriculture. Aside from the research programs designed to study erosion and farm planning, the establishment of the Corn Institute and the Swine Laboratory allowed the investigation of all aspects of production, processing and distribution. The Annual County Life Institute brought specialists in all areas of the farm and industrial crisis together at the College.

One reason the College was highly valued as a connection to the average family farmer was its innovative agricultural extension service. The purpose of the extension service was to provide information to the one million people who lived on the over 200,000 farms in the state. A trained staff of extension specialists, county agents, home demonstration agents and club agents carried information concerning all phases of agriculture and homemaking to those people who lived in rural areas.

The extension staff became the connection between the federal government and farmers. The extension staff helped by organizing farmers' groups and providing information to farmers, while it also conducted research on the technical problems of the farm crisis. The College became a coordinating agency, helping to administer local, state and national programs, without taking an active political role.

While the College made strides in the development of agricultural research during the Depression, students and staff were by no means unaffected by the economic hardships of the time. Enrollment for the 1932-1934 biennium dropped 25 percent from the the previous two years. State appropriations to the College for the 1933-1935 biennium were cut by 27 percent. Appropriations were increased only slightly during the rest of the decade, despite a later increase in enrollment.

The tight budget meant faculty and staff worked for shorter periods, although they were still retained by their employer, something other workers across the country could not say. Fewer assistants were hired and vacancies were often left open, sometimes permanently. Despite these provisions, faculty and staff still faced drastic salary cuts.

The Depression also affected the way business was done with regard to students and how students paid for their education, if they could pay at all. Aid to students was minimal and outside employment was essentially non-existent. Fee exemptions became an embarassment to the College and the loan fund became overdrawn. The College instituted emergency measures, such as cooperative dormitories where costs were markedly descreased, until federal NYA grants helped to alleviate the situation.

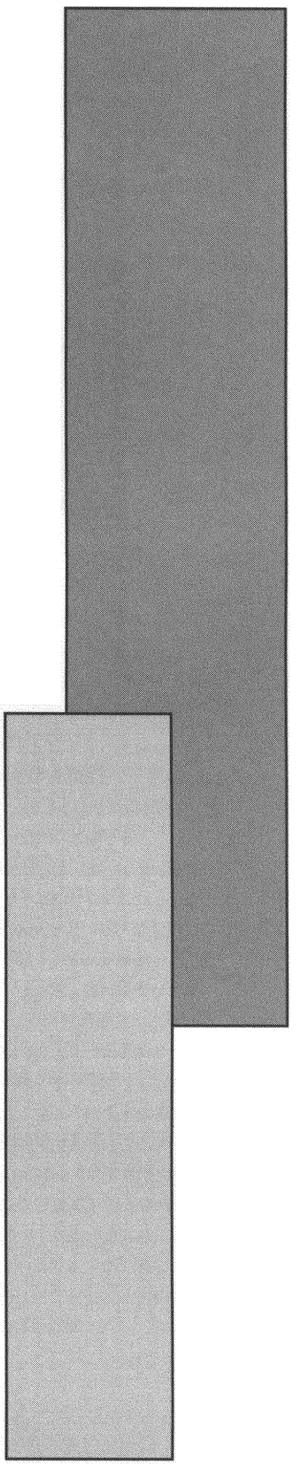
Despite the hardships the College faced, it made an extraordinary effort to place its graduates. In 1934, the College graduated 690 students with BS and DVM degrees, 98 students with MS degrees, 43 students with PhD degrees and 11 students with professional degrees. In all, the College managed to place 90 percent of its graduates.

By 1937, enrollment within the College had reached over 5,000 students. The pace of construction began to quicken as the nation sluggishly began to awaken from the Depression. The fourth and fifth floors of the Memorial Union were finally completed at a cost of $57,106.

While the Depression gradually came to an end, Iowa State College continued its tradition of helping the American farmers. In 1937, the Iowa State College Agriculture Foundation was established to operate 12 distresssed farms with the hopes of demonstrating how to rehabilitate Iowa's parched landscape.

Thus, a land-grant university designed to develop research for the practical application of agricultural and scientific knowledge became a champion in America's time of need. Through research, administration and communication, the College became an integral part of the American farmer's life as the Great Depression drew to a close.

By Theresa Wilson



Campus Sustains Serious Damage in Iowa Floods



Iowa State Center, including the Scheman Building and C.Y. Stephens Auditorium, shown left, during the 1993 flooding, saw the realities of being constructed on a flood plain. Photo by Steven Crabb.

Flood Danger: Park At Your Own Risk.

This is the message that greeted students as they returned to Ames to begin fall classes. The message was written on a sign outside the Maple-Willow-Larch parking lot, after a series of summer floods devastated the Ames community and left much of Iowa looking like a sixth Great Lake.

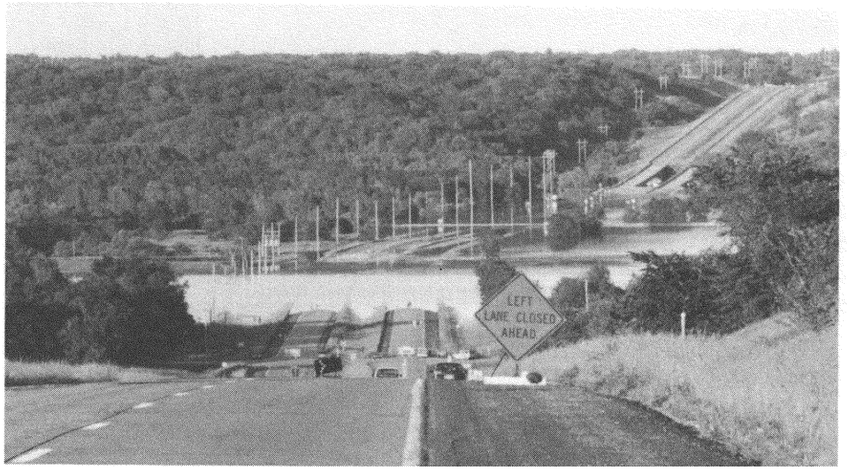
In Ames, the worst flood of 1993 began in the early morning of Friday, July 9. It was on that day that central Iowa was hit with tremendous thunderstorms that left the South Skunk River and Squaw Creek rushing out of their banks at record levels.

Andy Long, marketing director for the Iowa State Center, said a full alert was made at 8 p.m., July 8, warning of the possibility for flooding. By morning, Squaw Creek crested at 18 feet and approximately 8 feet of water rushed into the Center courtyard.

Before the creek fell back to its banks, Hilton Coliseum was filled with 14 feet of water. The basketball floor, concert stage and sports equipment were only a few of the items that were destroyed by the flood. Crews worked to clean up the mess throughout the following weekend, with four pumps helping to remove the water.

Ironically, Long said flood preparations were already in place.

"Primarily, we had been under a flood watch a month before the flooding," he said. "The flood or full call came in at 8 p.m. on the 8th. Basically, we sealed off all the entrances, with sandbags, plastic, plywood and the like and had a sandbag dike going over the ramps. It was pretty well sealed. Some entrances even had waterproof doors."



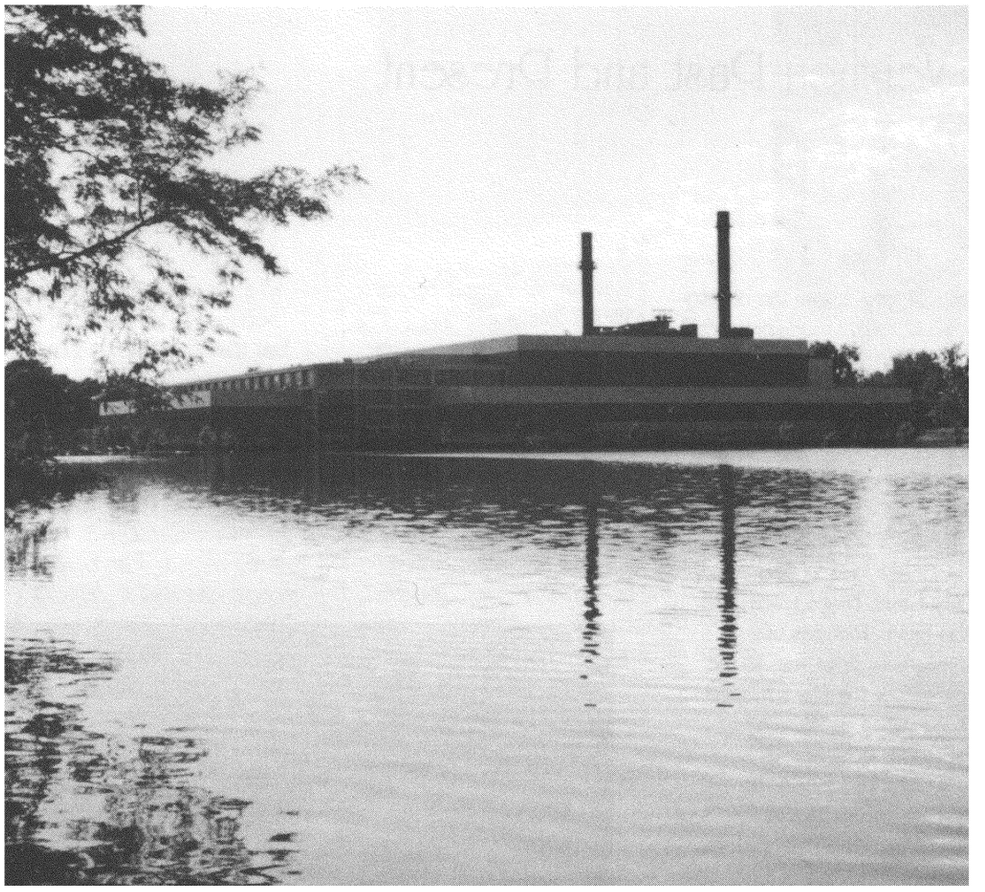
During the worst of the flooding in the Ames area, Highway 30 between Ames and Boone was closed, and not just the left lane. Photo by Steven Crabb.

"The problem came on the loading ramp. The current was so strong that it undermined the pavement underneath the dike and the dike collapsed. Also, the water was high enough to go over the waterproof doors. Our original plan was that the water would never get that high. We're talking about a good eight feet."

