HISTORY OF
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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THE STORY OF ITS FIRST
SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS
1873-1948

By
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INTRODUCTION

The first history of the Ohio State University was a thin, green-backed little volume, dated 1878, which told in skeleton form the story of its first few struggling years. It was more than forty years before the first volume of the official history appeared. This, in turn, was to have been the first of three which were to trace its evolution and development to 1920.

The first volume in this series, a fat book of 612 pages, covered the years from 1870 to 1910. It was not published, however, until 1920, and was largely the work of Captain Alexis Cope, longtime secretary of the Board of Trustees. After his death his manuscript was edited by Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, the only surviving member of the first faculty. The second volume, written by Professor Osman C. Hooper, of the School of Journalism, brought the narrative down to 1926. A volume covering the observance of the University's semi-centennial in 1920 had also been published as Volume III.

Volume IV of the official series, alone consisting of three volumes, described and recorded the University's part in World War I. This was the painstaking work of Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, '87, assisted by Professor Edgar H. McNeal, both of the department of history. Part I dealt with Wartime on the Campus, and Parts II and III with Our Men in Military and Naval Service. They were published from 1935 to 1938. Volume V, published in 1941 and edited by Dean William McPherson and Harold K. Schellenger, '24, preserved the addresses and proceedings incident to the inauguration of President Howard L. Bevis in October, 1940.

But not all of these together told the over-all story of the emergence, growth and development of the University from a struggling, neglected college into a university of first rank. It was deemed appropriate, therefore, to do this in a single volume in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary in 1948-49. This volume is the result.

It took much longer in the doing than was anticipated so that it could not be completed in time for the anniversary itself. It also ran longer in the telling than had been intended. As it stands it is a relatively simple story of the University—how it got its start, how it grew, and how it became what it is. Because of its essential nature and purpose, it is neither exhaustive nor critical in the usual sense. It is nearly devoid of footnotes although every fact related was taken from official or other reliable sources and could have been documented if necessary.

(For source material the files of Ohio newspapers from 1870 into the first decade of the Twentieth Century were scanned, along with the complete files of the *Ohio State Lantern* and the *Ohio State University Monthly*. The chief reliance, however, was upon the annual reports of the presidents and of the Boards of Trustees, and the detailed minutes of the latter. As a

matter of fact, these were gone over twice for the most part. This had the advantage of giving the account an official flavor but it is regretted that neither time nor available materials permitted as much emphasis upon student life and activities as might have been desired.,

Other volumes already in prospect will help to fill some of the gaps. Among these are volumes dealing with Ohio State athletics, with the University's part in World War II, and with the seventy-fifth anniversary observance itself.

J. E. P.

June 21, 1951

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OHIO AND THE MORRILL ACT

While the Morrill Act, born of the Civil War, launched the Land Grant college movement which produced the Ohio State University, actually the seeds of federal and state support of public education were sown in the Old Northwest many years earlier. The Land Ordinance of 1785 set aside the central section of each township for the "maintenance of public schools." The Ordinance of 1787 pledged public encouragement of "institutions for the promotion of religion and morality, schools and the means of education." Its exact language is noteworthy:

Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and all the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

But public education was slow to spread and still slower to develop on the higher levels. This was due to a number of factors, including the prevalence of private schools and a reluctance to add to the public expense. Sixteen years elapsed between the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 and the earliest beginnings of what was to become higher education in Ohio. Nearly two decades more were to pass before such instruction began to attain collegiate standards. The years prior to 1830 saw the start of Ohio and Miami Universities and of Kenyon College. The next decade was marked by the advent of Denison, Oberlin, Marietta and St. Xavier. The years following 1850 witnessed the establishment of a growing number of normal schools.

But Ohio was slow to give tangible and continuing state support to higher education. In time it took advantage of the Morrill Act, passed in 1862, but it was eleven years after its passage before the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was to become the Ohio State University, opened its doors. It was another eighteen years before the struggling institution had the benefit of a direct state levy.

Even the denominational colleges of Ohio struggled for existence during the middle of the Nineteenth Century. The twenty-two in existence in 1859 had a total of only 3875 students, of whom 2015 were doing preparatory work. Oberlin, the largest Ohio college, had only 181 students. This is not to suggest that the soil and climate of Ohio were not suited to higher education—quite the contrary. But the time was not ripe. Higher education for the masses, as has been pointed out, really dates from the early years of the Twentieth Century. A good many Ohioans, moreover, went to Eastern colleges. In the later development, state-supported colleges and universities—particularly the Land Grant schools—played a major role in Ohio and elsewhere.

Much has been made of the fact that the Morrill Act was passed during the Civil War and was signed by President Lincoln. Historically this is true, but the movement for public higher education had been under way for more than a decade, both in the states and in Congress. It has also been emphasized that the Land Grant college movement was essentially in the interests of agriculture and the agricultural elements of the population. This is only part of the story, although an important part. The movement was really one of broadening the base of higher education, of extending the idea of public support of education to the college level, and especially of extending its opportunities to the working classes generally, including agriculture. It was, in brief, a movement to democratize higher education even to the extent of providing a new kind of education.

It found its champion in Representative (later Senator) Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. He introduced the first Land Grant college bill in Congress in 1857. It passed the House by a narrow vote in April, 1858, and squeaked through the Senate in February, 1859. President Buchanan vetoed the measure on financial, constitutional and other grounds. Undaunted, its friends pushed it again in 1861. It was reintroduced in the House by Morrill, and a companion measure was offered in the upper house by Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio. The House committee on public lands reported unfavorably on the Morrill bill, but the Senate bill was passed. With some amendments it was approved by the House in June, 1862, and President Lincoln signed it the following month.

✓The Morrill Act, as it came to be known, was a landmark in public higher education. It has been well said that it "provided for the establishment of the most comprehensive system of scientific, technical, and practical education the world has ever known." Specifically, it provided for the creation of a permanent endowment for the resulting colleges and universities, it defined the scope of these institutions, and it stipulated that the initial endowment must be maintained undiminished and must be replaced if lost. The Morrill Act, in short, gave the great impetus to state-supported higher education throughout the United States and made higher education available for the first time to the masses.

The charter laid down by the act was a broad one.¹¹ It provided that in each state the proceeds of the Land Grant

were to be devoted to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such a manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.¹²

Too much emphasis cannot be given to the breadth of these provisions.

The states defined them in various ways to suit their own needs and convenience, but without exception in the end they were interpreted and applied broadly rather than narrowly.

¹ Particular note should be taken of three provisions. One was that "other scientific and classical studies" were not to be excluded. Thus there was no basic quarrel with the older type of education then prevalent in most colleges and universities. A second provision, important in view of its relation to national defense, was the specific inclusion of military training. The third was the emphasis given to the teaching of "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." This was the broad and substantial rock upon which the Land Grant colleges were founded.)

It was two years after the passage of the Morrill Act before Ohio acted to take advantage of the law. Iowa, Vermont, and Connecticut took steps almost at once, followed by fourteen other states in 1863. Arkansas, Maryland and Ohio followed in 1864 and by 1870 all thirty-seven states then in the Union had followed suit. Under the original act, each state accepting the grant had to do so within two years and had to establish at least one such college within five years. But the acceptance period was extended in 1864 and again in 1866. It was six years more from the time Ohio accepted the offer of Congress until it took steps to organize such a college. Another three years were to elapse before the infant College was ready to open its doors. By that time more than two-thirds of the states had complied with the law either through institutions already in existence or by founding new ones.

In terms of the proceeds, Ohio was far from making the most of this educational patrimony, but it had plenty of company. Under the terms of the act it received 630,000 acres in land scrip. This was exceeded only by the grants to New York and Pennsylvania. Yet a dozen other states realized greater returns from the sale of their land or their land scrip for this purpose than Ohio. The land scrip allotted to Ohio yielded \$340,906, or an average of 54.1¢ an acre. This was in contrast with the established government price of \$1.25 an acre. But again Ohio had plenty of company, for twenty-eight states sold their grants for less than the standard price and only eighteen states realized more. The amounts ranged from 41¢ to \$6.22 an acre. Due to the foresight of Ezra Cornell, the university that now bears his name was the greatest beneficiary, ultimately realizing \$5,460,038 from the sale of its 990,000 acres of land scrip. Yet even this great grant sold originally for \$688,576.

In the end, fortunately, Ohio settled upon a single new institution as the beneficiary of the federal Land Grant. But until this decision was reached many voices advocated a variety of plans to carry out the option set forth in the Morrill Act. Even after agreement was reached to center the effort in one new enterprise, there was a sharp division of opinion

whether the new college should be a broad or narrow gauge institution. Happily the issue was decided ultimately on the former basis. Another question concerned the location of the College and here again it was fortunate that the site finally chosen was at the very heart of the state.

Governor David Tod laid the offer contained in the Morrill Act before the State Board of Agriculture in November, 1862. He outlined his views, consulted with members of the board and sought their opinion "as to the propriety of accepting the grant." The board urged the acceptance of the Land Grant and offered to cooperate "in measures calculated to promote the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, including such attention to military tactics as shall comport with the exigency of the times and advance the practical education of the industrial classes in the several professions and pursuits of life."

Five successive governors—Tod, Brough, Anderson; Cox and Hayes—brought the subject to the attention of the General Assembly. The Board of Agriculture, too, memorialized the Legislature to accept the land grant "in aid of instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts," and in favor of "the speedy establishment of one or more Agricultural and Polytechnic Schools in accordance with the terms of the grant." The memorial was signed by N. S. Townshend, president of the board, who was to play a major role in the formative years of the College.

In January, 1864, the Agricultural Convention, composed of delegates from the county agricultural societies, adopted a resolution "That the State of Ohio ought to accept the grant of land for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, as soon as possible." On February 9, 1864, the General Assembly passed an act to accept the offer contained in the Morrill Act. The law also specified, "That the assent of said State is hereby signified to the aforesaid act of Congress, and to all the conditions and provisions therein contained; and the faith of the State of Ohio is hereby pledged to the performance of all such conditions and provisions." This was important because it was charged later that the state had complied only with the letter and not the spirit of the Morrill Act in that it was doing nothing to support the College the act made possible.

"So soon as the Legislature had decided to accept the Congressional land grant with the conditions annexed," Secretary Joseph Sullivant wrote eight years later in the first annual Board of Trustees report to the Governor, "the most extravagant expectations arose in many quarters as to the great sum to be realized" from the 633,000 acres of land scrip received by the state. None, he added, expected the amount to be less than \$500,000 and apparently some thought that it might even rise to millions.

In the winter of 1864 the Legislature received various memorials proposing, to quote Sullivant further, "to donate to the State Miami University, Farmers' College, in Hamilton county, Ohio University, at Athens, for agricultural colleges, provided they should be so recognized and accepted,

that they should receive an equitable portion of the fund created by the land grant." These and other institutions proceeded to press their claim "for a division of the funds."

Two ideas for disposing of the proceeds of the Land Grant emerged, one sketched by Governor John Brough in his annual message and the other outlined by School Commissioner E. E. White in his annual report in 1865. "No more important subject will claim your consideration," Brough told the Legislature, "than the proper disposition to make of this grant." (To him it was clear that the intent of the Morrill Act was "to institute a new and distinct species of education; one not heretofore favored or specially encouraged, by State or National aid." He was equally convinced that the grant should be "applied to a separate institution," that too much should not be attempted at the outset, and that whatever the decision the Legislature should not "under the pressure, or in the conciliation of local influences, so weaken or impair the fund as to render it comparatively valueless.")

(The school commissioner advocated that the fund be divided for "the establishment of a central institution of a professional character, including a school of military tactics, etc.," dealing largely with applied science and to a considerable extent experimental. The other half he proposed to divide among three well-endowed colleges in different parts of the state. From the beginning, fortunately, the State Board of Agriculture advocated a single, "centrally located institution, supported from an undivided fund.") The disposition of "the agricultural fund" was also discussed widely in the press. An article by Ralph Leete, of Ironton, a future Trustee, attracted much attention. He argued that the state should resume control of the educational trusts of Ohio and Miami Universities and combine their funds with those from the Land Grant to establish one central institution "worthy of the name of a University."

In April, 1865, the Legislature took steps to dispose of the land scrip. It passed a law authorizing the secretary of state, auditor and treasurer to advertise for proposals for the purchase of the scrip at not less than 80¢ an acre or in parcels of less than 160 acres. It also set up a commission of five to be named by the Governor to report by December 1, 1865, their recommendation for locating "said college or colleges." Two of the commissioners were to represent the agricultural and two the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the state. The fifth was to be chosen for his military knowledge. The commissioners were instructed also to consider "the accessibility of such location to all parts of the State, by the ordinary means of travel, the inducements which may be offered by any locality in the way of donations of land, buildings, money, or other valuable property," the availability of the necessary land at reasonable expense and any other pertinent considerations.

In June, 1865, the commissioners received proposals from Miami University and from Farmers' College, Cincinnati. Four months later they had

other propositions from Mt. Union College and from the village of Kent and the town of Worthington. They also visited various places. In December a majority report recommended the acceptance of the Miami University proposition, citing its facilities and its proximity to Cincinnati as among the reasons for their choice. A minority report recommended Farmers' College. By the end of the year the first sales of the land scrip were reported at 80 and 82¢ an acre, bids for 11,360 acres having been accepted and others, ranging from 12½ to 50 cents an acre, having been declined for 7080 acres.

In April, 1866, the Legislature passed a law setting up a six-member Board of Trustees, including the president of the State Board of Agriculture *ex officio*, to receive proposals and to report to the next session "on their opinion for locating an Agricultural and Mechanical College for the State of Ohio." The Trustees, chosen so as "to represent all the industrial classes of the State," were also authorized to receive proposals for donations of land, buildings and money in trust for the state. Nothing seems to have come of this for, as Sullivant noted in his first report, "Upon examination of the records at the Governor's office, I do not find that any Committee was appointed, and I cannot find any report was made under the above act."

Of more immediate importance was another act which gave the commissioners greater power and discretion in the sale of the land scrip. The floor of 80¢ an acre was removed and they were empowered to sell the scrip "at the best price they can obtain for the same." More liberal terms were also authorized. Under this impetus all of the land scrip was disposed of by November, 1866, and the commissioners so reported a month later. They followed this with a detailed report on the disposition of the scrip in February, 1867. The scrip was sold to thirty-six persons, but three persons bought 576,560 acres—G. T. Lewis, of Cleveland, 400,000 acres; B. F. Clark, of New York City, 125,760 acres; and W. G. White, of New York City, 50,800 acres. Most of it went for 53, 55 or 56¢. In their report of February, 1868, the commissioners reported a total of \$432,450.80 paid into the state treasury.

The commissioners not only had trouble in disposing of the scrip but faced a resolution from the lower house of the Legislature inquiring "why the land scrip belonging to this state was sold, part of it on time, at less than fifty-three cents an acre, while the Government of the United States was selling lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre." In reply they cited the law which directed them to make "prompt disposition" of the scrip and the low state of the market elsewhere in competition with other states. After describing their earlier efforts, the report went on:

In these circumstances, after consulting with the Governor, we concluded to put the price of the scrip down to fifty-three cents per acre, if we could negotiate for its sale in large quantities, provided higher prices could not be obtained. . . . It will be seen that we saved the State from all risks of loss, by placing the scrip in the hands of brokers for sale, and all expense for commissions on sales, got the

most of the proceeds on interest in a very short time after the large sales were made, and that the whole proceeds of sales have been paid into the treasury without the loss of a cent. Unless, therefore, we erred in selling the scrip in large lots at 53 cents per acre (and we sold none for less), we think our management of sales and collections a decided success. We beg to add that we sold for the highest prices we could obtain in the state of the markets. . . .

