

*The*  
**PALIMPSEST**



The Old Stone Capitol

University of Iowa

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## *The Meaning of Palimpsest*

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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## *Illustrations*

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## *Author*

Dr. Bruce E. Mahan is Dean Emeritus and Professor Emeritus of the University of Iowa. A member of the Society's Board of Curators, Dr. Mahan has been a leading contributor to *The Palimpsest* over a period of forty-five years.

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# THE PALIMPSEST

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## In The Beginning—1847-1860

February 25, 1847! On this day the First General Assembly of the new State of Iowa passed a bill establishing the State University of Iowa at Iowa City—only 59 days after Iowa had become a State. The bill was signed by Governor Ansel Briggs the same day—the last day of the session.

This action took place in the Old Stone Capitol. It marked the beginning of an institution which has become a leader in education not only in Iowa but throughout the nation and the world.

The University of Iowa took its roots from the people themselves. From the outset, the Iowa pioneers had given evidence of their devotion to education by the establishment of schools and academies. This Act of the First General Assembly was evidence of the people's determination to have an institution of higher learning.

The Act creating the University consisted of thirteen sections one of which provided for a Board of Trustees, fifteen in number, to control and manage the University. The General Assem-



bly elected fifteen trustees, but eight years passed before the University opened its doors.

For seven years the Trustees had little to do except to select the two sections (46,080 acres) of public land donated by the Federal Government for University support, and to provide for their sale. Delay in the selection and sale of lands left the Trustees without means of support, and the delay in moving the capital to Des Moines left them without a building for University purposes.

Before the University could get under way, the Board of Trustees at a special meeting held February 21, 1850, recognized the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi—an institution established at Davenport by certain medical gentlemen—as the College of Physicians of the State University of Iowa. It was stipulated, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor were the Trustees to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical school.

Shortly thereafter, the school was removed from Davenport to Keokuk, where the liberality of the citizens enabled the faculty to erect a suitable frame building for their use.

The General Assembly, by an Act of January 22, 1851, placed the institution under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University. This arrangement continued until 1857 when its connection with the University was terminated by



the provision of the new Constitution fixing the University at Iowa City without branches.

At the sessions of the General Assembly from 1847 to 1857, Iowa legislators, anxious to please their constituents, attempted to secure a branch of the University for their home town. The Act of 1847 permitted the establishment of such branches "as the public convenience might require."

By acts of the General Assembly in 1849 two branches of the University, to be located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and three Normal Schools to be located at Andrew, Oskaloosa, and Mount Pleasant, were created. These branches were placed on equal footing with the University to be established at Iowa City, although each was to have its own Board of Trustees and to be under the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This would make six institutions seeking support from the sale of the two townships of land allocated to the University.

The five institutions established by these acts were doomed to failure. The branch at Dubuque never got started; the one at Fairfield, after many difficulties, was discontinued January 24, 1853. Of the proposed Normal Schools, the one at Mount Pleasant was never organized; but the other two operated for several years. Although their administrators petitioned the Legislature, the Board of Trustees of the University, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, they were never able to



get money from the University fund. The new Constitution of 1857 settled the matter once and for all by locating the University at Iowa City without branches at any other place.

By 1854 the University was still a paper institution and a tide of irritation was rising. Among the impatient was Governor James W. Grimes who in his inaugural declared: "I think the time has come when steps should be taken to carry out the design of Congress in making the grant."

The Trustees had been delayed not only by the difficulty in selecting and disposing of the township grants throughout the State, but also by the task of securing an administrator and assembling a faculty for the proposed institution.

In the fall of 1854, the Board elected William C. Larrabee of Asbury University (later DePauw) of Greencastle, Indiana, as President of the University at a salary of \$1,500 and Hiram Moore of the same institution as Professor at a salary of \$1,200. Neither accepted but Mr. Larrabee made a trip to Iowa City before declining.

Spurred on by letters from the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the General Assembly that the time had come for the University to be put into "practical operation," and by a resolution of the Legislature, the Board apparently took steps to make a start in March, 1855. Early that spring, the small two-story brick building, known as Mechanics Academy and lo-



cated on the northwest corner of Iowa Avenue and Linn Street, where a wing of East Hall now stands, showed signs of activity. A pile of wood, neatly cut, stood ready for use. Inside a pleasant warmth radiated from a stove that was unmistakably new. An Iowa City newspaper advertisement had given notice that the University was open to receive students.

The program to be offered was under the supervision of Abel Beach, Professor of Ancient Languages, and Alexander Johnston, Professor of Mathematics. Their appointment was recognized by action of the Board March 15, 1855, fixing the term at sixteen weeks and tuition at \$4 per term.

At the end of the term three salary warrants were issued for instruction in the University. Abel Beach was paid \$130 for seven weeks, Alexander Johnston was given \$416.67, and William A. McGinley received \$200 for eight weeks as a substitute for Abel Beach, who had resigned because of illness. Further expenditures included \$76.45 to the Presbyterian Church for the purchase of a bell and an additional amount for equipment—seats, desks, and blackboards.

During sessions in 1855 the Board selected a faculty in preparation for the opening of the academic year in September. Lorin Andrews of Gambier, Ohio, was elected president, but he, too, declined. James Hall of Albany, New York, was elected Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Natu-



ral History at a salary of \$1,500 a year, and Josiah D. Whitney was appointed to the chair of Mineralogy, Meteorology, and Chemistry at \$1,000. H. S. Welton was selected Professor of Languages, John Van Valkenburg, Professor of the Normal Department, and E. M. Guffin, Professor of the Preparatory Department. Upon the recommendation of Professor Hall, Amos Dean of the Albany Law School was chosen Chancellor of the University and Professor of History.

With a president (although not in residence), a faculty, and laboratory equipment valued at \$500, the University opened on September 19, 1855, for a term of seventeen weeks, to be followed, after a vacation of two weeks, with a term of twenty-three weeks. Tuition for the short term just completed was ordered refunded, and tuition for the 1855-56 school year was to be free to residents of Iowa.

The Board allowed funds for further advertising, \$106.21 for books, \$266.74 for repairs and equipment, and \$109.25 for wood (no coal for three more years). The faculty, which actually served during the year, consisted of only four—Professors Welton and Johnston in the University proper, and John Van Valkenburg and E. M. Guffin in the Normal and Preparatory Departments respectively.

Chancellor Amos Dean, fifty-two years of age, scholarly, and interested in education, accepted



the office on condition that he could retain his position in the Albany Law School. He made only three trips to Iowa, but his plan for organization of the University was adopted by the Board in January, 1856, and he purchased books as a nucleus for the University Library. He also helped draw up Iowa school laws but never assumed administrative nor instructional duties.

On January 7, 1856, the Board of Trustees adopted Chancellor Dean's plans for the University which included the following departments: Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, History, Natural History, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. Added to these were a Normal Department and a Preparatory Department with a Professor for each. Male students were to be at least 15 years and female students at least 14 years on admission. No student was permitted to take less than the studies of three departments.

Under Dean and a reorganized faculty, the school year began on the third Wednesday of September, 1856, and continued for fifty-one weeks with one week of vacation at holiday time. Tuition was set at \$10 per term.

According to the first University catalog, issued for the year 1856-1857, the total number of students enrolled was 124—males, 83, females, 41, of whom 105 were in the Normal and Preparatory Departments—males, 68, females, 37—and the



number of collegiate students in various departments was males, 15, females, 4. Expenses for the year, including appropriations for library, apparatus, and all other objects was \$8,577.91.

The year, 1857, opened auspiciously, but the new Constitution placed the control of all education in Iowa, including the University, in the hands of the newly constituted Board of Education which in turn appointed a new Board of Trustees—seven in number—to govern the University.

This Board, beset by financial problems, decided to close the University for one year—it proved to be two—but to retain the Normal Department if the Chancellor could find a principal. Dean selected D. Franklin Wells for the position. The Board also voted to exclude females. This action aroused opposition and never took effect.

The third and fourth catalogs are of the Normal Department alone as all other University work had been suspended and the faculty dismissed in 1858. Certain students selected by the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and District Court Judges received free instruction upon agreeing to teach in Iowa for a specified time.

At the close of the college year, 1857-58, the University, on recommendation of the faculty, conferred diplomas upon graduates of the Normal Department. Its first degree, B.S., went to Dexter Edson Smith, who had completed the required work in the collegiate department.



## A New Start—1860-1870

From 1858 until 1870 the Normal Department was the only part of the University in operation. In the fall of 1870 the Collegiate Department opened under a new president and faculty.

Amos Dean had resigned in 1859 rather than come to Iowa City to administer his office. On October 26, 1859, the Board of Trustees elected Silas Totten president of the University. As administrative head, President Totten was equipped both in experience and ability to launch the newly organized State University of Iowa. He had been President of Trinity College in Connecticut for eleven years, and Professor of Rhetoric and Mental Philosophy in the College of William and Mary in Virginia. A Southerner, he had come to Iowa City as the rector of the Episcopalian parish.

President Totten addressed the General Assembly on the functions of the University, recommended suitable persons for the faculty, and prepared a plan of organization for the University. He placed Theodore S. Parvin, with the title of Librarian and Curator, in charge of the books and museum collections. Professors, elected by the Board to the various departments, included President Totten to the Department of Intellectual and



Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, also temporarily to the Department of History and Political Economy; the Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, A.M., D.D., to the Department of Languages; Nathan R. Leonard, A.M., to the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy; the Rev. James Lillie, M.D., D.D., to the Department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; and Theodore S. Parvin to the Department of Natural History. Professors Spencer and Lillie exchanged chairs with Board approval.

An appropriation of \$3,000 for repairs and \$10,000 for a new building, made by the General Assembly in March, 1858, provided funds for much needed repairs and alterations to the interior of Old Capitol for classroom purposes, and for the start of a new three-story brick building to the south to be used as a boarding hall, classrooms, dormitory, and a home for the literary societies. Completion of the latter building was impossible with the allocation made for it; but a second appropriation by the General Assembly in April, 1860—proceeds from the sale of saline lands—added \$5,000 for repairs on Old Capitol and \$5,000 to complete the new building.

The outward appearance of Old Capitol was little changed when the University reopened in the fall of 1860; but inside, the east half of the Senate Chamber was occupied by a cabinet for geological specimens and the west half was used as the library. Classrooms and offices for the President



and faculty occupied the rest of the first and second floors, while the janitor had his residence in the basement. The Normal Department, which had been housed in the southwest room of Old Capitol from 1858 to 1860, was moved to Mechanics Academy—the only building used by the University from 1855 to 1858. The new building rising to the south of Old Capitol gave evidence that the isolation of the latter would be broken.

Such was the campus of the University when the new session opened on September 19, 1860. There would be no further interruption of its services to the people of the State as both grew in stature and strength. Number of students entered in the fall of 1860 was 173. Co-education had been reinstated after its attempted abolition by the Board of Trustees in 1858.

University life, except as it was affected by enlistments for the Civil War, went on in regular unhurried rhythm in the sixties, and students sought new activities in various ways. Chapel exercises were conducted daily for fifteen minutes and strict discipline was exercised in regard to attendance. Students (especially those not living at home) were required to attend church services on Sundays. Social life expanded through a series of student sociables.

North Hall, north of Old Capitol, was added during the decade of the sixties. On its second floor was the chapel, adorned with gallery and



stained glass windows. The library occupied one end of the second floor. The first floor was used for the chemical laboratory. Two appropriations, totaling \$33,000, were made by the General Assembly for the new building, and this amount was augmented by private donations.

South Hall had many uses during the decade 1860-1870. It provided at times private rooms for faculty members, an office for the University Treasurer, classrooms, and rooms for the newly organized Literary Societies on the top floor. Mechanics Academy became the property of the University in 1866 and was fitted up to meet, in a small way, the great demand for cheaper living quarters for students.

The system of departments, as recommended by President Totten, persisted for a time as best adapted for students although college classes (Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior) began to win approval of both students and faculty. In 1865 the Board of Trustees declared in favor of adopting the class plan for all students.

By the reorganization of the course of study in 1869, the Preparatory Department was incorporated into the collegiate course which now required five years for its completion, three years for general study, and two for specialized study in either of the major lines—Scientific and Literary—with an increased number of elective studies.

Sciences, especially in their practical applica-



tions, grew in importance at the University. Laboratory equipment was added as means permitted. In 1868, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 to the University, part of which was specifically allocated for the Science Department. A Chemical Laboratory, using features from the plans of four leading universities in this field, was built by Professor Gustavus Hinrichs, who promoted the spirit of scientific investigation in his Chemistry and Physical Science classes. The increasing enrollment in science courses brought, in 1868, the first University assistant professor.

When President Totten resigned in 1862, Professor Oliver M. Spencer was unanimously selected as his successor, serving as President for four years. In 1866 he was given a leave of absence for one year to become American Consul at Genoa, but did not return, tendering his resignation at the end of the year. Professor Nathan R. Leonard served as Acting President during his absence. Upon the final resignation of President Spencer, the Reverend James Black, Vice President of Washington and Jefferson University in Washington, Pennsylvania, was elected. He was the first formally inaugurated President.

Among the duties which devolved upon the faculty during this period was the government of the student body in matters of discipline, in conducting chapel exercises and the public rhetorical, and in supervising the literary organizations.



The Zetagathian Society, founded in 1861, and the Irving Institute were for men students; and the Hesperian and Erodolphian Societies were for women. Several other literary and scientific "clubs" were formed. A University Band was organized in 1865, and choir music became a feature at chapel and other assemblies.

The Civil War drained men from the University, and in 1863 the Board appropriated \$500 to establish a Military Department to increase the service of the University to the State and Nation. Arms and accouterment were received from the Federal Government. A like sum was allowed for gymnastic training. Both projects were popular for a time.

The faculty, adapting itself with patience to the limitations it met, was nevertheless alert to every opportunity for expansion. Outstanding for zeal and ability in their professions in this decade were Professor Hinrichs, whose teaching inspired enthusiasm in his students, and whose researches in Physical Science gained international recognition; Nathan R. Leonard, recognized as a teacher of exceptional knowledge; C. Augustus Eggert, who, answering the requirement that the teacher of Modern Languages should be a native German, raised the standards and status of his Department; Oliver M. Spencer, whose classes in Natural Philosophy were among the most popular and attractive; Theodore S. Parvin, capable and tireless



in all his duties; and Amos N. Currier, who possessed genuine talents as a teacher.

*The University Reporter*, its first issue appearing in October, 1868, reflected academic life and events on the campus. This was the beginning of journalism at the University.

Support for the University during this decade was drawn from four sources—interest from the University fund derived from sale of the original grant of land and from the sale of saline lands; appropriations by the General Assembly; rent from student rooms; and student fees. In spite of strict economy, money needed for salaries, Library, and for more buildings was in short supply.

Steps toward the organization of a Law Department were taken in 1865. In that year, a committee of Judges of the Supreme Court urged wholeheartedly the establishment of such a department. The General Assembly in March, 1868, made an appropriation of \$20,000 to the University to aid scientific and other departments which the Trustees deemed proper to establish. Thus authorized, the Trustees acted immediately to organize a Law Department.

In September of 1868 the Iowa Law School of Des Moines, founded in 1865 by George G. Wright and Chester C. Cole, Iowa Supreme Court judges, and conducted by them and William G. Hammond, was taken over as the Law Department of the University.



The founders of the Iowa Law School became the law faculty at the University. William G. Hammond was elected Resident Professor and Principal (Chancellor in 1870). Judges Wright and Cole were elected assistant professors and came to Iowa City, for part of the year, to give instruction. Of the \$7,600 set apart for the Law Department, \$2,000 was designated for a law library and the faculty helped by loaning their books to the library. Textbooks were purchased by the University and rented to students.

The Law Department operated its classrooms, library, and faculty rooms in an area partitioned off in the House of Representatives chamber of Old Capitol. The course comprised one year of three terms leading to a degree and admission to practice after a satisfactory examination. Twenty-five students were enrolled the first year—1868-69. The total attendance the last year of the decade was thirty-six. Nineteen received law degrees at commencement on June 28, 1870.

In September, 1868, while the Law Department was holding its first classes, the Board of Trustees established a Medical Department to be opened, if practical, in the fall of 1869.

The Medical Department contemplated in 1868 was a new organization, distinct from what had been known for twenty years as the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa at Keokuk. Physicians in eastern Iowa petitioned the



General Assembly to establish a Medical Department. State Representative John P. Irish of Iowa City gave strong support to the project. Legislative action was deferred, however, until September, 1868, when a definite plan of organization was provided and steps taken to carry it into effect. Chairs were created, faculty appointments made, and rooms in South Hall were prepared for use by the department. Administration of the new Medical Department closely paralleled provisions for the Law Department. Fees were threefold: matriculation, \$5.00; lectures, \$80.00; and graduation, \$30.00.

Before the opening took place, opposition to the department, especially from friends of the Keokuk school, reached the Legislature. In June, 1870, a bill to abolish it passed the Senate, but was indefinitely postponed in the House. Four of the nine members of the newly created Board of Regents also stated their opposition to the department in a resolution of protest.

Despite all opposition, the Medical Department was opened in September (October) 1870. The staff consisted of Doctors W. F. Peck, P. J. Farnsworth, J. H. Boucher, W. S. Robertson, John F. Kennedy, and John C. Shrader. Judge John F. Dillon and Professor Gustavus Hinrichs also served on the staff. Dr. W. D. Middleton was added the next summer.

Doctors soon had to concern themselves with



provisions for hospital facilities. Dr. Peck, dean and surgeon of the Medical Department, performed operations before his classes in South Hall. Patients then had to be sent to rooming houses in Iowa City. The need for a hospital was very great; and once more Mechanics Academy was pressed into service. The Regents used such slender funds as were available, supplemented by gifts from the faculty, donations from the City Council, and gifts from friends of the University. Nursing service was in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, supervised by Sister Barromeo, who had previously worked with Dr. Peck in Davenport.

In December, 1870, an event occurred which brought discredit to the new department. A newly made grave in the Iowa City cemetery was robbed of a woman's body and medical students were blamed. Sheriff Sam McCadden acted promptly to recover the body, Representative John P. Irish consulted with the students, and the body ultimately was returned to the undertaker. No charges were filed.

The last year of the decade (1860-1870) found some 430 students, representing 15 states and Canada, participating in the increased opportunities of the State University of Iowa. Alumni, gathering in reunion in June, 1867, noted with interest and pride the growth of the University of which they had witnessed the beginnings.



## The Middle Years—1870-1900

The middle years of the University saw the institution develop in many ways and its influence spread throughout the state. Better support came from the Legislature, internal troubles were resolved, and a Legislative investigation in 1888 cleared the University of charges brought against it. A Board of Regents replaced the Board of Trustees in 1870.

In March, 1870, the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 as increased support for the University, especially for science. At this time the University had one of the best science laboratories in the nation and, under the direction of Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs, was assuming world leadership in this field. However, under sweeping changes made by the new president, George Thacher, authorized by the Board of Regents, those on the faculty opposed to the rapid growth of science had their way.

Chairs of English Literature and Language were introduced in 1873. In 1875 the Board of Regents provided for a Chair of Engineering. In 1874 a Chair of Military Tactics was created and compulsory military training was established in 1875. An astronomical laboratory was erected on the site now occupied by the President's Home in



1875. Social Studies were improved in 1875 when Leonard F. Parker was named instructor in History and Stephen N. Fellows became instructor in Political and Moral Science. In 1876 the Homeopathic Medical Department was established.

The Regents asked for and received President Thacher's resignation in 1877. Christian Slagle, a lawyer and Board member from Fairfield, was his successor. Up to this time the presidents and most of the faculty had been ministers.

As early as 1868 a Legislative Visiting Committee had recommended an annual University endowment support fund from a statewide tax. Such a bill, introduced by Representative John Powell Irish of Iowa City, was defeated; but in 1878 a similar bill, providing a permanent annual endowment of \$20,000, passed the Legislature.

In 1878 the Board of Regents elected Josiah L. Pickard, superintendent of schools in Chicago for thirteen years, as president. That same year the Collegiate Department was divided into a School of Science and a School of Letters in an attempt to provide a better education—both the practical and the liberal. For nearly a decade after 1878 the University enjoyed a substantial growth and acceptance throughout the State. The course of study adopted in 1879 remained in effect until 1885 with no fundamental changes.

The Board passed a resolution in 1873 declaring: "That smoking and spitting tobacco spittle in



the University buildings be strictly prohibited, and that the president of the University be required through the faculty to see to the strict enforcement of this resolution."

During the middle seventies the Board raised the question as to whether the faculty was working hard enough to earn the salaries paid. Faculty members were asked to submit reports, from which it appeared they were a much overworked group.

An improvement ordered by the Board in the early seventies was an iron fence to be built around the campus. In the late seventies gas lamps were installed between Old Capitol and North and South Halls.

On March 22, 1878, the General Assembly authorized a \$20,000 annual appropriation provided no part of it be used for the Preparatory Department. This came at a fortunate time. Old Capitol was in need of repair both inside and out as was North Hall. The fence on the west side of the campus was in a tumbled down condition. A new heating system was needed.

The Board of Regents dropped the Preparatory Department completely in the summer of 1879, complying with the mandate of the General Assembly. The effect was good throughout the state. Additional high schools were accredited by the University, and in Iowa City some 300 students enrolled in two academies.

A Visiting Committee from the General Assem-



bly approved the request of President Pickard and the faculty for more space and equipment. A new Medical Building in 1882 relieved some of the congestion but the establishment of a Department of Dentistry in 1882 and a Department of Pharmacy in 1885 created fresh demands for buildings. In 1884 money was appropriated for a new Science Building which was constructed on the present site of Macbride Hall and completed in 1885.

Throughout the 1880's, the struggle for needed appropriations continued. In 1886 a bill to reorganize the University, dismiss the Regents and many professors, was introduced in the Legislature. It was defeated. From 1885 to 1889 the University passed through what was called an "Era of Doubt." President Pickard resigned in the spring of 1887 after nine years of faithful service.