Long said Iowa State Center management offices and the ISU Retirement Counseling Office were damaged when approximately four feet of water rushed into the ground floor of the Scheman Building. Events and conferences scheduled in Scheman were rescheduled or relocated. However, Long said regular services were not truly affected.

Another area hit hard by the summer floods was the Maple-Willow-Larch dormitory complex. Ginny Arthur, Director of Richardson Court and Towers Residence Associations said an estimated $1 million in damage was done when water filled the complex.

"Damage was done to the mechanical rooms and the



The Recreation/Athletic Facility was not spared in the 1990 floods and in the more severe1993 flooding, the facility sustained considerable damage again. Photo by Steven Crabb.

electrical systems," she said. "In the dining room, the chairs were completely destroyed, as was the carpeting and some vinyl. Large equipment had to be taken out, relocated and cleaned. Then service representatives had to check their operation and many of them had to be overhauled. As far as the walk-in freezers and refrigerators, the floors heaved so they had to be torn out and repoured. That is simply a temporary solution we hope will last the rest of the year."

Arthur said the landscape of the complex was severaly damaged and private firms were hired to help restructure it so as to prevent future flooding. Damage was also reported in several guest apartments, break rooms and supply rooms.

Students who were staying in the MWL complex for summer conferences were forced to move to the Towers and the Union Drive Association.

The new Recreation/ Athletic Facility also received substantial damage from the floods. Approximately four inches of water covered the floors. All nine racquetball courts had to be replaced.

While damages to ISU may reach $8 million, the university was not the only area in Ames to be greatly affected by high water.

Some local business owners and managers returned to their places of employment July 9 to find the buildings surrounded by water, if not completely flooded.

"Squaw Creek came up about 5 o'clock or so in the morning and by 7:30 the building was completely surrounded by water," said Tim Smith, manager of Twentieth Century Bowling, 505 South Duff. "At that point it wasn't any worse than it was in 1990. The building was still dry then. Shortly after that, the water was the highest it has ever been. It was one foot below the level of the windows, which basically means we had 2 feet of water in the building."

Smith said 10 inches of water covered the wooden lanes for four or five hours, ruining them. Smith estimated the damages to be around $500,000. He said the business lost an extra $50,000 in revenue because it was closed from July 9 until mid-September so that workers could repair the alley.

Despite the losses, Smith said he would not consider moving his business.

Ruttles restaurant, 531 South Duff, did not suffer as great a loss as Twentieth Century Bowling, but manager Kevin Dougan had his share of problems.

"It came up at 6:30 on the morning of July 9. No one though it would be any worse than the flood of 1990," Dougan said. "The water was not even close. It had surrounded us, but it wasn't close to the store, so we didn't sandbag. Luckily, it didn't go up much higher."

Dougan said three inches of water managed to enter his establishment, leaving 1/4 inch of silt covering the area. He said his crew and volunteers helped to clean the mess and Ruttles reopened the following day. Although his business was open, Dougan said he did lose customers.

"Friday night we were waiting for the water to come up again," Dougan said. "Then they closed off Duff street Saturday night and Sunday, so we lost business on Sunday. The following weekend, at approximately 2 p.m., they closed Duff again because water came up over the road. "

While Smith and Dougan said they could have done without the flooding, they both complimented the city for keeping them abreast of the potential for flooding. Dougan also praised local volunteers who helped businesses cope with the disaster.

"The volunteers were amazing, and not only the ones here," Dougan said. "Monday, when the Skunk River got out of its banks, I went by Dayton Road and was amazed by how many people were out there. And this was the second or third time it flooded. The Ames community is very resilient in trying to get out and help."

By Theresa Wilson

Veishea Past and Present

Seventy-one years ago, a tradition began at Iowa State University.

Although this tradition has changed through the years, its purpose has remained the same: "To develop the spirit of unity, unity between Iowa State College and Iowa people, unity between Ames and high school students, unity between the alumni and students, unity between students of five divisions." Electrical engineering professor Frank Paine stated that purpose when he named one of the nation's largest student-run festivals: VEISHEA.

Veishea is a combination of three divisional celebrations: May Fete, St. Patrick's Day, and the Agricultural carnival. VEISHEA is an acronym for the five original colleges of ISU: V-Veterinary Medicine, E-Engineering, IS-Industrial Science, HE-Home Economics, and A-Agriculture.

May 11, 1922, was the first day of the first Veishea celebration. This first Veishea attracted 15,000 visitors and the number of visitors has increased over the years. People from across the country come to Ames to celebrate and enjoy the festivities each year during Veishea.

Many of Veishea's original events are no longer a part of the tradition. One of these, the Queen of Queens Pageant, was judged by national celebrities such as Bob Hope, Cary Grant, Bing Crosby, and Alan Ladd. Pictures of contestants were sent to the celebrities; they then helped to choose the best woman to represent ISU.

Another event, Moving Up Ceremonies, was an unofficial way of declaring that students had moved into their next year of college. The freshmen would throw their beanies into a huge fire, symbolizing the transition to their sophomore year. Veishea also used to include activities such as Knighting ceremonies, Convocations, high school sporting events, dances, and May Fete.

Although many events have been abandoned, others have remained a tradition from the very beginning. One of these is the Veishea parade,



Veishea Canoe races on Lake LaVerne. The Canoe races have been a popular Veishea event since the late 1950s.



Members of the Barker House Lawn Chair Brigade make their way down Morrill Road during the Veishea Parade. This was the sixth year that members participated in the parade.

which features floats made by ISU departments, fraternities, sororities, residence halls and other campus organizations. Floats are divided into categories for judging purposes, and the float builders spend weeks preparing for the big event. The parade is now televised each year on Channel 5 WOI-TV. It lasts two or more hours and draws thousands of spectators.

Another VEISHEA tradition is the Stars Over VEISHEA production. It was originally called the Night Shows and served as VEISHEA's main source of income. Night Shows became known as Stars Over VEISHEA in 1938, and the show became an outside performance. It was originally performed on only one night of the three-day celebration; now it is shown on both nights. Written, produced, and directed by students, it offers students a chance to display their talents and gain experience for the future.

Other annual VEISHEA events are open houses in each of ISU's colleges, a cardboard canoe race on Lake Laverne, booths and games on central campus, Battle of the Bands and usually a non-alcoholic dance which offers an alternative to drinking during VEISHEA.

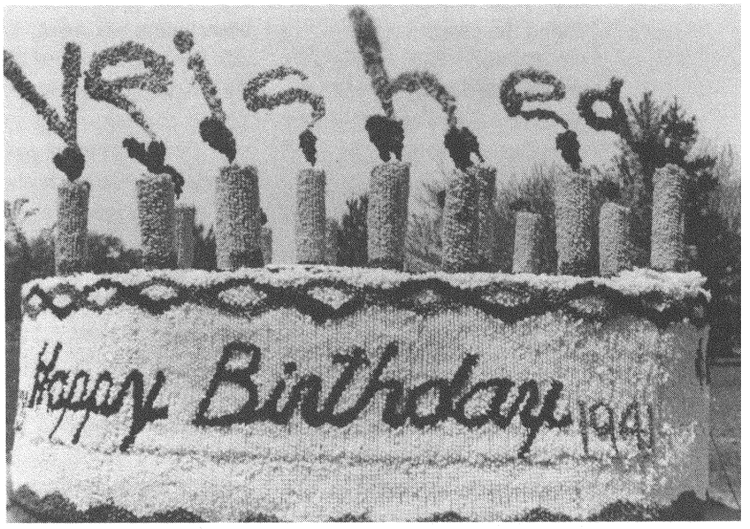
VEISHEA is now a two-day event which requires a year of advance planning by student organizers. Students can gain leadership experience while promoting ISU by joining a VEISHEA committee or helping their college of study prepare booths, floats and displays.

Although VEISHEA has gone through many changes since 1922, the purpose still holds true today and the spirit of VEISHEA continues.

By Terri Kinniard



Cherry Pies, a Veishea tradition for 70 years, are prepared by student in Hotel and Restaurant Institution Management. In past years, the group has sold 2,000 pies in their first hour of business.



By the early 1940s tissue paper and chickn wire had become popular construction materials.



An attraction at the Veishea Carnival provides some late night fun for a group of girls. Attractions at the carnival, which ran from 4 p.m. to 1:30 a.m., includes rides, games of chance and traditional carnival food.

Veishea Marred by Riots

Ames, Iowa, a quiet university community known for its academic reputation, an All-American City.

Ames, a city recovering from violent, drunken destruction.

On May 5, 6, and 7, 1988, students, visitors and Ames community members gathered at off-campus keg parties to celebrate Veishea, one of the largest student-run festivals in the nation.

Somehow, the parties grew violent. On Thursday, a party on Welch Avenue got out of hand. A bonfire was built on the street. Objects were hurled at Ames police officers as they ended the party.

On Friday night, a 35-keg party on Beedle Drive was closed by police at approximately 10 p.m. Disappointed, some in attendance rolled a police car and slashed its tires. Several in the crowd indicated their displeasure by assaulting the officers.

On Saturday, many on campus talked of "going to the riot tonight." It seemed obvious that the violence wasn't finished.

The violence culminated late Saturday night and continued into Sunday morning. More than 5,000 people filled the areas around Welch Avenue and Chamberlain Street.

Around 10 p.m., police began routing traffic around the area, Ames Police Sgt. Craig Reid said.

At 2 a.m., Ames Police Chief Dennis Ballantine decided to send approximately 80 officers to Welch Avenue to break up the riot.

According to Reid, "It was time to move in." He said police needed to open the street. Rioting made it impossible, at the time, for an ambulance to enter the street to treat injured individuals.

A law force, made up of Ames and ISU police, Story County deputies and Iowa State Troopers, was deployed.

Ballantine said, "It was the toughest decision of my career. It was painfully obvious waiting would not help."

Shards of glass sliced the air. Several people, many of them police officers, were injured. The mob chanted "Tastes great, less filling," "Hell no, we won't go," "VEISHEA," and "All the way to Lincoln Way." Many called for ISU President Gordon Eaton's presence.