Meanwhile the jockeying to enjoy the fruits of the Land Grant continued in the Legislature. All of the details of just what occurred are no longer clear but in the session of 1867 various petitions were presented which sought a division of the "agricultural fund." There were also several resolutions to establish agricultural and mechanical professorships in existing Ohio colleges. Three measures were introduced, one in the Senate and two in the House, to establish an agricultural and mechanical college but all three failed. In March, 1867, the State Board of Agriculture by resolution indorsed the Senate bill, fathered by William Warner, for a single new college and "respectfully" urged its passage "during the present session." Since no action resulted, the state Agricultural Convention in January, 1868, for the fourth successive year adopted a resolution declaring "its judgment in favor of one college, and opposed to the division of funds" and informing the Legislature "That the agricultural and mechanical interests of Ohio demand an early adjustment of the questions pertaining to the establishment of an Agricultural College in this State."

In March, 1868, a joint resolution was adopted which recalled that the time for providing for a Land Grant college would expire July 2, 1872, and declared "That it is important for the General Assembly of Ohio to take immediate steps to provide for one college for the objects and purposes aforesaid." It also provided for a joint committee "with authority to receive propositions for sites for the location of such college, and examine the same; also propositions for experimental farms, and proposals of donations of such sites and farms, and also donations towards the erection of suitable college buildings." The committee was instructed to report "at as early a time as possible."

In November, 1868, the trustees of Wooster College made a proposal to locate the College there, and offered to provide all necessary buildings, equipment and an experimental farm—backed by a guarantee of \$30,000. The catch was that half of the board of trustees of the College were to be named by the state and half by "the Trustees of the University of Wooster." In the meantime the committee received other proposals from Worthington, Oxford, Urbana, London and Newark with "liberal offers of donations of lands and money." The committee examined the proposed sites and reported to the Legislature in 1869 "that it would be for the best interests of the State at large to locate said college at Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio." It rejected the Wooster proposal as "impracticable" because of the divided authority proposed, but a minority report still favored Wooster.)

It was not until March 22, 1870, that the die was finally cast for a single new institution "to be styled the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College." By this law the College was to be governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of one member from each congressional district, with the president of the State Board of Agriculture as an *ex officio* member. The members were to serve six-year terms and were to have the usual powers, including the right "to elect a president, to determine the number of professors and tutors, elect the same, and fix their salaries," as well as the right to remove any of them "whenever the interests of the College, in their judgment, shall require." They were also "to fix and regulate the course of instruction, and to prescribe the extent and character of experiments to be made." Whenever the Board was not in session, an executive committee of three was to "have the management and control of said College." It was to be open "to all persons over fourteen years of age," subject to the rules. Each county was to have "its just proportion, according to its population."

The Governor was to call the first meeting of the Board at Columbus, but it was to meet thereafter "at least once annually at the College building." It was also to make a detailed annual report to the Governor concerning the College, its personnel, its activities, its condition and its progress. Finally, it was the duty of the Board "to permanently locate said Agricultural and Mechanical College upon lands, not less than one hundred acres, which in their judgment is best suited to the wants and purposes of said institution, the same being reasonably central in the State, and accessible by railroad from different parts thereof, having due regard to the healthiness of location, and also regarding the best interests of the College in the receipt of moneys, lands or other property donated to said College by any county, town or individual, in consideration of the location of said College at a given place." But a three-fifths vote of the Trustees was necessary to the choice of a location which was to be made by October 15, 1870.

In so doing the Trustees were not to incur a debt or obligation of more than \$40,000. But if, in their judgment, a suitable location could not be had for this amount, they could so report to the General Assembly in January, 1871. Finally, the College could not be located "until there are secured thereto, for such location, donations in money or unincumbered lands at their cash valuation, whereon the College is to be located, or in both money and such lands, a sum equal to at least one hundred thousand dollars." On April 18, 1870, the Legislature passed an act to authorize the counties to raise money to obtain the location of the College. It was under the provisions of this measure that Franklin County ultimately obtained it.

The new Board of Trustees was called to order May 11, 1870, by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes who, a score of years later, was to be a Trustee himself. These officers were elected: Valentine B. Horton, chairman; R. C. Anderson, secretary; Joseph Sullivant, treasurer; and an executive committee of five, including Horton and Sullivant, Wm. McClung, T. C. Jones,

and Norton S. Townshend. By resolution, the committee was asked to prepare as soon as possible an address to the people "setting forth as clearly, succinctly and persuasively as possible the aims, purposes and wants of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, in view of which the people can be intelligently asked for aid; the address to be drawn under a liberal and enlightened construction of the act of endowment, and to set forth the fact that a farm of at least three hundred acres is required."

Before this was done, however, Joseph Sullivant issued an address to the citizens of Franklin County. After reviewing the steps to date, he made this local appeal:

The advantages accruing to any county which secures this institution are so obvious that I need not here present any arguments to prove them. Is it not proper that the citizens of Franklin county should move immediately in behalf of their own interests? Shall we, by indifference or supineness, neglect this opportunity, and permit the superior liberality and enterprise of another county to carry away a prize which we can and ought to preserve for ourselves? May I not appeal with confidence to the farmers and mechanics of Franklin county, for a hearty and generous support of an enterprise which is intended to give public recognition and dignity to *their* professions, and which is to be carried forward in such a manner as to assist in developing *all* the great industrial interests of the State? I respectfully suggest that a meeting of all parties interested be called at an early day, to consider the important subject here presented.

Sullivant issued his appeal May 17, 1870. That of the executive committee to the entire state followed on June 4. It, too, reviewed the steps taken to bring the College into being and cited the law of April 18, 1870, passed to enable the counties to raise money by taxation "to secure the location of the College." It also pointed out that "The Legislature has not, as yet, appropriated any money to aid in the establishment and maintenance of the institution, but it is expected that it will do so hereafter. For the present, however, the Trustees look for the means of erecting the buildings and procuring the requisite land, only to the donations of individuals and communities."

It pointed out, too, that by law the College had to be located upon at least 100 acres of land but the Trustees felt that at least 300 should be obtained. Similarly, while the Legislature provided that the minimum sum "to be secured for the location of the College" was \$100,000, the Trustees believed that a much larger sum was desirable. In any case, they would receive proposals for the donation of land and money for this purpose until September 1, 1870, and expected to make a decision by October 15 following. "In view of the foregoing facts," the appeal closed, "it is evident that without the liberal co-operation of the people of the State, the intentions of Congress and the Legislature cannot be realized; for this co-operation the Board of Trustees relies with confidence upon the public spirit of the people of Ohio; upon their fidelity to the great duty of education, and upon their full appre-

ciation of the signal opportunity now within their reach, of more adequately fulfilling this duty."

Much interest was shown in Columbus regarding the matter and a special election was called for August 13 on a proposal to donate \$300,000 to have the College located in Franklin County. Committees from the county Agricultural Society and one composed of other citizens were active in pushing the issue and in publicizing it. It was also planned to issue an address to the people but the one already issued by Sullivant was used instead. The result was that the proposal carried by a majority of more than 500. On August 30, the county commissioners formally made an offer of \$300,000 to the Trustees and two months later this was accepted. But a lot of other water passed over the dam before this decision was reached.

Four counties competed actively for the location of the College. In brief, Champaign County offered \$200,000 in 8 per cent county bonds, and Clark County the same amount. Franklin County made an offer of \$300,000 in 7 per cent bonds, while Montgomery County, with the pledges of several prominent citizens, presented an offer of \$400,000 in 8 per cent bonds. After thorough discussion during which various possible sites were inspected by the Trustees, they voted on September 21, 1870, to accept the proposition of Franklin County and to locate the College there. Through contributions of Columbus residents and two railroads serving the city—the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad—Franklin County's donation was increased by \$28,000, making a total offer of \$328,000. Earlier that month the Board had visited various sites in or near Springfield, Urbana, Columbus and Dayton. By process of elimination, Champaign County was dropped first, then Montgomery, and finally Franklin won out over Clark.

The question now was where to locate the College in Franklin County. Sites were proposed near Worthington, on the Neil farm north of Columbus, and on the Nelson-Rees farms, two and a half miles east of the city. The Neil farm of about 300 acres lay west of the Worthington Road, later renamed High Street. Meanwhile, the proponents of Clark and Champaign Counties would not give up, and a new proposal from the former and a modified offer from the latter were presented at a Board meeting October 12, as well as another proposed site in Franklin County known as the Miner property, containing 328 acres and "the celebrated sulphur springs." At the end of three ballots the Neil farm had eight votes to seven for four other sites when the Board adjourned for the day. The next day, October 13, a resolution to reconsider the vote to locate the College in Franklin County was lost, 10 to 5. Four ballots were then taken in which the Neil farm received, successively, six, seven, eight and twelve votes. A motion was then offered to make it unanimous, but the final vote stood fourteen to one.

By resolution, the Board then formally:

1. Settled on the Neil farm, plus certain other land, in all eight tracts

of about 327 acres, as the site of the College at a cost of \$115,950, to be paid out of the Franklin County subscription, the sellers to agree to take the \$28,000 in private subscriptions in part payment.

2. Accepted the \$300,000 offer of Franklin County itself.

3. Voted to pay into the endowment fund out of the proceeds of the Franklin County donation enough money to make it \$500,000 on January 1, 1871, "which shall, on no account, be reduced below that amount."

The Board also voted to engage a competent architect to aid in getting up designs for buildings on "the Agricultural farm" to cost not more than \$100,000. A hitch developed on the details of paying over the county's donation, but in the end the Trustees agreed to accept \$200,000 in bonds and \$100,000 in cash, while two banks—the National Exchange and the Franklin National—agreed, in turn, to take \$50,000 each of the bonds and to place that amount at the disposal of the Trustees. Of this total sum, \$90,000 was to be paid on the purchase of the farm and the remaining \$10,000 was to be used in carrying on and improving the farm.

One factor in the selection of the Neil farm as the site of the future College was the existence of a good spring on it. For many years, the story has persisted that Trustee Daniel Keller, of German descent, smacked his lips on an inspection trip to the farm and said, "Shentlemens, it's hard to get a Dutchman away from a spring like that." He was so impressed by the spring that he was influential in bringing about the choice. But the proceedings of the Board and the local newspapers of the day are silent on this supposed incident.

When the Trustees let the contract for the College building, to be completed in 1872, they had reason to look upon their work as well begun. The long-standing legend has been that it was a college in a corn field but this was not literally the case. In his first annual report as secretary of the Board of Trustees, Joseph Sullivant sketched the prospect as follows:

A capacious barn has been erected, and the old buildings on the place repaired and put in order. New fences have been built in some places, old ones removed, and the fence rows cleared of bushes and briars. A crop has been raised, and the farm sufficiently stocked for the present with horses, wagons and farming implements, some live stock purchased to consume the grain raised, and a general preparation made to resume farming operations and experiments in such a manner as the Board or Executive Committee may direct for the coming season.

Plans for the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds have been prepared, and plans and specifications for a large boarding house are ready to be submitted to the Board at their next meeting. . . .

It is confidently believed that after having already paid in full for our farm, improvements and stock, there will not only be enough to erect and pay for all our buildings, but a balance will remain out of the generous subscription of Franklin county, to furnish our college and equip it in a liberal manner with the necessary apparatus, cabinets, models and other means of instruction required in

the several departments of a first-class institution. At present, there appears no good reason why, in another twelvemonth, the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College may not enter upon a long career of usefulness, realizing the expectation of its friends, and completely fulfilling the purposes for which it was established.

Such were the vision and hope of the founding fathers of the College. Time proved they were unduly optimistic in some respects, but their enterprise was now shifted from ideas and paper to stone and brick and before long into the flesh and blood that were needed to give it life. Before turning to the actual opening of the College, to understand its background it is necessary to take note of the composition of the first Boards of Trustees, the debate over the character and scope of the College, the selection of the first faculty and president, and other related matters.

II

THE SEEDS ARE SOWN

I. THE FIRST BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

Between 1865 and 1878, five separate Boards of Trustees were successively responsible for the new College. The first of these consisted of five commissioners who were charged with the duty of locating the College. Under this act of April 13, 1865, the commissioners were to report to the Governor by December 1, 1865, as noted elsewhere, as to the place for locating "said college or colleges." By another act, dated April 5, 1866, five Trustees were to be named by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The Governor and the president of the State Board of Agriculture were to be members *ex officio*. They were to report to the next session of the Legislature as to their "opinion as to the place for locating an agricultural and mechanical college for the state of Ohio" in accordance with the Morrill Act. These Trustees were Darwin Gardiner, David Taylor, Peter Thatcher, C. L. Poorman and Miles Greenwood.

These Trustees presented majority and minority reports. The former recommended that the proceeds of the land script should be divided equally. Half of it was to go to Miami University which was to be so reorganized as to bring it within the scope of the Morrill Act. The other was to endow a college in the northern part of the state in the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The minority report, sponsored by Greenwood, recommended acceptance of a proposal from Farmers' College, near Cincinnati. Fortunately, the General Assembly adopted neither report.

This was followed in 1868 by a joint legislative committee to receive proposals for the location of the College. It, too, brought in majority and minority reports, the former recommending the acceptance of an Urbana proposition and the latter one from Wooster but neither was adopted.

Matters drifted until March 22, 1870, when the General Assembly passed a bill which brought action. It has been said with reason, therefore, that this marks the true date of the founding of the University. Among other things this act vested its government "in a board of trustees, to consist of one from each congressional district of this state." The Governor was to appoint the Board with the approval of the senate, and the president of the State Board of Agriculture was to be an *ex officio* member.

Governor Hayes subsequently named these Trustees:

District		District	
1st	Aaron F. Perry	4th	William B. McClung
2nd	Joseph F. Wright	5th	William Sawyer
3rd	Richard C. Anderson	6th	James M. Trimble

<i>District</i>		<i>District</i>	
7th	Joseph Sullivant	14th	Norton S. Townshend
8th	Thomas C. Jones	15th	Valentine B. Horton
9th	Warren P. Noble	16th	John C. Jamison
10th	James W. Ross	17th	Cornelius Aultman
11th	Ralph Leete	18th	John R. Buchtel
12th	Daniel Keller	19th	Henry B. Perkins
13th	Marvin M. Munson		

This Board held its first meeting May 11, 1870, in Columbus. It elected these officers: Valentine B. Horton, president; R. C. Anderson, secretary; and Joseph Sullivant, treasurer.

Detailed information concerning the nineteen men Governor Hayes appointed to this Board is scanty but more than half of them were directly interested in agriculture in one form or other. Half a dozen were trained for the law, as many more were college men, five had represented Ohio in Congress at one time or another, one had been a publisher, one—Townshend—was trained for medicine, and two were manufacturers. Twelve at one time or another were elected to the General Assembly. Some were of very humble origin and two had been blacksmiths. In the hands of these men, some rich, some poor, lay the future of the infant College. It was for them to determine whether it should travel the educational high road or the low.

