Chapter 7

A National School of Science

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES and universities were assuredly, as their titles indicated, state institutions; but in origin, aid, and functioning, they were no less national. While this relationship became manifestly evident in an age of political and social concentration, it was recognized from the beginning. Daniel Coit Gilman in an extended article in 1867 in the *North American Review* referred to the new ventures in higher education as "Our National Schools of Science," as did the bureau of education from this date, and Welch in an address at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 used the term, "National Industrial Schools."

The unity of the group, foreshadowed in the earlier industrial movement, was cemented by the organic and supplemental acts as well as by common interests and problems. The newer colleges based their organization and curricula upon those of the older institutions, and there was a continuous exchange of ideas and experiences by correspondence

and inter-visitation. With the shortage of trained scientists, especially in the technical lines, the interchange of staff members was especially marked, involving at times considerable rivalry, but, in any case, disseminating instructional and research talent. Thus, as noted, three of the leading members of the first faculty of the College soon found more promising conditions at Cornell, while, in turn, that institution provided the foundation of the permanent staff of the engineering division. Throughout the formative years, there was especial difficulty in getting and keeping competent professors of agriculture.

► NEED CLEARING HOUSE

An organization for discussing common problems, recommending standards, providing a direct contact with national departments and bureaus, and influencing congressional legislation was clearly indicated. The National Education Association was a neutral tiltyard for jousts between ultra-individualists like Charles W. Eliot and James McCosh and the champions of state education. But a servicing organization of their own was essential for progressive growth of the land-grant institutions.

From 1871 to 1887 seven consultative gatherings were held, five at the instance of the commissioner of agriculture and several advised by the commissioner of education. With the support and blessing of both of these agencies, the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was organized in October, 1887. The date coincided with the act giving federal aid to experiment stations which the spokesmen of the colleges had been seeking for some years. Seaman Knapp had taken the lead in formulating and promoting bills for such support. In 1882 he drew up a proposal

known from its sponsor as the Carpenter Bill which was slightly modified the next year as the Holmes Bill. The colleges were circularized and the bill was presented to the convention of 1883. But the plan was objectionable to most of the colleges as involving, it was felt, a centralization of authority that made the stations subservient to the commissioner of agriculture. It was consequently superseded by a compromise written by Commissioner Norman J. Colman with the advice of spokesmen for the prevailing college sentiment for fuller state initiative.

Knapp was a member of the committee that formulated the plan of permanent organization and Iowa State's representatives from the beginning were active participants in the meetings and work of the association. At the first meeting Chamberlain was on the committee to report a plan for the organization and management of experiment stations and of that on nominations. Speer gave one of the few papers (title not indicated). During the early years Curtiss, Gillette, Patrick, Pammel, Osborn, Weems, and Summers participated actively in their respective divisions. In 1899 Beardshear proposed that the N. E. A. should be informed of the scope and mission of the association and he was given the task the following year.

Pearson's connection with the association was unique in length of service and in influence. He held a leading position from 1913, when he was made a vice president and chairman of the college section, to his retirement from academic life. For twenty years he was a member of the key executive committee, and chairman for seventeen. He was president in 1924. During the years of his service some of the basic measures dealing with agricultural education and research were enacted, and the committee was actively concerned with all

of them, as well as with some that failed. Notable among the lost causes that he backed long and vigorously was that of federal grants for engineering experiment stations. Pearson's 1924 presidential address on "The Great Responsibility of Land-Grant Institutions" for rural wealth and welfare apparently made a considerable impression on his fellow administrators.

As a leader of the engineering division, Marston showed a breadth of interest that anticipated later trends in curricula and methods. As president of the association, in 1929, he delivered an address on the highly significant theme of "National Aspects of Land-Grant Colleges."

Other members of the staff have contributed influentially to their respective divisions or sections, as Buchanan in graduate and station problems and Bliss in extension. Home economics became increasingly prominent following the Purnell Act, and veterinary medicine was admitted as a separate division in 1948, and, as already noted, arts and sciences, in 1954. At the meeting in 1955 ten staff members were scheduled participants in the program.