In the 1880's the University became involved in political and personal controversies. The dismissal of Professor Hinrichs from the Collegiate Department in 1885 and from the Medical Department in 1886 for his violent disagreements with the faculty and president pleased his enemies and shocked his friends. For years after his dismissal Hinrichs was an outspoken foe of the Board of Regents, the faculty, the president, the Medical Department, and the entire University.

Early in 1887 the Regents selected George Ashmead Schaeffer of Cornell University as President from a field of eight well-qualified candi-



dates. He was inaugurated on June 22, 1887, and assumed his duties the following September. The inauguration was held in the Opera House to accommodate the large crowd.

In his inaugural address President Schaeffer announced his program to place the University of Iowa on a level with the leading universities of the country. This plan included better assignment of duties for and treatment of the faculty; more commodious buildings and laboratories with better equipment; a library supplied with more books and journals; the addition of charts and models for science; the addition to the collections in the museum; the building of a gymnasium for physical development of students; and finally, additional financial aid for the University. The University, he said, should provide excellent training in letters and science for both men and women.

When President Schaeffer took over his duties in the fall of 1887, he found himself in the midst of a discordant situation. The dismissal of Professor Hinrichs in 1886 remained a distressing problem. He was further troubled by the dismissals of Professors Nathan R. Leonard, Stephen N. Fellows, and Leonard F. Parker by the Regents in June of 1887. They were lost in a bitter clash involving the Legislature, the Board of Regents, the liquor interests of the State, and their own support of prohibition. This action aroused the faculty, students, newspapers, and alumni. All these men



had served the University well—Leonard for a quarter of a century and as acting president twice.

As a result of public demand, the Legislature launched an investigation of the University which lasted for two months—May to July, 1888. The Legislative Committee aired all charges against the University—including those of Hinrichs, Fellows, Leonard, and Parker—and, at the end, declared most of the charges untrue. The Committee said, however, there was room for improvement in the management of University affairs. All in all, the report was favorable to the University, the Committee concluding that the University was a great credit to the state.

Schaeffer was now faced with the problem of strengthening the support and good will of the Board of Regents, the faculty, the student body, and the alumni. University morale was at low ebb. Both the Medical and Dental Departments had internal troubles. Homeopathic Medical students were jeered by students in the Allopathic Medical Department. Townspeople complained of student pranks. Governor Larrabee was concerned about student discipline. The majority of the alumni, doubtful about the general management of the University, looked on with skepticism.

Because of his many difficulties and the magnitude of his administrative task, President Schaeffer gave up the Professorship of Political Science in the Collegiate Department and later the Chair of



Chemistry and Toxology in the Medical Department. His efforts to develop cooperation with, and support of the Board of Regents, was successful. Regent Albert W. Swalm expressed the opinion of the Board when he said: "In my opinion it was a day rich in great good fortune for the University when Dr. Schaeffer was put at the head of it. His splendid executive qualities, his ripe, thorough scholarship and the dozen other qualities that mark him all combine to make him a model President of an institution as varied and great as this."

Schaeffer also won over the faculty. He attended their meetings frequently, took a personal interest in each one, defended them from attacks, and showed a deep concern for their welfare.

Likewise, he gained the support of the student body. He aided many with gifts or loans of money, he endorsed and supported their activities, and visited various student functions with his wife. He also helped students obtain employment after graduation. In 1889 he had tennis courts built on the campus for their use, and in 1894 helped obtain a field for track, baseball, and football along the Iowa River southwest of the campus (Old Iowa Field). He was especially interested in the student publication—*The Vidette Reporter*. He administered discipline with justice.

President Schaeffer recognized the importance of the alumni in his program. He traveled throughout the State visiting and speaking at alumni meet-



ings. The alumni attitude changed from skepticism to enthusiastic support.

One of the methods which Schaeffer used to establish friendly relations between the Board of Regents, faculty, students, alumni, and himself was the presidential reception during commencement week. Everyone connected with the University was invited and this won him many friends.

The work of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. at the University helped offset charges of lack of religion among students. The building of Close Hall as their headquarters, through donations of Mrs. C. W. Close, other citizens, and students in 1890-91, reflected a good moral atmosphere.

President Schaeffer frequently accepted invitations to speak before various groups in Iowa, and he invited organizations to visit the University. His relations with the State Legislature were friendly—legislators responding more liberally to his requests for additional funds in the 1890's. He often had the help of key men in Des Moines and throughout the State during Legislative sessions. His biennial reports to the Legislature were clear and effective statements of University needs. He also was on friendly terms with the governors of Iowa (William Larrabee, Horace Boies, and Frank D. Jackson), and secured their support of his requests for appropriations.

There was great rejoicing among faculty, students, alumni, and people in Iowa City when Pres-



ident Schaeffer received, in 1896, Legislative consent to use the proceeds of a one-mill tax for five years to build new University buildings.

In 1890 Iowa City gave the State a city park between Iowa Avenue and Market Street, east of Dubuque Street, to meet the expanding needs of the University. The Legislature then made an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new Chemistry-Pharmacy Laboratory to be built in the southeast corner of this park area.

President Schaeffer supported and promoted athletics at the University. His daughter made the awards at the First Annual Field Day of the Iowa Athletic Association held on Old Iowa Field on May 10, 1890, where two Irish lads from Dublin via Dubuque (William P. Slattery and his cousin, Jeremiah Slattery) won most of the first and second prizes. They wore track suits for the first time at an Iowa sports event and brought exclamations of shocked surprise from the ladies present. Iowa then went on to win first place at the First Annual Field Day of the Iowa Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association held in June at Grinnell. Later Iowa won national fame with the spectacular feats of John V. Crum of Bedford, Iowa, who, in 1894 and 1895, won thirty-seven consecutive races in the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes. Crum won both events in the Western Intercollegiate Meet in Chicago in 1894-1895, American Intercollegiate Meet in 1895, Chicago Athletic Games in 1895,



and the Labor Day Games, New York, 1895. Students, faculty and townspeople turned out to give him a tremendous ovation on his return.

President Schaeffer was an ardent supporter of football which had begun in 1889; of baseball which had begun earlier; and of tennis for which he had supplied new courts. He encouraged forensics. Iowa joined the Northern Oratorical League in 1891 and won distinction in debating.

Schaeffer scoured the country to get outstanding men for the faculty. Several members of his staff attained national reputations for their achievements. C. C. Nutting, Thomas H. Macbride, Bohumil Shimek, and Samuel Calvin had enviable reputations among naturalists of the East for their museum work and scientific expeditions. Additional support from the Legislature made it possible to raise the salaries of some of the professors. Dean Amos N. Currier was raised to \$2,200—an increase of \$400 over his annual pay for ten years.

From 1896 to 1900 more money was granted the University for support, equipment, and physical expansion. The Regents decided to concentrate on a collegiate building to cost not less than \$150,000 and a hospital building to cost not less than \$75,000.

Plans went forward to build a durable and commodious Collegiate Building, harmonious in style with Old Capitol. Henry Van Brunt, Court of Honor architect of the Chicago World's Fair in



1893, was secured to advise the Regents. The location of the building followed suggestions of Van Brunt. This building, dignified and classical, was the beginning of the Pentacrest which reflected the architecture of the Chicago World's Fair.

On the morning of June 19, 1897, North Hall was badly damaged by fire cause by a bolt of lightning. The library on the top floor lost all but 8,821 books out of a total of 33,000 volumes. The Legislature, then in session, refused to make a special appropriation to replace North Hall, and the Regents were compelled to reconstruct the old building. The next General Assembly made an appropriation for the repair of the building and a partial replacement of the books.

The astonishing development of the University during the decade 1887-1897 was largely due to the genius and untiring efforts of President George Ashmead Schaeffer, who died on September 23, 1898. His funeral was held three days later at the Trinity Episcopal Church. It was attended by Governor Leslie M. Shaw and other notables, the Board of Regents, faculty, students, alumni, and townspeople who mourned his loss. He was laid to rest in the Iowa City cemetery near the scene of his many triumphs. *The Hawkeye* of 1900 was dedicated to his memory.



## The New University—1900-1916

Following the death of President Schaeffer, Dean Amos Noyes Currier served as Acting President until the Board of Regents selected George E. MacLean as President in June, 1899. In his inaugural, MacLean noted that agricultural and industrial distress was giving way to prosperity, and that 1900 marked the beginning of the "New University," the subject of his address.

The General Assembly that year not only extended the one-tenth mill levy for buildings for another five years, but added \$50,000 annually for support. The Collegiate Department became the College of Liberal Arts, a Graduate College was established, the offices of Registrar and Dean of Nurses were created, and a Department of Physical Education and Athletics was established.

One of the first changes made by President MacLean was the appointment of a Registrar in the fall of 1900. Miss Bertha Bell Quaintance, from Nebraska, was chosen to relieve professors of the task of registering students. When John G. Bowman, later University president, registered as a freshman he had an interview with Professor G. T. W. Patrick who made out a card and put it in a shoebox. That was the Registrar's Office.



The work of the Registrar's Office was supplemented by the post of University Examiner, first held by H. C. Dorcas, who later served for many years as University Examiner and Registrar. Forest C. Ensign became University Examiner and Registrar in 1911. When Ensign left for graduate work at Columbia University, Professor Dorcas succeeded him, holding the post until 1939.

The new Liberal Arts building, long in construction, was finally finished and officially dedicated on January 23, 1902. The Medical Building and Old South Hall had burned in 1901. Temporarily the Department of Medicine was housed in a shed formed by putting a roof over the basement of Old South Hall. A new Medical Building was imperative. Both Governor Leslie M. Shaw and his successor, Governor Albert B. Cummins, favored the project and gave their support. The General Assembly appropriated \$50,000 for a new Medical Building to be built east of the central campus.

From 1896, when the building tax was first levied, to 1910, some 18 buildings, or additions to buildings, were erected from proceeds of the millage tax totaling \$1,200,000.

The Board of Regents, which succeeded the Board of Trustees in 1870 and, which in turn, was succeeded by the State Board of Education in 1909, had been in control of the University during a period of great growth and expansion. Members had witnessed the transformation of the school



from a small country college, sometimes derisively referred to as the "Johnson County High School," to a university with a nationwide reputation.

When Judge William J. Haddock, who had been Secretary of the University and the Board of Regents since 1864, resigned in 1902, it left an important position to be filled. Haddock had many duties. He advertised for bids for new buildings, handled purchasing and watched over supplies, hired laborers, handled all fees and other income except tuition, prepared warrants for expenditures, kept a record of patients received and discharged at University Hospitals, and managed their accounts. In addition, he was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. He performed these services well. After his resignation, the Regents redefined the responsibilities of the office, and William J. McChesney became Secretary and Treasurer of the University.

President MacLean created the position of Dean of Women in 1901. Alice Young served as first dean, being succeeded during MacLean's period by Mary Sleight Evarts, Mable Montgomery Volland, and Anna Marie Klingenhagen. The Dean of Women was concerned with the health and hygiene of women students, lodging places for them, counselling about personal problems, and arrangements for social affairs.

The question of proper and adequate housing for women was a perennial one. Sororities pur-



chased or rented chapter houses. The Mark Ranney home and certain other residences were operated as boarding and rooming houses for women under the auspices of the University. When the Legislature failed to make an appropriation for a dormitory, the four-story building on the northwest corner of Dubuque and Jefferson streets was opened under private auspices as a dormitory for women under the name of Svendi Hall. It was occupied during the year, 1909-1910, by twenty-seven women students and the Dean of Women.

Work on a new dormitory for women, Currier Hall, begun in 1912, was completed in 1913, and was fully occupied that fall by 168 women. President Macbride referred to it in his report for 1914 as the "greatest achievement" of the biennium.

The office of Dean of Men evolved from an advisory system designed to reduce delinquency among men students. In 1911 a new plan with a single advisor for men was introduced. Professor Forest C. Ensign, Registrar and University Examiner, was named by President Bowman to the position. He acted as Dean for the College of Liberal Arts and the entire University.

Assisting Ensign in the office, starting in 1913, was Robert E. Rienow as Junior Dean of Men. When Ensign left for graduate work at Columbia in 1915, Rienow succeeded him. Given the title of Dean of Men in 1918, Dean Rienow served successfully in that capacity for many years.



The presidency of George E. MacLean extended from the fall of 1899 to 1911. He was succeeded by John G. Bowman whose short administration ended in March, 1914, at which time the venerable Thomas Huston Macbride acceded to the presidency to hold office until the fall of 1916, at which time the long administration of Walter A. Jessup began.

Income sources for the University from 1900 to 1916 consisted of (1) Tuition and Fees, (2) Interest and Rent from the original endowment and from University lands not yet sold, (3) Permanent Annual Appropriations, (4) Special Appropriations, and (5) Mill Levies for Buildings and Equipment.

The income from (1) and (2) was relatively small as tuition in Liberal Arts was only \$25 a year—reduced to \$20 in 1904. Permanent annual and special appropriations plus the income from the millage levy were indispensable and made up the life blood of support for the University. The professional colleges earned most of their own cost.

Increased support requested for Engineering was opposed by the Legislature in 1904, and led to a proposal to move the Engineering Department to Ames. This was opposed vigorously by students, faculty, and townspeople. The Iowa City Commercial Club brought the full Legislature to Iowa City for an investigation of the matter. As a result, the Legislature responded with an appro-



priation of \$208,000, including \$60,000 for a new Engineering Building and a hydro-electric plant on the Iowa River. This action prepared the way for a College of Applied Science and the firm establishment of Engineering at Iowa City.

In 1909 the Board of Regents gave way to the new State Board of Education which continued requests for funds for the institutions under its control. The Legislature responded generously in 1911, 1913, and 1915. The new administration under Walter A. Jessup began in 1916 under favorable financial circumstances.

The first reaction to President MacLean on the campus was favorable, but a decline in enrollment for three years after 1901 led to questions about his leadership. In June, 1904, the Board of Regents conducted an investigation of the charges against the President. The Board invited all parties to testify—students, alumni, faculty members—anyone who had information about charges against the President. Some questioned his integrity, others questioned MacLean's moral character. Some faculty members were bitter about promises made but not carried out. He was accused of favoritism and undue support of athletics. The Board weighed the evidence, and concluded there was no need for a change in the presidency of the University. They condemned the conduct of professors and instructors who had "improperly and unwarrantably criticized the President and attempt-



ed to undermine his influence." They suggested that any dissatisfied professor could sever his connection with the University.

The Board requested the resignations of Professor Alfred V. Sims of the School of Applied Science and of Professor Launcelot W. Andrews, head of the Department of Chemistry, both vigorous opponents of the President; but it declined to consider the resignation of President MacLean which he had offered at the close of the inquiry.

In the fall of 1904 registration reached a new high, overcoming the losses of the previous three years. "Gloom gave way to jubilation and the University family rejoiced in the triumph over despair." Rejoicing continued in the spring of 1905. The enrollment was unprecedented—1,560; the two new Medical Buildings (Laboratory and Anatomy) were occupied, the new Engineering Building was under construction, equipment in every college was vastly increased, and the Old Science Hall was being moved across the street to make way for the new Hall of Natural Science. Championships in baseball, tennis, and track added to the campus spirit as did the dedication of the new Armory-Gymnasium Building on the lower campus west of Madison Street. The academic years of 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 were rightly considered "years of triumph."

President MacLean was an important factor in getting the University elected to the Association



of American Universities in 1909. He attained stature as a national figure in higher education, adding to the prestige of the University. He was president of the National Association of State Universities, president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and a member of important national committees.

His "New University" was revealed by the establishment of the Graduate College in 1900 (first Ph.D. conferred on Fred D. Merritt, June, 1900); the College of Applied Science (Engineering), 1905; College of Fine Arts, 1911; College of Education, 1913; and the School of Commerce, 1914—the last two in Bowman's administration.

Engineering developed from a department in the College of Liberal Arts, to a School of Applied Science in 1903 with Professor Laenus G. Weld, then Dean of the Graduate College, as Director. It became the College of Applied Science in 1905. Professor William G. Raymond became Director of the School when Professor Weld resigned in 1905, and Dean of the new college the same year.

A department of Fine Arts existed in the College of Liberal Arts from 1906 to 1912 with music and graphic and plastic arts offering courses independently. The department was made a College in 1912, but insufficient support caused it to revert to the College of Liberal Arts.

In June, 1906, Effie May Proffitt was put in charge of the Department of Music which was



housed in a brick building on Clinton Street, across from the Hall of Natural Science. Registration increased and the department acquired the old church on the corner of Clinton and Iowa Avenue for additional space. The College of Fine Arts, with Professor Clark F. Ansley as first Dean, occupied space on the third floor of the new Physics Building in 1912. Ansley was succeeded by Charles A. Cumming of Des Moines; Gustav Schoettle was the new head of music.

Development of teacher training from a department in the College of Liberal Arts to an independent college was another product of the "New University" idea. The Chair of Pedagogy gave way to the Chair of the Science and Art of Education with Professor Frederick E. Bolten as head. The School of Education was established in June, 1907, with Bolten as Director. Phi Kappa Mu, later Phi Delta Kappa, an educational fraternity, was established in 1909. President Bowman recommended that the School of Education be made a College of Education with Walter A. Jessup, who had been appointed Director, as the Dean. This suggestion was adopted in July, 1913.

Likewise the development of a College of Commerce during this period was a feature of the "New University." Promoted by Professor Isaac A. Loos, a School of Political and Social Science was formed by the Board of Regents in 1900—including history, political science, sociology, and



economics. In 1908 the name was changed to School of Political and Social Science and Commerce, and renamed in 1914 as the School of Commerce. Political Science and History became separate departments.

Home Economics was introduced into the Liberal Arts curriculum in 1913 with Miss Ruth Wardell as head of the department. It was first located in a refurbished Old North Hall and later in a section of the Natural Science Building.

An instructor in Journalism was added to the Department of English in 1900. This area later became a separate department and then the School of Journalism.

New courses were introduced during this period into expanding departments—courses in religious education, in political science, in classical and romance languages, and a two-year course in taxidermy with Professor Homer R. Dill, later Director of the University Museum, in charge. Professor Edwin Diller Starbuck introduced new courses in Philosophy, and Professor Carl E. Seashore gained fame for his researches in the psychology of music and his unique psychology laboratory.

In 1910 Professor George W. Stewart, head of the Department of Physics, announced the beginning of work in radioactivity. Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh introduced a course in the Political and Legal Status of Women in his Political Science Department in 1914.



The Library of the University more than doubled in size during the period 1900-1916. After the disastrous fire of 1897 destroyed some 25,000 volumes of the 33,000 on hand, no time was lost in attempts to rebuild the library. By the fall of 1900 there were 57,000 books available. During the summer of 1901 the Library was moved from cramped quarters in North Hall to the third floor of the new Liberal Arts Building, which it shared with the library of the State Historical Society. Complaints soon arose from those climbing the stairs to reach the library. Accordingly, when the Hall of Natural Science was finished in 1907 most of the books were placed on the main floor and in the basement of that building.

Before 1900 the University had enjoyed an enviable reputation for its Museum of Natural History. The contributions of Professors Calvin, Macbride, Shimek, and Nutting, together with the Hornaday collections of mammals, made up one of the most valuable and extensive collections in the Middle West. The museum was moved from the Old Science Hall into fireproof quarters in the new Hall of Natural Science in the summer of 1907. In May of that year Homer R. Dill, formerly state taxidermist in Maine, was appointed taxidermist and put in charge of the museum. He introduced a course in taxidermy, and completed new and unfinished exhibits. The Laysan Island Exhibit, a cyclorama of bird life on the island,



opened to the public in 1914, was an instant success. It was the culmination of Professor Nutting's trip to the Pacific island in 1911.

A County Club movement, later consolidated into the Greater University Committee, aroused school spirit and enthusiasm on the campus and throughout the State.

The Greater University Committee established the annual Frolic held each year, beginning in 1909, in connection with commencement week activities. Students and townspeople gathered in the city park to witness a parade by classes, a tug-of-war, tub races, canoe races on the river, obstacle races, and a baseball game. In the fall of 1909 the Greater University Committee raised money to send the Band to Minneapolis for the Iowa-Minnesota football game. "All University Mixers" were held in the Gym in December with a program of music, talks, wrestling, and boxing. Throughout these years the Greater University Committee was a strong factor in maintaining school spirit on the campus and in stimulating interest in the University throughout the State.

The State Board of Education requested the resignation of President MacLean in January, 1911; and he complied, the resignation to take effect not later than August 1, 1911. Notwithstanding his success in the development of his ideas for a "New University," and his aggressive enthusiasm for these ideas, holdover effects of the 1904



investigation created an unfavorable image for some members of the faculty.

The Board of Education found itself in a hassle when it proposed to move the College of Applied Science to Ames in 1912 and to transfer Home Economics from Iowa State College to the University. Immediate opposition arose on the part of students, faculty, and alumni. The struggle to keep Engineering at Iowa reached the Legislature in 1913. In April a joint resolution passed both houses requesting the Board of Education to rescind its action. The Board complied on April 4, 1913; and rejoicing and satisfaction at the University was widespread. Registration the following fall increased by more than 400. The freshman Engineering class numbered over 100 students.

The President of the University during the Engineering crisis and the recovery which followed was John Gabbert Bowman, who had been appointed in February, 1911, and began his duties the following fall. The new President was thirty-four years of age, an alumnus of the University, and had been an instructor in English from 1902 to 1904. After taking graduate work at Columbia he became an instructor there, and was Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching when selected as president.

Before school opened in September, 1912, Bowman persuaded the Board of Education to appropriate \$2,000 to remodel and refurnish the Old



Unitarian Church building on the corner of Iowa Avenue and Clinton Street (Unity Hall) as a Student Union.

The new president gave special attention to student welfare and to improving and enriching student life on the campus. When he resigned hastily on March 20, 1914, due largely to differences of opinion as to his and the Board's jurisdiction, it shocked students, faculty, townspeople, and press alike. The crisis was weathered by the appointment of the venerable and well-loved Thomas Huston Macbride as President. It was his 36th year on the campus where he had attained international fame as a botanist.

His presidency of two years provided a quiet period in which tempers cooled and a sense of balance was regained. It provided a restorative interval between the short but active administration of President Bowman and the long vigorous administration of President Walter A. Jessup. The Board appointed Dr. Macbride as President Emeritus.