Four years later, a reorganization of the Board was effected by the passage of another act amending that of March 22, 1870. Under this new law, dated April 16, 1874, the Board was reduced to five members. It also provided that "No trustee, or relation of any trustee, by blood or marriage, shall be elected or appointed to a professorship or any other office or position in the college, the compensation for which is to be paid out of the state treasury or the agricultural and mechanical college fund, except upon approval of the governor." This provision, or one like it, has been in force ever since. Under this act, Governor William Allen named these Trustees, three of whom were members of the 1870 Board:

Ralph Leete	Lawrence County
Alexander Waddle	Clark County
Warren P. Noble	Seneca County
William Larwill	Crawford County
Joseph Sullivant ..	Franklin County

In 1877 another reorganization was effected by statute. This time the Board was enlarged so that again each congressional district was represented. The members were to serve six-year terms and the prohibition against nepotism was restated. Provision was made also for an executive committee of not less than three nor more than five to manage and control "the affairs of said college" when the Board was not in session. Governor

Thomas L. Young appointed these members, five of whom had served previously:

<i>District</i>		<i>District</i>	
1st	Alfred Gaither	11th	Ralph Leete
2nd	C. Kinsinger	12th	J. Sullivant
3rd	Cyrus Falconer	13th	D. W. Caldwell
4th	R. P. Finley	14th	Thomas Mickey
5th	Dr. J. P. Schneider	15th	A. W. Glazier
6th	W. H. Scott	16th	J. C. Jamison
7th	Herman Hoover	17th	A. B. Cornell
8th	A. C. Deuel	18th	C. W. Horr
9th	T. C. Jones	19th	E. F. Ensign
10th	W. P. Noble	20th	W. S. Streator

Upon call from the Governor, the new Trustees met June 19, 1877, at the College and elected these officers: Warren P. Noble, president; Joseph Sullivant, secretary; Henry S. Babbitt, treasurer; and Jones, Deuel, Hoover, Streator and Sullivant, executive committee.

This arrangement lasted less than a year for in May, 1878, the General Assembly finally acceded to the urging to change the name of the College and pared the Board to seven members. It has remained so ever since. Again the nepotism prohibition was included. In slightly different language, it provided that "no trustee, or his relation by blood or marriage, shall be eligible to any professorship or position in the university, the compensation for which is payable out of the state treasury, or said college fund." This act was passed May 1, 1878. Under it, Governor R. M. Bishop named these Trustees:

James B. Jamison, Cadiz, one year
 S. H. Ellis, Springboro, two years
 Stephen Johnston, Piqua, three years
 T. J. Godfrey, Celina, four years
 Alston Ellis, Hamilton, five years
 T. Ewing Miller, Columbus, six years
 J. H. Anderson, Columbus, seven years

The Board at its May, 1878, meeting elected these officers: T. J. Godfrey, president; Joseph Sullivant, secretary; and Dr. Henry S. Babbitt, treasurer; and Anderson, Miller and Johnston, executive committee. Thus, early was established the practice of having two members of the Board from Columbus. This was the first of the seven-member Boards which have been legally responsible for the University ever since.

2. NARROW GAUGE OR BROAD GAUGE?

A major issue of the formative period concerned the nature and scope of the as yet unborn College—whether it should be broad gauge or narrow,

whether it should take the utmost advantage of the language of the Morrill Act or confine itself to a minimum practical program which would make it vocational rather than educational. The original Board of Trustees was split wide open on this issue and each camp had its outside adherents. Fortunately for the University of the future and for the people it was to serve, the broad gauge proponents finally won, but on one historic occasion, described elsewhere, it was by a single vote.

The debate was long drawn out. It was mirrored in detail in the first annual report of the Trustees covering the nineteen months from their first meeting on May 11, 1870, to January 4, 1872. From the beginning the State Board of Agriculture, of which Norton S. Townshend was president, was "deeply anxious that the noble fund, now entrusted to the State for the purpose of 'instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts,' should not be misapplied or perverted to any other use."

Governor Hayes pointed out that by law the proceeds of the land scrip "shall be *inviolably* appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the *leading object* shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Here was the essence of the College's charter and the saving phrase was "without excluding other scientific and classical studies." The provision for teaching "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts" also helped to prop the door open for a broad gauge instead of a narrow and limited program.

Hayes had the vision, moreover, to see that here was something new in the way of education. "It is evident that the intention of the enactment," he observed further, "is to institute a new and distinct species of education." This was to be "the instruction of the industrial classes, within themselves, and in that *which pertains to their own callings*, in order that they may make practical and manual application of it, incidentally for their own benefit, but actually for the increase of the national production of wealth."

The vital issue of what kind of College this was to be arose at the very first meeting of the Trustees. The first resolution offered was to the effect that the course of study "should be only that pertaining to agriculture, stock and the mechanic arts; or any thing pertaining to their progress and development." After discussion this was referred to the committee on rules. Various Trustees gave their views.

Townshend said it "should educate our farmers as farmers, and mechanics as mechanics," but Jones argued "the first thing to do was to educate the man as a man, and not as a machine. . . . The College was not to teach boys to plow, but to educate them. . . ." Noble favored an institution "of which the State and the country should be proud." Munson wanted the people to know that "the State of Ohio would make this institution a per-

fect living thing and not an abortion." Aultman felt that "the object was to give the man such an education as would enable him to till the soil and conduct his business."

The issue came up again at the first annual meeting of the Trustees January 5, 1871, when it proceeded by resolution "to consider the character of the institution proposed to be established." Leete presented his views at length in a paper. This was followed by discussion in which at least eight of the fifteen Trustees present took part. Townshend, who was to be asked shortly to become a member of the first faculty, offered a resolution that the instruction "should embrace not only the sciences that especially pertain to agriculture and the mechanic arts, but whatever practical instruction will make the labor of every industrial class more successful and elevating." This was not acted upon. Townshend wanted the College to "do what other colleges were not doing." He had some support but Judge Jones, Horton and other members felt otherwise.

Jones was "in favor of extending, so as to include all the features of a general and classical education, and make it in no way a supplemental institution." Horton, too, favored "making the system more general," and pointed out that the Board "could not exclude the classics if they would." Sullivant, in particular, favored "a broad and liberal foundation," saying, "if we had the means, I would teach all that was worth knowing." Since this was not possible, the branches to be taught should be those which "seemed best calculated to fit our pupils for the practical duties of life. What the farmer and mechanic needed, like all other men, was a good education; and in proportion as that was general and liberal, would they be best fitted for their special vocations."

The next day the discussion continued and a committee of five was named to bring in a report on the character of the studies to be offered. This the committee did "after a few minutes consultation" as follows: agriculture; mechanic arts; mathematics and physics; general and applied chemistry; geology, mining and metallurgy; zoology and veterinary science; botany, horticulture, vegetable physiology, etc.; English language and literature; modern and ancient languages; political economy and civil polity. This was adopted with only one dissenting vote.

Chairman Horton favored "filling up the whole idea of Congress . . . and of making the College, from the very first, of the highest order." Within the limited means available, this view, fortunately, prevailed when the Board voted to establish the ten departments of instruction, including English and modern and ancient languages, and political economy and civil polity. It was the inclusion of these two chairs which determined the issue in favor of the broad gauge school. It was here the Board divided eight to seven, and it was this margin of a single vote which cast the die forever on the right side of the balance.

In the second annual report, Secretary Joseph Sullivant reviewed the progress to March 1, 1873. He examined the decision to establish the ten professorships, and added:

From this brief summary, it will be observed that the "leading object" of *nine* out of the ten professorships is directly connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts, which are certainly liberally provided for. It is difficult, in view of this showing, to understand how any fair minded and unprejudicial person can believe that the Board of Trustees are not acting in entire good faith and arranging to teach fully such branches of learning as "are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," in accordance with the act of Congress. The objection to this arrangement of the studies to be taught in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College must then be alone directed to the modern and ancient languages. In reply it may be asserted, with perfect truth, that he who wishes to keep thoroughly posted in Agriculture as a science, or with the constant progress in the Mechanic Arts, Chemistry and other sciences, will need to read as many books and memoirs in the French and German, as he will in English.

He offered a similar justification for the ancient languages, and had a good word for the faculty chosen. He wrote, "Whatever may be said in these modern days about utilitarianism and the practical, it is an indisputable fact that the leading minds in all civilized nations have for many centuries been trained and developed in classical studies, and it may be fairly concluded they have not yet lost all efficacy." He went on:

The mere fact that agriculture or mechanics are to be taught in our school will not secure it success, which will depend more upon its being a *good school*, doing honest and thorough work, with a course of studies which meets the various wants of students seeking an education; and the manner in which things are taught will be as important as what is taught, whether it be a little of languages, or much agriculture and mechanics. . . .

Trained and educated minds ever have, and ever will take precedence over ignorance and limited knowledge, in all the affairs of life, and it is a mistaken notion that a narrow and technical education is all that is required in the industrial pursuits of men. And while the Board of Trustees . . . will make the principles of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts "leading objects" in their institution, they do not desire to educate those confided to them simply as Farmers or Mechanics, but as men, fitted by education and attainments for the greatest usefulness and highest duties of citizenship. . . .

Not until the *liberal* is added to the practical in education will those great departments of human industry, Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the creators of wealth in *all* countries, attain to that elevated social position they are so justly entitled to occupy. And to this end the Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College will direct their best efforts.

Sullivant must have spoken not only from first-hand knowledge but with authority. Here, then, were the broad planks of the platform on which the new College was to rest. Here, too, was the specific pledge of the Trustees to that end. Much of Sullivant's language was repeated in the third annual report. Later the objectives of the College were restated in this cap-

sule fashion: "1st. To furnish a good general education by which the youth of Ohio shall be fitted 'for the several pursuits and professions of life.' . . . 2d. To produce opportunities for those who wish to pursue special studies."

One of the first things the Trustees did was to adopt a college seal which was drawn up by Sullivant. It was in the form of a pyramid, for durability, "to signify the fixedness and perpetuity of *our* Institution," surmounted by the lamp of knowledge. On the face of the pyramid, in ascending order, were agriculture "as the chief occupation of man," since it "underlies and supports all"; art, including "both the mechanic and polite arts"; science, including philosophy; and letters, "marking the refinement and intellectual status of a country." The lamp of knowledge was to signify that the new College was "a light on a high place, to illuminate all that comes within its sphere."

3. A PRESIDENT IS CHOSEN

Another major task in breathing life into the College-to-be was the selection of a president. The developments here were unpromising for, as it turned out, the Trustees named three men in succession before a definite choice was made. This was due in part to circumstances quite beyond the control of the Trustees. The official records are not entirely helpful as to just what transpired. It appears, however, that the office was first offered to General Jacob D. Cox, wartime governor of Ohio, and a resident of Cincinnati. Senator James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, formerly professor of mathematics and astronomy at Dartmouth, was then elected but circumstances almost immediately made his acceptance impossible. The Trustees now turned again to Edward Orton, then president of Antioch, who had declined election as professor of geology, mining and metallurgy but was persuaded to change his mind when the appointment combining both positions was offered to him.

The early proceedings of the Board contain no reference, curiously, to the election of either Cox or Orton and are very brief with respect to Patterson. On October 10, 1872, the three-man committee on appointment of professors reported agreement upon Patterson. Later that day Patterson received ten votes, Townshend four, and one vote was blank. Patterson was declared elected. He apparently was receptive but almost at once there was strong criticism, seemingly because the Trustees went outside the state for a president and perhaps because Patterson was active in politics.

Many years later, T. C. Mendenhall, a member of the first faculty, told something of the story. His version was as follows:

Within a week after the election of the members of the first faculty, by an extraordinary combination of events, some of which were far from pleasant . . . , Senator Patterson, whose election to the presidency had been the cause of much rejoicing, became *persona non grata* to the trustees, but he promptly relieved them from embarrassment by declining the proffered honor. A few months

later, Dr. Orton was induced to assume the responsibilities of the presidency, to which was attached the Chair of Geology. Curiously enough, there is no record in the Proceedings of the Trustees of his election or of his acceptance, but there is good reason for believing that it occurred in May, 1873.

The second annual report of Secretary Sullivant sheds a little further light on the situation. The presidency, it reads, was

first offered to a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and afterward to a gentleman from another State, of scholarly attainments, large experience in education, and of the most undeniable qualification for the place; with an unblemished reputation, and a character for integrity and honor as fair and pure as that of any man in the Union, so far as was known at the time the Board offered him the position. Since then, however, circumstances rendered his appointment impolitic and improper, when, with a proper manliness, he promptly relieved the Board of all embarrassment by declining to accept the honorable position thus offered him.

A senseless clamor was raised about the above appointment by a few persons who likewise attempted to create a prejudice in relation to the studies determined on for the college.

Edward Orton had been in Ohio for eight years when fate tapped him for the presidency of the new College. In that time he had grown in stature and in wisdom and had made his mark in educational and scientific circles. During that time the Legislature authorized the second geological survey of Ohio. Orton was named one of the two assistant geologists and assigned to southwestern Ohio. Here he attracted additional attention. In the performance of these duties he had occasion to come frequently to Columbus. On one of these trips, it is said, he made certain suggestions regarding the new College then in process of organization. Although he had no particular desire to leave Antioch, where he had just been named president, he made such a favorable impression that the new presidency was finally offered him in combination with the geology professorship.

Almost from the first, one of the persistent criticisms of the University over the years was that it was a "godless" institution. Had the critics stopped to think, in principle this was unavoidable because of the mandatory separation of church and state. Yet it is a singular fact that during the first fifty-two years of its actual existence men who were or had been active ministers served it as president for forty-eight years.

Orton had not only been a minister for a brief time but his father was a Presbyterian minister for fifty years or more. After his graduation from Hamilton College in 1848, the son entered Lane Seminary in Cincinnati. He remained there less than a year, however, and was engaged in preparatory school teaching, chiefly in the natural sciences. Then followed a period of graduate study at Harvard. But his interest in the ministry persisted and he now went to Andover Theological Seminary where his liberal views grew in the face of the orthodoxy of the time. In 1885 he was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry with a pastorate at Downsville, N. Y. But this lasted only a year for his ideas were too liberal for the church of that day.

He next took the chair of natural science in the New York State Normal School at Albany but presently his religious views again caused trouble. This grew out of his leadership of an Albany Sunday School class. "There is nothing to indicate that Orton deliberately attempted to be provocative," one of his biographers wrote, "in fact, his nature, whatever his views, would lead him to a more conciliatory attitude. Nevertheless, his religious teaching was sufficiently unorthodox to develop an undercurrent of criticism." In the end, Orton resigned although his friends sought to compel his reinstatement. He settled the affair by a long public letter in the New York *Tribune* of June 13, 1859, in which he took the responsibility and cleared the school administration.

For the next six years, Orton was principal of an academy at Chester, N. Y. There he formed a close friendship with Austin Craig, pastor of a nearby church. In 1865 Craig, as acting president of Antioch College, invited Orton to become head of its preparatory department. The influence of Horace Mann and the spirit of liberalism in education, thought and religion that prevailed at Antioch also led Orton to accept the offer. Thus at thirty-six, "with much troubled experience behind him," Edward Orton came to Ohio to spend the rest of his days and to leave his lasting imprint upon his times. After only a year at Antioch he was also made Artemus Carter professor of geology, botany and zoology.

Years later, Professor S. C. Derby, who was a colleague of Orton at both Antioch and Ohio State, penned this description of him:

Then as always Dr. Orton toiled terribly; much of the discipline of an unusually heterogeneous body of students rested upon him; his instruction was not confined to his chair . . . but rather included Latin, with History or English or a normal class in Higher Arithmetic. . . . His pupils there, as everywhere, were inspired with a good measure of his enthusiasm and carried forward by the forcefulness of his teaching.

At forty-three he was offered the presidency of Antioch which, after some deliberation, he accepted. Its fortunes were none too secure, partly because "its reputation for liberalism did not help fill the coffers." But he was not in the presidency there long enough to make any real mark because the offer from the new state college soon followed. Yet more than twenty years later he wrote a successor at Antioch, "I look back upon the years which I spent there as among the most enthusiastic and fruitful of a lifetime spent in teaching. There was a certain zest and charm in the work there that I have never found elsewhere."

4. THE FIRST FACULTY IS NAMED

Ten departments were projected when the plans for the future University were laid out in January, 1871. Three-quarters of a century later there were more than eighty departments of instruction, and the minuscule College had grown to ten flourishing colleges and the Graduate School, besides

eight professional schools, three bureaus, the Lake Laboratory, the Research Foundation, and other special activities. The founding fathers would have been astonished at the extent to which their educational mustard seed had grown.