Iowa State College has contributed generously to the roster of the leadership brought together in this and other land-grant organizations. At least a dozen land-grant presidents and a host of deans, directors, and key professors have earned one or more degrees at the College.

► NATIONAL POSTS

Alumni and staff, especially from the 1890's, have served notably in the national service. Throughout, the relations with the Department of Agriculture have been peculiarly prominent. The College has provided four secretaries: James Wilson, Henry C. Wallace, '92, Henry A. Wallace,

'10, and Ezra T. Benson, M. S., '27. Assistant and undersecretaries have included such scientists and administrators as Willet M. Hays, '85, Elmer D. Ball, '95, R. A. Pearson, George I. Christie, '03, M. L. Wilson, '07, John H. Davis, '28, and Marvin L. McLain, '28. Bureau heads have embraced all branches of the Department's expanding interests, as evidenced by such a variety of specialties as Charles D. Boardman, '74, dairying; Carleton Ball, '96, plant industry; Henry C. Taylor, '96, agricultural economics; Clyde W. Warburton, '02, farm management; and Thomas H. MacDonald, '04, roads. Research workers "from Ames" would fill a substantial directory.

Other departments of the home and foreign service were by no means shunned. For instance Royal Meeker, '98, served as head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1913–1920. In the land-grant survey of 1930 conducted by the office of education, C. H. Brown was largely responsible for the analysis and recommendations on libraries, Buchanan contributed extensively to the findings on graduate work, Marston advised on engineering, Stange on veterinary medicine, and Herbert M. Hamlin on vocational education. Barton Morgan and other members of vocational education did research for the federal advisory committee on education in 1939.

With the vast expansion and centralization of public services and regulations in the modern war era the services on and off the campus have increased many fold. In both stages of the world struggle the enlistment of plant and talent was "total." In the no less pressing war on depression, the College — with alumni in charge of the most burdened Agricultural Department and more and more of the staff conscripted for advisory or "action" programs — might truly

be said to have been a focal point of the recovery program. The proper role of the land-grant college in federal-state relationships in agriculture, as an objective fact finding and disseminating agency, was clearly set forth, in 1938, in the report of a committee headed by John A. Veig of history and government. In the post-World War II years with the hope and effort for a peaceful world, the more constructive and enduring of these national services were given fuller and more systematic establishment.

The requirement of "military science and tactics" in the organic act now came to full and complete stature in a department in which distinct curricula in military science, naval science, and air science were provided, involving the securing of basic training, temporary reserve status, or a permanent career. The department was administered in the Science Division by Dean Gaskill, who after two years as chief scientist in the research and development department of the U. S. Army in Washington became a brigadier general in the reserves. The grueling Korean struggle brought startling realization of the need for continuous and progressive training. The presence of a considerable number of reserve officers on the staff lent further support and emphasis to this branch of land-grant education.

Education of the returning veterans in numbers greatly exceeding expectations, necessitated major expansions in staff and plant. In basic subjects such expedients as early morning and evening classes were resorted to. The costs were tremendous and here as elsewhere differences arose over the basis of compensation, which in some cases led to prolonged negotiations in reaching adjustments. Precedents for subsidized education on such a scale were wholly lacking.

In the varied areas of research appropriate to the Col-

lege, cooperation and collaboration with national agencies have been no less dynamic and progressive. In addition to the regular program of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which has had continuous expansion in size and variety, special joint research enterprises have been conducted on the campus or in the immediate vicinity. Some three dozen resident collaborators with the experiment station and the veterinary institute were engaged in research on regional problems or the regional aspects of national studies. In the regional distribution by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of centers of special research, a swine laboratory was located southwest of the campus. Such an establishment seemed especially appropriate in view of the historic achievement that had been made a half century before in the hog cholera research station on the river near Ames, in the eradication of that devastating plague. Equally appropriate seemed the selection, in 1956, of the college area for the integrating animal disease laboratory, with construction to start in the Centennial year.