At 4 a.m., the law enforcement officials positioned themselves on the corner of Welch and Chamberlain.

In the end, it was ISU basketball coach Johnny Orr, with the help from football coach Jim Walden, who motivated the mob to disperse.

"I'm asking you to go home. We don't want a confrontation. You've had a helluva weekend. We want you to wake up and go home," Orr said.

Riot coverage played in local, state and national media. Graphic pictures portrayed ISU students, Ames community members and visitors at their worst. The pictures, as the adage goes, painted a thousand words. The news stories recorded what happened in great detail. Why the riots occurred is a question defying easy answers. Speculation runs rampant, but truth remains elusive.

President Gordon Eaton in early June made an executive decision to eliminate Thursday as an academic holiday during Veishea.

A city and university committee was formed during the summer of 1988 to research possible causes of the violence and to discuss othe riot-related issues. Also during the summer of 1988, the Ames City Council approved a $20,000 expenditure for riot training and equipment.

By Brendalyn Reinhardt
From the 1989 Bomb



An Ames Police Officer attempts to push back the crowd at the intersection of Welch Avenue and Lincoln Way. Photo by Dan Wagner/*Iowa State Daily*.

Reaction to the Rodney King verdict in Los Angeles, California, sparked waves of outrage and opposition all over the country. Who would have guessed that the quiet university community of Ames, Iowa, would ignite the same response?

On May 1 and 2, students, visitors and Ames residents gathered to celebrate Veishea, one of the largest student run festivals in the nation. Thursday night was a successful and peaceful prelude to the annual three-day weekend. However, Friday night ended in swarming crowds and drunken destruction. This marked the second Veishea riot in four years.

Early Saturday morning, a crowd of about 8,000 people, mostly Iowa State students, moved north from the intersection of Welch Avenue and Hunt Street toward Lincoln Way where the riot ended in a four-hour police stand-off.

Rioters climbed light poles, kicked in newspaper boxes, uprooted parking signs, smashed a Volkswagen and tossed objects from the roofs of Campustown businesses.

About 1:15 a.m., police officers came out of the fire station at the corner of Welch Avenue and Chamberlain Street in a riot-line formation and started moving north on Welch Avenue towards Lincoln Way, said Sergeant Craig Reid of the Ames Police Department.

Nearly 100 police officers, dressed in riot gear and carrying billy clubs, patrolled in packs of four or more as excitement and anxiety filtered through the crowd.

Shortly after 1:30 a.m., the officers sprayed tear gas into the air in an attempt to disperse the chanting crowd of students.

Looks of amazement and disbelief could be seen on the faces of bystanders as they watched the event unfold. Among the bystanders was Chris Muilenburg, FIN 3. Muilenburg summed up the event in one word — "chaos."

"People were everywhere, running and shoving each other after the police sprayed the tear gas," Muilenburg said. "I thought it (tear gas) would be diffused because I was standing on the roof, but it still really hurt my eyes."

Shortly after 1:45 a.m., the crowd split into three sections north, west and east of the

intersection. Police surrounded the area and the stand-off continued. Before the crowd dispersed at 4 a.m., 27 arrests were made and forty people were sent to the hospital to be treated for injuries.

After Friday night's conflict, Ames and University officials took measures to see that repeated acts of violence did not occur during the remainder of the weekend. In addition to asking students to find a party and remain there Ames teenagers were asked to stay home and retailers were asked to halt carry-out liquor sales after 9 p.m. .

Veishea Co-Chair, Craig Vanderleest, IE 5, expressed his approval of the way Ames police handled the riot. "I really think they handled the situation very well. They were put in a bad predicament because Ames police got a bad name after the '88 riots," said Vanderleest. "On Friday night, they did what they had to and although there was a lot of confusion, people were dispersed quickly for the amount that were there."

Agreeing with Vanderleest, Thomas Galloway, Dean of the College of Design and head of the Veishea Task Force, said the police handled the riot very responsibly. "It was unfortunate that they had to be the ones to solve the problem," he said. "It puts law enforcement into a position they shouldn't have to be in."

Nearly 8,000 people were present in Campustown Saturday morning, but less than 100 were actually involved in the rioting. "It started off with one person resisting arrest," Vanderleest said. "A crowd then formed and a crowd mentality rose. People kept showing up and it got to be nuts."

Vanderleest said that a combination of three things brought about the mood that set off the riot. Images of the riots in Los Angeles a week earlier were still fresh in people's minds. Rumors led people to expect something to happen on Welch Avenue. Lastly, it was warm outside and everyone began to roam around curiously.

One week after Veishea, on May 6, 1992, a radio panel consisting of the Veishea Committee, ISU officials and the Ames police came together to broadcast an open discussion about the riot and the questionable future of Veishea. One thing they agreed on was how disappointing the riot was and that something needed to be done to stop it from happening again.

Vanderleest said, "It's a frustrating thing for us (Veishea Central Committee). Veishea '92 was a successful event. Besides the rioting, everything else went so well, including the arrival of Thomas Sutherland."

The possibility that the riot had racial overtones sparked some controversy. "I saw some fighting and a lot of it seemed to be racially motivated," Muilenburg said.

Another student who voiced his opinion over the radio panel call-in show said the riot started with alcohol as a motivator, but the racial aspect couldn't be dismissed. "A lot of my friends were beaten up," he said. "It did have a racial overtone in a big way."

Vanderleest said he saw some mild violence. "A few whites were beating on blacks and vice versa. But that wasn't the major problem. It was carried over too far," he said.

Speaking on the radio panel call-in show Ames Police Chief Dennis Ballentine said, "This was definitely not a race riot. A few individuals used the opportunity of such a large crowd to start fights or to attack people on both sides. But to say that race played a major factor isn't correct. It played a major portion in a lot of the injuries, but that actually involved a small portion of the crowd."

Besides the obvious danger and damage it caused, the riot also stigmatized the University and Ames in the eyes of the nation. Footage of the riot was picked up by CNN and other national newscasters who compared what took place in Ames to the riots that had taken place in Los Angeles a few days earlier.

It was clear that Veishea could not be continued without being fundamentally reconstructed. As a result, a task force of students, faculty, administrators and Ames residents was picked to study the celebration's future. Their assignment was to formulate some ideas on how violence could be prevented in future Veishea celebrations, and to come up with ways to get more students involved in all aspects of the celebration.

Among the suggestions sent to the president by the Task force were: added programming to keep the students occupied, non-alcoholic parties and using the C.Y. Stephens parking lot as the location for a late night activity. A plan to restructure the Veishea Central Committee with broadened representation of the student body was also submitted.

"Veishea is now mainly greek students, yet it is a University-wide activity," Galloway said. "We want to get minority students and international students involved."

Mary Beth Snyder, Dean of Students and task force member, said the President will be heavily influenced by the report of the task force, but more so from students, and especially alumni.

"Personally speaking, Veishea means more to people after they leave the university," said Snyder. "It fixes Iowa State in their minds as a highlight or fond remembrance of a time when they went to school there. The students own Veishea to a far greater extent than the faculty does. Therefore, we want to create a big pool of people to put pressure on others who don't care."

By the end of the summer, the Veishea Task Force came to the conclusion that the "tradition" of Veishea needed to be brought back along with the respect for annual event.

By September, the Task Force had come up with a summary of recommendations and presented them to students in an open forum held at the Memorial Union. While still advocating the continuation of Veishea, the group stressed that should another riot occur, Veishea would be permanently eliminated. Restructuring the organization, new policies and the scheduling of alternative activities and events was also recommended.

By the end of September, the final decision as to whether or not there would be a Veishea '93 rested in Jischke's hands. On Friday, September 18, Jischke held a press conference to announce his decision on the fate of Veishea At the early morning press conference, Jischke said that Veishea would continue; however, the celebration would be held on April 16 through 18, rather than the first weekend in May. He said that scheduling the annual event two weeks earlier, would alleviate the image of Veishea being an "end-of-the-year blowout."

Although Jischke did give the go ahead for Veishea '93, Vanderleest expected many changes to scale it down. "There will be significant changes and I think that's the only way Jischke will accept the Task Force decision, especially for alternative night activities."

In summary of the Task Force's efforts, Government of the Student Body President Eric Hamilton concluded, "Everyone needs to come together with enough ambition to save Veishea and take it upon themselves to have a violence free Veishea in 1993."

Veishea-goers in 1993, did just that. Iowa State and Ames saw a peaceful Veishea '93.

By Shelley Whitehill

Lasting Impact and Traditions of Iowa State's Fraternities and Sororities

The first fraternity at Iowa State, Delta Tau Delta, was started in 1875, and the women weren't far behind.

In 1877, Iowa State student Mary Carpenter met some Simpson College students who belonged to a sorority and in May 1877, the MU chapter of I.C. Sorosis was installed at Iowa State. In 1881, the group became an official greek organization and in 1889 changed its name to Pi Beta Phi. When the chapter was just beginning, it often held its meetings with Delta Tau Delta and members of the two groups enjoyed activites such as singing, readings, speeches and socializing together. However, the fledgling greek system wasn't greeted with open arms.

The majority of students on campus was opposed to what it called secret societies and in 1882, a group went to the Iowa Board of Trustees, now the Board of Regents, and asked that the societies be banned. The Board, however, suggested forming additional societies.

In May 1888, a fraternity banquet was raided and the student raiders turned gas on those in attendance. The students responsible for the raids were suspended.

In 1891, President William Miller Beardshear banned fraternities and sororities and Delta Tau Delta ceased to exist in 1894. The ban on fraternities was lifted by President Albert Storms in 1904. Since the beginning, the greek system has been a point of interest on campus.

Despite the rocky beginning of the system, by 1993, there were 35 fraternities and 19 sororities at Iowa State. The groups were encompassed by numerous traditions which made a lasting impact on the greek system.

Fraternity and sorority members have always shared a special bond referred to as "brotherhood" or "sisterhood." These words described greek life perfectly because the shared experiences of members living with each other closely resembled a family atmosphere. Greek membership provided the opportunity to grow and expand on educational, social and personal opportunities. Bright futures and many lasting friendships were formed by these members—a tradition which will never pass.