But this is putting it too simply, for many other changes occurred during those years. Departments were divided and subdivided, a few were merged and others disappeared. Single departments grew until they encompassed entire new colleges, and more. Indeed, Dr. George Wells Knight, professor and dean for more than forty years, liked to say in later years that the chair to which he was first elected—that of history and English—ultimately became a “settee,” for it also covered political science, economics and sociology as far as they went in those days.

In the beginning everything was contained in the College itself. In time there was a regrouping into “Schools” within the University. During the Canfield administration separate colleges, each with its own dean and faculty, made their appearance. A succession of changes has been taking place ever since. For a time there was some tendency toward duplication with the acquisition, for example, of two separate but antagonistic Colleges of Medicine and the creation of specialized departments where general departments already existed. But in later years University policy has been definitely and wisely against this practice.

At the meeting of January 6, 1871, the Trustees adopted the report which contemplated ten departments, as noted. But this was only the beginning. Some months later the Board resolved “with a remarkable unanimity” to establish a slightly different list of professorships as follows: agriculture, physics and mechanics; mathematics and engineering; general and applied chemistry; geology, mineralogy and metallurgy; zoology and veterinary science; botany, horticulture, and vegetable anatomy and physiology; English and language and literature; modern and ancient languages; political economy and civil polity; and military tactics “in accordance with the law.”

Not all the chairs described above were filled at the outset. That of political economy and civil polity, for example, had no occupant until the fall of 1875. But as with others later this chair at once changed complexion for, as Dr. Orton said in his second annual report, “to this new professorship has been added the science of accounts.” For a time more than twice as many students were interested in “the science of accounts” as in political economy and civil polity. There was as yet no department of history, but a temporary solution was found. In the words of the official report, “the President gives instruction in General History, the Professor of Modern Languages furnishes a resume of French and German History, and the Professor of Latin teaches in his classes Grecian and Roman History.”

The selection of the president and faculty was entrusted to a special committee. By an action, taken September 29, 1871, the salary of the president was fixed at \$3500 and that of professors at \$2500 a year. At this meet-

ing it was also proposed to send Norton S. Townshend to England "to inquire into the present condition of veterinary science." The Board appeared agreeable to this if he would take the chair of zoology and veterinary science, but when he declined the matter was dropped. Despite his original declination, Townshend presently became a member of the original faculty.

At a meeting January 2, 1873, the committee on faculty recommended that only six of the ten chairs be filled at the outset as follows: agriculture; physics and mechanics; general and applied chemistry; geology, mining and metallurgy; English and modern languages and literature; and ancient languages and literature. Four of the five committee members signed the report.

At once the whole issue was raised anew as to the kind of College this was to be. Townshend moved to amend the report by deleting those portions relating to the appointments of the two professors of language and literature. This occasioned what the official record calls "a warm discussion," but this was lost, eight votes to seven. This was the critical moment in the conceptual stage of the College for if the vote had been otherwise it would have been a victory for the narrow gauge advocates. But the committee report was now approved, Townshend took his defeat like the man he was, and these appointments were recommended:

Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, Columbus

Physics and Mechanics

Sidney A. Norton, Cincinnati. . . General and Applied Chemistry

Edward S. Orton, Antioch . . . Geology, Mining and Metallurgy

Joseph Millikin, Hamilton

English and Modern Languages and Literature

W. G. Williams, Delaware . . . Ancient Languages and Literature

By resolution, Townshend was requested to resign from the Board "so that he may be appointed Professor of Agriculture." The next day he complied and was duly elected to the chair of agriculture. Another important action, by resolution, was to the effect that "tuition in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College shall be free to the students."

Before the College opened its doors eight months later, however, several changes occurred in the foregoing faculty list. Edward Orton who first declined his original election ultimately accepted the presidency, as described elsewhere, along with the chair of geology, mining and metallurgy. At the request of the trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University, Professor Williams was permitted to withdraw his acceptance of the chair of ancient languages and literature and he was replaced by young John Henry Wright. During the summer Robert W. McFarland, of Oxford, was elected professor of mathematics and engineering. Strangely, the record of the appointments of Wright and McFarland and of the election of Orton to the presidency appears only in the third annual report. Wright, an assistant professor, was the only one of the original seven to hold less than full faculty rank.

What manner of men were these to whom the early destinies of the

University were entrusted? Their names were not household words although several later became famous. Not one of the original seven then had the earned Ph.D. or its equivalent which in time was to become the accepted yardstick for measuring academic competence and respectability. But what was much more important and practical, they were men of substance, men of vision, and all but one of them men of experience. They also believed deeply in the new enterprise.

The best available picture of them at the time was drawn fifty years later by one of their own number. At the time of the University's semi-centennial, celebrated in 1920, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, the only surviving member of the original faculty, sketched them in some detail. The picture he painted, amply borne out for the most part by other evidence, was a good one. This was the original setting:

On the morning of the seventeenth of September, 1873, seven men sat around a table in an unfurnished room in what is now known as University Hall, the oldest and then the only building on the Campus of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. They were engaged in making a final adjustment of the program for their first day's work and although their coming together had not been marked by the blare of trumpets or the beating of drums, they would not, themselves, have denied their belief that they stood on the threshold of the most important epoch in the history of Higher Education in Ohio.

Dr. Mendenhall emphasized that the first faculty was not recruited after the fashion of later years. These men were specialists, but not in any narrow sense; indeed, the breadth of their learning and their ability to fill an extremely wide chair were cause for marvel in a later day. Two other differences were stressed by Dr. Mendenhall as follows:

. . . the College professor of that period was more or less an accidental product. And yet, in one important sense, far less an accident than his successor of today, for in most cases a professorship was the goal of an ambition dating from early youth. From what might be called the "worldly" point of view a College professorship was far less attractive then than now. Salaries were low, opportunities for promotion few, material equipment and facilities for work mostly inadequate and the attitude of the people generally towards College professors much less sympathetic than today. . .

The actual possession of knowledge was not the chief characteristic of the members of the first faculty; indeed some of them would hardly have taken high rank in this respect. It was not their love of learning, but rather their loving to learn which was their prominent trait. In other words, the spirit of investigation dominated them. They were disposed to seek the laws of nature in the various phenomena in which nature concealed them, rather than in the tomes of a library.

As he pointed out, "There was then much talk of the 'New Education,' the education in which science should have its share, and in which observation and experiment should displace time-honored methods of instruction, not only with scientific subjects but with all others as well." This came to

be taken largely for granted but it was a new idea then and among those who seized upon it were some of the new Land Grant colleges. The men on the first faculty, in Dr. Mendenhall's words, "were already known to be warm advocates of the new education and their selection was doubtless due in large measure to this fact." He went on:

All had had experience in teaching and while fully alive to the difficulties with which they were confronted, the powerful and bitter opposition with which the new institution was destined to contend (coming alike from those who should always have been its friends and those who should never have been its enemies) they were united in their enthusiasm for the work and an overwhelming determination to win success.

While having these, and some other things in common, to the discriminating observer they formed an extremely heterogeneous group. Indeed, it was not infrequently remarked that in no other College faculty in Ohio could be found such a diversity of personal characteristics, and the more thoughtful saw in this fact one of the most significant elements of the strength of the organization.

All of the men chosen save one had reached the maturity of middle age or a little beyond. President Orton was forty-four and Townshend, the oldest, fifty-eight. McFarland was forty-eight, Norton thirty-eight, Millikin thirty-three, and Mendenhall, thirty-two. Wright, the youngest, was only twenty-one, but already showed some of the brilliance which in time was to make him dean of the Harvard graduate school. The average age was thirty-nine.

In the words of Mendenhall, "*Facile princeps* among them was their beloved chief and leader, Dr. Edward Orton." He was destined to remain president and professor of geology for the first eight troubled years of the University's life and state geologist and a member of the faculty thereafter until his death. Mendenhall described Orton as follows:

Though not above the medium in stature his form was erect, his movement easy but alert and indicating firmness and vigor. But it was his face and head that made him a marked man in any company at any time. His features were strong but delicately chiseled; his hair, drawn straight back from a noble brow, was worn considerably longer than has been the fashion during the last quarter of a century. His striking resemblance to Henry Ward Beecher was a matter of common remark, a similitude that grew less as both he and the great Brooklyn preacher advanced in years. There was a gentle dignity and quiet reserve in his manner that immediately won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. . . .

On an earlier occasion, Mendenhall limned Orton the teacher in these words:

As a teacher he was most inspiring. His literary and linguistic powers were unusual and he easily made any topic attractive, even to the dull. From hundreds of his pupils comes the testimony that to him they owe the first quickening of their intellectual life, the earliest revelations of their own moral obligations and responsibilities. There can be no higher praise than this. Dr. Orton was

everywhere welcome upon the lecture platform. In cities, towns, and villages, in grange and farmers' institute, in teachers' convention and literary society . . . he was heard with delight and approbation. His speech was choice, yet simple, clear and dignified, often rising to eloquence, never of sound or mere words, but of noble thought. Fortunate, indeed, was the new college in having so splendid an exponent and it is not strange that gradually but surely there came to its support a large and influential constituency from among the best people of the State. . . . His title to high, perhaps the highest place among the great benefactors of the University . . . rests upon a foundation as solid as the rocks he so much loved.

There is space for only thumbnail sketches of the others. Such necessary brevity fails to do justice, however, to their competence, their earnestness, their accomplishment, and their vision.

THOMAS CORWIN MENDENHALL. He was a distinguished physicist and scientist whose formal schooling was limited to the public schools. A native of Ohio, he came to the infant College from Columbus Central High School. He remained on the campus for five years, then was on the faculty of the Imperial University of Japan for three years, returned to Ohio State for a like period and after his second resignation in 1884 was successively professor in the U. S. Signal Corps, president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. In 1919 he was named a Trustee of the University, serving until his death in 1924 at the age of eighty-three. He testified in 1913 that "the first ten years of the life of the institution were the most stimulating and evolutionary of all my life."

SIDNEY A. NORTON. Like his chief, Norton was an alumnus of Hamilton College. He became successively principal of the high school at Hamilton, Ohio, and teacher of natural sciences in Cleveland Central High School where he remained for eight years. He was then appointed professor of chemistry at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, where he received his M.D. degree in course. He also traveled and studied extensively abroad. He continued to serve at Ohio State until his retirement in 1899. Mendenhall said of him, "He taught chemistry as an exact science and the paths of least resistance did not lead through his courses. . . . His intellectual horizon was unusually wide. Besides knowing something about nearly every branch of science and a great deal about some of them, he knew history, literature, music and art. . . ."

JOSEPH MILLIKIN. Another native of Ohio, Millikin was graduated from Miami University at the age of nineteen. He was of a frail constitution and, hoping to benefit from outdoor life, he first went to Minnesota with his close friend and college mate, Whitelaw Reid, later publisher of the New York *Tribune*. Upon his return he entered Princeton Theological Seminary intending to become a Presbyterian minister. In 1861-62 he went to Europe because of his health. He was licensed to preach and in the winter of 1862-63 he filled occasional pulpit vacancies but ill health sent him to Europe

again in the spring of 1863. Upon his return, he spent the next half dozen years in study with occasional preaching. In 1870 he gave up the ministry and the next year took the chair of Greek language at Miami. Two years later he came to Ohio State as professor of English and modern languages and literature, which he preferred to the ancient languages. He remained for eight years but ill health finally forced him to leave and he resigned in 1881 only to die in 1883. "The fear of complete failure in health was constantly before him," Mendenhall said of him in 1920, "and to this, doubtless, was due a certain seriousness of manner and outlook which did not, however, diminish the charm of his personality or the fullness of his appreciation of the joys of life. . . ."

ROBERT W. MCFARLAND. Of Scottish descent, McFarland, according to Mendenhall, was "the best example of a self-taught and at the same time a well-taught man that I have ever known." His knowledge was described as encyclopedic and his industry as prodigious. He had been professor of mathematics and astronomy at Miami University for seventeen years and had served as a volunteer in the Civil War. As an example of his industry, he computed the form of the earth's orbit and the longitude of its perihelion for a period of five and a half million years. This was said to have taken him about four hours a day, six days a week for four years apart from his regular duties as professor of mathematics, civil engineering and astronomy, and superintendent of grounds. He remained at Ohio State until 1885 when he became president of Miami which had been closed since 1873. Mendenhall said of him that "in spite of his uncompromising attitude towards mistakes and blunders of all kinds, by an unexplainable paradox he was" to his colleagues and the students of that day "the most tender-hearted member of the faculty."

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT. He was literally the "baby" of the original group, the last to be named and by far the youngest. He was the son of well known missionaries to Persia where he was born. He came to America when he was eight, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1873, the second highest man in his class. During the first year of the college he was one of the faculty members who lived in the main building. As Mendenhall put it, "With little experience as a teacher in the beginning, he was well fortified with what is infinitely more important than any amount of experience or pedagogical training, namely, an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the subjects which he undertook to teach." Wright remained on the campus only three years but said Mendenhall, "no member of our faculty made a more lasting impression upon his pupils or inspired them with higher ideals of scholarship than did Professor Wright." After later study in Europe, he taught at Dartmouth, and then at Johns Hopkins where he was also dean of the college board. Harvard then called him, first as professor of Greek and for many years also as dean of its graduate school.

As Mendenhall summed it up in 1920, "These were the men upon whom rested the responsibility for the success or failure of the New Educational experiment. It was not long before they were joined by others, equally capable and equally enthusiastic in their efforts to win success and avoid failure." These were the men, in short, who left their personal stamp upon the struggling College and the first generations of students. They never knew the five-hour day or the forty-hour week, and the teaching load they carried as a matter of course would have been rejected by the faculty of a later day as impossible. They seem never to have lost faith or heart and in the end they builded perhaps better than they knew.

5. THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS

Even before it opened its doors, a further gratuity from Congress fell into the hands of the College following action by the General Assembly. This was the right and title to the residue of the Virginia Military Lands lying within the boundaries of Ohio. These lands yielded some revenue for a number of years but, as experience proved, they were not an unmixed blessing because they involved the University in litigation, they consumed a good deal of the Trustees' time, and there was trouble with squatters, with rival claimants to parcels of land within the grant, with individuals and companies which cut the timber off the land, and even with the Board's own agents.

In the early years of the College, three acts were passed which involved these lands. The first, entitled "An act to sell land ceded to the State by the United States," was passed March 26, 1872, or thirteen months after Congress acted. The second was a companion piece. The most important was the third act, passed April 3, 1873. It repealed the first two acts, accepted the congressional grant of 1871 and provided for the disposal of these "unsurveyed and unsold lands . . . situated and being in the Virginia Military District between the great Scioto and Little Miami rivers." It also vested the title of the lands in the Trustees of the College for its benefit and directed the Board "to cause a complete survey of said lands to be immediately made." The Trustees were also authorized "to demand from all persons who have destroyed or converted any timber growing" upon these lands "full compensation for the timber so destroyed or converted, and for all damages." If payment was refused, the Board could bring suit for damages.

This act also protected the rights of legitimate claimants who were actual occupants of the land at the time Congress passed the law. Such occupants of not more than forty acres could have the land for the cost of surveying and making the deed. If they were bona fide occupants they could also have as much as 120 acres additional upon payment of \$1 an acre for the additional ground on very generous terms. If an occupant did not wish to pay \$1 an acre, appraisers were to fix another figure.