► SEEK NIGHT BROADCASTING

The expanding services to listeners over WOI fostered diligent efforts to obtain permission from the Federal Communications Commission for night-time broadcasting. Opposition from a commercial station in another state operating on the same wave length blocked this move, however, so WOI-FM was added as the evening outlet. Even more problems arose in 1950 with the pioneer venture in educational television. With great foresight, the College had applied for TV license before a "freeze" on channel allocations was imposed, and as a result, WOI-TV was not only the first television station in central Iowa but also the *only*

station on regular channels from February 21, 1950, until the freeze was lifted and the first of Des Moines outlets came onto the air April 25, 1954.

Station management at WOI-TV was confronted with a policy decision before taking to the air: should operations be confined strictly to local educational telecasts, or should heed be given to the clamor for "network television" by the central Iowa viewing audience — as a "service function"? A combination of educational programs and popular entertainment the public desired — in good taste — was the conclusion. The use of national network programs necessitated the carrying of commercial advertising in order to cover the heavy costs. With all major networks eager to beam through the only outlet to the central Iowa audience, the station was able to pick and choose from the best of all the offerings, in balance and good taste. As had been its announced policy, WOI-TV dropped individual network affiliations as soon as the network's regular commercial outlet began operations in Des Moines. Whatever the economic aspects, the educational and cultural possibilities attracted wide interest and cooperation from other institutions engaged in similar ventures, from foundations, and from servicing agencies such as the office of education.

► ATOMIC RESEARCH CONTINUED

By far the most original and elaborate of the post-war national establishments at the College was the Institute for Atomic Research. The Board of Education felt that the select staff should be held together and that the work which it had done so effectively for the exigencies of war might be continued more deliberately for peacetime services. In connection with these investigations the Institute might

train much needed scientists in areas of the physical and biological disciplines related to atomic energy. Throughout, the service would be available for call by the government for its special projects. This research was to provide the major portion of the involvements.

The background and organization of the Institute fitted admirably into the plans of the federal Atomic Energy Commission. For their purposes there was established within the Institute the Ames Laboratory of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. In the area of the chemistry-physics buildings the commission constructed on leased lands a metallurgy building, a general laboratory research building, and a commodious office, study, and conference hall. In addition a synchrotron was located in a building northwest of the campus. At the same time, certain chemistry and physics laboratories were adapted to the applications of the Institute.

Some of the main lines of the research have been the development of radioactive tracers for research utilization, the separation of rare earth elements, the preparation of some of the rarer metals, and investigations of the civilian uses of nuclear power. While the findings of the laboratory are subject to classification, considerable portions have been available for publication. Iowa State College has been one of nine educational institutions with which such laboratories have been placed. Spedding and Wilhelm continued as director and associate director, assisted by technical specialists from departments involved in the varied projects.

The ever-extending international involvements brought a steady demand for the technical services of the College abroad. Such participation had previously been undertaken under the sponsorship of special organizations and

foundations. In 1922 and 1924 W. H. Stevenson served as a delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In 1927–1928 Lindstrom surveyed the biological and agricultural work of European universities for the Rockefeller Foundation. He was also a visiting professor at the University of Colombia in 1945. In 1929 Davidson served as expert on the mechanization of farming for the American committee on colonization in Russia. For two steadily worsening years, 1947–1949, he sought to render the same service in China. From 1930 Buchanan had a leading role in the bacteriology section of the International Association of Microbiology. In 1949 he was a University of Chicago professor at the University of Frankfurt and the following year served on a commission to survey the possibilities of technical aid to South America. For the Food Foundation he helped to appraise the agricultural college of the American University at Beirut, of which Sam Edgecomb, Ph.D., '36, was dean.