Some of the greek system traditions have changed. One tradition that greek alumni probably regret remembering is hazing. Starting in the early 1900s, hazing was a form of building a hierarchy of respect with its members and a way to instill certain qualities of leadership and togetherness. However, hazing was determined to be detrimental, or in some cases tragic and it was banned.

Although hazing pledges was phased out with the times, other traditions such as Homecoming still existed. During Homecoming, alumni encountered fond memories as they traveled from far and wide to visit their alma mater. Each greek house welcomed their own alumni back to visit the chapter. This was accompanied by an open house and dinner that allowed the alumni to view any changes or renovations the house had undergone.

Greek Week, another tradition held at Iowa State, was used to promote the greek system to visiting high school students and build unity among the houses. Also, Greek Week provided a philanthropic event for the community. Saving pennies and soup labels were familiar tasks among all fraternity and sorority members. The money raised was donated toward a worthy charity. Bed races, pyramid building, egg jousts and running races were just a small portion of the events in the Greek Olympics in which every member of a house put in his or her time to compete against the other houses.

Veishea stands out in alumni's minds as a tribute to Iowa State. Building floats for the annual parade was an exciting time, and losing sleep usually coincided with the last few days of preparation of the floats. Final touches were added as the floats were carefully staged in line for the next day's parade.

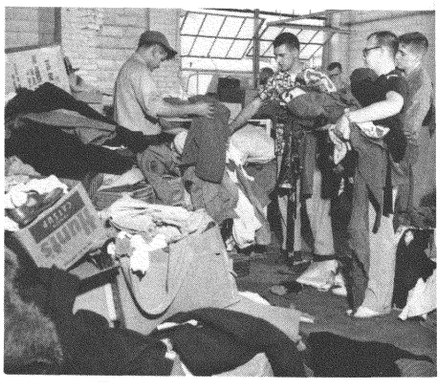
Philanthropies proved to be a successful way for fraternities and sororities to give back to the community by donating to worthy or-ganizations. Philanthropies were occasionally borne through tragedies, such as the death of a house member. In this case, profits were contributed to a cause in that member's name.

What would Christmas be without waking up with your sisters or brothers and sitting by the Christmas tree to open endless gifts? A special feeling of home could always be found in the greek system during Christmas time. While some houses had formals for their sweethearts, others had Christmas morning where they exchanged gifts. Others had special dinners or parties to keep the Chrismas spirit alive while studying for finals.

And who could forget serenading as a greek tradition within Iowa State? Whether to retrieve a stolen composite picture which was cleverly snuck out of the house in fun or to invite dates to their house party, members dressed up in costumes and sang humorous songs. Kissing lines sometimes formed as a way for members to "get to know each other better."

Each sorority had candle-passings to share a special time in their lives with their sisters. Whether they had just been lavaliered, pinned or engaged by their favorite guy, this was their moment to share the news with all of their sisters. No candle passing ended without endless hugs from friends to show how much they cared—just one more example of the little things that made up lasting traditions in the greek system.

By Shelley Whitehill



Above: Fraternity men sort clothing for the 1954 Greek Week clothing drive. Greeks collected clothing for refugees and orphans of the Korean War.



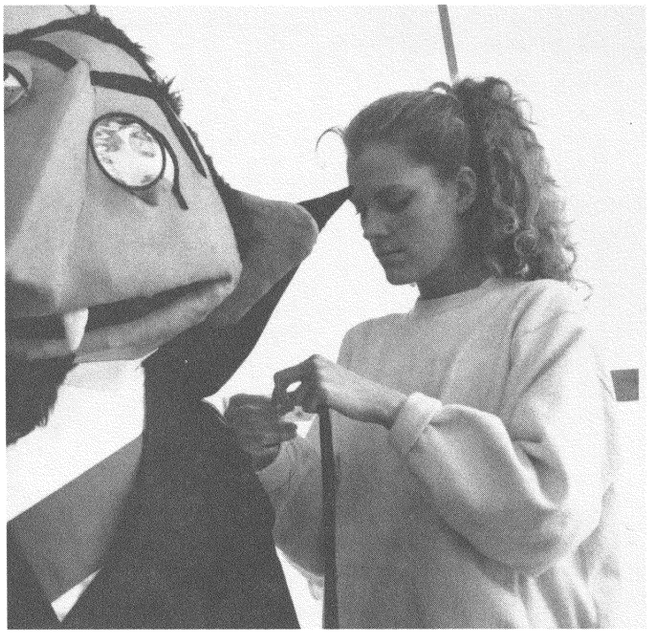
Above: Sigma Kappa women in the early 1960s.



Above: Ames children tell Santa Claus what they would like for Christmas during an Iowa State fraternity and sorority Christmas. Sponsoring activities for Ames children is one way that the greek system reaches out to the Ames community.



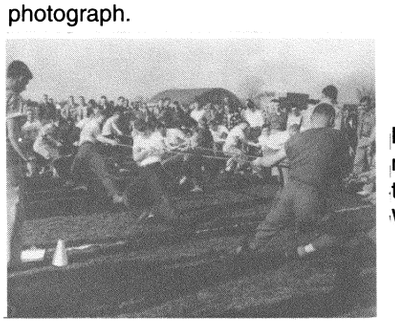




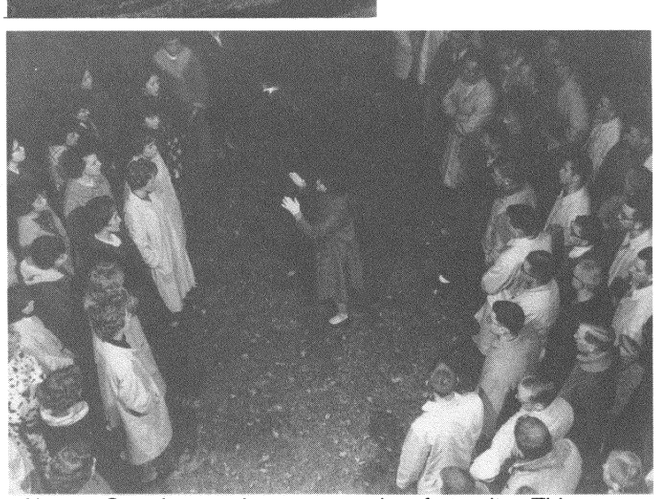
Above: As the last minute race to finish the 1989 VEISHEA float starts, Julie Knight, Pre Bus 2, puts the finishing touches on the Count's cape. The Count is part of the Sigma Chi and Delta Delta Delta Float. Photo by Kevin Blake. Top Left: The members of Delta Tau Delta posed for this group photograph in 1888. Middle Left: Iowa State's first sorority poses for a group photograph.



Above: Members of Delta Delta Delta sorority and their dates have fun at a Tri Delt Christmas party.



Left: Fraternity men compete in the 1952 Greek Week tug-of-war.



Above: Sororityy memberrs serenade a fraternity. This was one of the many ways members of the greek system got acquainted.

Enhancing College Life with Music

Since Iowa Agricultural College was started in 1869, music was an integral part of the colleg experience. In 1880, when Iowa State catalogs began to be printed on a regular basis, it was clear that music was a vital part of the activities at IAC. In addition to applied lessons in piano, organ or voice, students could register for chorus and harmony classes. In 1888, the music department was formally recognized as an academic program of the University. A sight singing class was added by that time; violin, guitar, and music theory had been added to departmental offering by 1891; and by 1896, courses in the historyof music were taught.

In 1908, the Ames Conservatory of Music was officially established as a department of the college. At that time, private instruction was available in voice, keyboard instruction, stringed instruments and brass instruments. Classes were taught in harmony, counterpoint, canon, fugue, analytical harmony, form, composition and music history. Ensemble experiences included chamber music, chorus and band. Also in 1908, artists' diplomas were offered in addition to teacher's certificates in music.

In 1910, a course in the physics of music [Physics 508] was offered and was required of all regular music students and a 'supervisor music course' was offered for those students who wished to specialize in teaching music in the public schools. Apparently, such certificates and artist's diplomas were offered though 1915. In the ensuing years, the vocal and instumental performing organizations experienced considerable growth.

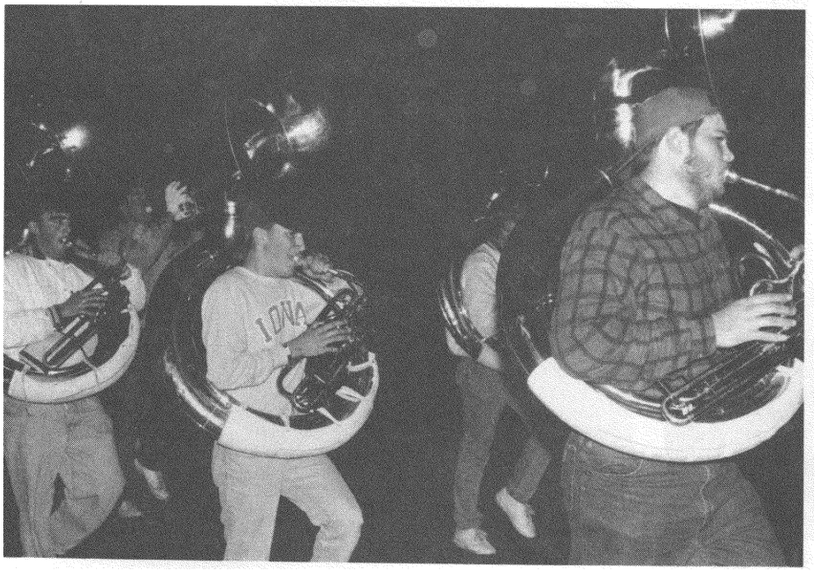
The booklet Profiles of Iowa State University History [ISU Information Service, 1968] devotes a chapter to 36 individuals who made major contibutions to the shaping of the university during the first 100 years of its existence. It is significant that Tolbert MacRae, head of the music department, 1920 - 48, is included in this influential group.

