

The Golden Era

President Garbee accepted the challenge, however, stating that he had not taken over the reins in order to "close the school," but instead to make it "the best small Liberal Arts College in the State of Iowa."

He immediately launched a program to meet this goal. Setting forth on a "meet the people" program, he began telling the Upper Iowa story to anyone who would listen, and sometimes even to those who were not willing to listen.

Curriculum, faculty, and staff changes were made, and new attempts at securing financial support were launched. Gradually enrollment, morale, and the general public attitude toward the University began to change upward. By the fall of 1953, there were 463 students on campus, and the community began to look forward to the celebration of the Upper Iowa University's centennial four years hence.

On April 1, 1954, however, the horizon again turned black when fire broke out in the just-completed student recreation lounge in the basement of the science building. Before firemen could begin to fight the fire effectively the entire structure collapsed, and with it the hopes of many Upper

Iowa supporters. This disaster, coming at this particular time, could be the final straw that would close the doors of Upper Iowa.

With his characteristic attitude toward life, however, Dr. Garbee turned his back to the blaze. Calling his staff together he declared: "Let's turn a liability into an asset!" He immediately set to work formulating plans on how to overcome this latest disaster. Several Trustees made pledges of financial support at a board meeting following the fire. By personal contact President Garbee secured other gifts. With this backing, plus the insurance money from the burned building, plans were launched to build a recreation hall for the student body.

In the spring of 1955, this new facility was opened for use. It was named the Dickman Recreation Hall in honor of former President and Mrs. John W. Dickman. Over half the cost of the new building was contributed by the Ladies' Professorship Association. This organization, which had served the institution so well for over 80 years, disbanded, turning over its assets in excess of \$25,000 and all of Robertson Woods to the institution. The new recreation hall provided a morale boost not only to the student body but to the entire community. It contained a snack bar, two bowling alleys, and other recreational facilities, along with a photographic dark room and space for the college bookstore.

The completion of this building triggered a building campaign that has not stopped as yet. During the next nine years six more new buildings were erected and five others were remodeled or expanded. Plans for three more new facilities were on the drawing board in 1965.

The first section of the Zinita B. Graf dormitory for women was completed in January, 1956. The original unit was made possible by a gift from the estate of Nora B. Graf in memory of her daughter, and by a loan from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. It housed 52 women and two adult counselors. Then, in 1958, the first floor quadrangle was completed by investing a Ford Foundation gift of \$89,500. This added space for 29 more girls. An addition to house 39 girls was constructed on the second floor in 1960, using University funds. In 1963, the second floor was completed with an additional loan from the government. The Zinita B. Graf dormitory now has a capacity of 301. The total cost of the dormitory was \$575,000, including nearly \$170,000 from the Graf Estate.

The Colgrove-Walker Memorial building was completed in the fall of 1956. It houses a 600-seat auditorium, a cafeteria with a completely equipped kitchen and dining area, the Physics Department, a curriculum laboratory, lobby-lounge, classrooms, and faculty offices. The building and its furnishings represent an investment of about \$400,000

and is in memory of Albert LeGrande and Laura Walker Colegrove. The building is part of a \$500,000 gift from Dr. and Mrs. Chester W. Colgrove of Hollywood, California. Dr. Colgrove is a nephew of Dr. C. P. Colegrove, former Upper Iowa University president.

In the summer of 1960 Maltbie-McCosh Hall for men was completed—a gift from Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, Class of 1892, and his wife Lucia McCosh Maltbie. It houses 219 students, has two faculty apartments, three lounges, a guest room, and a memorial library. Of brick and block construction, Maltbie-McCosh Hall is completely fire proof and represents a total cost of over \$511,000.

The Mary B. Jones Faculty Duplex was constructed in 1961 to establish a permanent memorial for Miss Mary B. Jones, benefactress of the college. Built of brick veneer and block construction, the duplex when completed cost \$30,000 and provided housing for two faculty families. Miss Jones' estate gift to the University was about \$170,000, the remainder is in permanent endowment—unrestricted.

Other construction, in 1961, included the expansion of the David B. Henderson Library when a third floor stack area was added at a cost of \$16,841. The addition was made possible by a \$19,546 gift from the estate of Judge J. F. D. Meighan, Class of 1895.

In 1962 the Science Hall was completely re-

modeled and equipped with new laboratory, classroom, and office furniture at a cost of \$134,265 and was re-designated Chemistry Hall. This remodeling was made possible through the completion of another new building in 1962, the Baker-Hebron Science Hall. Costing \$300,000, the new Science Hall was built through gifts from the estate of George C. Hebron of Strawberry Point, a former student (\$123,000), and from Dr. and Mrs. John C. Baker, Class of 1910 and 1909, of Alhambra, California (\$151,000). It contains facilities for biology, zoology, botany, the Deming Memorial classroom in Mathematics (\$7,000), the Wilder Greenhouse (\$25,000), a special room for the 60,000 specimen Porter Butterfly Collection, and the Stone Memorial Language Laboratory (\$10,000). The building houses the University Bookstore and is completely air conditioned.

The Deans' Building, the former dining room which was attached to old South Hall (razed in 1961), was remodeled in 1963 and equipped with carpeted floors and modern offices for the Dean of Men and Dean of Women. Two large meeting rooms provide facilities for the Student Government and the Social Life Committee.