Other notable services sponsored by the native countries or by foundations were lectures by Jay L. Lush, on animal husbandry, delivered in Latin America, Scandinavia, the British Isles and India, during and following World War II. Rockefeller Foundation projects in animal husbandry and agricultural engineering were conducted by L. N. Hazel and N. H. Curry, respectively, in Colombia, and surveys under the same sponsorship were made by the statistical laboratory in Colombia and Crete. C. S. Reddy, of agronomy, served as visiting lecturer in the University of the Philippines, as later did John B. McClelland of vocational education. Gerhard Tintner, econometrics, lectured extendedly in England and on the Continent.

Fulbright grants and lectureships were awarded Eliza-

beth Hoyt and Edna Douglas, both of economics, in Guatemala and Norway, respectively; Fred W. Lorch, of English, in Germany; L. Meyer Jones, of veterinary pharmacology, and Andrew L. McComb, of forestry, both in Austria; Don Kirkham, of soils, in Belgium; Paul F. Sharp, of history, in Australia; Leonard Feinberg, of English, in Ceylon; and Herman J. Stoever, of mechanical engineering, in Turkey. Guggenheim fellowships were accorded to Harrison Shull, of chemistry, and George S. Hammond, of dairy industry, for study in Sweden and in Central Europe, respectively.

Public service for the various aid and advisory branches of the state and agricultural departments and the United Nations has been substantial and continuous. Buchanan served on two commissions of the FAO, the Clapp committee to survey productive possibilities and the resettlement problem for the Arab refugees, and the mission to study conditions and needs of agricultural colleges in India. Frank F. Riecken, of agronomy, lent his services to that aspiring country by a three months' soil survey, then later to Uruguay for a five months' survey. Carl C. Malone, of agricultural economics, was released for a full year in Wales and England. Barton Morgan, of vocational education, advised on the agricultural sciences in Nicaragua; James J. Wallace, on agricultural development in Chile, and Lester E. Clapp was called to Brazil to share his experience in soil conservation.

At the personal invitation of General Douglas MacArthur, C. H. Brown advised on the formation of a national Japanese library. G. A. Lineweaver, of the state 4-H office, accepted assignment in the Philippines; Geoffrey Shepherd, of agricultural economics, advised Japan as well as West Germany and Burma, on the rehabilitation of food produc-

tion. In quite a different but equally essential realm, Gerald W. Fox, of physics, served as operations analyst of the Japanese air force. Also serving as air force advisors in Japan were E. W. Anderson, of aeronautical engineering, Dean W. Stebbins, of physics, and Wayne R. Moore, of electrical engineering. Under the technical assistance programs of the FAO, John Aikman, of botany, served in Ecuador; Ray Wakeley, of sociology, in Brazil; and W. H. Pierre, of agronomy, in Uruguay.

The statistical laboratory, under the direction of T. A. Bancroft, rendered most effective aid to the United Nations, and hence to the nation, in many and far situated areas. Sampling methods were developed for the allied observations of the Greek elections. Of very practical concern was the working out of experimental designs and survey techniques for agricultural experimentation in the Near East, India, and Latin America. Bancroft himself served in India and Mexico. Raymond J. Jessen served in Ecuador and Argentina; Paul G. Homeyer in Israel and Mexico; and P. C. Tang in Ecuador.

The most direct application of the technical aid program was focused on the trouble spots of the Near East. Prolonged service was rendered by Murl McDonald, of extension, and C. Y. Cannon, of dairy husbandry, in Lebanon; B. S. Pickett, of horticulture, in Syria; Iver Johnson, farm crops, and W. E. Loomis, of botany, both in Egypt; and Ercel Eppright, of food and nutrition, in Iran.