Concerts by world renowned artists had been an important part of Iowa State's development from the earliest years. Some of the eminent artisits brought to campus each year began to be listed in the General Catalog in 1916, a practice that continued through 1948, except for a four year period, 1939 - 43. Included were such names as Sergei Rachmaninoff, Fritz Kreisler, Pablo Casals, Mischa Elmann, Maud Powell and symphony orchestras such as those from New York and Minneapolis. The tradition of enhancing the life of the University community with concerts by leading artisits of the world continues today through the efforts of the ISU Performing Arts Council, Ames International Orchestra Festival, Alvin Edgar Fund for the Performing Arts and the special attractions sponsored by the Iowa State Center.

Dr. Robert W. Parks became the 11th President of Iowa State in 1965, and focused efforts on the maturation of the humanites and social sciences. Two years later, in 1967, a student could earn a degree in music at Iowa State University for the first time. This degree, a Bachelor of Science with a major in music, with options in music education and performance, was replaced by the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Music degree programs in 1970. Since that time, options in the music major program included music history and literature, music education, theory-composition, and performance options in organ, piano, string instruments, voice, and wind or percussion instrument.

By 1993, the Department of Music was one of 25 academic units in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The department made a unique contribution to the college's mission to provide a rich range of program options within the context of a modern liberal arts setting. During the century in which the department functioned primarily as a service unit, instruction and performance experiences were provided for thousands of students. While this service function remains an important element even today (approximately one-third of the student body participates in music activities while at Iowa State), the primary aims of the department are to prepare students for a variety of professions in music, to provide all students with educational experiences that enhanced their understanding of and aesthetic sensitivity to music, and to serve as a vital force in the cultural life of the University, the community, and throughout the state and nation.

Courtesy of the Department of Music.



Tuba players Mark Anderson, COM S 2, Matt Fox, HORT 1, and Allen Borman, EL ED 1, lead the way in the Marching Band Step-off to the Pep Rally and Bonfire on Thursday, October, 15. Rain and cold weather did not deter students, faculty and alumni from attending the annual event.

Photo by Mike King.



Members of the Drumline perform during halftime at an Iowa State football game.



Members of the trombone section of the ISU marching band at a 1990 football game.



Members of the Iowa State Singers perform at the annual Christmas Tree Lighting on Central Campus. The members sang Christmas carols with with President Martin Jischke and his wife Patti.

Photo taken 1992.

Students Govern Themselves

The Government of the Student Body, once called the Cardinal Guild, is a student-run organization that represents the Iowa State student community. The GSB is the official voice of the students and represents them in all matters concerning the educational community. It is composed of three branches: the legislative or student Senate, the administrative or Cabinet, and the Judicial branch. The GSB tries to act in the best interests of the student body, and promotes cooperation among groups in the university community. The GSB formulates policies for students and also serves as a channel for student opinion to be directed toward the administration. The GSB has jurisdiction over any group or activity on campus if the conduct of the group is not in accordance with the best interests of the students. Through the use of mandatory student fees, the Government of the Student Body allocates funds to various organizations, publications and special events. Over the years, the GSB has supported events such as Women's Week, the Bomb and the Contemporary Concerts Committee, and has helped bring guest lecturers and musicians to campus. The GSB also makes recommendations to organizations concerning matters that affect the student communiy. The GSB recently made a recommendation to the Veishea 1994 co-chairs, that George Washington Carver be integrated into the central theme or themes of Veishea.

1993-1994 Vice President Heather Hobson believes that the GSB has "grown in its significance on campus." Hobson also said she believes the GSB has improved, because it now has a better representation of Iowa State's student population. The GSB has more seats that reflect the interests of various minority groups of Iowa State University, such as the GSB Minority Seat. The GSB has also grown in that it has more student fees money to allocate.

The GSB is comprised of the president, vice president and thirteen cabinet members. The president and vice president are elected in general elections held every spring. The cabinet members are chosen from various applicants by the president and vice president. Cabinet positions include the Director of Financial Affairs, Executive Secretary Treasurer, Department of Transportation, Academic Affairs and Student Information, as well as others. There are 31 senators who represent the student body of Iowa State University. The Senate seats include the following: Off Campus Center, Graduate, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Richard Court Association, Non-Traditional, Minority, Agriculture, Engineering, Education, Union Drive Association, International, Design, University Student Association Community, Family & Consumer Science, Pamel, Business and Buchanan/Westgate. Senators are elected by students each spring.

1993-1994 President Dennis Klein said that "Government of the Student Body is growing in the right direction." He feels that the GSB is constantly changing to meet the needs of the ever-increasing and diverse student community. Klein also said that the goals of the GSB are the same as when it originally started under the name Cardinal Guild. The goals of the GSB are to represent the students and act as a liaison between the students and the administration.



GSB Senator Michael Hand, M E 4, and general manager of KUSR radio, talks with GSB Vice President Sean Smith during KUSR's "Inside the GSB" call-in radio show. The show, which aired every other Thursday at 9 p.m., featured Hand and other GSB senators discussing student and GSB issues. Photo by Jason Walsmith.

GSS Works for Graduate Students

The Graduate Student Senate became an official student organization on May 13, 1970. The evolution of GSS to its 1993 level of responsibility began in 1968, when a group of chemistry graduate students was upset that the Government of the Student Body wanted to impose an activity fee on graduate students. After the group petitioned the president of the University, Dr. W. Robert Parks, the proposed activity fee was not required from graduate studetns. The same group of chemistry graduate students then took on the issue of taxation of assistantships. In 1968, research assistantships were not subject to income tax, but a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that was to take effect later that year would change this status and make the taxing retroactive. This issue unified the graduated student body.

During the taxation debate, there were many contacts made throughout the University and when the GSS Steering Committee met in April 1969, it decided to create some form of representative body. After attending a meeting of the University of Iowa's graduate student organization, the student leaders decided to model the GSS after U of I's organization. The Dean of the ISU Graduate College suggested to the GSSC that the Graduate College oversee the running of the meetings and all the elections. However, the students said the Senate should be a student-run, issue-oriented organization dedicated to responsible action. Soon after this response from the students, the dean of the Graduate College withdrew his suggestion. The University administration was convinced; all that was needed now was the support of the graduate students. Originally, 90 percent of those graduate students at the organizational meetng were supportive of forming the GSS, but there were other students who feared unionization.

After the majority of graduate students and all the departments agreed on the purpose of the Senate, the official constitution was written in the winter of 1970, and approved by the GSS on March 9, 1970. The first executive council was elected shortly thereafter, and the Senate asked Dean J. Boyd Page of the Graduate College to evaluate the constitution of the GSS and extend full recognition to the Senate as an appropriate student organization at Iowa State University. On May 13, 1970, Dean Page formally recognized the GSS.

By the end of the first five years, most of the major issues at the time of the Senate's formation were resolved. Procedures to determine graduate assistant stipend levels were set; stipend minimums were implemented University-wide, the "Graduate Student Procedure Guide" was circulated, the "Graduate Student Handbook" was published, channels of communications were opened between graduate students, departments and administration and the teaching assistant orientation program was created by the Senate, and was later continued by the Graduate College. In addition, English requirements for incoming graduate students were established, orientation of new graduate students began and the Senate had representation on most committees and coucils throughout the University community.

Today, the GSS is still an active, student-run organization that has direct input into policies that concern graduate students. The focus has changed only slightly from its beginning. Although GSS considers isues that originated from the university administration, it continues to protect and represent its graduate constituency within the University —its primary purpose from the beginning of its existence.

By Edward Goff

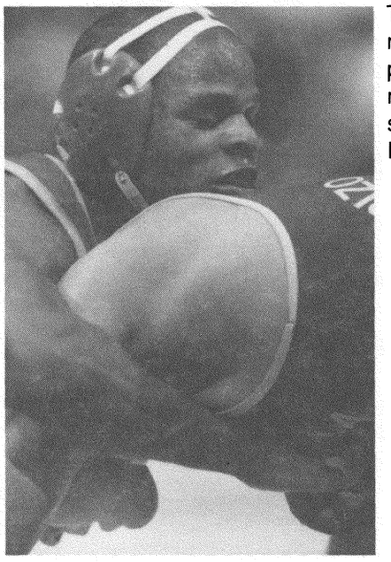
Winning Traditions in Men's Athletics at Iowa State

What makes up the definition of a good atheletic team? Going to the playoffs every year with only a couple of losses, having the All-American team dotted with your athletes? Having coaches being named Coach of the Year?

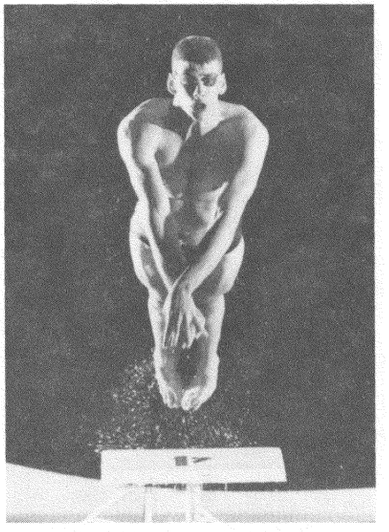
In fact, it is all of these for the men's athletic teams at Iowa State University. Despite public opinion, there are more men's teams at Iowa State than just basketball and football. Wrestling, baseball, gymnastics, golf, hockey and track and field claim a large segment of the men's athletic program.

The Iowa State football team gave the University its Cyclone nickname. In 1895, Coach "Pop" Warner took the Iowa State Cardinals to Evanston to face Northwestern. Iowa State won the game 36-0, with a 30-0 lead at the halftime. The Chicago Tribune wrote in a headline, "Iowa Cyclone Devastates Evanston." The name stuck. Unfortunately, the team has devastated its fans by the fact that they are the only Big Eight school never to have gone to the Orange Bowl. In fact, their bowl appearances have been few. Their only 9-plus win season was in 1906. But they have had good coaches. The winningest coach at Iowa State was A.W. Ristine who compiled a 36-10-1 record from 1902 to 1906.

In 1908, Clyde Williams coached the Cyclone basketball team to a 1-1 record. that was the start of Cyclone basketball. In 1929, Cyclone basketball entered the Menze Era. Louis Menze became head coach that season. From then until 1947, his Cyclones won the conference title four times and posted seven winning seasons. His Cyclones in 1941, lost the NCAA 5th region qualifying game to Creighton University of Omaha, Nebraska. However, in 1944, the Cyclones made it into the show. At the Western Regional, of the NCAA post-season tournament, in Kansas City they waved good-bye to Pepperdine 49-39. In the Final Four they lost to Utah 40-31 and



Torrae Jackson was ranked second best 150-pound wrestler in the nation in the 1991 season. Courtesy ISU Phot Service.