The building program between 1900 and 1916 made important contributions to the "New University" envisaged by President MacLean. New buildings included the College of Applied Science unit, the Medical and Anatomy units, the University Hospital, Nurses Home, Dental Building, Law Building, the Women's Gymnasium, and others.

Physical Education for both men and women,



and organized athletics developed during these years. Football, beginning with the championship team of 1900 under Coach Alden A. Knipe, attracted a large following, which reached a new high with the establishment of an annual Homecoming celebration beginning in 1912. Baseball, basketball, track, and other sports prospered.

Summer sessions, beginning in 1900, had a steady growth. The Iowa Lakeside Laboratory, established in 1909 by Professors Macbride and Shimek, offered valuable summer study in marine biology, botany, and geology.

The Extension Division, organized in 1913 with O. E. Klingman as Director, brought the resources of the University to the people of the state through correspondence courses, conferences and institutes, information bulletins, high school speech activities, and visual education materials.

Student life after 1900 and before the first World War had a certain charm and quiet which was lost in later years. A deepening sense of institutional loyalty prevailed. Participation in athletics, music, drama, debate, oratory, and other activities afforded a chance for students to grow and develop.

During the early years of this period six literary societies—Zetagathian, Irving Institute, and Philomathean for men; and Hesperian, Erodelphian, and Octave Thanet for women—dominated extra-curricular activities for students. Toward



the end of this period there was a decline in interest in the literary societies. Events before and during World War I changed the tempo of campus life. Athletics, movies, autos, and dancing appealed to many. New courses in the Department of Speech and Dramatic Art also aided in the decline of literary societies.

Interest in music developed and a School of Music was established. Military drill was compulsory for freshmen and sophomores in Liberal Arts and Engineering. An annual encampment was held at West Liberty or some other place near Iowa City. This activity was well-received for the most part, although there was some opposition even then to the program.

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., with quarters in Close Hall, helped students find lodging and jobs. Students engaged in wood chopping, furnace tending, restaurant and boarding house work; also as maids, cooks, typists and stenographers, salesmen, clerks, sign painters, pin boys, laundry workers, janitors, and common laborers.

Efforts to secure a student union were unsuccessful. Unity Hall received little support. The St. James Hotel was tried next, but it was destroyed by fire. Successful efforts to secure a student union had to await the Jessup administration.

Students engaged in a variety of social activities. The Freshman Party, Sophomore Cotillion, Junior Prom, Senior Hop, Pan Hellenic Dance,



and Military Ball, were elaborate and popular dancing parties held in the decorated Armory.

Fraternities and sororities grew in numbers and importance on the campus. These organizations provided a home away from home for members, group responsibility, and opportunities to make lifelong friendships.

Organized yell leading developed between 1900 and 1916. The Engineers began production of an annual show in 1910, MECCA—the letters being the initial letters of the several fields of Engineering. Likewise Law students developed an annual show called the Law-Jubilee. Freshman-Sophomore rivalry, which had resulted in hazing, ducking in the city water fountain, and fights gave way to a push-ball contest on Iowa Field in 1907.

Commencement was the highlight of the years from 1900 to 1916. It included the Senior Dance, the Senior Play, Literary Society programs, band concerts, class reunions and alumni dinners, and a final convocation with an address by a distinguished visitor and the conferring of degrees. Earlier, commencement exercises were held in a large tent, later in the Armory.

Throughout this period Old Stone Capitol continued to witness the growth and development of the University as it had since the beginning. The new University hymn, Old Gold, expressed the sentiment of thousands of students who were proud of their Alma Mater.



## The Jessup Era—1916-1934

Walter Albert Jessup, fourteenth president of the University of Iowa, took over the duties of the office on September 1, 1916. Born in Indiana of Quaker ancestry in 1877, Jessup had been brought to Iowa in 1912 as Director of the School of Education by President Bowman. When Education became a College in 1913, Jessup was named dean.

Walter Jessup had a rich educational background. He graduated from Earlham College in 1903, received an M.A. from Hanover College in 1908, and a Ph.D. from Teachers College, Columbia University in 1911. In the spring of 1911 he became head of the College of Education at Indiana University.

From his arrival in Iowa until he became president in 1916, Jessup pursued a vigorous career. He was in demand as a lecturer on education. He helped, in an advisory capacity, in administrative school problems for Cleveland, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; Evanston, Illinois; and Hibbing, Minnesota. The United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, asked him to investigate the organization and administration of San Francisco and St. Louis schools.



The new president took up his duties in September, 1916, although his formal inauguration was not held until the following May. His extensive travels throughout Iowa, during four years as director and dean, gave him an understanding of Iowa's educational needs.

The new president soon came face to face with World War I. The years 1917 and 1918 brought many problems of adjustment. The Students Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.), replacing the R.O.T.C., took over the campus in the fall of 1918, and confusion resulted.

When war was declared April 6, 1917, President Jessup offered the facilities of the University to the Government. In May, leaves of absence were granted to 13 men to enter training at Fort Snelling. Later some 400 men, students and faculty left for service. Graduation exercises were held at Fort Snelling for Iowa graduates training there.

The University economized during the winter of 1917-1918; heat was reduced and coal saved. An Iowa Patriotic League was established to arouse patriotism in schools with the program in charge of the Extension Division. President Jessup assisted in the Liberty Loan campaigns and Virgil M. Hancher, Senior Class President, headed the University drive. Students purchased \$104,000 in bonds, the faculty, \$54,000. The University gave instruction in blacksmithing, concrete work, radio operation, auto mechanics, truck and auto

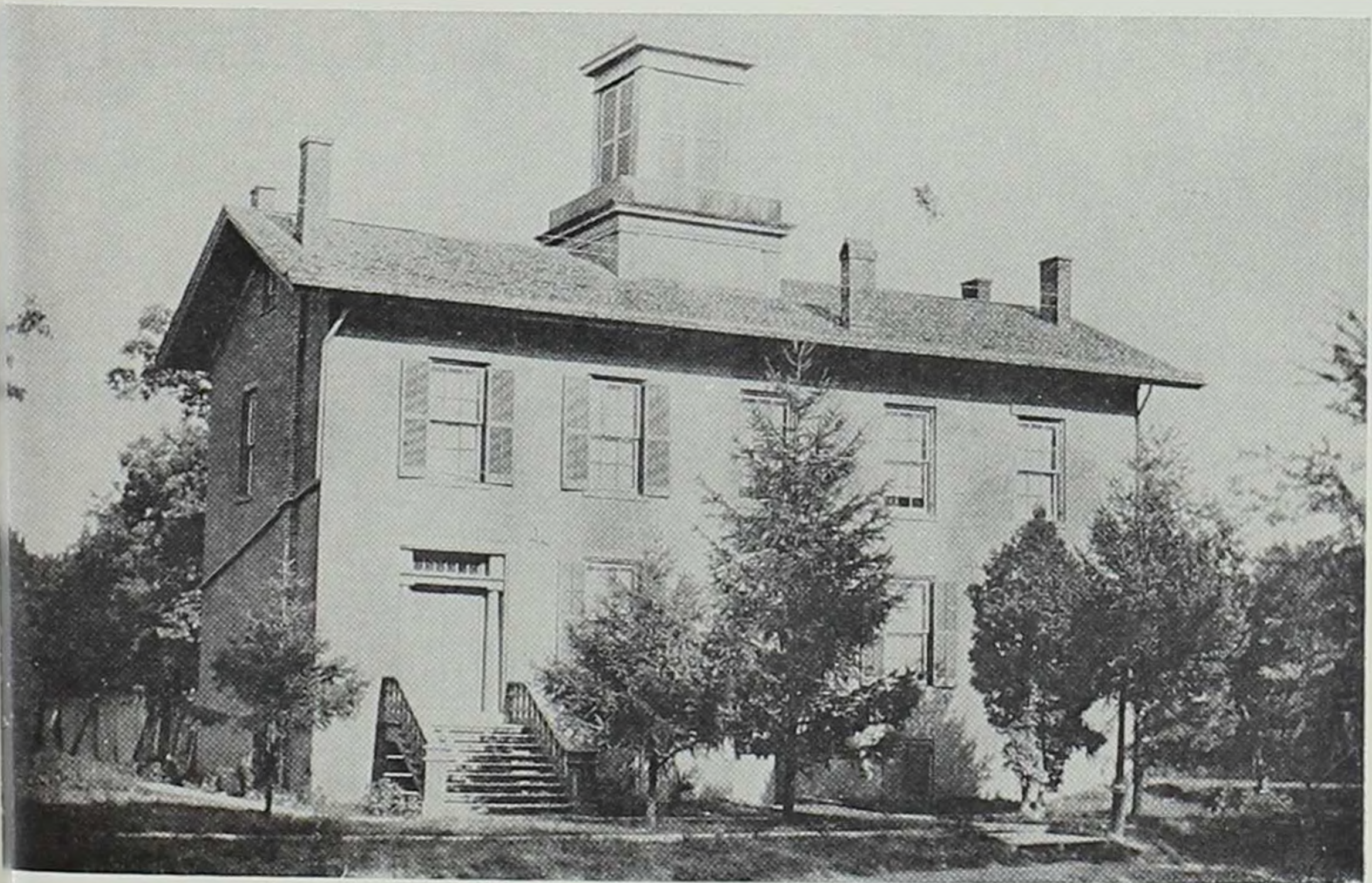




University faculty in the 1860's: (Left to right) Gustavus D. Hinrichs, Chemistry; Theodore J. Parvin, Natural History, Librarian; D. Franklin Wells, Normal Department; Oliver M. Spencer, President; Nathan R. Leonard, Mathematics; Charles A. Eggert, Modern Languages; Joseph T. Roberts, Philosophy and Literature.

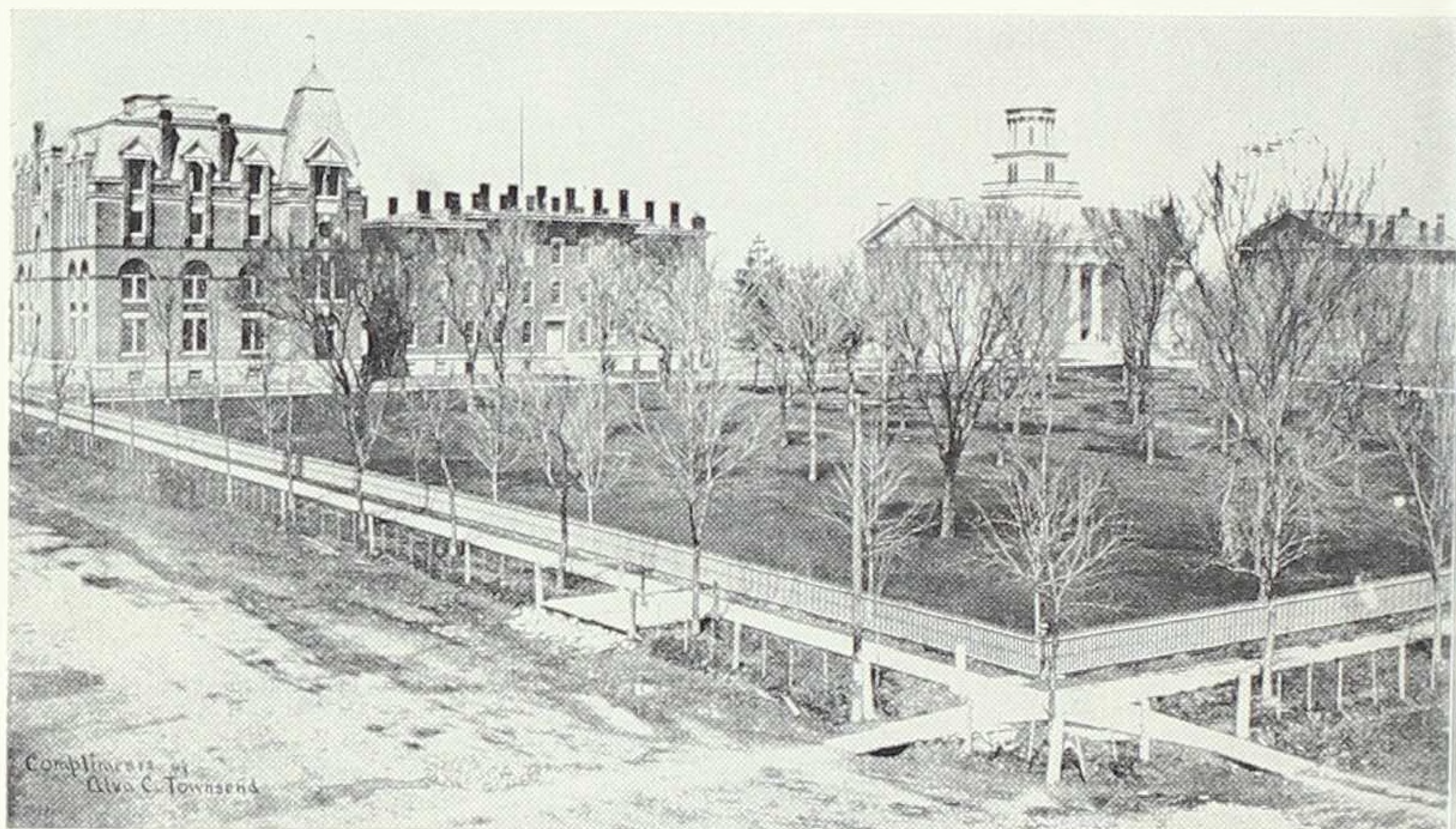


DEXTER EDSON SMITH  
First Graduate, 1858

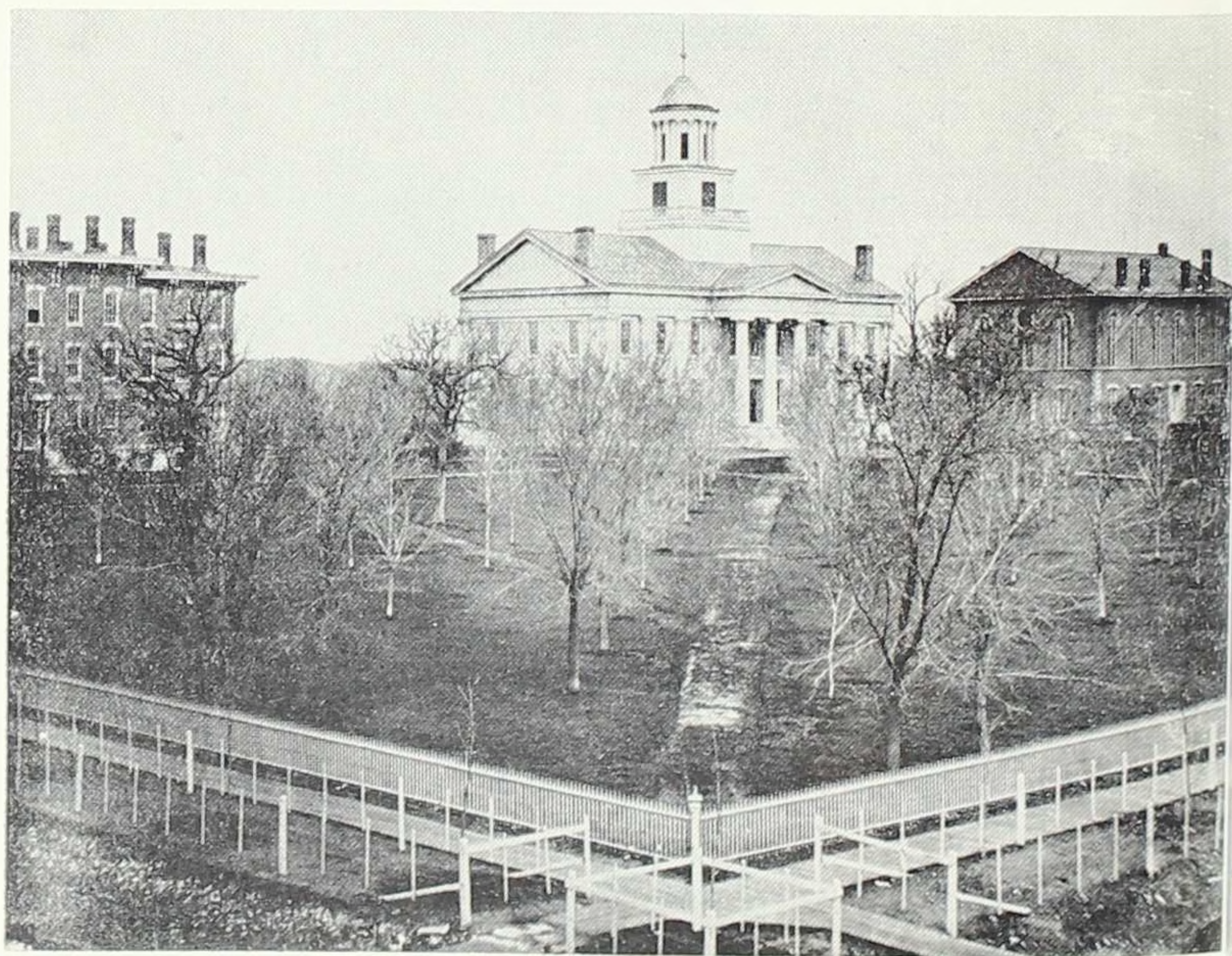


Mechanics Academy: First building used by the University, it stood on the site of East Hall. Classes met here from 1855-58. It was used later as a dormitory for men, and as the first hospital for the Department of Medicine.





The University in the 1890's: (Left to right) Old Medical Building; Old South Hall; Old Capitol; Old North Hall; Old Science Building, northwest of Old North Hall. (Not shown.)



The University in the late 1860's: Old South Hall; Old Capitol; Old North Hall. Ornamental fence was used to keep out the livestock. Young trees also shown.



1860

1900



MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES

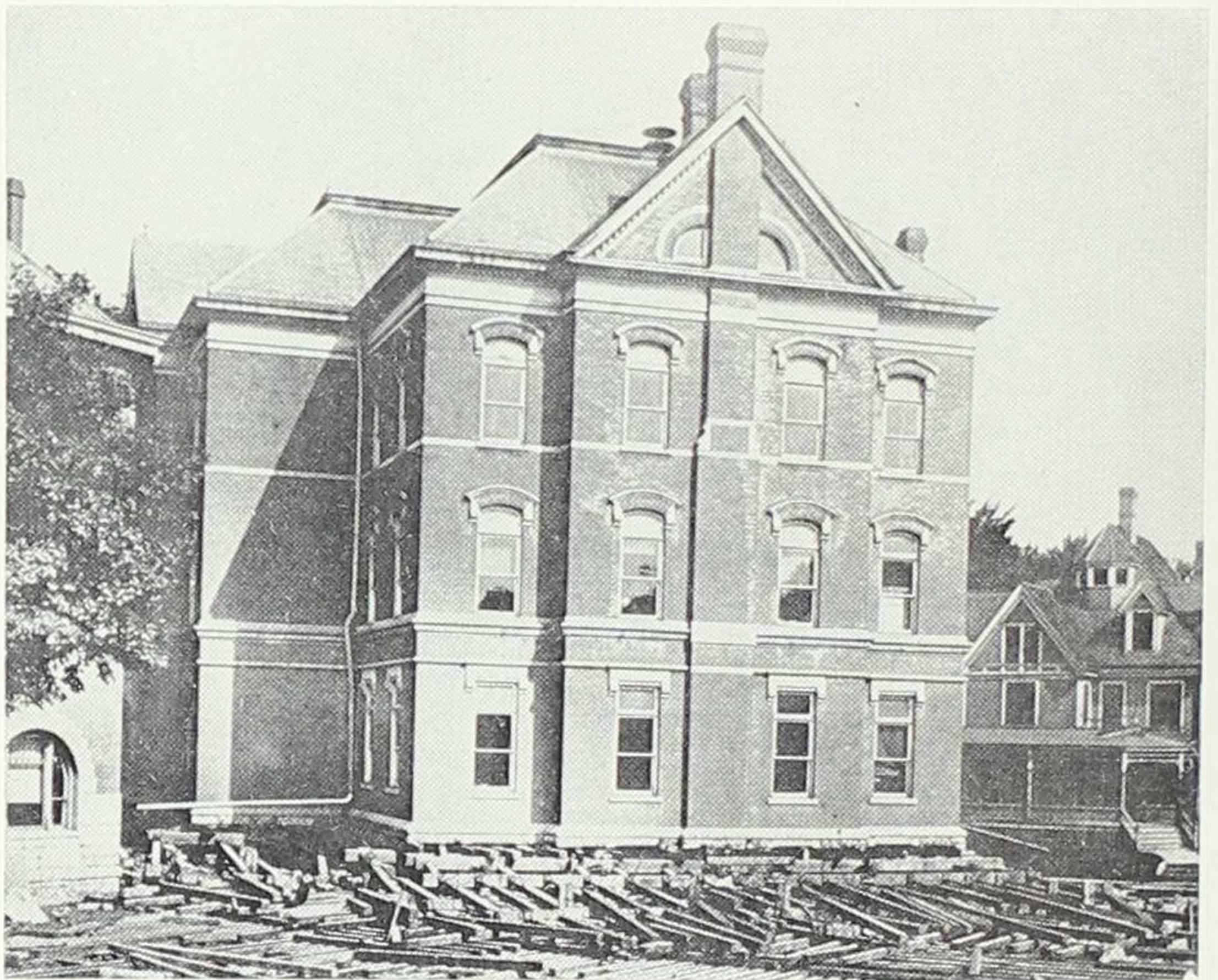


OF IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY



HARRIMAN SIMS VAN VEENDEREN HOUSER WADE BREENE WILSON LITIG HOSFORD HAYES PATRICK GILCHRIST BOERNER ANDREWS MCCONNELL NEWBERRY WELD MCCLAIN PRESIDENT MACLEAN CURRIER VEBLLEN ROCKWOOD WILLIAM CRAIG WILCOX LOOS MACBRIDE MIDDLETON CALVIN NUTTING BIERRING SHAMPAUGH DEAN E. A. WILCOX ANSLEY REEVES WHITEIS RICHARDS





An extraordinary feat of engineering in 1895 was the moving of Old Science Hall from the present site of Macbride Hall to the corner of Capitol and Jefferson Streets.