All unsurveyed and unsold land in the District, not so occupied, was to be divided into tracts of not more than 500 acres, each with an appraised value, and these were to be sold at public or private sale. The net proceeds were to be paid into the state treasury and "placed to the credit of the irreducible fund of said college" which was to have the benefit of the semi-annual interest. It took years to ferret out and plat these lands accurately and the proceeds were an important if small source of additional revenue for the struggling College during a period when every penny counted. Considering all the headaches involved, the Virginia Military Lands probably yielded much less to the University than was anticipated. The Legislature meant well and some disposition had to be made of the lands but, as the Trustees' minutes amply attest, the complications and confusion proved tremendous. It was some time, in fact, before the cession actually yielded anything tangible for the College.

In the spring of 1872 the Trustees began the task of searching for these lands, surveying and investigating the claims of settlers. These were chiefly in the hilly and unsettled portions of Adams, Pike and Scioto Counties although the entire Virginia Military District embraced twenty-three counties. The lands were classified in four ways: 1) unsurveyed lands; 2) lands resting on entry alone; 3) fraudulent and voidable surveys; and 4) lands donated by settlers.

In the early stages, 219 persons claiming to be settlers filed claims. Each demanded forty acres and some the right to pre-empt additional land. Many new entries had been filed during the oil excitement in the area from 1860 to 1870. Many curious and indefensible situations were found. For example, one claimant of ninety-two acres was found on a resurvey by the College to be holding 1168 acres, another claiming 110 acres turned up with 1359, and a third on a warrant of 118½ acres proved to have 1682 acres. Of the claims of the 219 persons referred to, 120 were rejected as fraudulent and 341 so-called "entries" were found never to have been surveyed. The records of the District were not always kept "in the most intelligible manner," and the records and the facts were often found to be at variance.

"While the act donating forty acres to each settler," the report for 1876 observed, "has proven to be a cause of prolific jealousy and angry strife among settlers who were not always quick to perceive legal documents, it has been a fruitful source of vexation and expense to those charged with the responsible duties of adjusting those claims." It added, "The exposure of these frauds, and the filing of caveats against carrying the surveys into patent, have drawn upon the chairman of the committee on lands and his assistants the vindictive enmity of the parties engaged in these reprehensible transactions. They are not the occupants of the land, but in most cases non-resident speculators." Yet there was a hopeful note, too. "It is believed the lands now in process of recovery," the report stated, "will yield quite a

respectable sum to the permanent endowment fund." Much of the timber on the lands, it was found, had been removed by trespass.

The total amount of land surveyed at this time was 76,735.44 acres of which 36,868.25 were sold or granted, leaving 39,867.19 acres unsold. The sales netted \$40,423.12 but the expenses to November 15, 1876, were \$10,892.25, and the cash receipts \$13,877.17. The total appraised value of the lands was \$74,287.45.

In 1879 it was reported that all the Virginia Military Lands in Scioto County, consisting of thirty-nine parcels, had been sold. They comprised 11,903.13 acres with an appraised value of \$6500. The sale was made to avoid the heavy expenses and complications incident to separate sales. The report lamented that so "much care, labor and expenses, which, together with many law-suits on adverse claims of individuals, have left but little clear profit from their possession." That same year a reappraisal of these lands in Pike and Adams Counties was authorized.

For a time the lands moved steadily. In 1880 the annual report showed that since January 1, 1878, a total of 26,715.50 acres had been sold for \$22,319.08. The actual receipts were \$16,712.31, the remainder being covered by notes. Experience showed, however, that many of these were slow pay or proved uncollectible. From year to year the surplus was added to the endowment, but in 1882 the Legislature amended the law to permit the Trustees to expend the proceeds from this source for "building and maintaining suitable houses" for the faculty. The Trustees promptly undertook the construction of three residences, one 10-room brick and two frame houses, at a total cost of \$15,123.92.

In August, 1882, the Trustees authorized Samuel Kendrick, of Chillicothe, "to discover, survey, plat, cause to be appraised, and sell undiscovered lands in the Virginia Military District belonging to the Ohio State University." Kendrick was also empowered to settle or compromise any cases with the approval of the executive committee and was to receive one-third of the net proceeds for his work. Up to November 15, 1887, he reported 142 "discoveries, embracing in the aggregate over 25,000 acres." Some were sold and some were compromised. During the preceding fiscal year, 3945½ acres of such land were disposed of with net proceeds of \$2477.85.

"The recovery of said lands will probably be attended with expensive litigation," the secretary noted in his report for 1887, "and it is not likely that the additions to the revenues of the University from this source will be large." This proved to be the case.

III

THE ORTON ERA

The little College was born in adversity. Not only was its opening delayed, not only was it launched over the opposition and skepticism of other Ohio colleges and with limited resources, but the very day after it opened its doors the Panic of 1873 was precipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The times were anything but auspicious for the opening of a new college, let alone one of doubtful hue.

Even in Columbus the actual opening of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College attracted little attention in the press. That very day, the Columbus *Dispatch*, under the standing head of Local Facts and Fancies, announced that "Prof. Orton states that he knows of no rule to exclude persons from being candidates for admission to the Agricultural College, on account of sex or color." But there was no mention of the opening itself. The next day it reported, however, that "The Agricultural College opened with twenty-five students." With a touch of prophetic optimism, it added, "They say a small beginning makes a good ending."

The mention on the back page of the *Ohio State Journal* was even briefer. Two days after the event, it reported simply that "The Agricultural College opened with about twenty-five students." The next day it added that "Rev. J. Milliken [sic]), a Professor in the Agricultural College, will occupy the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning." The day after the opening it called attention to "the new advertisement of Hubbard & Jones, announcing Agricultural College text books," with the comment, "That's a good place to go."

But in Cleveland, the event got a little more attention. At the bottom of a Page One column, the Cleveland *Leader* reported:

Columbus, O., Sept. 18—The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College began its first term yesterday, with twenty-five students in attendance. One of these is a young lady from this city. The number of students will be increased to 75 or 80 during the next ten days. The formal inauguration will not take place until next January.

In a way this apparent neglect was understandable. There was no formal opening. The faculty was there, a handful of students gathered and they simply went to work on a sprawling campus remote from the city, in a single building still uncompleted, and in an atmosphere punctuated by the song of the saw and the pounding of hammers. It was anything but the traditional academic grove.

The scene was recalled three decades later by Dr. T. C. Mendenhall

in a letter from Florence, Italy, to Capt. Alexis Cope, secretary of the Board of Trustees. Mendenhall wrote:

It is just thirty years since we began in one building (heating apparatus and everything was in it), in the midst of a muddy field, surrounded by the noise, dirt and confusion of the unwillingly departing workmen, and supported and sustained by 17 students. Thirty years ago this very morning, I was lecturing to four or five of the 17, the carpenter's bench being my lecture table, and my own dinner pail the only piece of apparatus available. I remember that I used this dinner bucket, attached to a long cord fastened in the ceiling, as my illustration.

It looked for a time, however, as though the College would not open on time. This was because of delays in erecting the main building. The contract, let in July, 1871, to a Columbus firm, specified that it was to be completed by November 1, 1872, but a year later it was still not entirely complete. By January, 1872, the foundations were laid and "the rubble stone work done." But when the construction was resumed after the winter season one delay after another occurred.

"Owing to causes beyond the control of the Board, chief among which is the want of power, under the present law, of enforcing our building contracts in any reasonable time," Secretary Sullivant wrote in the second annual report in March, 1873, "our building is not finished in the time stipulated. But the Board will use diligence and all the means in their power to have it completed and finished the coming season, and they confidently expect to be able to open the College for the reception of students in the autumn of 1873."

At the annual meeting in January, 1873, the executive committee reported that "The progress of the work on the College building has been slower than we had reason to expect." It laid the delay to "probably the engagements of the contractors on buildings in the city of Chicago." The building was only partially roofed and the committee doubted that the building could be completed before July 1 even though all the necessary materials were on hand.

Even this hope proved optimistic but by mid-summer of 1873 the work was sufficiently advanced that it was decided to go ahead with the opening in September. In the third annual report, submitted in March, 1874, Sullivant wrote that "The College edifice is completed, only a few minor details remaining unfinished, not interfering with the occupancy of the building. The work has been generally well done, the building is convenient and will prove to be well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed, and in its accommodations equal to any educational demands made upon it. . . ."

Yet in April, 1873, a resolution was offered which provided that "by reason of the delays in the completion of the main College building, and in the improvement of the College grounds, it will be inexpedient to open the College for the reception of students before September, 1874." Fortunately, this was laid on the table. But while they went ahead, it was not easy, for

as Sullivant observed later, "Both faculty and students deserve honorable mention for the patience and resolution manifested under many inconveniences and difficulties which have now been removed."

A glimpse of the difficulties that attended the actual opening is afforded by a letter signed "E.E.C." in the *Lantern* for December, 1881. "E.E.C." was undoubtedly E. E. Corwin, of the class of 1880, who had been a "prep" student at the time. Portions of it follow:

On its opening there were but a score of students, and seven professors present. . . . The roof of the Institution was not completed, the inner doors were not hung, and even the floor of the lecture-room chapel was not begun; in short, the noise of the saw and plane of the carpenters, and the rattle of the plumber's hammer were heard daily, if not hourly, for months after the opening of the school; but still the recitations and lectures went steadily on with a vim. . . .

Four members of the little faculty lived in the building along with a number of students. The former enjoyed apartments of sorts, but the latter had hardly more than cubby holes separated by curtains. Professor and Mrs. T. C. Mendenhall and their small son lived on the first floor, and the three bachelor faculty members on the third. There was an occasional outburst of youthful spirits to disturb the serenity of the night, as Corwin's account proves. It went on:

The "hash" was prepared in one of the basement rooms. . . . The next room east of this was our dining apartment. Here, also, though we had but two or three young ladies, the song and dance could be heard, and seen almost every Saturday night. . . .

One room was called "Purgatory" and above this was the "Saints' Roost." The one was evidently occupied by students and the other by the faculty members. Corwin continued:

The room just above our dormitory and dance-hall . . . had been partitioned off by curtains into six apartments, each of which would accommodate two students, and a jollier and more rollicking set of students could not be found anywhere. We "made night hideous" with our orgies. As, for example, we often paraded the upper regions of the building, called "Saints' Roost," at times of the night when honest people should have been in bed. Each member of the noble band was dressed in a long, flowing white robe, and while carrying a pillow in one hand, held to the robe of the person ahead with the other, and when the leader would knock on the door of a Saint, and a head would appear, it would usually disappear quicker than it came out, as there would be as many blows aimed at it as there were pillows in the procession. . . .

One night some wet powder was put on a board in the middle of our room and set on fire, when the Old Nick ("Dad B.") and all the imps (for our room was by that time called "Purgatory"), caught hands and began to dance around it, and to utter the most hideous shrieks and unearthly cries, when, hark! the sound of measured footsteps was heard coming from the region of the "Saints," and an imp cried out "One of the Professors is coming," when all was consternation and confusion for a moment. But no time was to be lost. One imp ran with

the board and burning powder, raised a window, and threw powder and all into the snow, while the "Old Nick" and the other imps scattered off to their several apartments in a twinkling, and were soon poring over their books . . . when someone knocked. An imp cried out "come," when who should it be but Prof. "Mac," with his lamp in his hand, and with a twinkle in his eye, . . . and he said: "Did you hear any noise around here?" An imp answered, "No, what did it sound like?" and the Prof. said, "Probably I was mistaken, but I thought I heard quite a racket down stairs somewhere," and turned around, and wended his lonely way back to his "little bed." But this broke up the fun for that night, at least. . . .

Corwin's second letter was evoked by the recent death of Professor Joseph Millikin, of the original faculty. Corwin recalled that the University "had been open for a month or over, when I drove up to the front door on an old spring wagon, in which were all the goods and chattels I then owned." President Orton personally admitted him. The account continued:

But ere long I found my way to Prof. Orton's rooms, and knocked, when I was met at the door by a smiling face, a courteous bow, and a warm shake of the hand, which told me, too well, that I had found a President who would always be only too willing to open the door of knowledge to those who knocked.

Notwithstanding the fact of my stepping on the President's toes on entering—for which he begged *my* pardon—and I made one or two other awkward moves and evolutions before sitting down (for I had not drilled up to that time), Pres. O. at once began talking to me so kindly and encouragingly that I soon felt perfectly at my ease.

After questioning me for some time, he admitted me without any further examination; and then calling some assistance, we soon had my things in my apartments, which consisted of one of the rooms partitioned off by curtains. . . .

Orton, in an address notable for its learning, its wisdom and especially for its breadth of vision, fashioned the blueprint for the new College in his formal inauguration which took place January 8, 1874, in the Senate chamber. The program was as brief as it was simple in the presence of the faculty, the Governor and other state officials and "a large and intelligent audience." There was prayer by the Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, of the First Congregational Church. Joseph Sullivant reviewed the origin, progress and condition of the College. Its keys were given to Board Chairman Horton who, "calling up the President and Faculty, addressed them in a few appropriate words, reminding them of their great trust, their duties and responsibilities, and pledging, on behalf of the Board, a steady support and sympathy in the discharge of all the proper functions of their office."

President Orton took for his subject, "Industrial Education, Its Character and Claims." The whole idea of public education for the industrial and agricultural masses was still new and it is difficult, looking back across the years, to appreciate how much justification it required. But Orton saw the picture with remarkable clarity.

"To the better instructed generations that are to come after us," he conceded, "the results that we now attain in the education of our people will

seem most inadequate, out of all proportion to the price that we pay; but we attest at least our profound sense of the importance of public education by the munificence with which we provide for it."

He cited the wide diversity of opinion as to what public education should comprise. But he recalled that Congress had given the states 9,600,000 acres of public land to promote industrial education. "What then is the character of the education," he asked, "to be furnished by the institution which is formally opened today?" For this he had three answers.

First, he said, the education to be furnished "is *Industrial Education*." Second, it "must be practical"—one "that can be applied to the necessities and demands of everyday life—that can be used in the ordinary work of the world." He digressed to pay his respects to the study of language over whose inclusion in the curriculum there had been warm debate. "There is no royal road, no short cut, to good English," he declared. "It is one of the choice fruits of education. If obtained at all, it must be bought with a price, the same price that is paid for solid attainments in any other department of knowledge, patient and extended study."

He had a poetic and prophetic word, too, for science. "It is the theory of one generation," he observed, "which bears the practical fruit of the next. . . . Modern science, like the vine out of Egypt, has taken deep root and filled the land. It has covered the hills with its shadow. It has sent out its branches to the rivers, and its boughs, which are like goodly cedars, to the sea. Its fruit shakes like Lebanon."

His final point set his concept of the place of the infant College on a high plane. "In the third place, and finally," he asserted, "the education to be furnished by this institution must, according to the terms of its charter, be a *liberal* education." What is a liberal education? He had his own definition:

the education of a man as man, rather than that which equips him for a particular post of duty; the education that concerns itself with the broad substratum of general knowledge, rather than with the special applications of knowledge to some isolated field; the education that aspires to a symmetrical and balanced culture of all human faculties, rather than that which selects one set of faculties for training and leaves the rest to accident or atrophy; the education that imbues the mind with a generous sympathy for every department of knowledge, and that recognizes the contributions of each department as necessary to the perfect whole, rather than that which transforms its possessors into narrow and conceited specialists, mutually ignorant and intolerant of each other's and of all others' work and claims. . . .

"What, then, is a liberal education?" he asked, to sum it up. "It is an education that includes science and literature—literature itself being studied by the methods of science." The liberal education of the industrial classes, he saw, marked "an era, and, like the fossil in the rock, would justly divide the new from the old." He closed with the answer to a question sometimes

the board and burning powder, raised a window, and threw powder and all into the snow, while the "Old Nick" and the other imps scattered off to their several apartments in a twinkling, and were soon poring over their books . . . when someone knocked. An imp cried out "come," when who should it be but Prof. "Mac," with his lamp in his hand, and with a twinkle in his eye, . . . and he said: "Did you hear any noise around here?" An imp answered, "No, what did it sound like?" and the Prof. said, "Probably I was mistaken, but I thought I heard quite a racket down stairs somewhere," and turned around, and wended his lonely way back to his "little bed." But this broke up the fun for that night, at least. . . .