The Iowa State College Tropical Research Center — established at Antigua, Guatemala, by a grant from the Earl May Seed Company — was of unique interest as the first foreign establishment initiated by the College. The institute was primarily concerned with the study of the corn

The bounds of research are not determined by state lines nor even by national boundaries. As part of its dedication to service to agriculture, in 1946 the College initiated the Tropical Research Center at Antigua, Guatemala. From its findings there the College hoped to serve its home state and the nation by developing improved crosses of corn, while at the same time increasing the native production as a practical demonstration of the "good neighbor" policy. In 1954 the Center was transferred to the U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service.

plant in the region of its probable origin, or at least earlier habitat, with the aims of developing improved crosses for the Corn Belt and increasing the native production. Irving E. Melhus, '06, and George Goodman, both of botany, directed the organization. In 1955 the established center was turned over to the Guatemalan experiment station. The venture was thus not only a valuable scientific project

involving a product of vital concern to the constituency of the College, but it also involved a practical demonstration of the "good neighbor" policy.

Due largely to provisions by the national government and foundations for interchanges and aid to refugee scholars, an increasing number of distinguished foreign professors have enriched the instructional and research programs by special lectures, the offering of courses, and consultations. The number of foreign students both undergraduate and graduate, involving a great diversity of nationalities, has remained fairly steady. The main interest has been in agriculture and engineering. Delegations of top rank foreign visitors have been entertained on the campus from time to time. Typical examples are the members of the Japanese Diet in 1951 and the much publicized tour of Russian agriculturists in 1955.

► STUDENTS FOLLOW WORLD EVENTS

For their part, Iowa State College students have become increasingly internationally conscious. Military service around the globe, the popularizing and facilitating of foreign travel, and the opportunities for commercial and diplomatic service abroad have all contributed to this growing awareness. An influential group has studied under Fulbright and other exchange programs. In 1935 Edgar W. Timm, a graduate in chemical technology, was appointed one of the four Rhodes scholars from the five-state district. In spite of the exacting foreign language requirement, the inter-department programs in foreign trade and service — under the chairmanship of Alfred P. Kehlenbeck, head of modern language — have had a continuing, if necessarily select, demand.

In national organizations, general and professional, the staff has provided top leadership in all of its major areas and has earned many superior awards. Any attempt at mere enumeration of offices held and of special awards and citations would inevitably be incomplete and invidious. But in an inclusive view, comprehending all branches and interests of the College, it may not be out of place to recall that Beardshear was president of the N. E. A., Pearson and Marston headed the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, that Gilman, of organic chemistry, Werkman, of bacteriology, and Spedding, of the Atomic Research Institute, have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and that up and down the land, among all lovers of books and of the learning that comes from their most effective use, Charles Harvey Brown has been recognized as the nation's "Mr. Librarian."

In addition to anniversary convocations, notable national gatherings have convened on the campus — in spite of lack of metropolitan facilities. In July, 1910, the largest and most representative of the series of "graduate schools of agriculture," sponsored jointly by the agricultural college association and the Department of Agriculture, was held at the College. The second institute of the Country Life Association, in 1936, found congenial and appreciative hosts in the Agricultural Division. In June, 1956, the annual meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education brought an effective utilization of the combined campus resources.

In the midst of all these advances and adjustments, there was an automatic change of administration, in 1953, when Friley reached the age of retirement. His term was the longest in the history of the College; with the deanship and

vice-presidency he had had a continuous service of a score of stressful years. Coming in the latter stage of the depression, he had served through the global, "cold," and Korean struggles. The economy had passed from restricted to full production, and from deflation to inflation. Politically the years had seen changes in party control and in the consequent philosophies and practices of government. The realities of mass education had tried academic theories and practices to the extreme. Such turbulent and uncertain times inevitably brought sudden and brusque interruption to the orderly course of collegiate planning and functioning, and played havoc with budgetary estimates.

In spite of the insecurity of the social order and, at times, the instability of the campus scene due to conflicting personalities and misunderstandings over policies and procedures, these years had brought achievements unprecedented in the life of the College. Changes and advances going on for a generation were finding measurable fulfillment. The whole institution had raised its sights. In organization, program, and service to state and nation, Iowa State College had truly come of age. Along with new and continuing problems, the succeeding administration would find a leading land-grant institution with modernized plant, distinguished staff, and national and international standing.