Bill Ragatz dove for the 1990-91 Cyclone team. Ragatz was named team captain. Photo courtesy of ISU Photo Service.



Sundiata Patterson ran against a Western Michigan defender. The Cyclones beat Western Michigan for their second victory in the 1991 season. Photo by T. Gannam

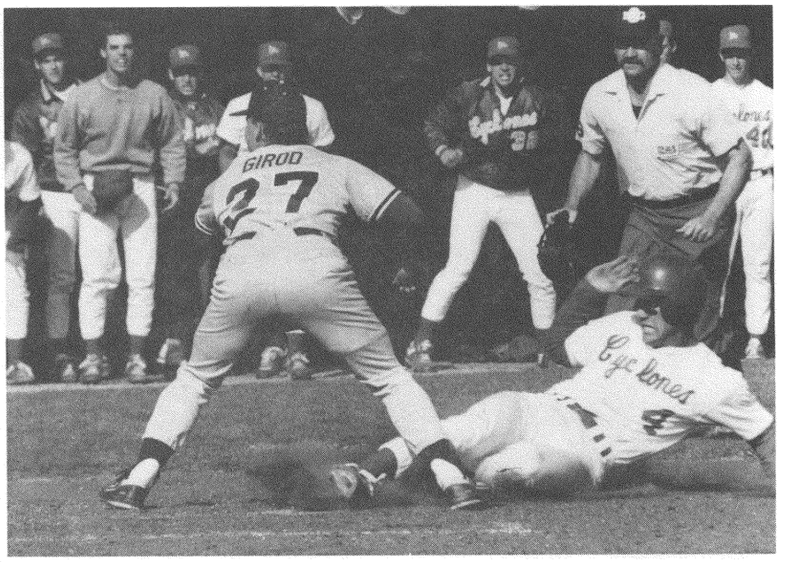
the right to face Dartmouth on the title game in New York City. In 1957, Iowa State pulled an amazing upset in Ames, playing against Wilt Chamberlain of Kansas, beating them 39-37. From 1960-1971, Glen Anderson led the Cyclones to six winning seasons, but never to the "Big Dance." In 1980, Johnny Orr took over and has become the winningest coach in the history of Iowa State with a record of 204-187. He has compiled four 20-win seasons and five NCAA tournament appearances and two appearances in the finals of the Big Eight Tournament.

The Cyclones Baseball squad began in 1893, when W.E. Hariman led the team to a 3-2 record. Cap Timm became head coach in 1938, he returned to Iowa State to lead the Cylcones to a record of 340-373-5 before retiring in 1974. Ex-major league ball player, Bobby Randall, led the Cyclones to a 36-26 record in 1989, and has had four winning seasons since 1985.

A 37-match winning streak and eight national championships since 1965, are two of the notable accomplishments Cyclone wrestling has achieved over the years. Hugo Otopalik coached from 1924-1953 with three undefeated seasons. Dr. harold Nichols coached from 1954-1985 without a losing season. Nichols coached four undefeated seasons, a 20-win season in 1985, and left with a record of 456-75-11. Jim Gibbons coached from 1986-1992, with a record of 96-32-1. One of the best wrestlers at ISU, is present University of Iowa coach, Dan Gable. Gable wrestled from 1968-1970 with two national championships and three Big Eight championships. In addition, Iowa State's Kevin Jackson won the gold medal for freestyle wrestling in the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

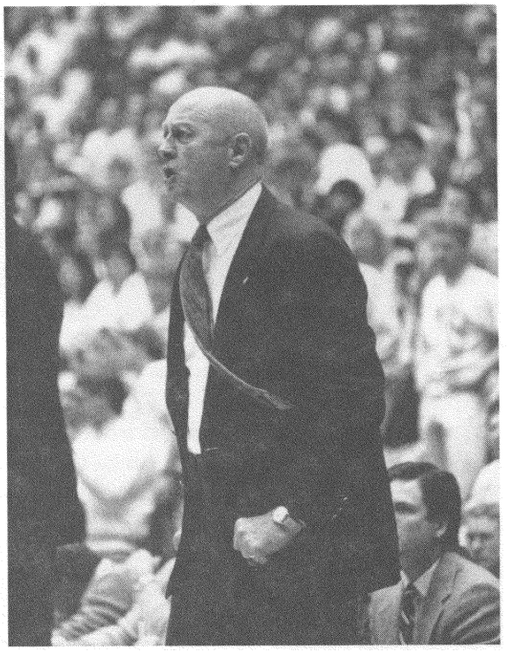
Let us not forget that the men's gymnastics team has won three national championships and men's track has dominated the Big Eight since 1976.

By Brian Stocking

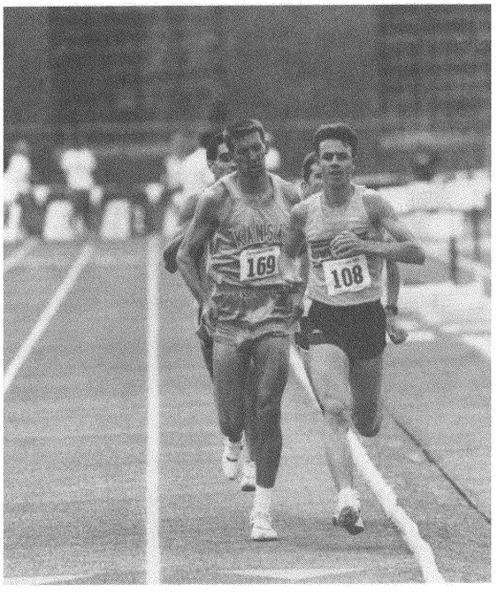


Cyclone baseball player slides into home plate as teammates watch on in anticipation. Phot courtesy ISU Photo Service.

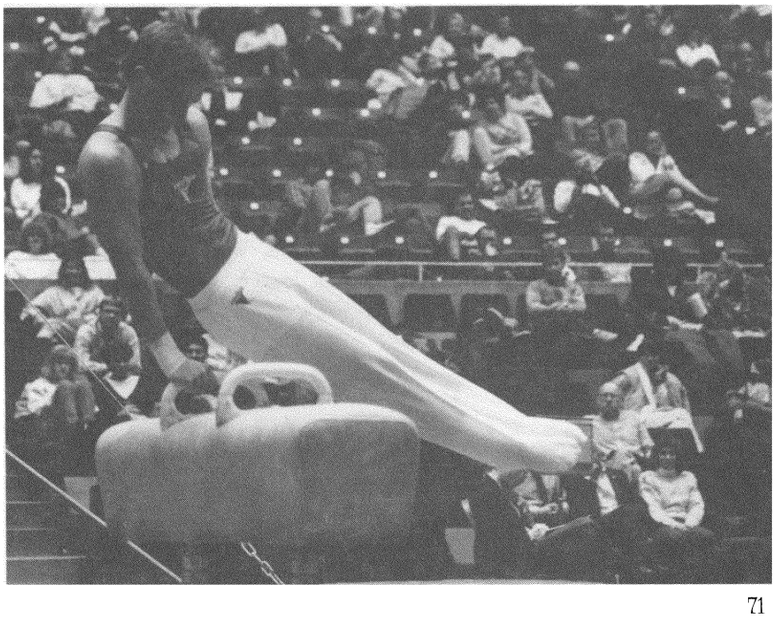
Johnny Orr, head coach, shows frustration during a basketball game. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service.



John Nuttal placed first in the 5,000m run at the Big Eight Championships in 1991 which were in Lincoln, Neb. Phot Courtesy ISU Photo Service.



Jay Adams improved on both the pommel horse and the parallel bars in the 1991 season. Photo by T. Gannam.



Women Athletes Proving Their Worth

Before the mid-1980s, women's athletic events were often played before sparse crowds, maybe just family and friends of those involved. There was little print media coverage, let alone radio or television coverage. Then in the mid-80s, that began to change.

ESPN and CBS began to show some regular season and national championship games during that time and women's athletics started getting recognition. At Iowa State, fans are coming out to see sports such as basketball, golf, gymnastics, swimming, track and field, cross country, volleyball, and softball.

The Iowa State women's basketball team has had five winning seasons, but only one 20-win season. Women's basketball coach Gloria Crosby led her team through eight wins and eight losses in 1973-1974. Lynn Wheeler then took the wheel and led the Cyclones to three winning seasons in her six-year coaching career, including a record of 20-8 in 1975-1976. Wheeler finished with an 80-81 record. Pam Wettig is the winningest women's basketball coach at ISU with a record of 96-98.

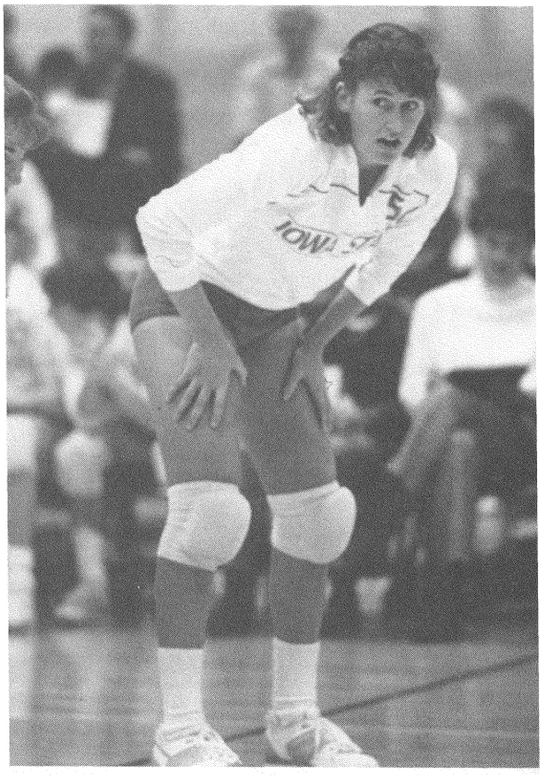
The Iowa State golf squad has qualified for three AIAW Championships. They placed 18th in 1972, 17th in 1975 and 23rd in 1982. In the spring of 1993, the team added to the list of accomplishmnets for women's golf by winning the Big Eight Tournament. One of ISU's golfers, Barb Thomas, is now a professional on the Ladies' Professional Golf Association Tour.