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seem most inadequate, out of all proportion to the price that we pay; but we attest at least our profound sense of the importance of public education by the munificence with which we provide for it."

He cited the wide diversity of opinion as to what public education should comprise. But he recalled that Congress had given the states 9,600,000 acres of public land to promote industrial education. "What then is the character of the education," he asked, "to be furnished by the institution which is formally opened today?" For this he had three answers.

First, he said, the education to be furnished "is *Industrial Education*." Second, it "must be practical"—one "that can be applied to the necessities and demands of everyday life—that can be used in the ordinary work of the world." He digressed to pay his respects to the study of language over whose inclusion in the curriculum there had been warm debate. "There is no royal road, no short cut, to good English," he declared. "It is one of the choice fruits of education. If obtained at all, it must be bought with a price, the same price that is paid for solid attainments in any other department of knowledge, patient and extended study."

He had a poetic and prophetic word, too, for science. "It is the theory of one generation," he observed, "which bears the practical fruit of the next. . . . Modern science, like the vine out of Egypt, has taken deep root and filled the land. It has covered the hills with its shadow. It has sent out its branches to the rivers, and its boughs, which are like goodly cedars, to the sea. Its fruit shakes like Lebanon."

His final point set his concept of the place of the infant College on a high plane. "In the third place, and finally," he asserted, "the education to be furnished by this institution must, according to the terms of its charter, be a *liberal* education." What is a liberal education? He had his own definition:

the education of a man as man, rather than that which equips him for a particular post of duty; the education that concerns itself with the broad substratum of general knowledge, rather than with the special applications of knowledge to some isolated field; the education that aspires to a symmetrical and balanced culture of all human faculties, rather than that which selects one set of faculties for training and leaves the rest to accident or atrophy; the education that imbues the mind with a generous sympathy for every department of knowledge, and that recognizes the contributions of each department as necessary to the perfect whole, rather than that which transforms its possessors into narrow and conceited specialists, mutually ignorant and intolerant of each other's and of all others' work and claims. . . .

"What, then, is a liberal education?" he asked, to sum it up. "It is an education that includes science and literature—literature itself being studied by the methods of science." The liberal education of the industrial classes, he saw, marked "an era, and, like the fossil in the rock, would justly divide the new from the old." He closed with the answer to a question sometimes

heard. "The farmer asks whether his son, if sent to college," he explained, "will ever come back to the farm again. I submit that this depends very much upon the style of the farmer's daily work and conversation ~~while his~~ son has been under his tutelage. . . . It shall be our task to make this most ancient and honorable of human arts more attractive and more remunerative by the teachings of science, and to show, in the light of political economy, its paramount importance in the social fabric."

More of the Orton philosophy of education was contained in his first annual report as president in 1874. He reviewed but did not complain of the small beginning. "But little has been done to advertise the opening," he wrote, "for it was seen by Trustees and Faculty that a large attendance was an object to be deprecated rather than to be desired." Between thirty and forty prospective students had presented themselves of whom twenty-five were admitted, representing eleven Ohio counties. But in the winter term there were thirty-seven students and fifty were enrolled in the spring although only forty were in actual attendance, "some having lost their places by failure in scholarship, and some having withdrawn on other grounds." What was more important than numbers, "The end of the first year found us with a small body of good students." By the opening of the new school year in 1874, twenty-five of the forty new students who presented themselves were admitted. The number now in attendance was fifty-nine of whom seven were young women. Twenty-two counties were now represented, but Franklin County provided twenty-eight of the fifty-eight students accounted for. The course of study, Orton commented, afforded a "happy combination of the obligatory and elective systems."

With the start of the second school year, nine departments of instruction were in operation. Albert H. Tuttle had joined the faculty in January as professor of zoology and comparative anatomy, and an instructor was added to teach drawing, "Free-hand and Mechanical." These nine departments, Orton observed, "cover a great deal of ground, but the omission of a certain class of subjects from them cannot fail to excite remark. No provision has yet been made for the sciences that pertain to *man*—such, for example, as Mental and Moral Science, History, Civil Polity, and Political Economy." He conceded that since these were advanced subjects they were not needed immediately. But he voiced "the hope that the symmetry of the education which we offer may very soon be completed by the provision of opportunities in these fields as well as in those of physical science."

He called attention to the heavy teaching load. "The professor of Modern Languages," he pointed out, "is made responsible for seven daily recitations of one hour each." For the time being, fortunately, he was not actually called upon for this much work which, the president declared, "is clearly beyond the power of one man to perform," and called for an assistant. He had a word also for the admission of students, with the comment that "a competent knowledge of the common branches is all that is required to

obtain entrance to the institution. . . We find that this rule, when faithfully applied, gives us good material." He was opposed to too rapid growth by opening "the doors of a college or university to crude and undisciplined youths, too ignorant often to appreciate their ignorance. . . ." To him and all the "discerning" friends of the College, its "slow and orderly progress" was more satisfying than "a more rapid growth that should be due to unworthy arts and adaptations."

The next year one need was met by the appointment of William Colvin as professor of political economy and civil polity. The staff was further strengthened by the addition of Thomas Mathew as instructor in drawing and of Alice Williams, the first woman member, as assistant in modern languages. Colvin also had the teaching of "the science of accounts." It was such things which led Orton to report, "During the past year the College has made noticeable progress in several directions." The enrollment was now ninety-nine, representing thirty-nine counties, but Franklin County supplied fifty-eight. There were now nineteen "females" in the student body, and the average age of all students was somewhat over eighteen years." A system of county examinations attracted a few students but its chief value was in the advertising it afforded.

There was some complaint that the examinations which still covered arithmetic, geography, English grammar and elementary algebra were too severe. On this point, President Orton reassured the Board that "such complaints are unfounded. Our examinations are real, but not severe." The real trouble, he added, lay with the poorer common schools of the state where "the standard of teaching and scholarship in many of them is deplorably low."

There were still several major needs. One was for more reference works in the library. The geological museum still needed wall and table cases. Orton strongly urged a change in the name of the College on the ground that the present one was inadequate and misleading. He closed his second annual report on this note:

I should be sorry to be misunderstood in these criticisms upon our present title. It seems to me to be an object greatly to be desired, that closer connection should be established between the scientific training and the varied phases of the practical life of the present day. . . I should eagerly welcome additions to our present courses that would increase our capabilities for practical service; for I am sure that it is to our facilities for giving a thorough and *practical scientific training* that we must look for our largest usefulness and our largest favor with the public. The only object which I have in view in the suggestions just made is to save the College from raising illusive expectations, and in this way drawing upon itself the distrust or ill will of any class of our citizens.

His fourth year as president was "another year of steady gain and growth" for the College, Orton noted in 1876. The number of students had risen to 120, "and . . . the grade of scholarship has been proportionately advanced." The curriculum was a combination of required and elective, the

work in the first two years being fixed. This, Orton commented, "provides a good foundation for all subsequent work, giving the student such a knowledge of his own language, of elementary mathematics . . . and of the leading branches of natural science, as all educated persons should possess." The system in effect, he pointed out, "eliminates slowly but surely those who are unable or unwilling to do the work which we ask," while those who remained generally improved in their work. Another practice, then new, was the emphasis upon the laboratory method in natural science which replaced the earlier reliance solely upon the textbook and recitation. In Orton's opinion the advantages of this comparatively new method of teaching were sufficient to warrant "very strong statements." During the year, Lieut. Luigi Lomia, a Regular Army officer, arrived to teach military science.

There was still some question as to the entrance requirements for the College. Orton felt that experience "is constantly confirming the wisdom of requiring at least as much preparation as we now do." Some students managed to get in who were below par and these "almost without exception" proved to be "a drawback to the classes that they enter." To prove "how very moderate" the demands of the College were in the way of preparation, Orton appended the questions from the September, 1876, entrance examinations in geography, grammar, arithmetic and algebra. (One who was admitted years later by virtue of a diploma from a Class A high school could be thankful he did not have to pass such "moderate" examinations!)

"When I add the fact that the percentage required for passing was sixty-six," Orton added, "and that no student was rejected for ranking even as low as fifty per cent in a single study, it will certainly be apparent that we are not over exacting in this matter. Any lowering of the standard of admission will inevitably result in a lowering of the grade of work which is done here."

Once more he reviewed the needs of the College, particularly as noted in the departmental reports. "Good use is made of all we have," he emphasized, "and the Board can rest assured that what they are able to grant will be turned to good account." He stressed two needs: one for a machine to test the strength of materials and the other for a change in the name of the College. The latter was a renewal of his previous recommendation. "The present title, as it is commonly understood and especially as it is commonly abbreviated," he insisted, "is certainly a misnomer, and I am satisfied that it imposes upon the College a slower rate of progress than it might otherwise enjoy." He warmly approved the measure, still pending in the Legislature, and subsequently adopted, to establish in the College at state expense a department of mining engineering.

The year 1877 marked a further outreach of the College. Orton was optimistic enough to believe that "With the increased efficiency of the board of instruction that comes from successful experience, with a noteworthy gain in the equipment of the departments, and with a steady growth in public

favor, as is shown by the increased number of students, we may congratulate ourselves that the College is taking the place that belongs to it in the educational system of the State." The attendance during the year reached 251, a gain of 77 per cent. It now represented fifty counties and six states.

The new department of mining engineering had been established at the cost of dropping the department of political economy and civil polity. Its equipment was provided by the General Assembly. "The donation will certainly prove to be a wise investment for the State," Orton predicted. The addition was close to his own interest in geology, although the wisdom of providing for it at the expense of another department was doubtful.

He had a special word, too, for the "success" of the department of military science and tactics established a year earlier. "It has promoted the health of those engaged in it," he commented, "and has improved their bearing. . . . It has worked in the interest of college discipline by the value that it sets upon punctuality, precision, and obedience to authority. . . . The drill is, on the whole, popular with the students. To some, of course, it is distasteful, and but few would be regular in it unless they were required to be, but most are glad to be obliged to render the service, for they see and appreciate the advantages derived from it." Any softening of the requirements, he saw plainly, "would certainly lead to demoralization and failure. If the drill were made voluntary, it would not last a term."

By Trustee action, algebra was dropped from the entrance requirements. In Orton's judgment—and that of the faculty—this was a questionable move. As an immediate result, he reported, about twenty students gained admission who would not have met the former standards. Orton urged the restoration of the algebra requirement, citing full faculty support. He went on:

The change, therefore, results in practically lowering the grade of admission to the College. But the standard has already been set quite as low as it can be, if the present course of study is to be maintained. If the requirements for admission are kept where they now are, one of the two things must be done. The whole of the work of our required course—and especially that of the second year—must be reduced in amount and difficulty, or a year must be added to the required course, making seven years necessary for graduation. To lower the quality of our College work on this ground would be, in my judgment, to prefer the interests of those who are not fitted for College work, and whose educational necessities are best met by the free schools of the State, to the interests of those who are qualified to pursue College studies in any worthy meaning of the term.

Another matter, meanwhile, came to a head. Soon after the College opened its doors the question of a more suitable name was raised. It was argued that the original name was too narrow in scope, that it was misleading, and that it was inadequate for the purpose in view of the broad gauge policy decided upon. Implicit, too, in the agitation for a change was the fact that, since the state as a matter of policy had settled upon one

institution as the sole beneficiary of the Land Grant act, Ohio deserved a university worthy of the name and, in time, worthy of the state whose name it bore.

More than any one else, President Orton kept hammering on this theme and finally had the satisfaction of carrying his point. In practice the College was usually referred to simply as "the Agricultural College." In the eyes of Dr. Orton this was inaccurate. "The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College," he insisted, "is a *scientific school, liberal in its character and practical in its aims.*" The original name might serve, he conceded, "but if a shorter and less misleading designation should be adopted, we shall perhaps reap some immediate advantage."

In 1878 those who favored a change in name won their point. The General Assembly by an act passed May 1 that year not only changed the name to The Ohio State University but reorganized the Board of Trustees for the third time. The name and the size of the Board have remained the same ever since. Dr. Orton expressed his satisfaction over the change in name in his annual report.

The new name, in his opinion, was not wholly free from objection but it was an improvement. "This institution has not yet attained to university proportions," Dr. Orton pointed out, "and calling it a university does not make it one, in all the senses of the word. If the Legislature, however, in this change of title, foreshadows its purpose to expand the college into a university worthy of the name, any present incongruities can well enough be borne."

Under the new law it was provided "That the educational institution heretofore designated as the Ohio agricultural and mechanical college shall be known and designated hereafter as 'The Ohio State University.'" As indicated, it fixed the number of Trustees at seven, described their powers and duties, and directed the Governor to call their first meeting. The act again put a limit of \$3000 on the salary of the president and \$2500 on that of professors. It stipulated, too, that the Board should provide "for the teaching of such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, mines and mine engineering, and military tactics, and such other scientific and classic studies as the resources of the fund will permit; but no student will be required to study military tactics or take part in military drill, or provide any military or particular uniform, except those who elect to study military tactics." The inclusion of "mines and mine engineering" was an expansion of the original program, and the optional feature of military drill was a departure from the original policy.

After five years as president, Orton began to have enough of it. He was burdened with administrative details and he had less and less time for his beloved geology and for research and for writing. The dropping of the algebra requirement may have been an additional factor. In 1878, at any rate, he offered his resignation as president so that he might devote full time

to his professorship of geology and to the post of state geologist which he continued to hold. The Trustees declined to accept his resignation.

The brief story of this is told by Albert Allen, secretary of the Trustees, in his report for 1878. First he reported the resignation of Professor Mendenhall to accept an appointment in the Imperial University of Japan, and his replacement by Stillman W. Robinson, of the Illinois Industrial University. "About the same time," Allen continued, "President Orton offered his resignation as President of the University, but did not propose to sever his connection as Professor of Geology. He has filled the position he now holds with dignity and honor since 1873, and the necessity of having such an executive officer at all times in the institution, together with the difficulty in immediately and properly filling so responsible a position, induced the Board to lay his resignation on the table for future consideration and action."

However sincere he was in his desire, there was no mention of it in Orton's own report for the year. He emphasized that it had been an important year for the University in a number of respects—in the change in name, in the loss of Mendenhall and the addition of Robinson, in putting the new department of mining and metallurgy into successful operation, in the action of the General Assembly in making drill optional, and in the graduation of the University's first class.

Orton took exception to the action of the Legislature in providing for free analysis of all the minerals of the state sent to the University for the purpose. He called the law "crudely drawn" and pointed out that if its provisions were generally known and taken advantage of "the pittance given by the State for the foundation of the department would soon be swallowed up, and a vast and oppressive burden would be imposed upon the institution." He took like exception to the action of the Legislature making similar provision for free analyses of fertilizers. He was "in hearty accord" with the real aim of both requirements but could not believe that the Legislature intended "to reduce the teaching force of the University" thereby. Despite his earlier assertion that if military drill were made optional "it would not last a term," he registered no formal objection to the action of the Legislature in making it voluntary. "This action changes essentially the *status* of the Military Department," he remarked. "It is still, however, rendering good service to the institution." About half of the men students, he added, had elected drill.

The rate of increase in the enrollment, he noted, fell off somewhat to about 20 per cent, but the total rose to 309. Attendance during the spring term fell from 211 to 198 but he emphasized that this marked "no real falling off in attendance of properly qualified students." Meanwhile, too, "the original standard of qualification" had been restored.