► SEEK NOMINATIONS

The selection of the new president marked a decided trend toward representative processes. An alumni committee was invited to submit names, and, in still greater contrast to past practices, the faculty was requested to elect an advisory committee with representation from the different divisions. This committee urged staff members to

make suggestions as to the type of individual desired and to recommend possible candidates, on or off the campus. The submission of over two hundred names indicated the extent and variety of the interest. Dean Gaskill was the only avowed candidate at the College. Again, contrary to previous elections, there was an absence of personal rivalries and divisional jealousies, but rather an earnest effort to seek the best interest of the College as a whole. It was evident that board, alumni, and staff were united in a sincere endeavor to secure a leader who could most adequately carry forward the full land-grant idea for an Iowa State College come of age.

The selection announced in November, 1952, gave a full justification to the representative procedure. The president-elect was a deliberate and reasoned choice. He did not represent and was not obligated to any special faction, group, or interest. As a further asset and assurance of understanding and adaptability, he was the first alumnus to become a permanent head of the College.

James Harold Hilton was a native of North Carolina who entered Iowa State College as a sophomore and received a B. S. in animal husbandry in 1923. He subsequently earned an M. S. at Wisconsin and an Sc. D. at Purdue. After service of three years as county agent in Greene County, Iowa, he had joined the animal husbandry staff at Purdue where he rose from assistant professor to professor (1927–1945). In 1945 he was called to the North Carolina State College to head the animal husbandry department and, in 1948, advanced to dean and director of the agricultural division. Mrs. Hilton (Lois Baker, '23) was a native of Story County, and return to the campus just prior to July, 1953, thus marked a homecoming.

President James H. Hilton shouldered responsibilities in July, 1953, as the first alumnus to become full-fledged head of the College. Under his guidance, Iowa State at the Centennial was looking forward to its second one hundred years.

The new executive's idea and aims, as set forth in his first convocation address and in special group meetings, showed a clear and realistic understanding of the College's place and responsibility in this crucial era of higher education. As an understanding alumnus, he was mindful of the heritage and traditions of the years. But at the same time, he recognized the obligations to serve the present day by wide advances and — where essential — by sharp departures. With full appreciation of the implications of land-grant education, he sought to meet the challenge of a tidal wave of mass enrollment without lowering the standards of instruction and research.

► "TEAMWORK" PHILOSOPHY

Hilton's broad view of the land-grant mission comprehended not only the thorough and liberal training in the technical branches, but a recognition of the place of the general studies in training for vocational competence and social awareness. To realize the objectives of a popularly based and purposed institution in an age of consolidation and complexity, he recognized that the fullest cooperation with a high degree of *esprit de corps* at all points on the campus was essential, together with the loyal and understanding support of all classes and interests of the state.

Forthright expansions and reorganizations were immediately entered upon. The housing program went forward in added halls and apartment units for married students. The priority demands of an addition to the Library and a general class-room building were vigorously pressed. The Memorial Union was progressively extended to provide supplemental services as the center of campus life. With all the pressure of emergency adjustments, executive faith and

creative imagination visioned also an assembly, exhibition, and recreational center to be provided by donors with ample means and broad interests.

Administrative changes were in line with the most approved advanced academic practices. The office of provost was created to have supervision of curriculum making and teaching personnel. James H. Jensen was chosen for this position — a specialist in plant pathology with wide administrative experience and understanding. The obsolescent junior deanship was abolished and a general office of student affairs was organized and conducted by the former dean, M. D. Helser, until his death. His assistant, Millard R. Kratochvil, took over the exacting office. The work of the office of information service was extended and systematized; a weekly newsletter kept the staff informed of college developments while they were going on. The college calendar was rearranged to provide quarters of equal length and an earlier commencement date, beginning with the first year of the second century of operation. Student rules and regulations were collected, revised, and clarified in an attractive booklet, and a handbook of what every faculty member should know about the institution was carefully compiled. The approaching Centennial stimulated an institutional consciousness that led, at long last, to a systematic effort to collect and organize the archives and other available records. Mrs. Dorothy Kehlenbeck, the curator, proved to have rare skill in combining the essential requisites of this exacting branch of librarianship: discrimination in organizing and classifying materials — extending from the formal to the fugitive, and in understanding aid to numerous and varied users of the collection.