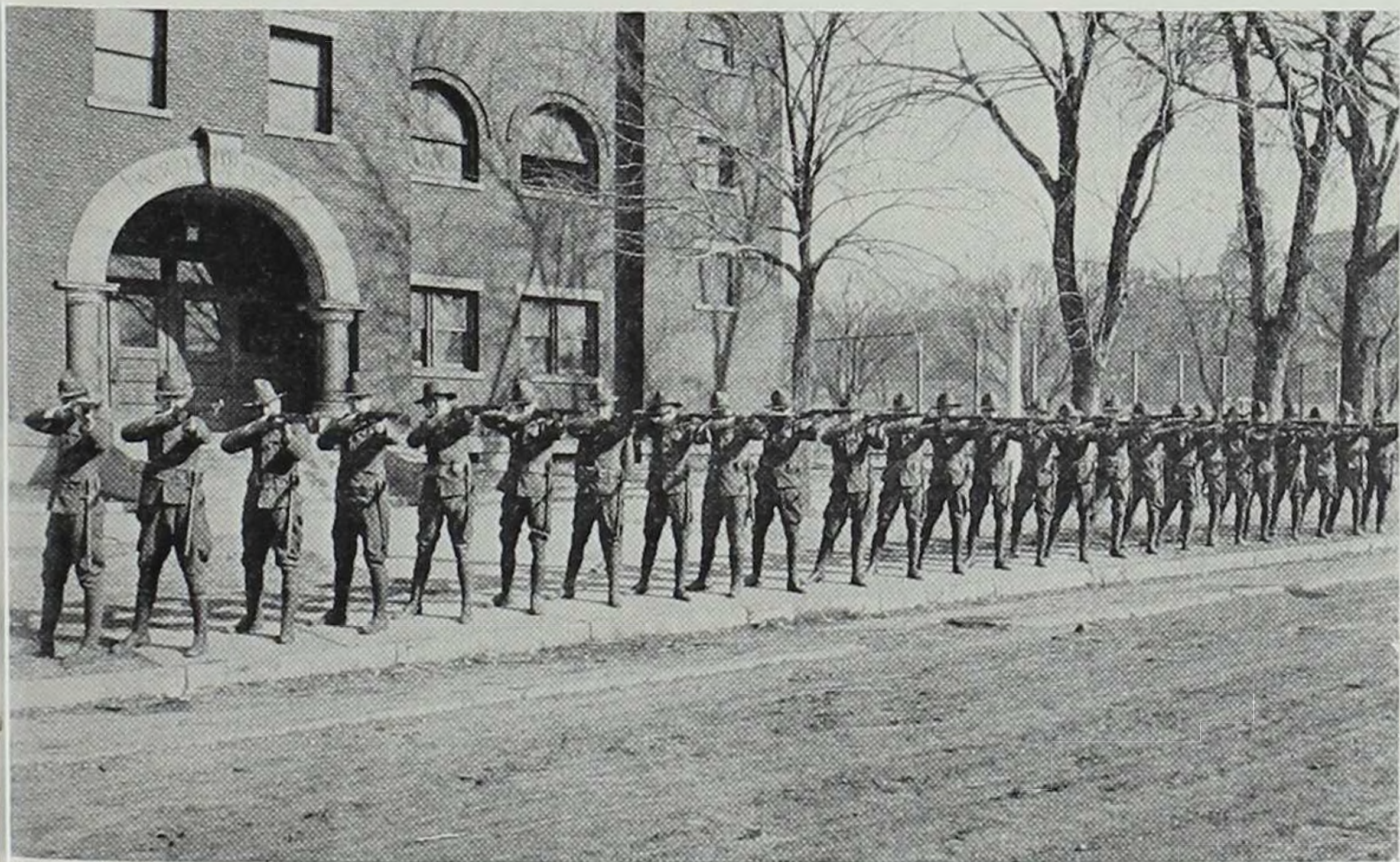
The Executive Committee of the Board of Regents, 1892-93: (Left to right) William J. Hadlock, secretary of the Board and the University, 1864-1902; Col. Albert W. Swalm, D. N. Richardson, chairman; Howard A. Burrell.

S.A. T  
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The Commencement parade of faculty and students from Old Capitol Campus to Old Armory. William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, was Commencement speaker here in 1907.



S.A.T.C. company in formation in front of the Old Armory during World War I. Old Armory, with adjacent wooden mess hall, was headquarters for this program and served as a hospital during the flu epidemic of 1918.



PRESIDENTS AND ACTING PRESIDENTS



Dean-1855-1859



Totten-1860-1862



Spencer-1862-1867



Black-1868-1870



Thacher-1871-1877



Slagle-1877-1878



Pickard-1878-1887



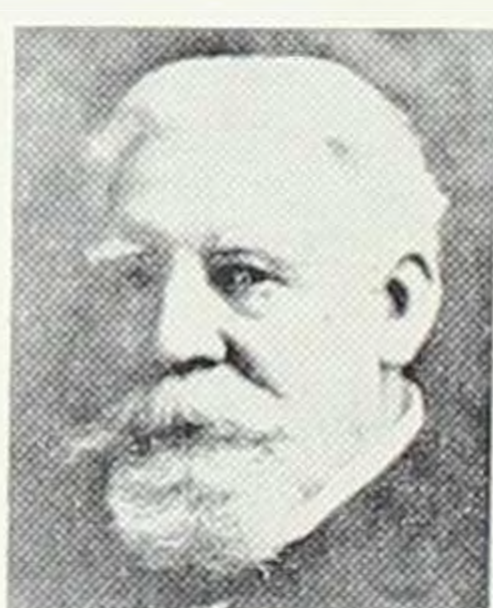
Schaeffer-1887-1898



MacLean-1899-1911



Bowman-1911-1914



Macbride-1914-1916



Jessup-1916-1934



Gilmore-1934-1940



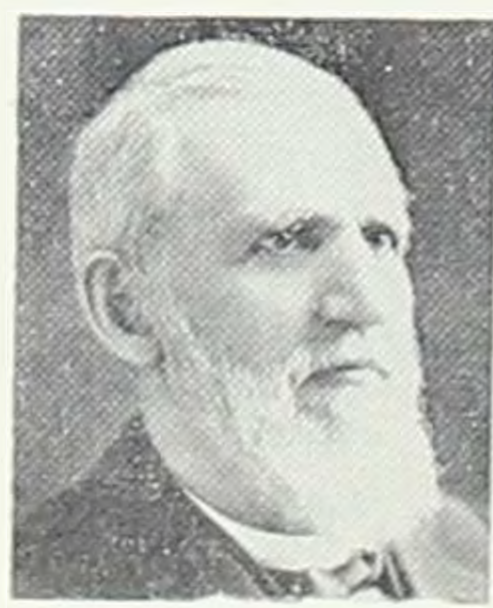
Hancher-1940-1964



Bowen-1964-1969



Boyd-1969-



Leonard-1867-1868



Currier-1898-1899



Phillips-1940



SOME DEANS AND DIRECTORS



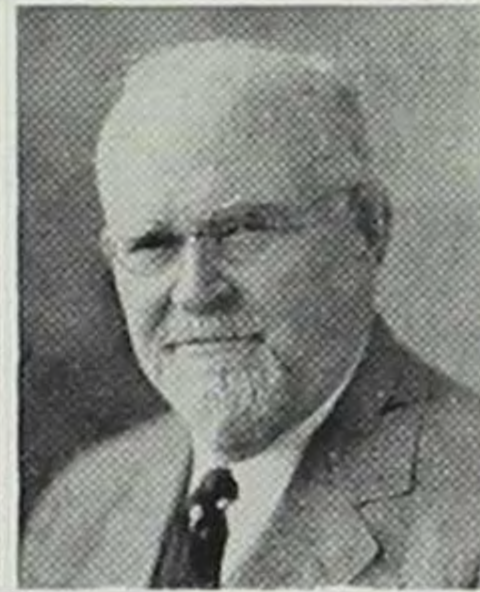
Seashore-Graduate



Teeters-Pharmacy



MacEwen-Medicine



Raymond-Eng.



Rutledge-Law



Houghton-Medicine



Packer-Education



Boerner-Pharmacy



Breenc-Dentistry



Burge-Dean, Women



Wilcox-Lib. Arts



Kay-Lib. Arts



Loehwing-Graduate



Williams-Eng.



Winter-Bus. Adm.



Rienow-Dean, Men



Dorcas-Registrar



Higbee-Convocations



Weller-Publications



Lambert-Eng.



Dill-Museum



Fitzgerald-I.M.U.



Wormer-Library



Mott-Journalism

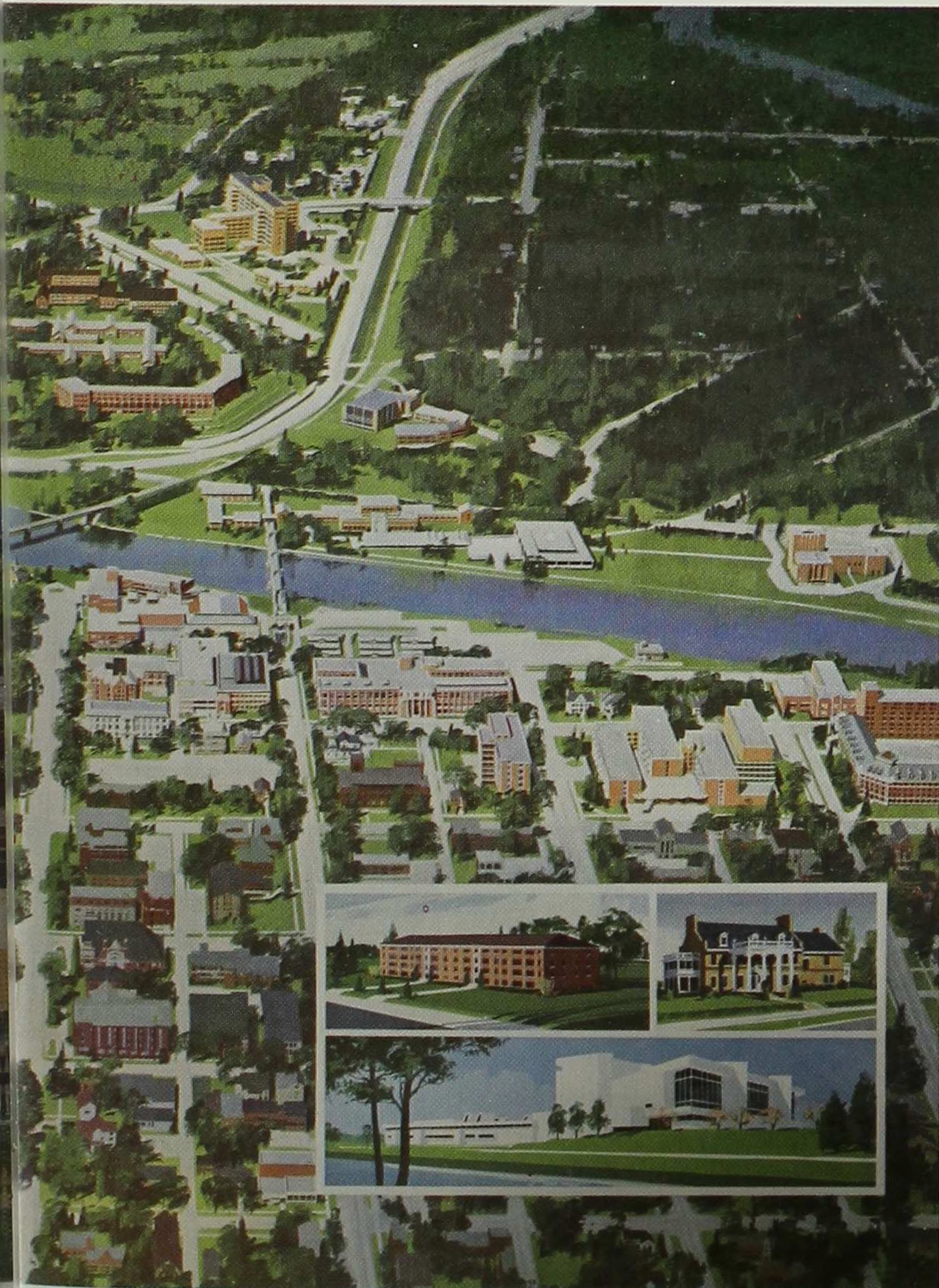


Daum-Nutrition









AN ARTIST'S VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA CAMPUS — 1967





AN ARTIST'S VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA CAMPUS — 1967



SOME FACULTY MEMBERS



Bush-French



Prentiss-Medicine



Shimek-Botany



Steindler-Medicine



Loos-Economics



McLain-Law



Cooper-Pharmacy



Stewart-Physics



Starbuck-Philos.



Shambaugh-Pol. Sci.



Wilson-German



Patrick-Philos.



Clapp-Music



Nutting-Zoology



Horn-Education



Sloan-English



Bodine-Zoology



Bordwell-Law



Mabie-Dram. Art



Ensign-Education



SOME ALUMNI AND FACULTY



Finkbine-Business



Hickenlooper-U.S.Sen.



Gallup-Opinion Poll



Lowden-Governor



Martin-U.S. Sen.



Gallagher-Law



Starch-Bus. Res.



Boyd-Finance



Ingham-Publisher



Lundy-Industry



Jones-Education



Stefansson-Explorer



Samuelson-Education



Corder-Nursing



Sieg-Univ. President



Hall-Publisher



Van Allen-Physics



Stanley-English

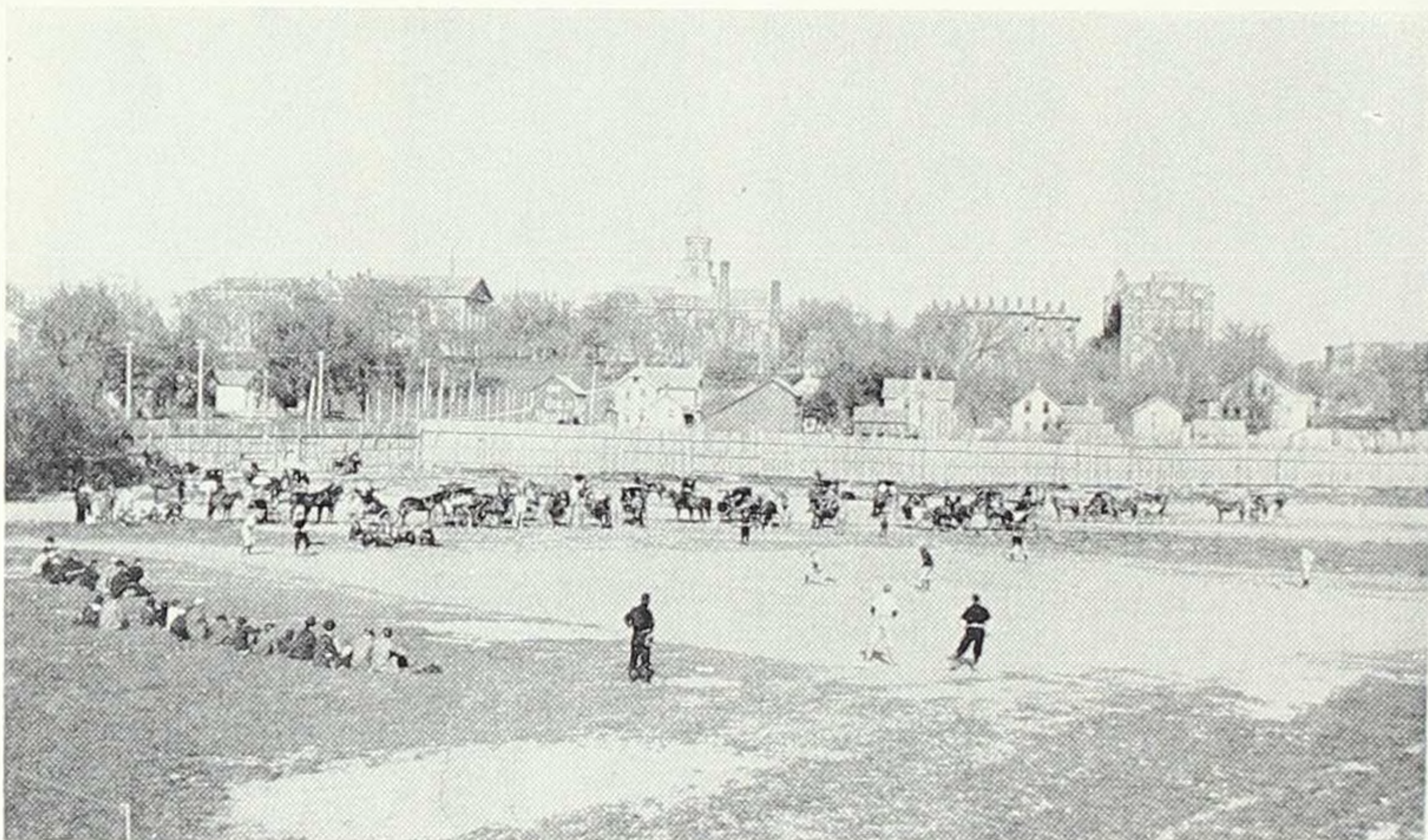


Lindquist-Testing

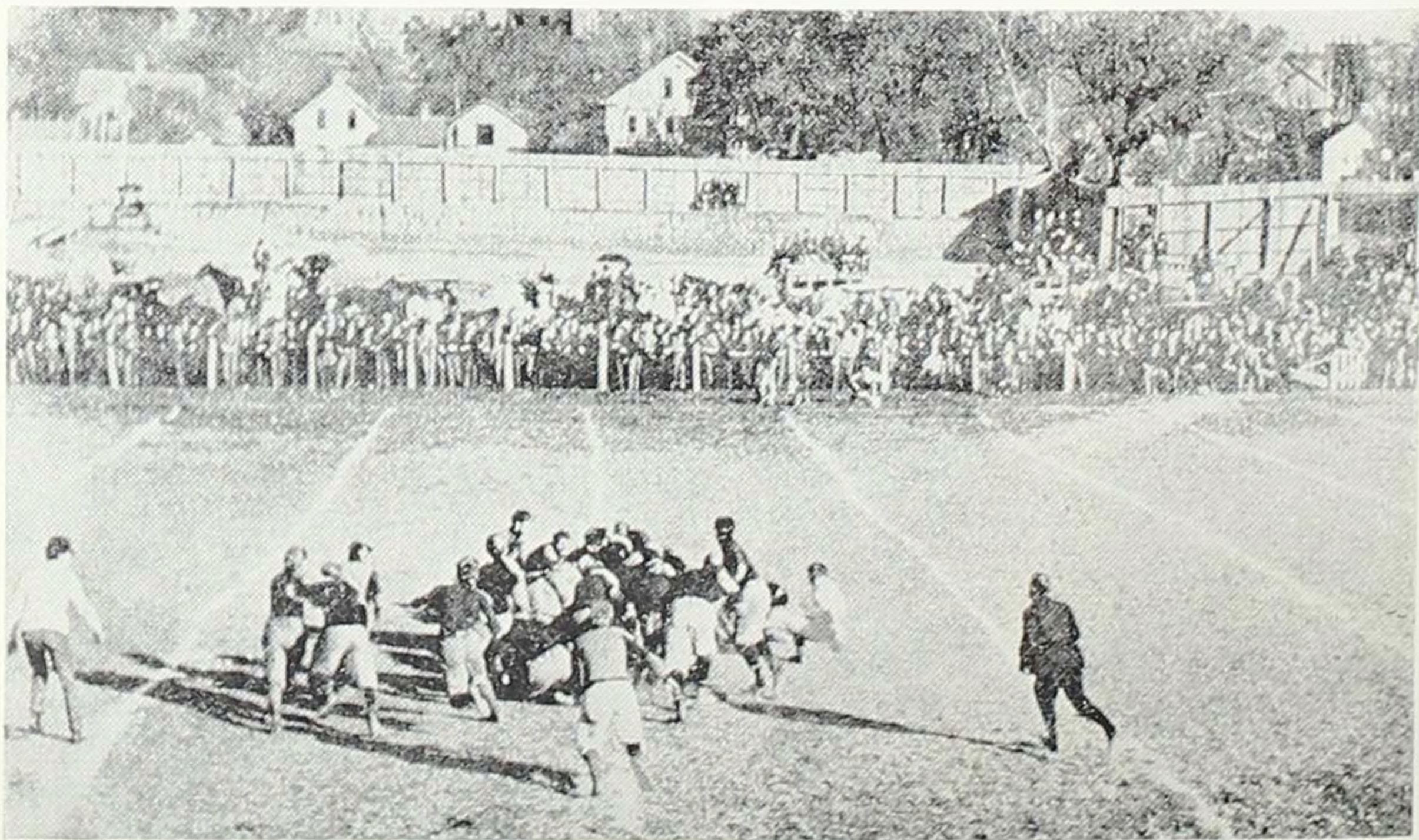


Davis-Univ. Provost



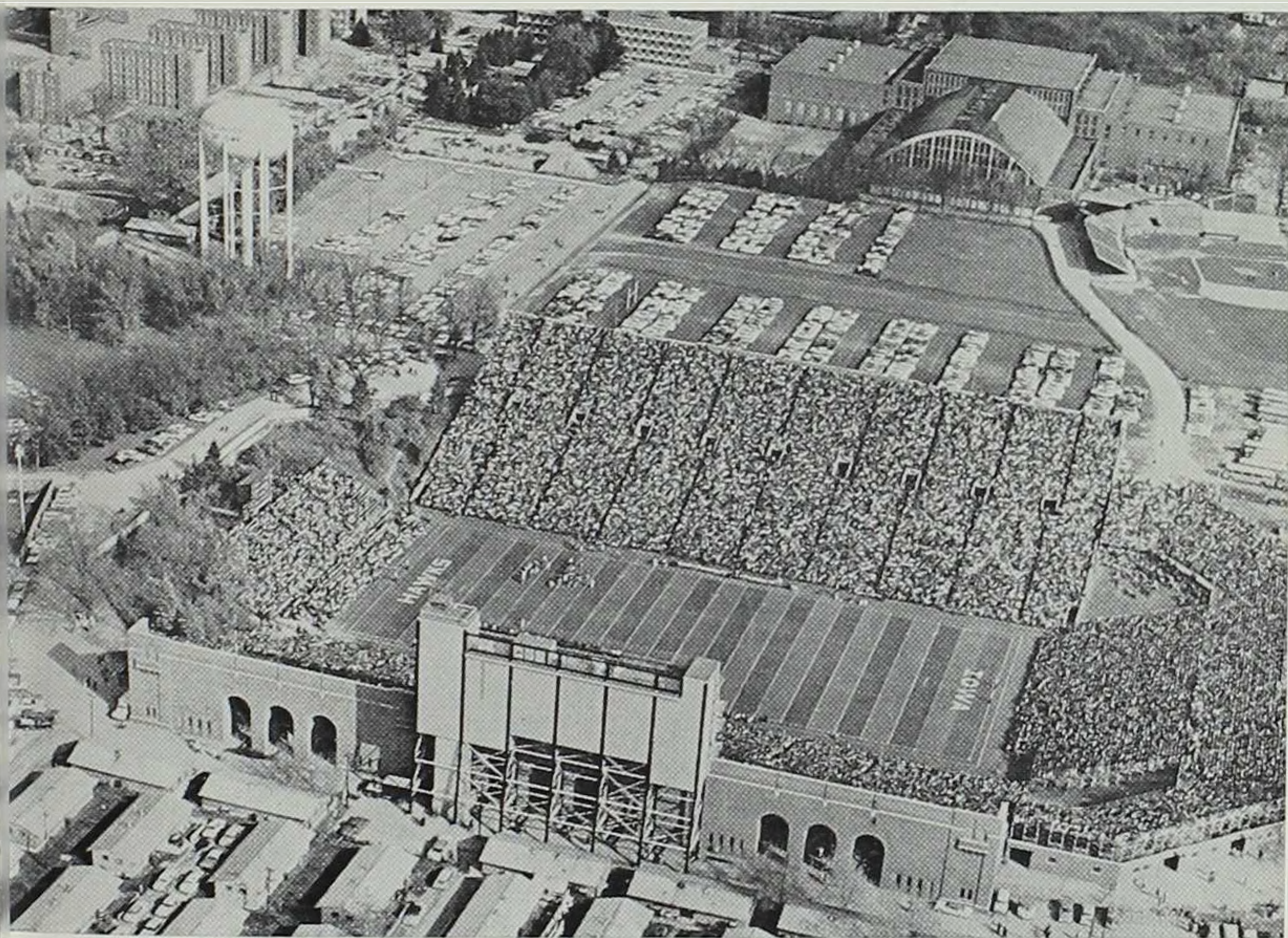


Baseball at Old Iowa Field in the 1890's: Spectators sat in buggies and on the ground. In the background, on the hill, stand: (Left to right) Old Dental Building, Old Science Hall, Old North Hall, Old Capitol, Heating Plant, Old South Hall, and Old Medical Building.