He reported the failure of a plan to offer a winter course in agriculture to live up to expectations. It was to have lasted for ten weeks and was to be open without examination to persons at least eighteen years old. But only

seven "students" showed up despite wide advertising and it "was not deemed right" to give the time and effort to so few applicants. The work was accordingly postponed and was planned on a four-week basis, starting January 9, 1879, provided at least thirty persons made application on or before December 9. The early response was still slow and Orton urged a special appropriation for additional advertising. "Despite the failure of last winter," he emphasized, "I cannot doubt that, if the real character of the scheme can be brought fairly before the farmers of Ohio, there will be a large response." In time, as he predicted, this came to pass.

Besides his duties as president, Orton carried a heavy teaching load. There were 105 students in geology classes during the year. He also had a class of fifty-two in general history and, in all, he noted, "The whole number of students instructed in my classes through the year amounts to 183."

The year 1878 was notable also for the graduation of the University's first class. This meant that the educational wheel had come full circle for the first time. As shown by the "Catalogue of Students" for 1878, this first class of six men was composed of:

Graduates in Arts

JOHN F. McFADDEN, Cadiz

Graduates in Science

CHARLES H. DIETRICH, Defiance

WALTER A. DUN, London

FERDINAND HOWALD, Columbus

CURTIS C. HOWARD, Columbus

ARTHUR B. TOWNSHEND, Avon

McFadden ultimately turned to the law and then to newspaper work and, in time, became the last surviving member of the class. Howald became very wealthy and an important benefactor of the University. Howard, a chemist, was long identified with the College of Medicine and its forerunners. Townshend was the son of Norton S. Townshend, of the original faculty.

It was fitting that President Orton himself gave the address at the first commencement held June 19, 1878, in the chapel. His subject was "The Liberal Education of the Industrial Classes." It was a proper time to review the theory of education which lay behind this new University and others of its kind and to restate his own philosophy of education. Some of it was familiar and in part he rehearsed what he had said earlier, notably upon his formal induction as president. He said in part:

This institution reaches today a well-marked stage in its history. . . . The kind of training that it gives can now, for the first time, be fairly judged. Along with the question that is sure to be raised—what kind of education has it given?—comes another: What kind of education was it set to give? . . . I know that this theme is well worn and I should pass it by on this occasion were it not that

the kind of training which we have essayed to furnish is still criticised and condemned in some quarters, and charges of unfaithfulness to our trust are still repeated against us. . . .

"Who constitute the 'industrial classes' of American society?" he asked. "They make up American society." The term, he insisted, could "by no means be limited to the classes that live by manual labor." Paradoxical as it might seem, the manufacturer, the merchant, the builder, the engineer, and the banker, in Orton's view, belonged "indisputably" in the industrial classes. He emphasized, too, that it was *higher education* which the Land Grant provided. In a state like Ohio, he observed, "any trenching upon the pittance consecrated to higher education, in order to bring up the work of backwoods districts, would be an abuse of a sacred trust." He wanted no part of "an education hybrid," part college and part common school, "which can do the work of neither."

In this new education, he saw that its core and center must be science. "This education is differentiated thus from all that has preceded it," he pointed out. "It differs in warp and woof from the traditional college course. It belongs to a new dispensation. To lay foundations for a large and generous scientific training was beyond question the chief purpose of the National Grant. Other valuable ends were included, but without the clearly recognized and imperative demand for scientific training the endowment would never have been made."

The new education, Orton went on, must be *practical*. On this point, he said:

A practical education is one that can be applied to the interests and necessities of every day life, that can be used in doing the work of the world. This demand matches exactly with the last, which requires the subject matter of this education to be science. Nothing is so practical as science. . . . But the demand concerns itself not only with the subject matter of the education given, but with the mode of giving it. . . . The colleges built on these foundations must teach it in such a way as to give the student working power in every field which he enters. His science must be *applied*.

But the brain, the eye, and the tongue were not enough to carry on the work of the world, he added. It needed the hand as well. This, he admitted, was a point of difficulty, "and yet of vital importance." In this period manual training was beginning to emerge and therein lay the solution. "What is needed," Orton declared, "is a system that shall give manual training in an educational way, and that can justify its introduction into an educational course on educational grounds. There is no country in the world where such a system is needed as much as in our own, and at no previous time in our history has the demand been as imperative as it is today."

He had a good word, too, for including some of the older branches in a "practical" curriculum. He quoted portions of his inaugural address of 1874, with special attention to English and logic. Of the latter, he asked,

"is not the training that enables us to detect a flaw in a definition or a fallacy in an argument as directly practical as the ability to test the strength of iron or the purity of white lead?"

Finally, he insisted, the Land Grant education must be *liberal*. Of the argument that such an education of the industrial classes was a "strange blending of incongruous ideas and demands" Orton made short shrift. "In consonance with that recognition of the equality of human rights and privileges, which is the chief cornerstone of our political institutions," he observed, "the demand at last finds clear and full expression that the education of a *nation* shall be made *liberal*. The crown of liberal culture is no longer the birthright of the few—it is set within reach of all."

And what was "liberal" education? He offered this definition: "in the highest sense, the education that aspires to a balanced and symmetrical culture of all human faculties; the education that concerns itself with this world of matter, which is the stage on which man plays his part, and with man himself, who is the actor on the stage, and of more value than it; it is the education that embraces science, literature, and philosophy." Granted that these new institutions must be able "to train the few who can carry forward the knowledge and civilization of the race," they must also be "able and willing to render a large service to the many." Varied and handicapped as many of the Land Grant colleges still were, he felt that they had a great future. He closed on this earnest, almost eloquent note:

they are bringing *glad tidings to the poor*—more life and larger—to the underprivileged classes of American society.

It is easy to ring the changes on the godless colleges, which are godless to the same extent and for the same reason that common schools and high schools are godless. It is possible to invoke fire from heaven on their rising walls, and to prophesy their swift destruction; but the fire does not always descend, and the Master sometimes rebukes His presumptuous followers.

I can think of a more excellent way. These colleges are here—they are here to stay. Bring to them, then, the gifts of Christian beneficence; broaden their courses, if they are narrow; sweeten their waters, if they are bitter; plant foundations for philosophy and art, and all elevating and humanizing culture, besides those of science. Where else can they do as great service?

Far be it from me to disparage or belittle the denominational or private colleges. All honor to them for the grand work which they have done and are doing in the education of our people. Let them lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes. To maintain freedom and virtue on this continent where all the winds of doctrine are let loose to blow, will cost the strenuous effort of all who love freedom and virtue of whatever name.

But after all it is to *public* education that we must look for the chief power in welding and unifying the discordant elements of our national life, and of that public education, the State University, properly expanded and equipped, is the summit and the crown.

Edward Orton did not live to see the full fruition of all this, but he had

the vision and his was the voice of the prophet. Most of what he foresaw has long since come true.

At their meeting June 19, 1878, the Trustees rescinded a former action by which the salaries of the president and faculty members receiving \$2500 a year were reduced by 10 per cent until an average attendance of 200 was reached. In so doing they neglected to specify the salaries intended. The matter came up again at the September 11, 1878, meeting when, after some debate, the salaries were fixed at \$2250 for full professors and \$2750 for the president.

In his annual report, President Orton called the year ending November 15, 1879, "the most successful in the history of this institution." He reported an attendance of 294 students. The more advanced classes, he emphasized, "have been stronger than ever before" and cited this as another way of saying that "the institution is coming to do a larger share of true college work." He called attention to some readjustment "of our preparatory work . . . which promises to make as easy a transition from the high schools to the college as has always been maintained between the college and the country schools." Under this change high school graduates could "enter directly upon college work," while students from the country schools where there were fewer advantages "will enter a two years' preparatory course." During the year the degree courses were also "remodeled to some extent" so that in his opinion "The new system utilizes more fully than the old one the various departments of the University and insures a more varied and symmetrical education."

The establishment of a department of philosophy and history he called "a notable advance." Indeed, the recognition of these subjects in the curriculum came none too soon for "Their omission subjected us to grave criticism on the part of educators, and made our work seem one-sided and incomplete." Classes in both psychology and history were now "in a successful progress." He also noted a change in the status of the mining department "from a full professorship to an assistant professorship." Orton pointed out that the number of students in this department "must be small for several years." He congratulated the Trustees on the success of their appeal to the last Legislature for appropriations. He also cited the success of the winter short courses in agriculture with more than 100 registered and credited the State Grange "for the success of the scheme." On the strength of this showing another three-week program was scheduled for January, 1880. This was one way of overcoming the distrust which, he observed, many Ohio farmers still felt toward the College, as he still called it.

He questioned the wisdom of the Legislature in making military drill voluntary although he recognized that "public sentiment in Ohio, so far as it takes cognizance of the subject at all, is divided in regard to it." He renewed his recommendation that the state laws requiring the University

to make free analyses of minerals and fertilizers be changed on the ground that the laws were "crude and impracticable, and lead to misunderstandings and dissatisfaction."

As always, he called attention to the specific needs of the departments. One item was to purchase a collection of sea shells from the Sandwich Islands, placed on deposit at the University by General James M. Comly, U. S. minister to the islands. He also seconded the appeal of Dr. Townshend for an Auxoux model of the horse which "would prove instructive and serviceable to the highest degree." Very little had been done, he observed, for the department of zoology, veterinary medicine and botany, while the wants of the chemical laboratory were both "constant and real." There was urgent need, "as the Board and the general public know," of a hall large enough for commencement and for general exercises, the geological collection was "suffering from the want of proper protection," and there were the recurring necessities of the library—"Books, costly books, old books and new." Once more, too, he renewed his plea for state aid, not so much on the basis of "the *duty* of the State to properly supplement the general government and to finish wisely what it has begun to build, as on its *interest* in making the largest possible use of the magnificent foundation which the Land Grant and Franklin county have laid." Besides his presidential duties he gave instruction to seven classes during the year in geology, general history, U. S. history, and geography.

On April 15, 1879, the Trustees acted on Orton's resignation which had been submitted in June, 1878. It was, upon motion "taken from the table, and the Secretary was directed to advise President Orton that it was the unanimous request of the Board that he continue as President."

By resolution, the Governor, both branches of the Legislature and state officers were invited to the 1879 commencement. But there was some difficulty when the great day finally came because of the overzealousness of the guards. A Trustee resolution noted that "Much complaint has been heard in reference to placing guards in the University during the late commencement exercises, whereby many persons late in arriving were denied admittance to the University." The Board deemed such action, "though well meant and defensible in some particulars, ill-advised and tending to the detriment of the University, by reason of the unfavorable comments it called forth . . ." The faculty was instructed "on future occasions of a similar character, to forbid the employment of the University Cadets as such in guarding entrances to the building and chapel, and so to arrange that persons visiting the institution during commencement day may have free access to the building under the guidance of ushers appointed by the Faculty."

In his eighth and next to last report as president in 1880, Orton tabulated the growth of the University in terms of its enrollment and outreach. In the school year 1879-1880 there were 217 students. In the fall of 1880, there were 228 on "the College roll." Of these nearly half were in college

for the first time and Orton was pleased that "nearly fifty of the new students were able to enter the Preparatory Department without examination."

He showed the University's growth as follows:

<i>Year*</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>	<i>No. of Counties</i>
1873	27	10
1874	59	22
1875	99	39
1876	120	42
1877	211	50
1878	198	52
1879	195	56
1880	235**	61

* As of November.

** Number admitted.

Changes in the curriculum had helped to explain the variation in these figures. "But it is to be distinctly borne in mind," Orton emphasized, "that the success of an institution like this is not to be measured only or chiefly by the number of students in attendance. The real and proper standard is the kind and amount of training that it gives to those who complete its courses of study." He continued his analysis and review in this fashion:

There was a large increase of students in 1877, but this increase was purchased in part by an unwise lowering of the standards of admission for that year, and the College was by no means strengthened in proportion to the increase. For all legitimate college purposes, the institution was much stronger in the two years succeeding 1877. The increase of the present year is not open, however, to any such criticism. The large body of students that entered the University in September last is, on the whole, much better prepared for college work than the entering class of any former year. . . .

The past year, he noted, "has been a fairly successful one in every department." The changes made the year previous were "already bearing good fruit." He anticipated with satisfaction the return of T. C. Mendenhall as professor of physics who would be "a source of great strength to the institution." He also noted the return to the policy of compulsory military drill following the repeal of the law which forbade it.

He reported the winter lectures on agriculture as "fairly successful," but with little increase in attendance. He blamed this in part on the condition of the roads in central Ohio. He was "glad to note the growing interest of the farmers of the State in this institution," but regretted "that any representatives of this great industry, see occasion for continued criticism upon the organization and management of the University."

Two types of institutions, he remarked, were founded on the Land Grant. They were represented by Cornell University, and "the Illinois Industrial University" on the one side, and by Michigan Agricultural College on the other. "The former class count agriculture," he pointed out, "*one* of the great industrial interests of society which they are specially set

to serve; the latter counts it the only one." He repeated the opinion he had often expressed that "the first-named institutions are furnishing the kind and scope of education that the Land Grant contemplated." But he emphasized that a major difference between them and Ohio State was that they were the beneficiaries of generous state appropriations and private gifts, "while our own institution, in default of such aid, has been obliged to limit itself to the common foundations of a liberal and practical education for the industrial classes, which shall fit them for the various pursuits and professions of life."

He also referred to a proposal brought up in the Legislature as to a possible merger of the three state universities. But Orton was "not at all sanguine that any union is practicable," and was emphatic in declaring that "we have no private schemes for conquest or absorption" lest the project be laid at Ohio State's door. He closed with a brief review of the needs of the University, where "Every department seeks for assistance and expansion."

The action to which Orton referred by which certain students were admitted without examination grew out of a change in policy approved April 20, 1880, by the Trustees. This change, recommended by the faculty, was to the effect that under certain conditions graduates of high schools in Ohio cities with a population of 5000 or more should be admitted to freshman standing. Graduates of other Ohio high schools whose programs were "sufficiently extended and thorough" might also be admitted to freshman standing. The action restoring compulsory drill was taken at the Board meeting of June 17, 1880. This affected all male students except "those physically unfitted for such drill, such as may be excused by the President of the Faculty, upon reasonable grounds, and the regular members of the Junior and Senior classes."

In his report for 1880, Orton made no mention of any renewal of his desire to give up the presidency nor did he submit a separate report for the department of geology as was his wont. During the next school year the desire again came to a head and was formally presented at the May 6, 1881, meeting of the Trustees. In a resolution they recognized "the desire of Dr. Edward Orton to be released from the duties of President of the University" and authorized the president of the board and the executive committee "to correspond with suitable parties with a view to filling such position," and to report the results to the Board. This was done June 21, 1881, after "A communication in writing, to the Board, concerning the qualifications of certain persons for the position of President and Professor of Latin and Greek in the University, and a readjustment of some of the studies, was presented and read by President Orton."

After disposing of certain other matters, the Trustees proceeded to elect the Rev. Walter Q. Scott, of Easton, Penna., as president and professor of philosophy and political economy. The vote was six to one. A committee of three was named to notify Scott of his election and to request him to meet

with the board at 2 p. m. that day. Orton was again named professor of geology at \$2250. The next day the Trustees adopted this resolution:

Whereas, Edward Orton, President of the Ohio State University, to enable him to devote more time to his special department—Geology—has seen fit to tender his resignation as President after a continuous service of eight years; therefore,

Resolved, That in accepting it, which we do with unfeigned regret, we feel that words are powerless to express our high appreciation of his faithful, conscientious and able services in behalf of the University.

Resolved, That in his special field, which his earnest endeavors, thorough scholarship and practical talents will still further adorn, he should have and will receive our hearty wishes and co-operation.

Resolved, That as a recognition of his eminent labors at the head of our institution, the honorary degree of LL.D. be and the same is hereby conferred upon him.