Department adjustments were made in line with new

emphases and needs. Industrial management, as a training for business and industry, was separated from economics. The department of religious education which had been launched in 1922 as a school of religion under the sponsorship of various cooperating denominations, then made a department of the Science Division in 1936, was joined with history and government as a philosophy section. The direction of religious life and the college chaplaincy which had been vested in the head of the department were transferred to a director in the office of student affairs. A pioneering professorship, administered in the history department, but of direct interest for all subjects, was that of the history of science. John C. Greene, educated at the University of South Dakota and Harvard and with teaching experience at Chicago and Wisconsin, was brought from the latter institution to essay this embracing integration.

► FACULTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

With the full support and promotive aid of the administration, a long forward step in faculty participation was taken by the organization, in 1954, of a representative faculty council. Under the alert original chairmanship of Norman Graebner, of history, and carried forward by his successors, it proceeded to function constructively to express faculty opinion and share in policy making.

The cooperation of the Ames Chamber of Commerce with the College authorities in 1956 in securing the location of the federal animal laboratory marked a new high in city-campus understanding. The discussion of the perennial traffic problem, a source of conflict in the past, showed the same effort at mutual agreement.

In instructional advance, a council on instruction was

instituted as a clearing center for the collecting and trying of new methods and devices. The testing bureau was broadened to a student counseling service and high scholarship was recognized by the issuing of deans' lists. A browsing library in the Union, under the direction of Frederica Shattuck, was a stimulus to broadened outlook by the purposeful use of spare time.

Under grants from the Alumni Achievement Fund, distinguished professorships were established. The initial selections, announced at commencement in 1956, were Earl O. Heady of agricultural economics, an authority in econometrics, as Charles F. Curtiss distinguished professor of agriculture; and Glenn Murphy, head of theoretical and applied mechanics and adviser to the atomic institute, as Anson Marston distinguished professor of engineering. The following year divisional chairs were completed with the selection of Lydia V. Swanson, of child development, to the Mary B. Welch professorship for home economics; Frank H. Spedding, of atomic research, for the science distinction, and Frank K. Ramsey, of veterinary pathology, to the Clarence H. Covault chair for veterinary medicine. At the same time Wallace L. Cassell, of electrical engineering, was chosen for the second Marston professorship, and Jay L. Lush, of animal breeding, was named for the second Curtiss distinction.

From the first the new president showed a sympathetic and understanding interest in student participation and self-expression. But at the same time, he recognized that freedom of action involved responsible behavior. A student riot following an unexpected football victory in the fall of 1953 was adjusted without severe penalties in the belief and with the understanding that no such violent demonstra-

tions would be repeated. But following a dormitory raid and destructive depredations on other college property in the spring of 1956, which representatives of the Guild sought to prevent, the leaders were promptly suspended and resulting protests from influential quarters met with a determined stand for the maintenance of law and order, regarding the justice of which there could be no reasonable question.

A signal honor was accorded the College just as it turned into the Centennial year, in January, 1958. Iowa State was admitted to the Association of American Universities, a membership accorded only to those institutions "...of national prominence with a sound and proven record in the fields of scholarship and teaching." Only forty other institutions had attained this distinction since the AAU was founded in 1900.

All in all, the new administration, fully appreciative of past achievements and with a realistic understanding of present demands and of future possibilities, was a most appropriate and auspicious molder and director of the destinies of Iowa State College at the turn of the first century.