Football at Old Iowa Field in the 1890's: Spectators stood on both sides of the field. The championship teams of 1900, 1921, and 1922 played here. Steel bleachers on the west and wooden bleachers on the east and south, holding some 8,000 people, were built in later years.





The Iowa Stadium filled with 60,000 spectators for a Homecoming game. New press box is in the foreground. In the background are shown: (Left to right) The baseball diamond and grandstand, the Fieldhouse and Armory, intermural fields, the new Pharmacy Building, water tank, and new Hospital wings.

SOME HAWKEYE STARS OF YESTERYEAR



Duke Slater



Gordon Locke



Nile Kinnick

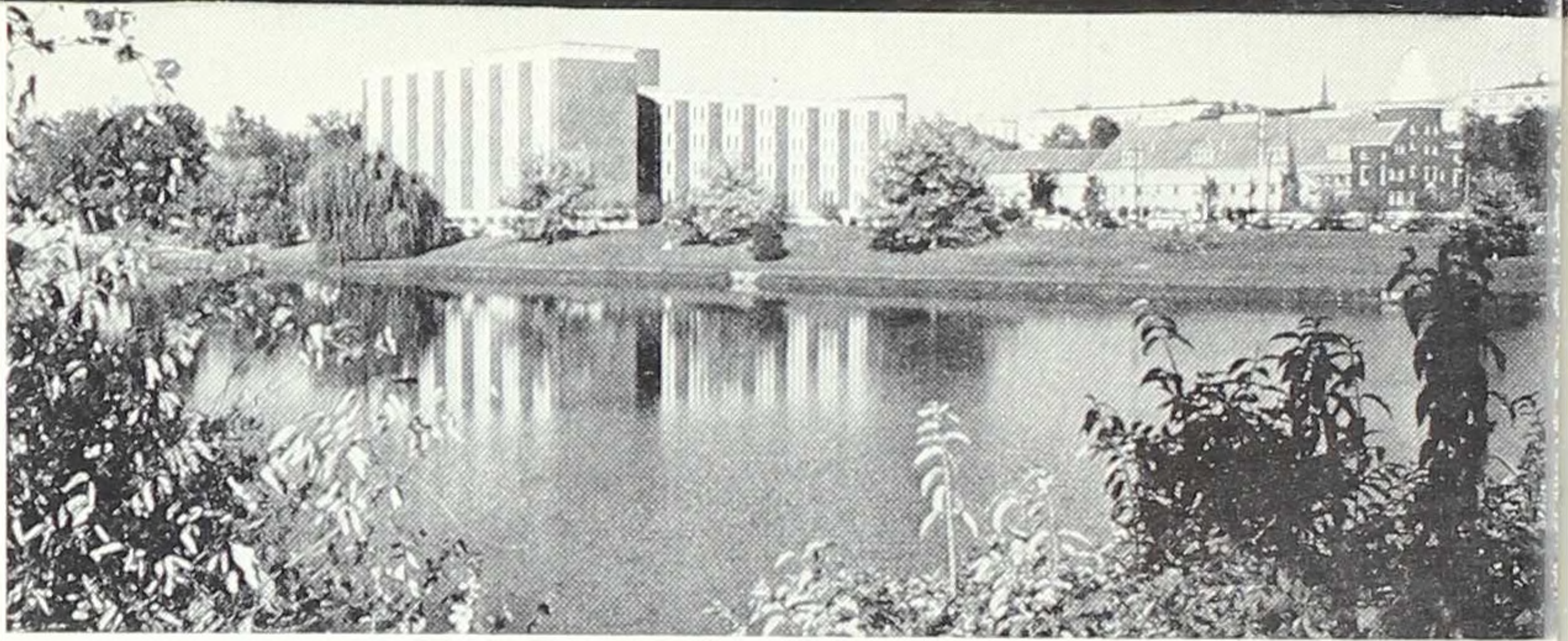


Aubrey Devine

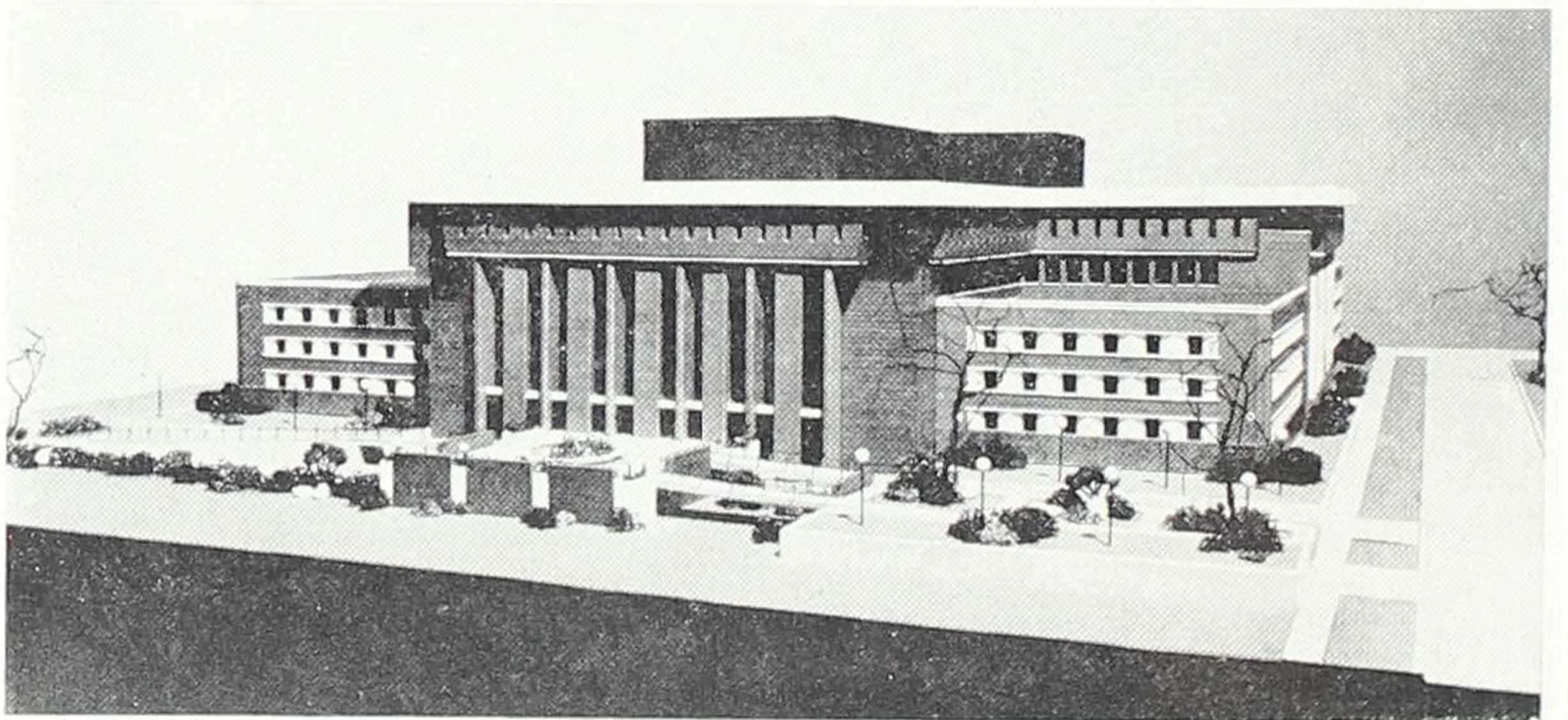


John V. Crum

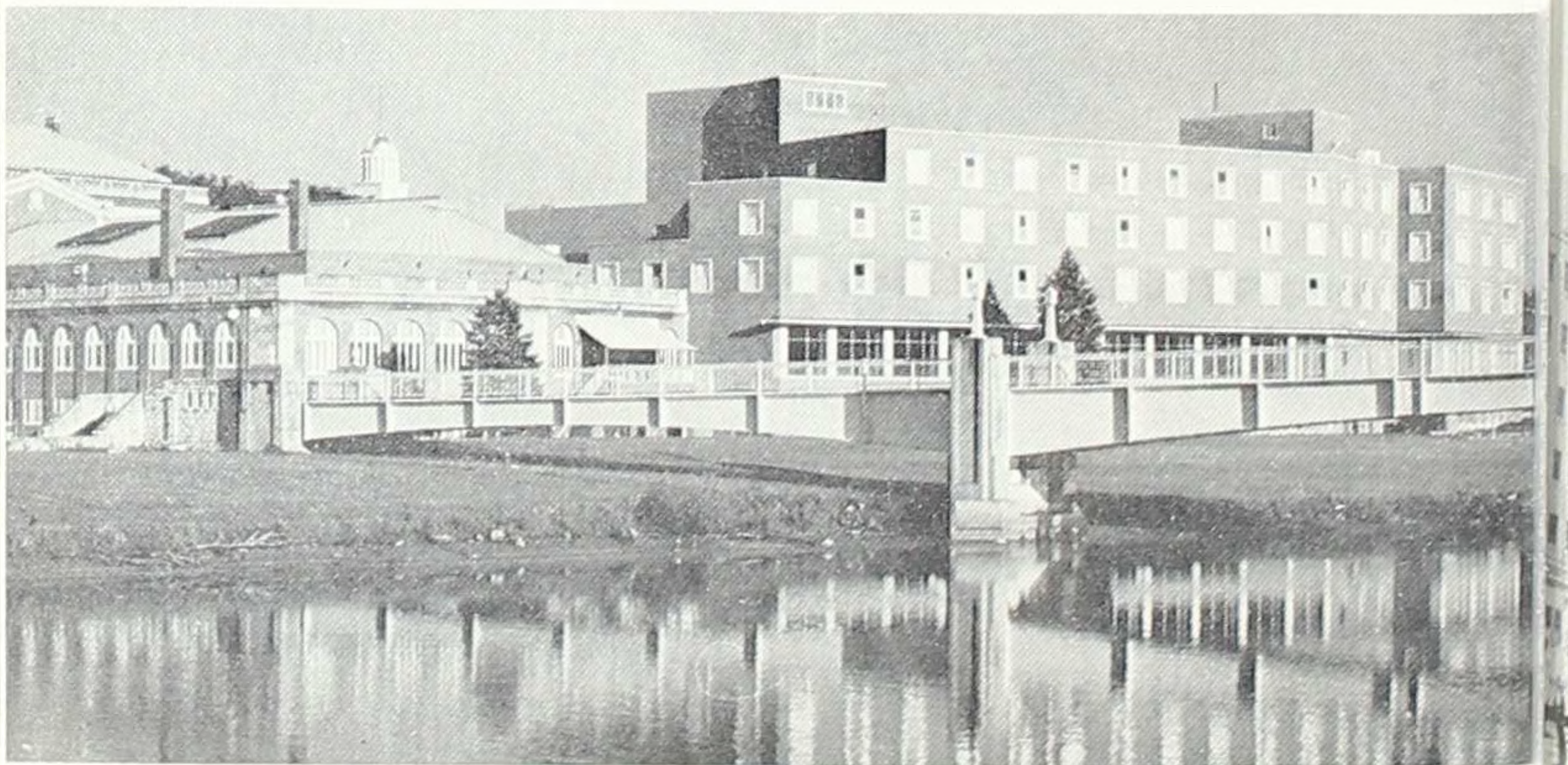




New Building for Department of English.



Architect's model of the University Library with new additions, viewed from the south.

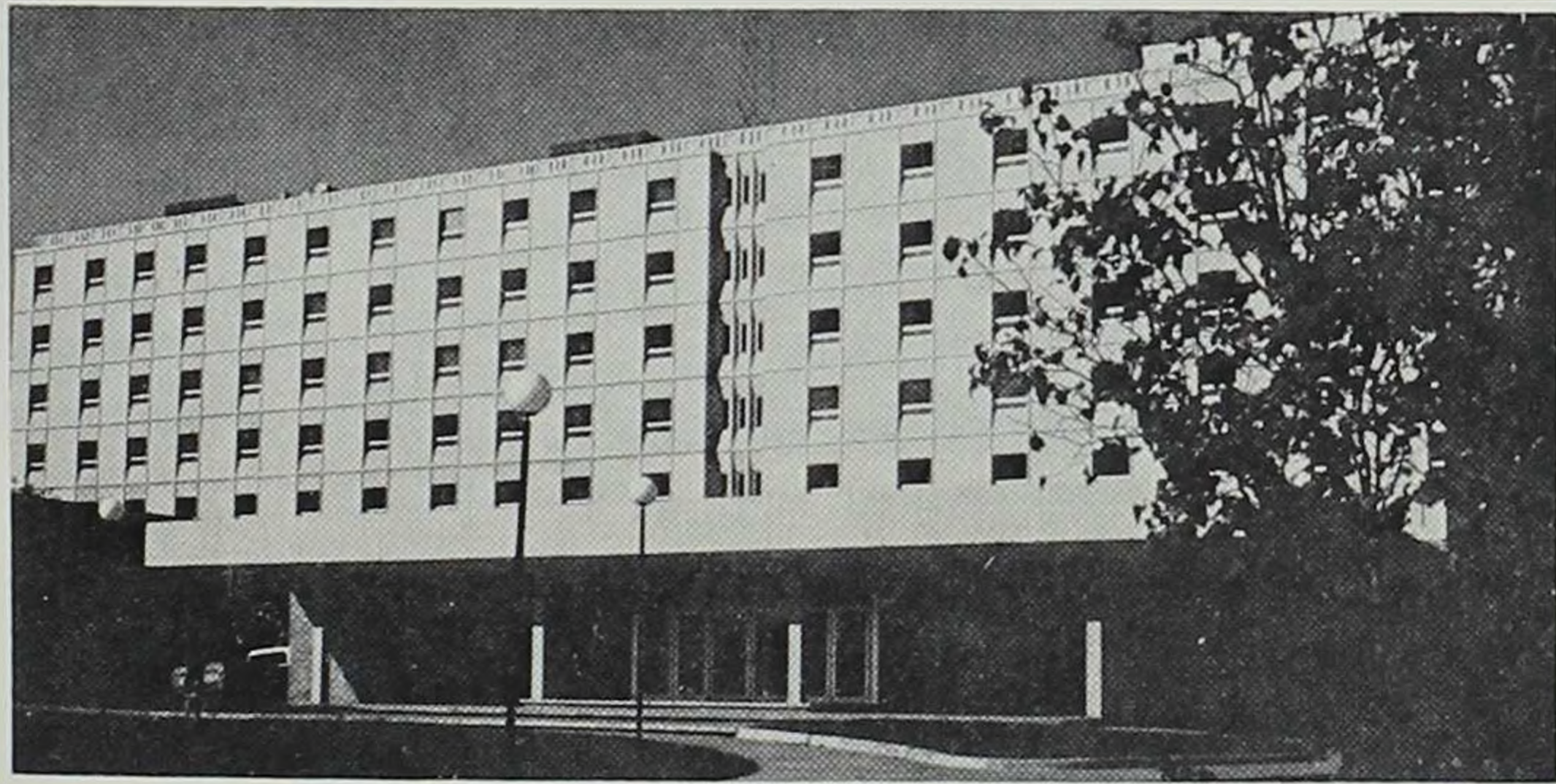


Iowa Memorial Union: Old Section, Iowa House, New Section.

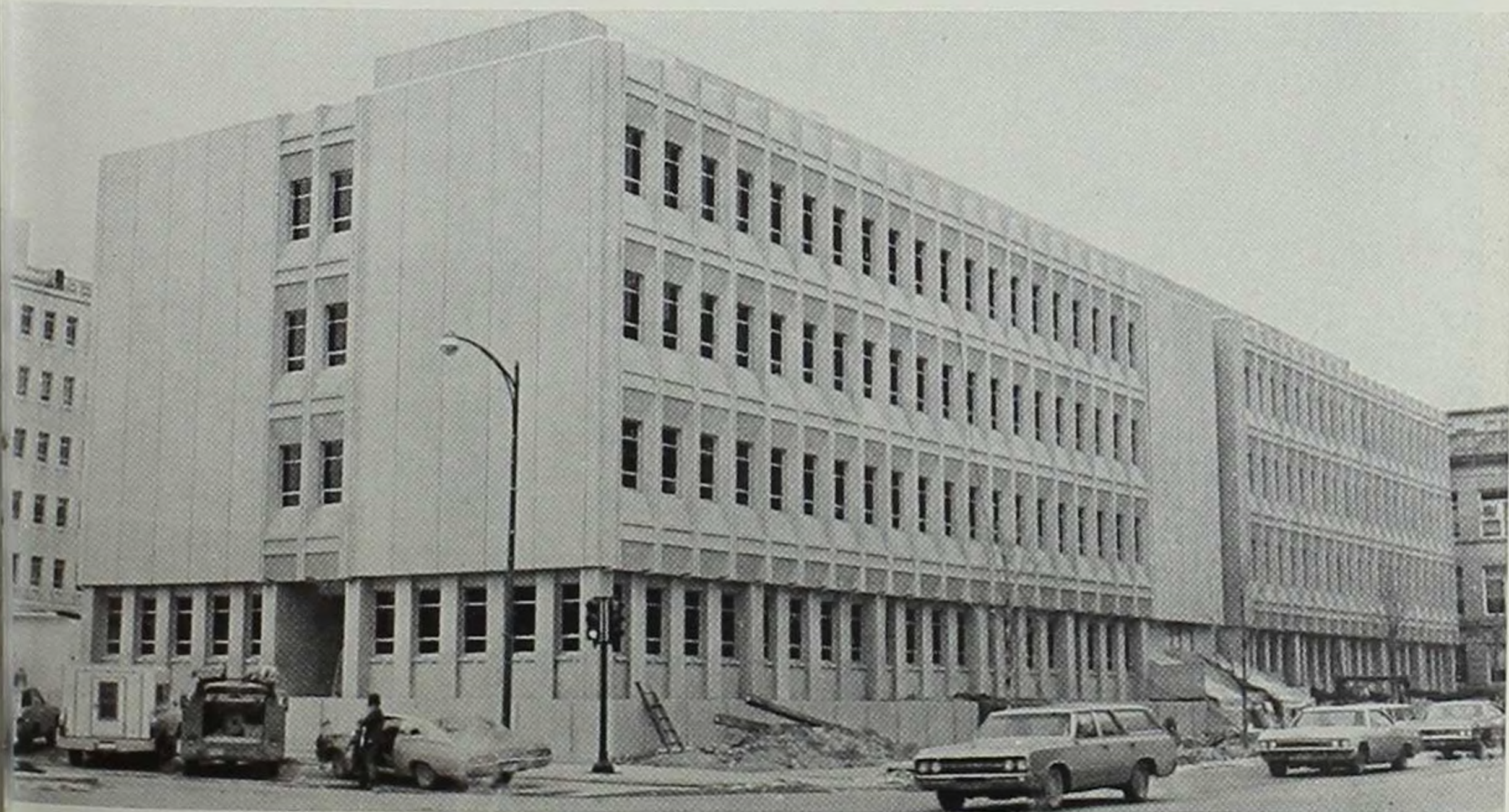




Phillips Hall, new home of the College of Business Administration.