College Hall (Old Sem), which had been officially named Alexander Hall in March 1957, was completely renovated in 1963 through a \$300,000 gift from Dr. Maltbie of New York City. The in-

terior and roof of the building were removed and replaced with steel and masonry and restored to vintage style. Now known as Alexander-Dickman Hall, it houses all of the administrative offices and the Department of Business Administration.

The Dorman Memorial Gymnasium, which was dedicated to Dr. John Dorman, was occupied in the fall of 1963. The main gymnasium is 125 x 125 feet, free of supports or posts. Dressing rooms, equipment rooms, training and wrestling rooms occupy the basement. An extension wing houses the foyer, offices, a trophy room, and a concession booth. A dormitory for 32 men students and a resident counselor constitute the second floor over the entrance wing. An additional dormitory for 31 men is located below the foyer. The initial cost was over \$775,000. A seven lane swimming pool and an auxiliary gym will be added in the future.

Following completion of the Dorman gymnasium the old gym was converted into classroom space in 1964-1965. A music rehearsal room, four music practice rooms, audio-visual room, art classroom, ceramics laboratory, and several general classrooms were obtained in the \$80,000 remodeling program which was made possible by annuity gifts from trustees and friends. Faculty office space and a dispensary for the University nurses are also included. The swimming pool was reconditioned, and new locker room facilities installed.

Preliminary plans for a new fine arts building and further expansion of the library are completed. In its annual meeting in October 1964, the Board of Trustees gave approval for the construction of a new \$1,750,000 dormitory-commons complex to house 500 additional students, and a 650-seat dining room food facility.

With the addition of the new buildings came increased enrollments, more and better qualified faculty members, along with a completely revamped curriculum. In 1957 Upper Iowa discontinued its two-year teacher training program, and in September 1965, it will institute a new core program of requirements based upon the results of a two-year faculty study.

In 1958 the Music Department was renamed the Griffith School of Music in honor of Mr. Parker O. and Mrs. Lena Donaldson Griffith, Class of 1904, of Newark, N. J. They gave the University many valuable practice pianos, two Steinway concert grands, and an electric organ.

Faculty salaries have increased steadily. They received a significant boost in 1960 when Dr. Maltbie specified that the net income from the operation of Maltbie-McCosh Hall be used to endow three professorships—in music, in government, and in science.

A long range Planning Committee was organized in 1960 to study in detail the future needs and plans for the institution. On the Committee

are trustees, personnel, and friends of Upper Iowa University. Many of its recommendations have been placed into effect all ready, and others are in the process of implementation. Dr. Garbee seems to be well on his way to achieving his announced goal.

The Upper Iowa University has grown consistently through the past several years, and now it has an enrollment of 800, with an additional 500 in off-campus extension classes.

Upper Iowa is fully accredited by the North Central Association and the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Iowa.

Upper Iowa is affiliated with the Association of American Colleges, Iowa College Foundation, National Institutional Teacher Placement Bureau, National University Extension Association, Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, and other professional organizations.

Majors are available in art, the biological sciences, business administration, chemistry, elementary education, English, history, mathematics, music, physical education (including coaching), political science, speech, and sociology. Minors are available in the major fields, along with economics, French, German, Russian, Spanish, psychology, accounting, philosophy, and religion. Pre-professional courses are offered in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, forestry, law, engi-

neering, and optometry. Qualifications for teacher certification on the secondary and elementary levels are also available.

In athletics students may participate in varsity competition in football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, tennis, track, and golf. There is a full schedule of intramural sports, including fencing and soccer. Campus bowling alleys, tennis courts, gymnasium, and swimming pool, plus off-campus golfing, hunting, fishing, and winter sports offer excellent recreational opportunities.

Student activities on the campus outside class hours offer many extra-curricular opportunities in nearly 30 different organizations, including politics, religion, the expressive arts, and journalism, along with social, service, leadership, and honor societies.

The Student Government, under a new constitution granted in 1963, plays an active part in the administration of University policies, including the discipline of students. The Student Social Life Committee supervises weekly parties, dances, and other social events.

The University now has an active faculty and staff of 84 members, and an operating budget in excess of one million dollars.

January 1965, marked the beginning of its 108th year of service to humanity. In the words of Dean Emeritus William C. Mongold:

It can be said that the purposes of Upper Iowa Univer-

sity have been consistent, Christian, humanitarian, and patriotic in the best sense of the word from the beginning and throughout the years. The college has been a shining light to the thousands of youth who have studied within her walls. Her distinguished alumni are legion and her good works have gone to the ends of the earth. Upper Iowa is as much a part of the life and culture of northeastern Iowa as the red and gold maple leaves are of its autumn glory. Its past lies deep buried in its future and its future must exemplify its past ideals of service to youth, to the nation, and to the world. It is a mantle of culture and those who have touched the hem have been blessed.

As expressed in the closing scene of the Centennial pageant, *The Treasured Years*:

Upper Iowa moves forward to the next 100 years in the great march of time. Her sons and daughters move with her. The future of this school is as great as your faith — your love, and your loyalty . . .”

It's not the end—it's really the beginning.