The women's gymnastics program has fallen on hard times recently, not doing as well as they did in the past. However, that would be hard to do. Coach Char Christiansen took the team to a 24-2 record from 1973-1975. In 1975, the team placed 16th in nationals. Coach Karen Booth then followed with a four-year mark of 47-18-1, including a 13-0 mark in 1975-1976. Coach Mike Sharples has led the squad to two winning seasons. He took over in January 1985, and watched the team complete an 0-17 season. He then rebuilt the squad to its present level.

The women's swim team has only had three head coaches. In 1974, ISU won the Big Eight, and Deidre Singleton , who coached from 1973-1977, compiled a 5-0 mark in 1973-1974, and took the team through three winning seasons. Bob Bottger had a winning season in 1978-1979. Then Ramsey Van Horn took over in 1979, and has been at Iowa State since that time. He took the team to a second place finish in the Big Eight in 1980, and has had three winning seasons. He also had some excellent swimmers, Shelli Olsen set four records, including three freestyle records, Jenni Adams set six records, including four Big Eight championships, and Janet Lahti



Kelli Riedesel and Edith Nakiyingi helped the 4x400m relay place sixth at the Big Eight Championships in Lincoln, Neb., in 1991. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service.



Lisa Burke waited for the serve. Burke held the single season record for assisits with 1289 back in 1991. Photo by ISU Photo Service.

won three Big Eight titles in diving and set three school records.

Track and field and cross country are two of the most successful teams on campus. The track squad has won about 20 individual titles and over 100 individual Big Eight crowns, and turned out at least 35 All-Academic Big Eight team members.

The cross country team has won eight Big Eight championships in 1975-1979, 1981, 1983, and 1990. They won AIAW National Championships in 1975-1978, and 1981, and won second place in the NCAA in 1985.

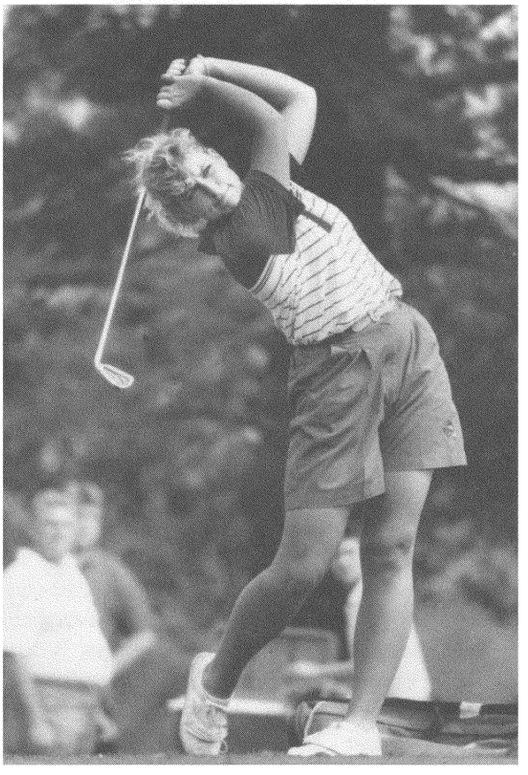
Women's athletics experienced tragedy in 1985. On November 25, the women's cross country team was returning home in three small planes from Milwaukee. They were rerouted to Des Moines after icy conditions would not allow the planes to land at Ames Muncipal Airport. Two planes made it safely, the third plane went down in a Des Moines neighborhood only five miles from the airport. All seven passengers in the plane died. They were pilot Burton Watkins, head coach Ron Renko, assistant coach Pat Moynihan, trainer Stephanie Streit, and athletes Sheryl Maahs, Julie Rose, and Susan Baxter. After an investigation, the cause of the crash was listed as a build-up of ice on the wings.

Although they don't capture the media attention that many men's teams do, it's safe to say that Iowa State's women athletes have put forth their best efforts while representing the University.

By Brian Stocking



Jenny Condon was tabbed a third team Academic All-American, in 1991, by the College Sports Information Directors of America. Condon played outfield for the Cyclone softball team. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service.



Dawn Marting follows through after a drive to the green at the ISU Open in 1991. Marting captured medalist honors at the Notre Dame Invitational in South Bend, In., that year as well. Photo courtesy ISU Photo Service.



Scores were better than ever despite numerous injuries on the Iowa State women's gymnastic team in 1991. Kathie Jop Kindler was the first Cyclone to qualify for the NCAA regional competition during her freshman year. Photo by T. Gannam.

Cy and Clone Pep Up Iowa Staters



This 1954 photo shows Cy and Mrs. Ed. H. Ohlsen who won the "Name the Bird" contest .

He is seen shooting free throws at halftime during basketball games at Hilton Coliseum. He patrols the sidelines on Jack Trice field cheering the football team to victory and stalking opposing teams who invade Cyclone Country. He is none other than Iowa State University's school mascot, Cy.

For almost 100 years Iowa State's team name has been the Cyclones. The name came after a football game in 1895, matching Iowa State Agricultural College against the Northwestern Wildcats. ISAC won the game 35-0 and the next day a Chicago Tribune sports page headline read "Evanston hit by Iowa Cyclone." Iowa State has now carried the Cyclone name for 98 years.

In 1954, members of the Iowa State Pep Council decided it was necessary to have something tangible to symbolize the spirit of the Cyclones. It was found to be impossible to depict any kind of uniform that resembled a cyclone, so the idea of a cardinal came from the already existing school colors of cardinal and gold, Cardinal Key and Cardinal Guild.

During a homecoming football game that same year, a mascot was revealed. The new mascot was a bright red and gold bird which stood nearly eight feet tall. It was known only as "The Cardinal" until a nationwide contest began to name the bird.

Mrs. Edward H. Ohlsen of Ames was the first of 17 people to suggest the name "Cy." Don Hazen, a member of the 1954 Pep Council, created the design for the red cardinal.

The first Cy was constructed by Collegiate Manufacturing of Ames at a cost of $200 to the Pep Council. Cy was built on an aluminum frame and was covered by felt, weighing 35 pounds and standing about eight feet tall. Applicants interested in being Cy had to be 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet 2 inches tall and weigh 175 to 210 pounds. These requirements were necessary for the individual to handle the costume. Virgil Petty, a sophomore from Newell, was the man inside Cy during that first public appearance at the 1954 homecoming football game.

Iowa State's second mascot was introduced in 1989, not to replace Cy, but to be an addition to the Pep Council. During halftime at an Iowa State vs. Oklahoma basketball game in Hilton Colisuem, Cy was given a large gift wrapped box to celebrate his fourth decade as school mascot. As a suprise to him and the crowd in Hilton, Clone popped out of the box.

Clone was made to be much like Cy and the name represents this, but it's easier to be active in Clone's costume . Clone, unlike Cy, is able to run around the aisle at Jack Trice Stadium and Hilton Coliseum and increase audience enthusiasm. Clone was also scheduled to start appearing at more events than Cy had attended. Clone also created a need for more indivuduals to become members of the Pep Council.

Two women have performed as Cy. The first was Elizabeth (Betsy) Thomas, a sophomore from Normal, Ill., who took the role in 1975. Thomas was one of the few women who met the height requirement - she was 6 feet 2 inches tall. The second woman was Deb Luedtke in 1991. Luedtke was allowed to become the mascot only after the height requirement was abolished. Luedtke was only 5 feet 10 inches tall.

Cy's life has definitely not been an easy one. He has been stolen on more than one occasion and has been torn to pieces in a car accident and destroyed by a rival school's mascot during a football game.

The car accident occurred in 1973, on the way to the Liberty Bowl in Memphis, Tennessee. The van that carried Cy was in an accident and Cy's framework was bent out of shape. The body was torn and splattered with battery acid. Alumni and others from the university who were in Memphis for the game showed up to help Cy recover for his appearance at the bowl game. With the help from alumni, Cy appeared on national television the next evening looking as good as new.

Cy's first kidnapping took place in 1979, and the second was in 1985. In 1979, the costume was stolen for the Delta Tau Delta fraternity house. The costume was valued at $2500. The second kidnapping was a different situation.

Stolen from MacKay Hall by a group claiming to be the Mascot Liberation Organization, Cy was completely destroyed. The MLO, which they called themselves, wrote letters to the Iowa State Daily and made phone calls to the editor in chief at his home. On one occasion the group demanded that the editor look out at his front lawn. He complied and the costume was on the ground torn and mutilated after having been missing for two weeks. The group demanded that the school either get a new mascot, rename the mascot the the "Red Chickens" or get the Michelin Man to become the new official mascot. None of these demands were taken seriously.