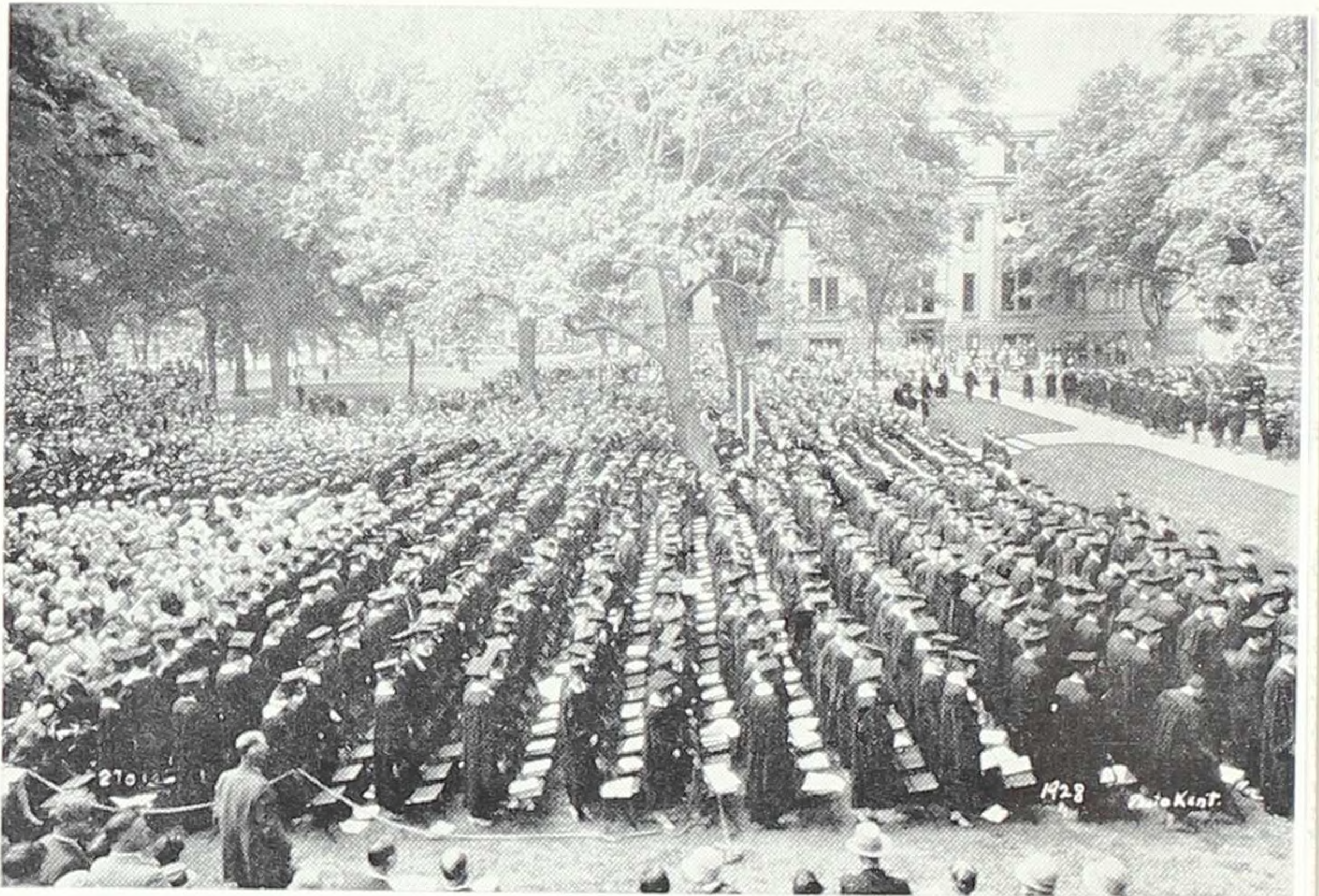


New Physics Building with entrance from Iowa Avenue.

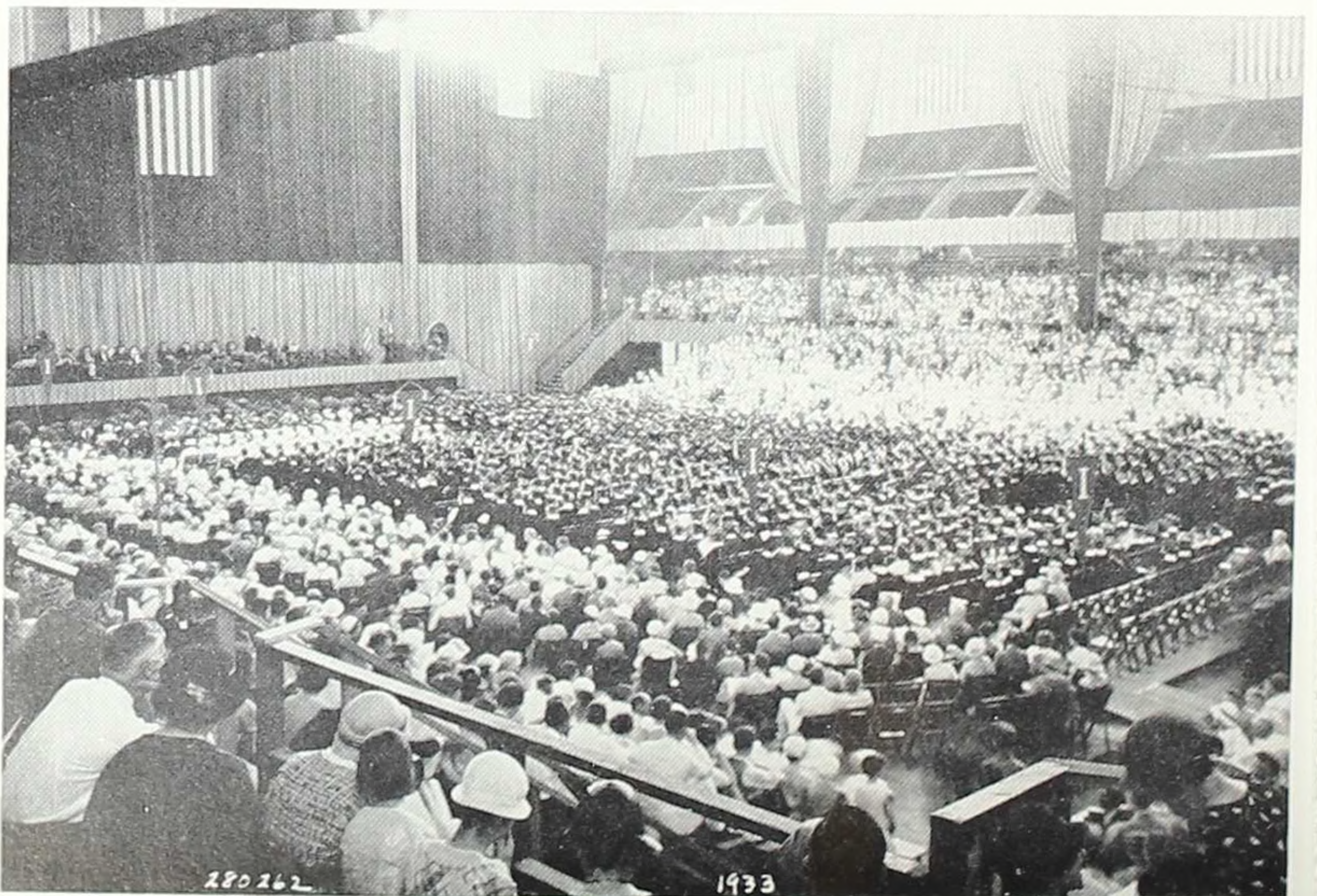


New additions to Zoology Building. Old Building on the right.





Commencement under the trees in front of Old Capitol.



Commencement exercises are held in the Fieldhouse today. Some 1,200 to 1,500 graduates and 8,000 to 10,000 spectators attend. Deans and faculty members are seated on the platform.



driving to 165 enlisted men. Medical students enlisted in the Medical Reserve but stayed in school. University women were active in the Liberty Loan drives, Y.W.C.A. and Red Cross, knitting, and supporting French war orphans. Speeding up the academic program began in June, 1918.

The S.A.T.C. program, begun on October 1, 1918, was unsuccessful due to difficulties in adjusting its program to that of the University and the severe influenza epidemic. The University was quarantined and military law governed the campus. Hospitals were full. Emergency hospitals were established in University buildings, the Masonic Temple, and Elks Club. Thirty-one men and seven nurses died.

Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, found the influenza epidemic abated and the S.A.T.C. program was no longer needed. It had cost a total of \$237,374.21—of which \$108,575 was paid by the government; \$128,799.21 by the University.

The war record of the University was an impressive one. On the home front, in camps, and overseas, Iowa men and women acquitted themselves in a fitting manner. Former President George E. MacLean was Secretary of the London Branch of the American University in Europe. Fifty-three faculty members were in the armed forces; others served in the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., and other organizations. Professor Stephen H. Bush spent twenty months in France. He was



American Dean of the Army Educational Corps and was cited twice by the French for bravery.

One of the University's heroes was Lieutenant Fred H. Becker (Ex '19) of Waterloo, who died in action somewhere in France on July 21, 1918. He was an outstanding athlete in high school and college and rated "All American" in 1917. Another hero was Sgt. John Frank Grubb, killed in France, November 5, 1918. A note in his hand read: "They got me but I got two of them first."

The University furnished some 1,500 men to the various services. Forty-one were killed.

The year, 1919, was used to return the University to peacetime operation. Captain Morton C. Mumma, Military Department commandant, President Jessup, and the State Board of Education succeeded in getting the General Assembly to make an appropriation for a new Armory to replace the inadequate one in use during the war. It was built on the west side of the river after steel prices tumbled. The Quadrangle, built during the war with Federal and State funds as a barracks, was taken over as a dormitory for men.

The governing body of the University during the Jessup administration was the State Board of Education which had been established by law in 1909. It consisted of nine members, not more than five of which could belong to the same political party and not more than three alumni with only one from each institution. It had a full-time sal-



aried Finance Committee (three members) appointed by the Board. Presidents of the Board in Jessup's time were D. D. Murphy and George T. Baker. Chairman of the Finance Committee throughout was W. R. Boyd.

The relationship between President Jessup and both the Board and Finance Committee was cordial, harmonious, and cooperative. His salary was raised to \$18,000 in the mid-twenties, remaining at that figure until the depression of the thirties.

In 1925 the General Assembly ordered a survey of the institutions under the Board of Education and called in Dr. Samuel P. Capen, University of Buffalo Chancellor, for consultation. He selected President Edward C. Elliott of Purdue University and President George F. Zook of Akron University to assist him. Visits were made to the institutions in November, 1925. The final report was submitted to Governor John Hammill on June 10, 1926. All in all it was favorable to the University and its operations. This was true also of the Brookings Institution survey of 1933.

President Jessup secured the best men he could find for positions in the University and gave them authority to produce. He constantly sought to improve the salary schedule. Early in his administration, 1917, he secured William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, as Dean of the College of Education. When Russell returned to Teachers College in 1922, Jessup select-



ed Paul C. Packer as his successor. Packer was followed by Dean E. T. Peterson. The University became a national center for the production and distribution of educational tests and measurements under the supervision of Professors H. A. Greene and E. E. Lindquist.

In the early 1920's Dean Raymond and others established WSUI, the first educational radio station west of the Mississippi. Professor Carl Menzer of the Engineering faculty operated the station from its beginning to his retirement in 1968.

As president of the University, Jessup tried to keep the school in the good graces of the legislators. Through letters, University hospitality, Homecoming, explanation of building needs such as the Children's Hospital and Psychopathic Hospital, and close personal contacts he secured their support. Friends of the University rallied when unfriendly legislation threatened.

Increased attendance during the Jessup years helped secure needed support. The University enrollment increased every year from 1916 to 1931. In 1916 it was 3,523, in 1931 the total was 9,901. From 1931 to 1934 there was a slight decrease.

Foremost among the successful projects of the Jessup administration was the Rockefeller gift which enabled the University to build a modern medical center on the west campus. President Jessup, George T. Baker, and W. R. Boyd, assisted by Abraham Flexner, secured a grant of \$2,-



250,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board with the proviso that the sum would be matched by the State. The 40th General Assembly held the fate of the project in its hands. The State Medical Society supported the measure, as did most of the state newspapers. The Senate passed the bill, 33-15, and the House, 87-17. The bill became law on April 4, 1923.

Following this action work began on the buildings. The Medical Laboratories were occupied in 1927; the General Hospital was dedicated on November 15, 16, 17, 1928. Thus the College of Medicine acquired adequate space and equipment for clinical work and research and the University could furnish increased medical service to the State. Space released on the east campus saved the State at least a million dollars in construction.

Other needed expenditures were for student housing. The Quadrangle, first dormitory for men, was paid for by the Federal Government and the University, and housed 300 men. It cost approximately \$160,000. The 41st General Assembly considered a bill to permit the Board of Education to borrow money for dormitories and pledge the dormitory income for repayment. This bill passed both the Senate and the House on April 2, 1925, and was signed by the Governor.

By September 17, 1925, the Quadrangle had been doubled in size to accommodate 700 men at a cost of \$150,000. This enlargement was followed



two years later by an expansion of Currier Hall.

Salary increases for faculty and staff were constant during the Jessup administration—except during the depression years. His ability to present the needs of the University to the Legislature was impressive and effective. He would explain the needs, item by item, to the Appropriations Committee, using charts and graphs. He related the needs to the experiences of the legislators in homely, understandable terms, and won their support.

One object which Jessup desired to accomplish eluded all his efforts—an adequate central library. It first appeared in the proposed University budget for 1916. The survey commission of 1916 listed the need for a library as paramount, but war interfered with any action by the Legislature. Again in 1927, 1929, and 1931 he sought unsuccessfully to secure funds. He tried without success to interest eastern foundations in the library.

The resignation of W. J. McChesney as treasurer of the University was accepted on February 15, 1932, and Flave L. Hamborg was appointed to the position. W. H. Cobb was named comptroller. The general depression of 1932-1933 resulted in an economy program for the University—a 5% reduction in salaries. The 40th General Assembly in 1933 further restricted salaries and limited the President's salary to \$10,000.

When Jessup became president in 1916, residences, small stores, and various buildings occu-



ped spaces between scattered University buildings outside Old Capitol square. By 1934 many of the residences and buildings had been acquired for University expansion. In 1916 the area of the campus was 42 acres; in 1934 it was 324.61 acres. The value of the University buildings and equipment in 1916 was \$4,134,807.26; in 1934 it was \$18,743,342.98.

This phenomenal growth came about through the dreams of Walter Jessup. The 37th General Assembly provided funds to construct a new Armory, the Children's Hospital, to preserve and fire-proof Old Capitol, and for paving and sidewalks. The 38th General Assembly provided funds for the Psychopathic Hospital. Dr. Samuel T. Orton was appointed head. Both hospitals, similar in architecture, were built on the bluffs west of the Iowa Avenue bridge.

When Governor Nate Kendall broke ground for the new Hospital and Medical Laboratories complex west of the Iowa River on June 17, 1924, he said: "As chief executive of the Commonwealth, I offer to the ages the benefits which are to accrue from the transcendent and humanitarian enterprise we today inaugurate." Dedication ceremonies for the new General Hospital were held in November, 1928.

Additional funds were secured from the 41st General Assembly for a heating plant on the east side of the Iowa River below the dam. Steam and



power lines to the west side were constructed in a tunnel on the downstream side of the dam. The greatest period of physical growth in the Jessup administration came in the decade 1920-1930. Some construction was in progress each year.

The Iowa Institute of Hydraulic Research, begun in 1931, became one of the foremost research centers of its type in the world.

In 1930, the Board approved moving the Electrical Engineering unit, equipped for research in TV, to the first two floors of the old Chemistry Building, with Engineering Drawing on the third floor. A Mechanical Engineering laboratory was built on the site of the old heating plant on Madison Street.

The Chemistry-Botany-Pharmacy Building on Capitol Street, north of Old Capitol, was built in 1923 and University Hall was erected in the Pentacrest group in 1924, both to alleviate crowded conditions.

Both the 37th and the 40th General Assemblies appropriated \$50,000 each to fireproof and rehabilitate Old Capitol. The work was completed in July, 1924. Administrative offices were scattered during this much-needed program. Landscaping of the west approach in 1925 and 1926 and the installation of floodlights to illuminate Old Capitol added dignity and harmony to the Pentacrest.

On the west side of the Iowa River the new Fieldhouse added a "cathedral of sports" to the



campus. With Old Iowa Field becoming obsolete, plans for a Stadium west of the Fieldhouse and Armory were made. Completed in 1929, the Stadium provided new facilities for football. Nearby a new baseball diamond and a new cinder track were built. Bleachers from Old Iowa Field, designed and constructed by Professor B. J. Lambert, were removed and made into balconies for basketball crowds in the Fieldhouse.

The gift of Finkbine Field—175 acres—by the Finkbine brothers, W. O. and E. C., announced at commencement, June 3, 1924, made possible a first class golf course for the University. This land was located west of the new Stadium, convenient to the west side sports complex.

John M. Fisk was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds during this period and Professor B. P. Fleming built the tunnel system for handling heat and utility distribution throughout the campus.

With the increase of enrollment following World War I, the Board took steps to alleviate the housing problem. The inner tier, added to the Quadrangle in 1925, an addition to Currier Hall in 1927, and the building of Eastlawn for a nurses' home in 1928 helped relieve the housing shortage.

During this period the University rented space or used acquired buildings for various activities—the basement of the Dey Building for the Extension Division, the old Kellogg School as a cooperative dormitory for men, a tent city for Summer



Session students near Kellogg School on the west campus, and other homes as cooperative dormitories for men and women.

The Fine Arts building and later the University Theatre on the west bank of the Iowa River, a footbridge across the river west of Iowa Memorial Union, all were a part of this general development.

Periodic crises and criticisms beset the Jessup administration, but he overcame them through the steady support of the State Board of Education. A few State newspapers were unfriendly to the University, but W. Earl Hall, *Mason City Gazette* editor, and many others were outspoken champions.

Efforts to abolish compulsory military training at the University began as early as 1926. While the program was defended by President Jessup and the Board, pacifist agitation continued to grow. Colonel Converse K. Lewis succeeded Colonel Mumma on August 1, 1928, and took up the defense of military training. The Board held hearings in Des Moines where proponents and opponents were heard. On December 10, 1931, the Board decided not to change the status quo of the military program.

In the spring of 1927 President Jessup faced a major crisis in the College of Medicine. Efforts had been made to pass the Wamstad bill in the 42nd (1927) and 43rd (1929) sessions of the General Assembly. This bill would have nullified existing laws on treatment of indigents. W. R.



Boyd said, "The bill would have decentralized state medical service to the counties; greatly reduced the supply of clinical material; caused duplication of service facilities; increased taxes; sacrificed efficiency; and possibly destroyed the College of Medicine." It was a move against University doctors having private patients and using University facilities. Dissatisfaction with the assignment of private patients and discontent with administrative practices spearheaded the trouble in the College of Medicine.

On May 30 the College of Medicine faculty sent a letter to President Jessup which contained itemized demands of nine points including more faculty control of the College. The State Board of Education advised that personal items be dropped from the demands and noted that requests for faculty control could not be granted in a tax-supported institution. This was accepted by most of the faculty but was opposed by some. With the appointment of Dr. Henry S. Houghton as Dean of the College and Robert E. Neff as administrative director of University Hospitals, the protest quieted down.

The athletic crisis of 1929 was another major problem. In the post-war years physical education for men and women was under the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts while intercollegiate athletics was under the direction of a Board in Control of Athletics comprised of a representative



from each college, appointed by President Jessup, the captains of the varsity teams, and one alumnus. The Board conducted intercollegiate athletics in line with Western Conference regulations and University policy.

Football fortunes had reached great heights under Coach Howard Jones—Big Ten Champions in 1921 and Co-Champions in 1922 with the University of Michigan. A plan was formulated to combine Physical Education and Athletics. Coach Jones opposed this as well as certain proposed measures of the Board in Control of Athletics. He resigned.

The State Board of Education approved the proposed Division of Physical Education and Athletics in March, 1924, and Dr. Paul E. Belting of the University of Illinois was appointed Director. In early summer the Board in Control of Athletics passed a resolution giving up its function as a controlling body to become an advisory board.

The Big Ten football championship of 1921 focused attention on Iowa. Alumni, it was charged, were unduly active in aiding athletes. Coach Bert Ingwersen and Director Belting became the targets of alumni opposition. The Athletic Board advised no change and endorsed the work of Belting, Ingwersen, and Dr. Walter Fiesler, trainer.

A group of 75 alumni met in Des Moines and organized the Federation of University Alumni. Its aims were to get rid of Belting and Ingwersen



and to appoint three alumni to the Athletic Board. The State Board of Education denied this request.

Meantime the University Alumni Association recommended that Professor Frederic G. Higbee be appointed Executive Secretary of the Association and that he be the alumni representative on the Athletic Board. This was approved by President Jessup and in October, 1928, he also added W. Earl Hall of Mason City and Rush Butler of Chicago as alumni representatives on the Athletic Board. With opposition to Belting and Ingwersen continuing, Belting offered to resign. The State Board of Education accepted his resignation on May 15, 1929, and approved the appointment of Director E. H. Lauer of the Extension Division as Director of Physical Education and George J. Bresnahan as Director of Intercollegiate Athletics.

On May 25 Big Ten faculty representatives, meeting at Evanston, Illinois, recommended that Iowa be suspended for improper recruiting of athletes and that athletic relations should be severed on January 1, 1930.

Major Griffith met with President Jessup and the Athletic Board in Iowa City to discuss the charges against Iowa. Iowa representatives asked for immediate consideration of all charges and the reason for Iowa's suspension. President Jessup, Director Lauer, and Faculty Representative Louis Pelzer went to Chicago on June 4 to ask for Iowa's reinstatement. The petition was denied.



On December 11, 1929, the Board declared the 14 athletes, who had been the beneficiaries of the alleged Belting Fund, ineligible. This had been a main deterrent for reinstatement. Big Ten faculty representatives visited the University in January, 1930, and on February 1, Iowa was reinstated. Lauer became Director of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics and Ossie Solem succeeded Coach Ingwersen.

The Legislative investigation of the University in 1931 was another major crisis. In the Cedar Rapids *Evening Gazette and Republican* for December 21, 1930, Editor Verne Marshall attacked President Jessup and his administration of the University. The article stressed the athletic affair and charged mishandling of Rockefeller funds. George T. Baker, President of the State Board of Education, defended the University and the investment of the Rockefeller gift.

On January 24, 1931, Governor Dan Turner sent a message to the 44th General Assembly asking for an investigation of the University. The Senate and House passed resolutions setting up an investigating committee of five Republicans and one Democrat: Senate—H. B. Carroll, W. S. Baird, L. H. Doran; House—Byron G. Allen, F. C. Byers (University alumnus), G. E. Miller. The committee selected Carroll as Chairman and Allen as Vice Chairman. A court reporter was secured. Dennis Kelleher, Fort Dodge, was selected as



chief counsel, assisted by the Attorney General's office. The State Board of Education retained Emmett Tinley of Council Bluffs and Henry Walker of Iowa City as counsel. The investigation began February 23, 1931.

Public hearings began before a large audience in Des Moines with Verne Marshall presenting and explaining his twenty-one charges covering alleged misuse of Rockefeller funds, improper acts of University officials, real estate purchases, misuse of University property and labor, athletic and medical items, and others. Meetings were held in Des Moines and in the Senate Chamber of Old Capitol in Iowa City. The final session was held on April 11, 1931.

A majority report of the Committee exonerated accused University personnel, but condemned some University practices. A minority report was more favorable to the University. A *Phi Delta Kappa Epsilon Bulletin* report gave a complete summary of the investigation, with conclusions favorable to the University. A Vindication Banquet was held in Iowa City April 27, 1931, with some 600 in attendance. Cost of the Investigation, \$19,413.02, was paid for by the General Assembly.

When Walter A. Jessup became president in 1916 the administration of student affairs was in the hands of Robert E. Rienow, Dean of Men, and Anna M. Klingenhagen, Dean of Women. In 1918, Dean Nellie S. Aurner replaced her. She,



in turn, was followed by Adelaide L. Burge, who, in 1921, began a long career in this position.

As the College of Medicine expanded the student health program became coordinated and enlarged. Student self-government made little progress due to student inertia. The administration tolerated student groups, but did not consider change necessary or desirable.

The literary societies for men and women which furnished outlets for talent in music, art, debate, oratory and dramatics, came to an end during the later years of the Jessup administration. At this time fraternities and sororities engaged in lavish building programs. When Jessup became president in 1916 there were 15 social fraternities, 10 sororities, 10 professional, and 6 honorary fraternities. When he resigned in 1933 there were 20 social fraternities, 16 sororities, 12 professional, and 6 honorary fraternities. Many were in financial difficulties due to rising cost of board and room, parties, and building costs.

The University Lecture series, presided over with flair by Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh, was augmented by noted speakers brought to Iowa City by the Times Club.

Student capers and escapades occurred from time-to-time. Fads and fancies came and went. Green caps for Freshmen lasted a few years. Law students carried canes and Dental students adopted the derby as a distinctive garb; engineers wore



corduroy shirts and straw hats for MECCA Week. All added a bit of color to campus life but each in time was abandoned. Students passed through the "Jazz age" of the twenties to a more sober frame of mind in the thirties. Frivolity gave way to a struggle for an education during the depression.

Throughout the eighteen years of President Jessup's tenure he encouraged loyalty to the University on the part of alumni through attendance at Homecoming, Dad's Day, Mother's Day, Foundation Day meetings, and Commencement. Radio Station WSUI carried campus news to listeners over a large area. The annual University Dinner for male campus leaders and another for women, both underwritten by W. P. Finkbine and Carl Kuehnle, later by Finkbine alone, deepened the loyalty of all participants. A.F.I. (All for Iowa), an organization of senior men, and Mortar Board for women, also intensified loyalty.

The hard work of President Jessup and the activities of a faithful faculty brought many generous gifts to the University during this period. These included the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory at Lake Okoboji—a gift of alumni; the Rockefeller gift for the Medical complex; the Laura Spellman Rockefeller gift for the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station; the Carnegie Corporation gift for the Fine Arts Building; the Rockefeller gift for the University Theatre; and the money pledged



for the Iowa Memorial Union by alumni and friends. Other gifts included books, museum items, portraits, and busts of University professors and presidents. The School of Religion, University departments, and professional colleges received thousands of dollars from foundations, industry, government, and research organizations.

Although earlier attempts to establish a Student Union had failed, the idea was kept alive during World War I. The Class of 1917 pledged \$25,000 over a period of years to get the project started. President Jessup, in his Foundation Day address for 1919, advocated the erection of a student memorial union. The graduating class of 1919 contributed a \$1,000 bond to the cause. An organization was formed to promote the project. Drives for funds, some successful, others less so, secured pledges for \$606,000 toward the goal of \$1,000,000 by June, 1924. The first section of the Iowa Memorial Union was dedicated on February 6, 1926, with R. H. Fitzgerald as Director. Faculty men used a section of the Union for the Triangle Club and their wives and faculty women had quarters for the University Club. The famous Triangle Club suppers, for faculty members and their wives, were held here monthly. The Union under Fitzgerald and his successor, Earl E. Harper, has served its purpose well, a fitting memorial to the Iowa men and women it commemorates.



The period from 1916 to 1934 was one in which certain academic units at the University experienced great expansion. The Department of Journalism became the School of Journalism. In March, 1927, Professor C. H. Weller, the first Director, died and was succeeded by Frank Luther Mott. Fred M. Pownall, Director of Publications, started the *Iowa News-Bulletin* in 1924 which was sent free to all alumni. The School of Religion was another unit started during the Jessup administration with M. Willard Lampe as Director. A Bureau of Business and Economic Research was set up in the College of Commerce. A School of Fine Arts, including Music, Graphic and Plastic Arts, History of Fine Arts, and Dramatic Arts, was established in the fall of 1929 with R. H. Fitzgerald as Director. Upon his departure, Earl E. Harper became his successor.

The Department of Dramatic Arts under Professor E. C. Mabie, the Department of Music under Professor Philip Greeley Clapp, and the Department of Fine Arts under Professor Lester D. Longman became famous for their achievements. Grant Wood joined the Arts staff in 1934. The cornerstone of the Fine Arts Building was laid on June 2, 1934.

The standard Liberal Arts course was revised in 1928, and a School of Letters, under Professor Norman Foerster was established in 1930. Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Department of



Political Science, introduced the Campus Course, an overview of learning; the Museum was separated from the Department of Zoology and made into a department of its own; and Philosophy was separated from Psychology. New courses were introduced into other departments.

Perhaps President Jessup's most significant contributions to the University, while President, were his administrative leadership and his force as a master builder.

He resigned on December 12, 1933, to accept the presidency of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and later the double role as President of the Carnegie Corporation. His resignation to take effect July 1, 1934, was accepted reluctantly by the Board of Education and he was given the title of President Emeritus.

On July 5, 1944, Walter Jessup was found dead in his room in New York City. A special convocation was held in the Iowa Memorial Union on July 14 to pay tribute to his memory and to memorialize his contributions to the University, the State, and the Nation. His ashes were buried in the Iowa City cemetery on a high hill overlooking the city and the University he loved so well.



## The Gilmore Period — 1934-1940

Eugene A. Gilmore, Dean of the College of Law, was President of the University from 1934 to 1940. His administration covered six years between Walter A. Jessup's period of eighteen years and Virgil M. Hancher's tenure of twenty-four.

On April 30, 1934, the Iowa State Board of Education announced that Eugene A. Gilmore would become acting president on July 1. At the June meeting of the Board, the appointment of Gilmore was made permanent.

The new president was called upon to serve in years of economic stress. Depression was spreading throughout the land. On Gilmore fell the responsibility not only of maintaining the University as a first class institution, but struggling to recover the lost measure of state support. The University held its own during this period. The record of achievement is positive in respect to financial recovery, retention and addition of key men, educational improvement, advancement of knowledge, and consideration for the moral and physical welfare of the student body. Gilmore was the leader who guided the University along the road to recovery.

The new president brought to his office an excellent educational background and an abundance



of administrative experience. For twenty years he had served on the University of Wisconsin College of Law faculty. He had traveled widely. He had served as Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands for eight years and as Acting Governor General for fifteen months. During this period he was Secretary of Public Instruction and a member of the Board of Regents of Philippine University. He was a man of rich background and broad experience.

At his inauguration, addresses were made by former Presidents John Gabbert Bowman and Walter A. Jessup, and a message from George E. MacLean was read. The momentum of the Jessup administration continued.

President Gilmore lost no time in working on the University budget. He asked for increases in 1935 and 1937 and received some gains each time, but restoration of funds was slow and painful. The increases were used to restore salaries. Gilmore's long experience with the Wisconsin Legislature and the Philippine Legislature helped him in his contacts with the Iowa General Assembly.

Requests for 1939 included \$300,000 for a new library, but it was deferred to enable Iowa State College to secure an appropriation to restore the Women's Gymnasium at Ames which had been destroyed by fire. The appropriation for 1939 was \$577,000 more than it was when Gilmore took office and within \$37,000 of the amount received in



1931-1932. From 1934 to 1939 the value of the University plant increased from \$18,735,971.98 to \$21,994,365.14—a total of \$3,258,393.16. This was a remarkable achievement in the face of nationwide economic stress, two years of drought, and the reluctance of the Legislature to appropriate funds for capital improvements. During this period, \$165,426.36 was received from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation for the Fine Arts and Theatre Buildings. The Radio Educational Building was another addition to the campus and the Law Commons was built with Federal funds.

During the Gilmore administration advances were made in nuclear physics, radio education, extension projects, child welfare, as well as Liberal Arts curriculum changes. He appointed six college deans, a director, and the heads of many important departments. These included, in his first year, deans in the Colleges of Law and Medicine. In his second year he appointed deans in the Colleges of Pharmacy and Engineering, and in the Graduate College. He also named a Director of the School of Fine Arts and Iowa Memorial Union, and a new University Examiner and Registrar. Two Commandants of Military Science and Tactics served during his term of office. One of the deans, Wiley B. Rutledge, College of Law, was elevated to the United States Supreme Court. Dean George D. Stoddard, Graduate College, be-



came Commissioner of Education for the State of New York and later President of the University of Illinois. New department heads included Psychology, Botany, Chemistry, Home Economics, Pharmacology, Anatomy, Surgery, Bacteriology, Fine Arts, Dermatology, and German. In 1939 an attempt to abolish the College of Engineering by the Legislature was blocked by Dean Francis M. Dawson, faculty, students and alumni.

An atom smasher added to the equipment of the Department of Physics, the discovery of Vitamin K, progress in the control of dental caries, a new studio and a transmitter, with power raised from 500 to 5,000 watts, for WSUI, progress in Fine Arts, Music, and Drama, were noteworthy accomplishments of the Gilmore administration.

During this period a study and report by Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor of Buffalo University, for the State Board of Education indicated some overlapping in programs of the three institutions of higher education. He recommended that the enrollment in Engineering be limited to 500 students and that graduate work in Home Economics be confined to nutrition and child welfare. The State Board accepted his recommendations. An agreement in Journalism training was also reached whereby Iowa State College would confine its work to training in technical journalism.

Among other accomplishments of President Gilmore were his defense of academic freedom for the



faculty, sympathetic concern for the needs of students, the expansion of self help, increased dormitory facilities, and the support of religious activities on the campus. He took strong disciplinary action when a campus group was found guilty of criminal behavior.

Attendance at the University during the Gilmore administration saw a steady increase from 8,369 in 1934 to 9,084 in 1940. Efforts were made to assist new students in an orientation program during Freshman Week which included lectures, motion pictures of campus life, aptitude tests, mixers, and dances. During the year many campus activities were available to students—dances to name bands at Iowa Memorial Union, programs by student organizations, a University lecture series with famous name speakers, athletic events.

Spectacular football victories under Coach Eddie Anderson in 1939-1940 triggered after-game celebrations, some of which got out of hand. The Silver Shadow, a dry night club on the ground floor of Iowa Memorial Union had the atmosphere of a metropolitan night club with a floor show, a meal, and dinner dancing. No liquor was served and prices were reasonable. It was a student enterprise of great success and won national and international attention. It operated for four years.

Fraternities and sororities had no easy time during this period: they were bothered by financial problems, fell behind in taxes, and in pay-



ments on new homes. Nevertheless, they ranked second in grade point average; dormitory men were highest. President Gilmore approved fraternities and sororities and helped their cause.

Many students had to work, and a cooperative housing system was established. There were six cooperatives for men including Jefferson House, the Manse, Whetstone House, Kellogg, Wilson, and one other; three for women—Tudor Cottage, Russell House, and Breene House. Room and board cost \$15 per month with all members working together to keep expenses down.

Housing for negroes and foreign students was solved by securing homes for negro men and women and through an International House for foreign students provided by Professor George W. Stewart and his wife, Dr. Zella White Stewart.

Students on the campus could exercise their religious needs by membership in such organizations as the Newman Club (Catholic), the Hillel Club (Jewish), the Negro Forum, Roger Williams Club (Baptist), Christian Student Group, Congregational Student Group, Episcopalian Student Group, Wesley Foundation (Methodist), and student associations of the English Lutheran, St. Paul's Lutheran, and Zion Lutheran churches, the Westminster Fellowship (Presbyterian), the Fireside Club, and Student Group of the Reformed Church. Station WSUI opened its day's



program with "Morning Chapel." Parents could send their children to the University confident of the religious opportunities headed by the School of Religion.

Certain curricular developments between 1934 and 1940 received wide attention. One of these was the "Marriage Course" to which several departments contributed; another was the "Campus Course," a synthesis of learning, originated earlier by Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh. The American Civilization program, sponsored by the School of Letters and the Department of History, attained national recognition. The Writers Workshop, begun in the Jessup administration, reached full development in this period under Director Wilbur Schramm. Well-known authors served on the staff including Robert Frost, Ruth Suckow, Eric Knight, and Wallace Stegner.

The developing arts program at the University had been called by James O'Donnell Bennett of the *Chicago Tribune* "Culture in a cornfield." In 1938, Earl E. Harper, formerly president of Simpson College, became Director of the School of Fine Arts and Iowa Memorial Union. He and Professor Longman, head of the Department of Art, unified the art offerings and gave new impetus to the program. A Festival of Fine Arts, launched in the summer of 1939, brought Lawrence Tibbett and Frank Lloyd Wright to the campus. The Festival included a production of Ellsworth P.



Conkle's play, "Paul and the Blue Ox," and an Art Exhibition of 12 paintings by Grant Wood and 17 by Marvin Cone. A concert by the University Symphony Orchestra, directed by Philip Greeley Clapp, was an outstanding feature of the Festival. This was the beginning of a long series of Summer Fine Arts Festivals.

President Gilmore, who had reached the retirement age of 68 for administrative officials, tendered his resignation on December 30, 1939, to become effective July 1, 1940. The State Board of Education accepted it and Gilmore returned to his professorship in the College of Law. From 1940-1942 he was given a leave of absence to serve as Dean of the College of Law at the University of Pittsburgh and to reorganize the school. His administration at the University of Iowa was characterized by capable stewardship, moral courage, and great common sense.

<i>State University of Iowa Governing Boards</i>	
1847-1870 . . . . .	Board of Trustees
1870-1909 . . . . .	Board of Regents
1909-1955 . . . . .	Board of Education
1955- . . . . .	Board of Regents



## The Hancher Years—1940-1964

On July 13, 1940, the State Board of Education named Chester A. Phillips, Dean of the College of Commerce, as Acting President of the University in recognition of twenty years' faithful service. Phillips administered University affairs with fidelity and efficiency, and returned to his post as Dean following Virgil M. Hancher's assumption of the presidency on November 2, 1940.

Virgil Melvin Hancher was selected as President by the Board of Education on August 28, 1940. A Pocahontas County boy from Rolfe, Hancher entered the University in 1914 where he was active in debate and oratory. He joined the Zetagathian Literary Society, Sigma Nu Fraternity, was elected president of the senior class and to A.F.I. (All for Iowa). During World War I he was on active duty with the Naval Reserve. He was selected as a Rhodes scholar from Iowa and traveled widely in Europe. Returning to the University, he entered the College of Law and received his degree in 1924.

For the next sixteen years Hancher practiced law in Chicago. On November 2, 1940, he began his long career as President of the University of Iowa, the longest of any president to date.



The sneak attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese on Sunday, December 7, 1941, rocked the campus. Although he had been in charge of the University only a little over a year, President Hancher took command of the situation with a sure and firm hand. The wartime survival of the University received his deep consideration and sustained attention.

He offered the resources of the University to the government, and adapted the schedule and curriculum to a wartime pace. The following principles were to be in force for the duration of the war, beginning with the 1942-1943 academic year:

1. Full-time continuous use of facilities and personnel.
2. Maintenance of normal standards of achievement.
3. Lengthened academic year—three sessions for 1942-1943.
4. Calendar time reduced for completion of a given curriculum.
5. Flexibility of curriculum to meet wartime needs.
6. Special guidance concerning military service and preparation for specialized services.
7. Students called to military service during the semester to be given proportional credit and tuition refunds within reasonable limits.
8. Students and faculty to be stimulated to a consciousness of their duties and responsibilities.
9. New courses to meet special needs such as electronics, chemistry of explosives, navigational astronomy, ballistics, and others.
10. Normal program for emergency training and long time educational needs.



11. Increased cooperation with National government by intensifying R.O.T.C. training and by sponsoring adult education courses in Engineering Science and Management Defense training, aeronautics for civilian pilots, training of aviation cadets, and in special research projects.

Early in 1942 University officials, headed by President Hancher, and representatives of the Navy worked out an agreement by which a Navy Pre-Flight School would be established on the campus. On April 6, 1942, the United States Government entered into a contract with the Iowa State Board of Education for use of two dormitories and partial use of the Fieldhouse and adjacent drill ground areas. On April 15, the Navy commissioned in dramatic ceremonies the first of four (later five) pre-flight bases.

By 1943 the Navy Pre-Flight School numbered some 2,500 cadets in each training course. Four such courses were staggered throughout the year. Some 8,000 cadets were given pre-flight training each full year. The permanent staff consisted of 175 officers and 150 enlisted men.

Cadets were housed and fed in Hillcrest and the Quadrangle. Training and instructional programs were handled in the Fieldhouse and in a newly constructed building, South Hall, which also furnished quarters and offices for the Navy staff.

Official relations between University administration and Pre-Flight officers were carried out with a minimum of friction.



By 1943 the University was functioning as an "arsenal of education" in a wartime training situation. Hundreds of students and alumni were in the armed forces. Many of the faculty had donned the uniform or entered into war work or government service. War research projects were under way in libraries and laboratories. Navy and Army programs gave the campus a military aspect.

The University also participated in the War Training Service feature of the Naval Aviation Training program. Some 90 students were given elementary flight instruction under University auspices. By June, 1944, over 500 individuals had received this training. These students were housed at the Burkley Hotel, fed at the Iowa Memorial Union, given flight instruction at the Iowa City Airport, and received theoretical training at the College of Engineering.

Late in 1942 the University entered into an Army Air Corps Pre-Meteorological program. This was staffed by regular members of the University faculty on a half-time basis.

Another Army program began March 15, 1943. Some 200 men were housed in the Law Commons while classes were held in Schaeffer Hall, University Hall, and the Mathematics-Physics Building. In May, the Army B program of this series was activated. This group was housed in East Hall, fed at the Iowa Memorial Union, and attended classes in University buildings. The aca-



demic program was taught by University personnel with an Army Air Force major in command.

An Army Specialized Training Program (A.S.T.P.) was started on May 10, 1943, for some 420 basic engineers under the military control of the University's R.O.T.C. staff. The engineers were housed in fraternity houses leased for the purpose, and the Iowa Memorial Union served as a mess center. University faculty members conducted courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, English, history, and geography.

Between July, 1942, and June, 1944, the University trained or had in training army and navy personnel as follows:

Navy Pre-Flight	15,399
Medical (Army and Navy)	291
Dental (Army and Navy)	130
A.S.T.P.	2,144
Training Service (Navy)	507
	<hr/>
Total	18,471

A total of 36,357 military personnel had some part of their educational or military training at the University. In 1944, when the training program was at its peak, the University reserved for its students only one large dormitory—Currier Hall—for 566 women, and five co-operative residences reserved for 118 women.

Several University faculty members made special contributions to the war effort: Alexander El-



lett, secret defense projects; Dean Francis M. Dawson and James A. Jacobs, V. T. fuse; C. H. McCloy, physical education; Dewey B. Stuit, psychology; Don Lewis, army; Goldwin Smith, Ross Livingston, George Cuttino, Army in Europe; John Haefner and R. W. Crary, Navy Pacific area; J. J. Runner, Geographical Survey; Allen C. Tester, engineers; J. Milton Cowan, languages; Wilbur L. Schramm, Office of Facts and Figures; Herbert O. Lyte, German language; George Glockler, consultant, War Board; George H. Coleman, National Defense Research; Lothrop Smith, Manhattan District Project; Paul C. Packer and E. T. Peterson, University courses in France and England; and others.

The war years affected every aspect of University life—student affairs, financial support, the curriculum, and public service. During these years the University moved to a more efficient and a more democratic operation.

At the request of the Federal Security Agency and the United States Office of Education, the University set up a Key Center for War Information with the Extension Division, the Department of Speech, and War Information Committee cooperating. Information about the war was distributed through press, radio, lectures, and pamphlets. The University, through concerts, plays, art exhibits, lectures, sports events, and conferences, entertained and enlightened the public.