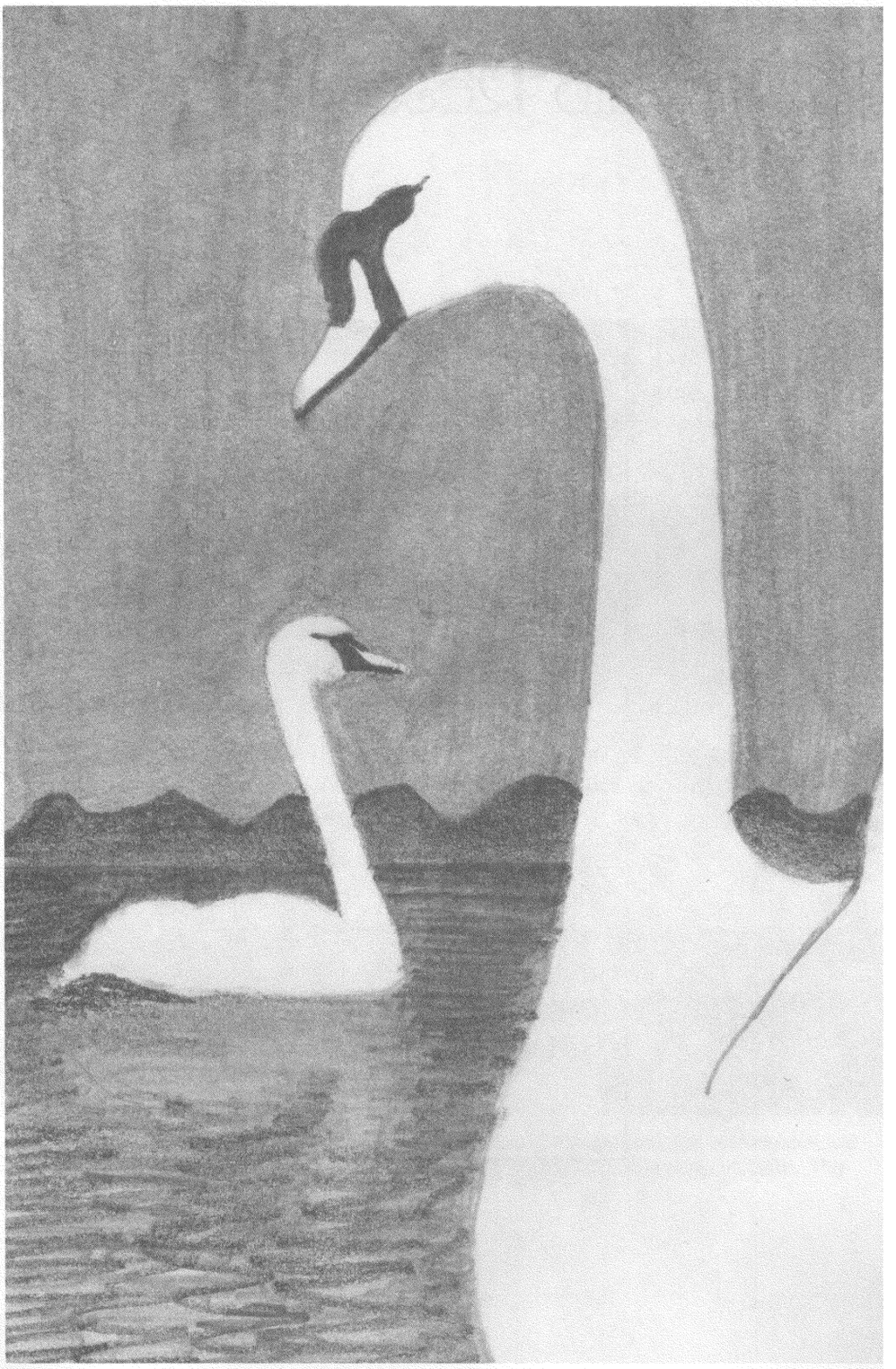
While watching Cy and Clone at athletic events, fans might think those birds have it made, but like everyone else, Cy and Clone have seen their good days and bad days. It doesn't matter if they're at Veishea Open House, football games or athletic games, Cy and Clone have been able to rise to the occasion.

By Julie Clark

Sir Lancelot & Elaine

The traditional names of the swans, Sir Lancelot and Elaine, have remained strong on the Iowa State campus over the years. Since 1935, these two swans have been seen by thousands who have walked by Lake LaVerne. They were given to the university during Veishea by the Veishea Central Committee. For the event, the architectural engineering department built a huge swan float. It was 20 feet long, 10 feet wide and 14 feet high. The float appeared out of a smoke screen that was set off on the west end of the lake. Four women, wearing white and carrying flowers, rode between the wings of the swan. As it drifted to the center of the lake, four live swans were released. The names of the four original swans were Sir Lancelot, Elaine, Reuben and Rachel. Sir Lancelot and Elaine are the two that have remained on the lake. These names were chosen by an all-student contest and the winner received $10. Many swans have come and gone, but the names that were given to the original swans have stayed the same.

By Kevin Garbarini



Sketch by Kevin Garbarini

1894 Bomb Resolutions of Dedication

Whereas, we, the editors of the Bomb, have taken extra pains to advertise among the student body, the professors, the trustees, and the various organizations with which we are associated, that this dedication page could be bought at reasonable rates; and

Whereas, This fact duly becoming the knowledge of all the above orders, they took no heed – neither consulting us, showing us increased respect, nor making the matter a subject of gossip; therefore be it

Resolved: That we resent such behavior with contempt and henceforth declare our offer void; and be it further

Resolved: That this volume be respectfully dedicated to its devoted editors by themselves.

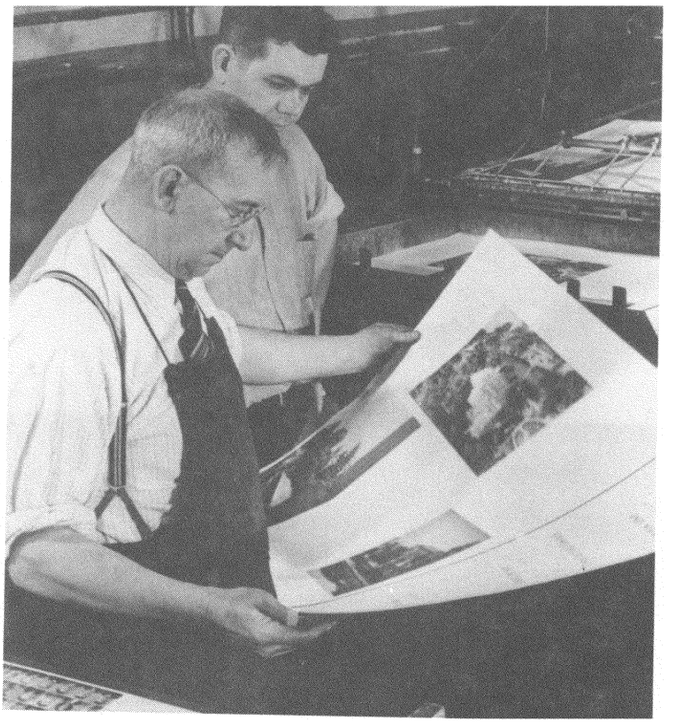
Committee of the Whole.

The Bomb Beauties



In 1924, the first Bomb Beauties were selected by Florenz Ziegfeld. John Wayne, Ronald Reagan and Alfred Hitchcock are among those who selected the Beauties. This photo shows the contestestants being presented to the public in 1952. The pageant was discontinued in 1968.

The Bomb Yearbook



George Black and Phil Ganung of the Collegiate Press inspect pages of the 1940 Bomb as they come off the press. Photo courtesty ISU Photo Service and Parks Library Special Collections.

Iowa State alumni probably have a wide variety of memories about the Bomb Yearbook.

They may remember seeing staff photographers and reporters at sporting events or they may have been on staff themselves, but one thing they have in common is that they know the Bomb is a very special campus tradition.

Why is it called the Bomb? It's nothing militant or covert. It's because the Bomb was a surprise.

Led by Harry Bowen and C.G. Lee, the junior class met secretly to plan and carry out a project that they wanted to be a "credit to the age."

However, because of its name, people pictured the yearbook as a hostile organzation.

The first Bomb was printed in 1893, however, Iowa State's President Beardshear banned the book and it was not distributed. The project, in fact, bombed.

The next year, the project continued, but with a much greater degree of success.

The 1894 edition included sections for literature and each class. Each academic department was also covered.

The book appealed to the lighter side as well with its chapel attendance records and faculty nicknames.

Today, the Bomb Yearbook shows all aspects of student life. The yearbook covers sports and arts and entertainment events. It shows you how the university is progressing with research and brings students stories about some of the more unique aspects of their academic lives.

The greek system and campus organizations also have their own sections. The Bomb highlights major international, national, state and university news events as well.

Whatever it is, whatever it means, it's probably in the Bomb.

By Helene Bergren

Dedication

The editor and staff of this, the Bomb Yearbook Centennial Album, respectfully and sincerely dedicate it to the students and alumni of Iowa State University, and to the 1894 Bomb staff who, with great foresight, created the Iowa State tradition, the Bomb Yearbook.

Editor's Note

When the Bomb started this project, I knew it would require a great deal of work. I have learned so many interesting things about ISU working on this album, much of which could not be included due to space and time constraints. Mostly I learned that an 80-page album could not possibly tell all the facts or the stories and feelings behind the events of Iowa State University.

Where do I start with all the thank-yous? There are so many people that made this special edition of the Bomb possible and supported the project for the long haul.

First of all, I have to thank Veryl Fritz, the Bomb Yearbook adviser, for being there to answer questions and give me any advice I asked for - and needed. I appreciate all your moral support, Veryl, and I know it wasn't always a good time.

Also, I have to thank the rest of the Bomb Publications Board for supporting this venture. They are as follows: John Maves, Karl Friederich, Doug Beane and Wayne Siegert.

Barb Antion, our office manager, helps us through everything. She is always available to answer staff questions and help our customers. You hold the office together and I sincerely thank you for that, Barb. Never forget all the pizza times we've had and will have throughout the progress of the '94 Bomb.

My photo editor, Jason Walsmith, helped me out a lot on this. From getting photographers to take photos around campus to finding flood pictures, you were there to help. You even took good campustown pictures for me at the last minute. Thank you, thank you.

I must also thank my staff as a whole for coming together on this project. You guys are great. From writing to drawing, you've been fabulous.

I must thank Chuck Pribble, my Centennial Album Art Director. I had to save the best for last, my wonderful and dependable indentured servant, you. You easily did as much work on this book as I did. What would I have done without you? I know I wouldn't have made it through the project. Thank you for sacrificing lots of summer hours and early fall study time to work on layouts for this album . I'm not sure you realized what you were getting into when you walked in this summer and asked if I needed any help. There is no way I can thank you enough.

I also need to thank the contributing writers from around campus who submitted stories about the College of Engineering, the Memorial Union, Fisher Theater, Iowa State Center, the Graduate Student Senate, the Graduate College, World War I, the Spanish Influenza Epidemic and the Department of Music. Thanks to you all.

Sincerely,
Helene Bergren

Colophon

This special edition of the Iowa State University Bomb Yearbook was printed by Jostens Printing and Publishing Co., Topeka, Kansas, using offset lithography. Pages were designed on Apple Macintosh II using Pagemaker 4.01.

Anniversary photos were purchased from ISU Photo Service and selected from Parks Library Special Collections University Archives.

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