In the spring of 1942, President Hancher merged the offices of Dean of Men, Dean of Women, and the Employment Service to provide unity and effect economies. In July, 1942, the three agencies were united as the Office of Student Affairs under the directorship of Professor C. Woody Thompson. As Dean of Students and Director of Student Affairs, Professor Thompson and his staff handled student problems, made assignments to dormitories through Student Housing Service, and provided inspection and approval for quarters rented to students. A committee on Student Aid, composed of members of the Office of Student Affairs, the University Treasurer, and the University Comptroller, administered loans and grants to students in cooperation with the Manager of Student Placement. An advisor to foreign students was in charge of social programs, housing, and personal problems of these students.

Complementing the work of the Office of Student Affairs was the Office of Veterans Service in charge of Professor William D. Coder as Director. Under the G. I. Bill of Rights the influx of veterans became heavy in 1945-1946. This Bill provided (1) financial support to veterans in proportion to length of service; (2) tuition and supplies not to exceed \$500 per year; and (3) subsistence allowance, at first of \$50 per month for single and \$75 per month for married men, later \$65 for single and \$90 for married veterans.



This influx created a housing shortage in Iowa City. Trailer and barrack communities were established: one along the Iowa River west of the Library Annex, another north of the Dramatic Arts Building, and others on the west campus. The University bulged with veterans and their wives. These students, eager to pursue their education, brought a feeling of stability and educational motivation to the campus.

Agitation for student government received the approval of President Hancher and Dean Thompson. A student council was organized.

During the first five years of the Hancher administration financial support was influenced by war conditions. While demands of the war years imposed burdens, Navy and Army contracts helped. Support increased from \$3,439,869.72 for 1941 to \$4,362,766.39 for 1944. Although tuition declined the loss was made up by increased state support and service contracts.

During the war and afterwards the University kept its contacts with the citizens of the state. Football and basketball games drew large crowds. Radio Station WSUI reached a large audience. The Extension Division reached thousands through correspondence courses, bulletins, conferences and institutes, and high school events. Annually over 12,000 persons visited the campus for conferences and institutes. Some 7,000 high school musicians participated in State Music con-



tests, and the State Scholarship contest (popularly called the Iowa Brain Derby) brought in 1,200 high school students for examinations and an award dinner. High school speech contests and drama festivals brought hundreds of students and adults to the campus. An annual conference on child development and parent education, sponsored by the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station and the Extension Division, drew several hundred parents for study and discussion. The University of Iowa Speech Clinic, with such men as James F. Curtis and Wendell Johnson, attracted national attention. A new building on the west campus is named for Johnson.

On June 30, 1945, Dean Harry K. Newburn of the College of Liberal Arts left to become President of the University of Oregon, joining the ranks of 22 other University alumni who were presidents of universities or colleges at that time. He was succeeded by Earl J. McGrath of Buffalo University, an active leader in general education. Dean Emeritus C. E. Seashore emerged from retirement to fill the position he held for so long. At the end of 1946 Professor George W. Stewart, distinguished head of the Physics Department for 37 years, retired and was succeeded by Louis A. Turner, a noted nuclear physicist of Princeton University. Dean Paul C. Packer of the College of Education became Chancellor of the Oregon System of Higher Education.



On February 25, 1947, the State University of Iowa concluded its first 100 years of service to the State and Nation.

One of the significant achievements of the Hancher administration was the study and revision of the Liberal Arts curriculum. In 1942, when Dean Newburn had been in office less than six months, a steering committee and subcommittee for subject matter areas were appointed to study and present a curriculum report. After months of work the reports were made. Professors Norman Foerster, Director of the School of Letters, and Professor E. B. Reuter, Head of the Sociology Department, led the opposition. On April 5, 1944, in a stormy session the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts approved the new curricular program by a vote of 108-50. Professors Foerster and Reuter resigned and left the University. The announcement of the revised Liberal Arts program evoked nationwide interest and response.

During the Gilmore and Hancher administrations progress was registered for the faculty in academic freedom, tenure, retirement, sick leave, leave of absence, sabbatical leave, and general organization. In 1939 the State Board of Education accepted President Gilmore's proposals on tenure. Instructors were to hold their appointments on an annual basis, assistant professors, for three years on a renewable footing, while faculty members with academic rank of associate profes-



sor or above were to be appointed for an indefinite tenure. This arrangement became effective on July 1, 1939.

Plans for selecting and appointing new faculty members were developed with the cooperation of department heads, deans, other administrative officers, as well as the approval of fellow members of a department. Age, teaching competence, membership in learned societies, marital and family status, written recommendations, education, experience, manners and habits, health, nationality, and publications were factors to be considered.

No well-defined policy for leaves of absence existed but the war forced decisions. There was no established plan for sabbatical leaves, but a policy of granting time for study and research was substituted under Hancher. Standards for promotion included teaching ability and research.

Before 1944, the University of Iowa had no definite retirement plan. Under the old system each case was dealt with on its merits. In 1944 Iowa was the only Big Ten school without a funded retirement plan. In May, 1944, President Hancher announced the adoption of a funded retirement program through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

Under Presidents Gilmore and Hancher two organizations conducted faculty business. The Senate of the State University of Iowa consisted of the President, Deans, Registrar, Librarian, Di-



rector (later Dean) of Extension, the full professors, and heads of departments. This group met irregularly at the call of the President. Its principal activities were carried on by 21 standing committees. The Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts met regularly on the second Wednesday in October and March. It discussed problems relating to curriculum, requirements for entrance or graduation, study of problems relating to legislation, and broader educational issues. There were eight standing committees.

Restoration of faculty salaries faced both Presidents Gilmore and Hancher and under each substantial progress was made. Iowa, however, lagged behind other Big Ten schools. During the Hancher administration efforts were made, with considerable success, to bring University salaries up to third place in the Big Ten.

Faculty achievements during these years were noteworthy. Of one thousand scientists listed in *American Men of Science* in 1938, thirteen were University of Iowa men:

Professor Edward Bartow—head, Department of Chemistry

Professor Joseph H. Bodine—head, Department of Zoology

Professor Edward Chittenden—Department of Mathematics

Professor Alexander Ellett—Department of Physics

Professor Gilbert Hauser—Department of Zoology



Dean George F. Kay—former head, Department of Geology

Professor Kurt Lewin—Iowa Child Welfare Research Station

Professor Henry L. Rietz—head, Department of Mathematics

Dean Carl E. Seashore—former head, Department of Psychology

Professor George W. Stewart—head, Department of Physics

Professor Arthur C. Trowbridge—head, Department of Geology

Professor Emil Witchi—Department of Zoology

Professor Robert B. Wylie—head, Department of Botany

Professor Frank L. Mott, Director of the School of Journalism, was a Pulitzer prize winner in History for his three volumes of *A History of American Magazines*. Paul Engle won the \$1,000 prize of the Friends for American Writers in 1941. Lester D. Longman, head of the Department of Art, was editor of *Parnassus*, a national art magazine. Professor Louis Pelzer, History Department, became editor of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* in 1941.

President Hancher began to work for a library appropriation soon after he took office. He assembled convincing evidence to support his request. In view of the critical need, the University sought an appropriation of \$500,000 from the 49th General Assembly for the first unit of a Li-



brary. This was trimmed to \$300,000 by the Legislature and passed. But the war intervened and the building was delayed. In 1945, the University secured another appropriation of \$1,000,000 and the long-needed Library was begun.

At the same time plans were developed for a Communications Center to house Journalism, Visual Education, and Television. Journalism had used parts of four buildings after Close Hall was damaged by fire. An appropriation of \$515,000 by the 51st General Assembly in 1945 assured the Journalism unit.

Among the crises faced by President Hancher, one of the worst threatened the strength and stability of the College of Medicine. His solution was contained in the Iowa Plan for Medical Compensation which established a pattern of public-private payment of Medical staff members now followed as standard procedure by many universities. Under Dean Robert C. Hardin and staff of the College of Medicine additions and alterations were made to the Medical plant; and a "Graduate Program in Hospital and Health Administration" was introduced by Director Gerhard Hartman.

New University agencies established during his administration included a Center for Labor and Management in the College of Business Administration, the Agricultural Law Center in the College of Law, the Institute of Agricultural Medicine in the College of Medicine under Dr. Frank-



lin H. Top, the Institute of Public Affairs under Robert F. Ray, and the School of Social Work—all of special benefit to Iowa.

An accomplishment in which President Hancher took pride was acquisition of land west of the campus for future expansion. The purchase of a site for the new Finkbine Golf Course, considered by some as a luxury, gave the University an area more than twice the size of the campus in 1940.

During the Gilmore and Hancher periods athletics flourished and the debt on the Fieldhouse and Stadium was liquidated. Money was left for needed improvements on the athletic plant. The winning football teams of Coach Eddie Anderson, 1939-1940, with the famous "Ironmen," started the upward swing. Then came the fabulous period under Coach Forest Evashevski with Big Ten championships in 1957, 1958, and a tie in 1960. Trips to the Rose Bowl in 1957 and 1959 with victories over Oregon State and California focused the spotlight on Iowa. During the same period, Big Ten championships in basketball, baseball, gymnastics, tennis, wrestling, and track were greatly enjoyed by Iowa fans.

President Hancher may be remembered in years to come for his "One University for Iowa Plan" as much as for his 24 years of service. At a meeting of the Service Clubs of Iowa City and Coralville, June 29, 1964, he proposed consolidation of the three universities into one under the Board of



Regents; that the University of Iowa be designated as a Land Grant University to share with Iowa State in the benefits from such a status; and that one president would preside over the three institutions. No action was taken on his suggestion.

When Virgil M. Hancher returned to Iowa City in 1940 he had had no previous experience in educational administration. But he possessed three important assets: an innate understanding of what a University is, a deep affection for that which was his own, and a native's sense of the Iowa way of doing things.

He had his share of the problems, coming to Iowa at a time of national crisis when enrollment was dropping and progress was stalled. His goals—to accomplish a more realistic pride in the University and to merit new support from the people of Iowa and others—guided his actions.

Hancher's leadership accomplished much. Enrollment at the University in 1940 was 6,667; in 1961 it reached over 11,000. In 1960 the campus had tripled the size of the 1940 campus. At the same time the University staff had doubled, and there was more than a fivefold increase in the payroll. Research grants had multiplied 34 times. The University had grown from an \$8.5 million enterprise in 1940 to one of \$48 million in 1960.

In the 1950's extensive repairs were made at the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory under the direction of Professor J. H. Bodine and Dean Bruce E. Ma-



han. A new building, Mahan Hall, was used for lectures, conferences, and public meetings.

By the end of the Summer Session in August, 1961, President Hancher had conferred more than one-half the degrees awarded to graduating students in the 114-year history of the University.

An outstanding event was the dedication of a new College of Law Building on April 6, 7, 1962, under the direction of Dean Mason Ladd. Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court was the principal speaker. Built on the bluff west of the Fine Arts Building, the new structure furnished needed classrooms and library space. The former Law Commons adjoining provided offices for the faculty and seminar rooms.

The College of Pharmacy occupied its new building north of the Fieldhouse in the summer of 1963. It provided much needed space and new facilities. Under former Deans Wilber J. Teeters, Rudolph A. Kuever, and the present Dean, Louis C. Zopf, the College has attained high rank.

During this period Loren L. Hickerson and Joseph W. Meyer, alumni executives, reorganized the Alumni Association and set up the University of Iowa Foundation to receive gifts and bequests. Money from the Foundation was used to support research and other campus projects.

During his administration President Hancher became a figure of national and international renown. He has been described as "an educator of



discerning judgment, of enduring patience, and of effective action." He was twice awarded the George Washington Honor Medal for outstanding scholarly writing by Freedoms Foundation.

Hancher served as Chairman of the American Council on Education; as President of the National Association of State Universities; and as Vice President of the Association of American Universities. In 1949 he was that organization's delegate to a conference on Indian-American affairs in New Delhi, India. In 1952 he was named a member of the National Commission for UNESCO, and in 1959 served as a United States delegate to the United Nations. Under President Eisenhower, Hancher was a member of the five-man committee which selected the site of the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1954. He was named to the Academy's first Board of Visitors.

Shortly after his retirement he and Mrs. Hancher embarked for New Delhi, India, where he was to serve as an educational consultant for the Ford Foundation. On March 30, 1965, after serving from the previous August, he suffered a severe heart attack, the second in nine years, and died that same day. His body was returned to Iowa City for burial.



## Threshold to the Future—1964-1970

Howard R. Bowen, then President of Grinnell College, was elected to head the University of Iowa in 1964 and resigned in 1969 to go to Claremont College in California. He had received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Iowa and had served on the College of Commerce staff.

During his administration enrollment had increased from 14,700 to 18,700. Changes in administrative and teaching personnel brought the appointment of ten deans. The caliber of students rose steadily due to higher academic credentials of incoming freshmen and changing standards of admission to the various colleges. Staff and faculty salaries were increased.

New academic units established included a School of Library Science and a School of Urban and Regional Planning. A long-range plan of buildings and campus beautification became the responsibility of a new office of campus planning. Under this program the Fine Arts Museum, a gift of alumni and friends, and other Fine Arts units have been built; the University Library is being doubled in size; and a Recreational Sports Building was erected near the Stadium. A new College of Dentistry Building, a new College of Nursing



home, a Basic Science Building, and the College of Medicine Library are under construction on the west campus. A new footbridge across the Iowa River will connect the new Music Building and Hancher Auditorium with the east campus.

Willard L. Boyd, Executive Vice President, succeeded Howard R. Bowen in 1969. Under his administration student enrollment continues to grow—20,604 in the fall of 1970. President Boyd inherited the student unrest begun earlier, mostly in protest to the Vietnam War and the killing of four Kent State students. Attempts to hinder the R.O.T.C. program, to halt campus recruiting by certain agencies, and to protest authority by smashing downtown store windows were methods used by a minority of students to express their opposition. By the fall of 1970 campus unrest, for the most part, seems to have quieted down.

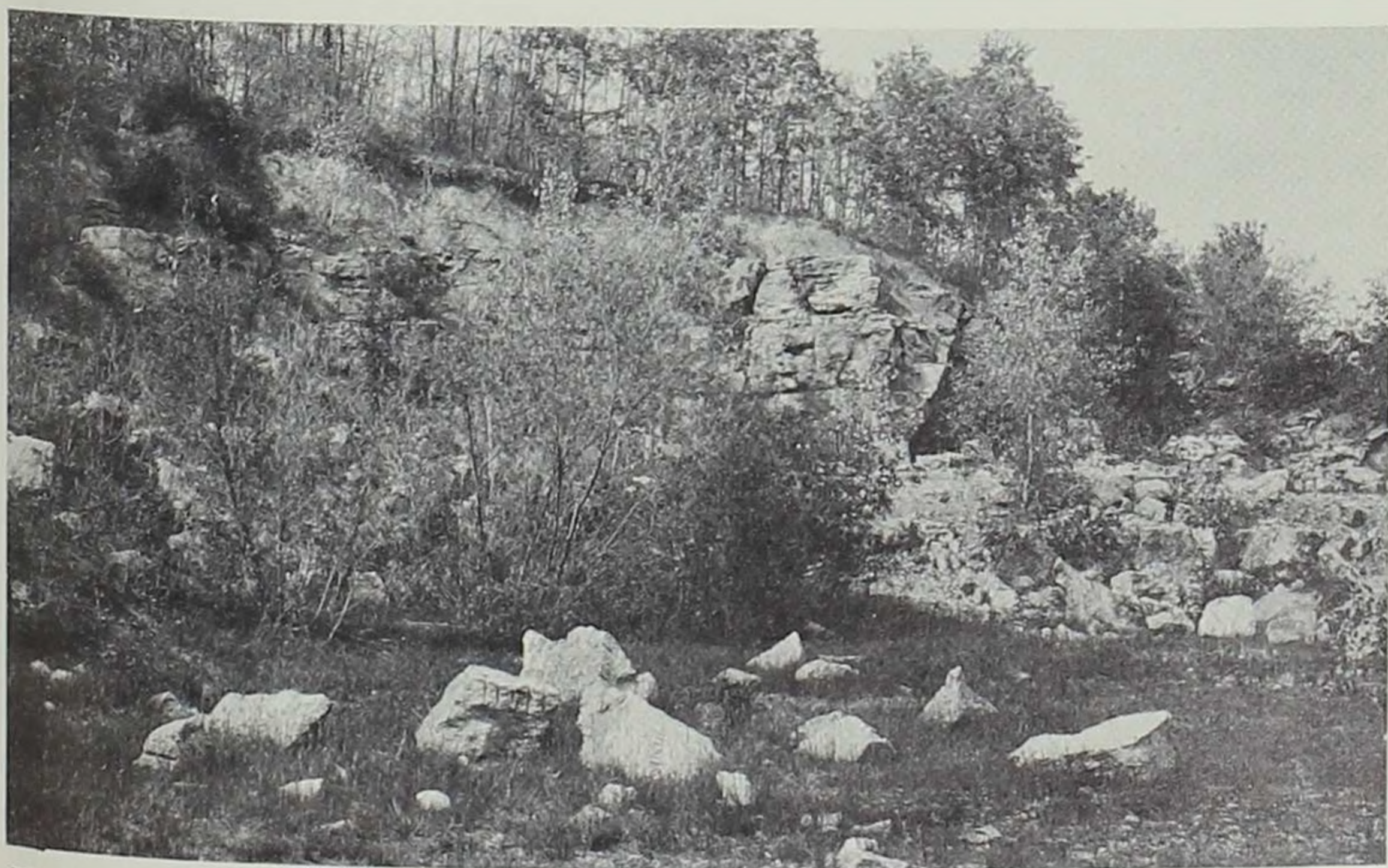
What of the future? Predictions are that student enrollment will level off; the need for additional housing will be curtailed; enrollment in the College of Medicine will increase to meet the need for more doctors in Iowa; and the University will continue to emphasize leadership in the humanities and the professions.

With a fine student body, able administrators and a distinguished faculty working together in an efficient plant located in a beautiful setting the University of Iowa will continue to serve the state, the nation, and the world.



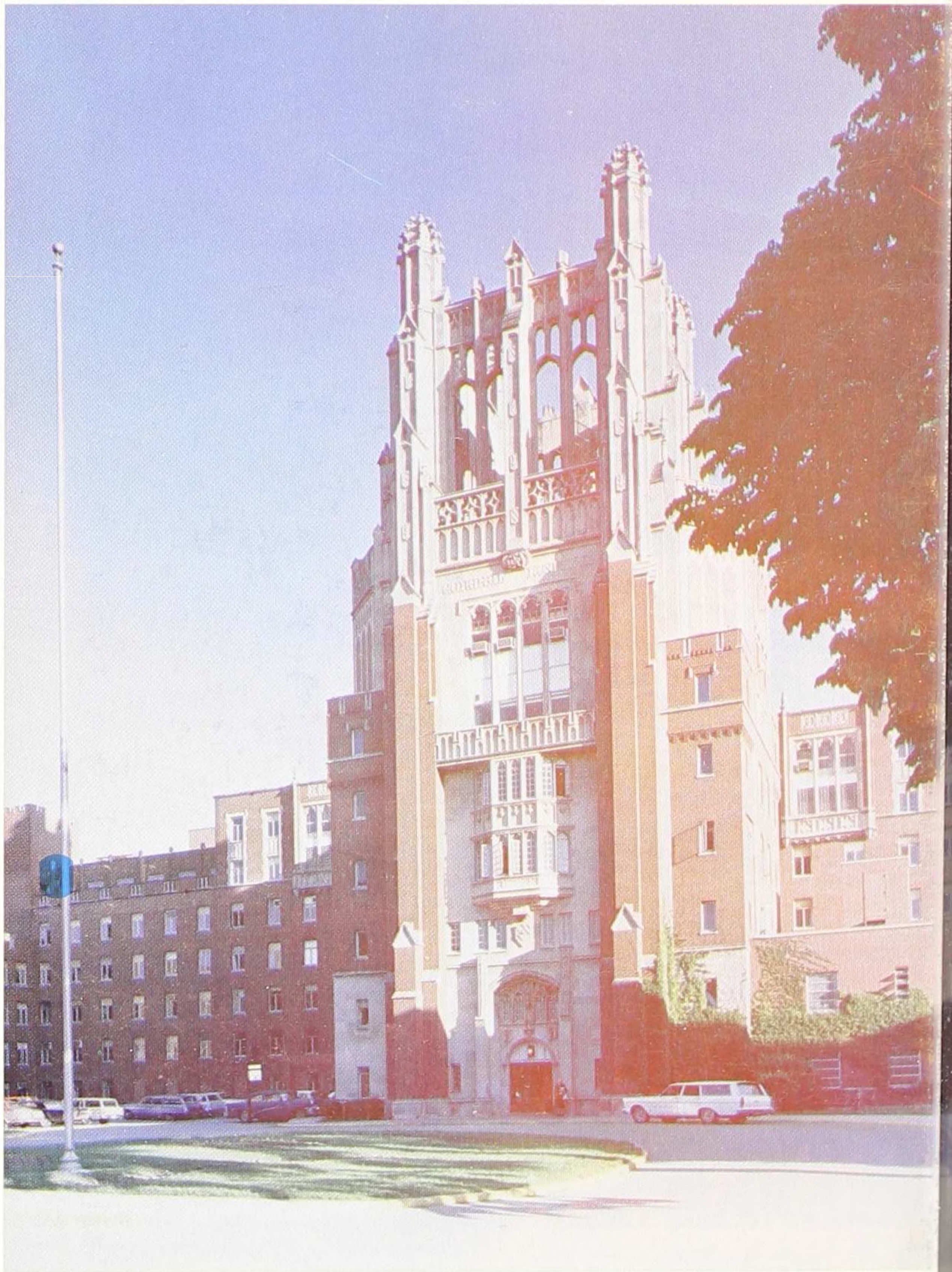


A Geology field trip to the North Liberty quarry was made in 1898, with Professor Samuel Calvin as the leader. Field trips were dressup affairs in those days!



The North Liberty quarry was one source of the stone used in the erection of Old Capitol. Blocks were floated down the Iowa River on barges to Iowa City.





University Hospital Tower