The Trustees also appropriated \$50 to buy specimens for the geological museum and \$75 for clerical services "in the President's room." The honorary degree for Orton was the second voted by the Trustees that year. At their May 6 meeting they voted an honorary Ph.D. upon Professor Joseph Millikin, of the original faculty, who was resigning because of illness.

President Scott paid tribute to his predecessor in his first annual report which covered the first few months of his administration. He expressed his "great indebtedness to the hearty help of my colleagues in taking up executive work, and especially to the very thoughtful kindness of my esteemed predecessor, Professor Orton, who has done everything possible, both for the University and for his successor since he persuaded you to accept his resignation of the presidency in June last. The favorable opening of the present year is largely due to his efficient labor and care. The Institution is to be congratulated, not only upon securing the entire time of such a professor in the department of Geology, but also upon the fact that his experience as executive shall be constantly available in the councils of the Faculty."

Orton himself made his usual departmental report, but made no mention of either his final months in the presidency or his resignation. He continued to the end of his days to adorn the faculty with his teaching, his writing and his research. But he scrupulously avoided any participation in executive matters. He kept out of the contention in which his successor soon found himself and he lived to serve quietly and productively under two later presidents of the University.

In the Trustees' annual report to Governor Charles Foster, Secretary Albert Allen gave a similar account. Orton offered his resignation, Allen said, "to relieve himself of the arduous responsibilities which the situation entailed, and to afford him more time in the prosecution of his favorite pursuit, geology." The Board was unwilling to part with his services but finally "felt impelled, by a deference to his wishes, to find a suitable successor."

IV

GROWING PAINS

I. PREJUDICE AND OPPOSITION

In many ways these first years were the hardest. It was a period of national economic uncertainty and the state, in turn, launched the infant enterprise and then left it largely to shift for itself. The public regarded it with mild interest although some elements still disapproved of the "broad gauge" policy that had been adopted. To get a more complete picture of these first years it is in order to review some of these growing pains before turning to the troubled months of the Walter Quincy Scott administration. Some of these details necessarily get a little ahead of the running story.

From the outset much prejudice, suspicion and downright antagonism existed toward the struggling College. Some of this grew out of a misunderstanding of its real aims and purposes. Some of it undoubtedly resulted from the disappointment of certain sections or interests which had hoped to get the new institution for themselves or at least to share in the grant. Some of it was simply jealousy on the part of other colleges, none of them in too flourishing a condition. They did not want another rival, and they made much of the fact that it was a "godless" place. They were particularly bitter and open in their opposition when the College began to get the growing state aid that was necessary for its support and slow expansion.

As early as 1875 official cognizance was taken of this attitude. The report for that year commented:

The Trustees . . . are aware that there is a prejudice against it, resulting, in part, from selfish motives and interests and supposed antagonisms to other institutions, who thus naturally, perhaps, not only oppose any legislative aid, but even recognition by the State of its own child. But this is a mistake; our interest, like theirs, is in the direction of liberal and sound learning, and although in some things compelled by the organic act of our creation to run parallel with the courses of other institutions, yet it is the main object of this College to supply in kind and amount courses not usual in others of the State. There is, then, misconception as to the scope and aim of this College, which we feel confident will disappear upon a personal inspection, which is cordially invited to the practical and thorough work of this College.

The report stressed the urgent needs of the College, including more opportunities for students to work and a machine shop "to give a class of our students steadier work at more remunerative prices." It closed by earnestly inviting "personal examination of the College in all its departments, believing that any candid person will be convinced that a good and thorough work is being accomplished, and a broad and solid foundation

laid for great usefulness in the future—a usefulness that will be increased and quickened, or diminished and retarded, as a fair and liberal policy, or the reverse, is adopted by the Legislature. . . .”

But some felt the institution was false to its trust in not catering sufficiently to the interests of farmers and mechanics and in trying to meet other needs which these critics felt were outside its province. The report for 1879 touched on this with reference to the first offering of winter courses in agriculture. “It is not to be denied,” it said frankly, “that there has been distrust of the College on the part of many representatives of agriculture of the State. Some seem to consider it false to the interests of agriculture because it is not wholly devoted to them. Others do not conceal their disappointment at its falling below some standard they have set for it in practical service.” Even so, it added, “a little jealousy is better than complete indifference.”

As late as 1880 there was still talk of a merger of the state-supported institutions. Near the close of the Legislature, President Orton noted in his report for that year, a proposal was introduced as to “the possibility, the desirability and the practicality” of merging “the three institutions that are known as State universities.” Nothing came of the move, but he declared “this institution is the strongest of the three.”

A favorite charge of the critics and opponents of the young University concerned its supposed godlessness, a criticism which Edward Orton refuted. This was in the face of such obvious facts, too, as the requirement of daily chapel services and that two of its first three presidents were active in the ministry. In the 'Eighties there were frequent talks by visiting ministers and for some years there were Sunday afternoon addresses.

“Perhaps there is no point in which the University has been more generally misunderstood than its attitude toward religion,” President W. H. Scott commented frankly in one of his early reports. “It is Christian, but undenominational. This is the true position, not only for a state university, but for any university. . . . Nothing could more depreciate the value of a higher education than that it should be given and received under the malign influence of a sordid utilitarianism or a dead materialism.”

2. FACULTY AND CURRICULAR CHANGES

The times were hard, the facilities were slender or non-existent and the general outlook was one to daunt less devoted men. The department of physics and mechanics began in September, 1873, for example, with “only a single instrument for use.” Joseph R. Millikin, who single-handedly taught English and modern languages, had one class in English, two in German and one in French and the four were “more than I can do with perfect justice to myself or the branches I teach.”

The faculty grew slowly but steadily. By 1875 the Trustees felt well

satisfied with the faculty as far as it went but were conscious of other needs still to be met. "The College is now provided with a sufficient corps of well-qualified and earnest teachers," said the report for 1875, "and a fair equipment of apparatus and means of objective teaching; but by no means such as it ought to have, and which it must have, to enable it to maintain a respectable and useful standing among similar institutions."

The tools at hand indeed were often scant at best. In 1875 Professor Norton reported, "I am firmly persuaded that we shall need another desk at the beginning of the next collegiate year." Professor Millikin wrote similarly that year, "Like others of the Faculty, I gladly loan books of my own not needed for daily reference, but such loans are expensive and inconvenient to the teacher, and wholly inadequate for a class's needs." Part of the difficulty, too, was with the students because of inadequate schooling before entering the college. This was pointed up by Lieut. Lomia, the commandant, who also taught algebra. Of his class of twenty-nine in that subject, he wrote in 1876, "many of them are indifferent students" and "barely one-half will go through."

Some of the early faculty members found themselves with unexpected duties. This was particularly true of the professors of agriculture and mining and metallurgy who, by state law, were required to render free analysis, respectively, on all samples of fertilizer and Ohio minerals submitted. President Orton saw the danger in this and warned against it. He agreed with "the real aim of both these requirements," but not with their application and observed of the more recent act that it "was, to say the least, not duly considered."

By this time the original faculty had begun to change. Professor Wright resigned in 1876. Two years later Professor Mendenhall left for Japan and was replaced by Stillman W. Robinson, late of the University of Illinois. Despite its meager beginnings, President Orton commented in 1878, "We now have a Physical Laboratory decidedly superior to any other west of the seaboard." And of the addition of Robinson he remarked, "In calling Professor Robinson to fill the vacancy you have secured the best trained and most successful professor of Mechanical Engineering in the West." This was high praise from one not given to exaggeration, and time was to bear him out. The Board accepted Mendenhall's resignation "with extreme regret," and complied with "great pleasure" with a faculty recommendation that a Ph.D. degree be conferred upon him "in recognition of his eminent services in science and public instruction."

Besides being head of the department of mathematics and engineering and superintendent of grounds, Professor McFarland in 1878 was asked to act as bursar also. Two months later he was allowed \$8.33 per term compensation for this added duty. In those days, the maintenance force consisted largely of Dillon, the janitor, who got \$1000 a year out of which he paid his assistant. For this he was required "to be in or about the University build-

ings at all times, day and night, and exercise a watchful care over the same."

Even six years after the University began its work, supplies and equipment were so hard to get it took Board action to provide the most modest improvements. It was ordered in September, 1879, for example, "that new window curtains be purchased by the Executive Committee for Prof. Townshend's room." Two years later President Scott pointed out that "At a trifling cost Prof. Tuttle's lecture-room can be fitted with shutters so as to admit the use of the lantern in lecturing. This ought to be done." He spoke likewise of metallurgy where, he reported, "Prof. Lord is preparing slides at his own expense." And former President Orton, although professor of geology, was helping with the instruction in Latin because of the heavy load of Professor S. C. Derby, who had joined the faculty. In this subject there was one class of fifty-four. Yet despite all the handicaps, in 1881 the annual report said of the faculty, "It is now confidently believed that no similar university can boast of a faculty superior in all that constitutes excellence in the line of both liberal and practical education."

In the early days three degrees were offered: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and that of Civil Engineer. The College was divided into three Schools: Exact Sciences (mathematics, civil engineering, physics and mechanics, and chemistry), Natural History (botany, zoology, geology, and agriculture), and Letters and Philosophy (English language and literature, German language and literature, French language and literature, Latin language and literature, Greek language and literature, and political economy and civil polity). Six two-year courses were required of upperclassmen for graduation.

In 1876 a bill was introduced in the Legislature to add a department of mining and metallurgy, but the Trustees did nothing about it, in the words of the annual report, "for the simple reason that the outfit required was beyond the means at their command for this purpose."

In May, 1877, the Legislature passed an act requiring the College to establish a department of mines, mine engineering and metallurgy and appropriated \$4500 for the purpose. This was in recognition of the importance of the mineral wealth and industry of the state and marked a step forward. The catch was that no provision was made for the necessary personnel. This problem was solved presently by abolishing the chair of political economy and civil polity but this created difficulties of another kind. One Henry Newton was named to the new chair in June, 1877, but died before he could begin work. The post then went to William Guy, of St. Louis, but he was unable to come, and finally John A. Church was named. In his annual report President Orton called the establishment of the new department "the most notable advance of the year."

As a result of this move, Professor Colvin was not re-appointed to the chair of political economy and civil polity. Toward the end of the next school year the new seven-man Board of Trustees received a communication

from Colvin claiming that he "was illegally removed, while in the active discharge of his duty, by a former Board of Trustees." The new Board laid the matter on the table but a month later by a vote of 4 to 0 declared the chair abolished and "the services of William Colvin, as Professor of said department, are no longer required." In July, 1878, the question as to its liability for Colvin's services was referred to the attorney general but in time he upheld the Board's position.

Another step forward was taken in 1879 with the creation of a department of history and philosophy with John T. Short, of Columbus, as assistant professor. Meanwhile the response in mining and metallurgy had not come up to expectations, hence "it was not deemed expedient to continue the labors of both a regular and assistant professor." The report showed only three students in mining and metallurgy during the previous year and but five in the current year. But there were thirty-seven in a preparatory class in mineralogy. By resolution the Trustees made it plain that Professor Church was let out for "economic reasons alone." Nathaniel W. Lord, who was to be a longtime distinguished member of the faculty, was placed in charge of the work as assistant professor.

By 1879 the University offered seven degrees, three of them regular and four special. The former included the A.B., Ph.B., and B.Sc., while the latter were the C.E., M.E., Mech.E., and B.Ag. Another addition was a department of art "projected upon a broader utilitarian basis." This was in 1880, and its purpose was "technical instruction in the useful arts; to make the artisan rather than the artist." William A. Mason, Jr., a graduate of Massachusetts Normal Art School, was put in charge. This change was made possible by the abolition of the department of free-hand and mechanical drawing. The following year the new chair of horticulture and botany was filled by William Rane Lazenby, of Cornell University. Other changes that year (1881) were the establishment of physics as a separate department under Professor Mendenhall; mechanics, under Professor Robinson; and a new chair of philosophy and political economy, filled by President Walter Q. Scott for the time being.

By 1882 a number of related activities appeared on the campus by legislative mandate. Several of these proved seriously time-consuming and somewhat impeded the work of instruction. By law, as noted, the professor of mining and metallurgy had to make free analyses of samples of minerals submitted from anywhere in the state. Similarly, the professor of agriculture had to make free analyses of fertilizers. Small fees were authorized for some of these services but they were a heavy drain on the time of the faculty men responsible.

Former President Orton had continued as state geologist and several times took temporary leaves of absence or was relieved temporarily from classroom work to complete projects in that field. For lack of space elsewhere, the State Archaeological and Historical Society was granted space

in 1885 in University Hall. In time the University had imperative need of this space. In 1882 the Legislature created the Agricultural Experiment Station and located it on the campus. Professor Lazenby was named director in addition to his duties as head of the department of horticulture and botany and as superintendent of grounds. The same Legislature established a state meteorological bureau with Professor Mendenhall as state meteorologist.

By 1883 the University was organized into four Schools, each with its own secretary but no dean. The Schools and their secretaries were Agriculture, W. R. Lazenby; Arts and Philosophy, S. C. Derby; Science, T. C. Mendenhall; and Engineering, N. W. Lord. In that year also a separate professorship of agricultural chemistry was established, and the chair of ancient languages was divided.

3. HOUSES AND GROUNDS

Meanwhile the allocation and use of the College grounds, their improvement and that of the adjoining streets, especially High Street and Neil Avenue, were perennial subjects of discussion. The extension of the slow and infrequent street car service to the campus was another recurring problem. The Trustees were under repeated pressure also to allow Neil Avenue to be cut through the campus. Faculty housing was another major item and in time six such residences were erected on the campus, four of brick and two frame. These were in addition to the Rickly house, at the main entrance, which antedated the College. It was built reputedly about 1855 and served successively as the home of five presidents. The first three presidents paid monthly rent, starting at \$35, for its use from 1873 until 1895 when Dr. Canfield upon becoming president received the house rent free.

These faculty houses were not only a convenience for the professors in the early days but were an important source of revenue to the College. In 1948 five of these residences were still in use. Early in 1875 Professor Mendenhall was authorized to make alterations to his house at a cost of not more than \$300, to be deducted from his rent, because of his claim that "his house was inferior in style, accommodations and conveniences to the others, and his rent, therefore, disproportionate."

Various projects were also advanced to partition large sections of the northern, eastern and southern edges of the campus into building lots. These were to be available to the users with certain restrictions under leases up to 99 years. This was also with an eye to additional revenue in the years when state aid was non-existent or nominal at best. Little came of these projects, fortunately.

For some years responsibility for the care of the grounds was delegated to various faculty members. The distances were great, the facilities few, the funds small, and the necessary labor scarce. Roadways were few and primitive and the network of paths even more scanty. It is hard to image the

pristine appearance of that early campus or the lack of simple conveniences such as lights, roads and walks. At High Street and Eleventh Avenue there was a stile over which the student clambered and made his way across the campus toward the main building. In winter or when it rained it was often hard going.

Two items in the 1871 report give a picture of the times. One had to do with a proposition to widen High Street, known as the Worthington Pike, "opposite the College farm," as well as the street "leading from High street to Neil avenue," that is, Eleventh Avenue. There was some concern, too, over a report that the waters of the Whetstone River (the Olentangy) were "washing away a certain portion of the college farm." As a remedy a new channel was proposed for which, however, it was necessary to buy an additional eleven acres of land.

The Trustees also considered subscribing \$1000 or \$2000 toward a project to build another street railway to the College grounds. "It is obvious that increased facilities for getting to and from the College," the official report argued, "would be a great convenience, permitting many students to board in the city, and thus lessen the necessity for a large boarding house in connection with the College." But there was doubt as to the legality of the move and the resolution was laid on the table.

At the fifth annual meeting in June, 1874, a resolution was adopted to lay out a tier of building lots 75 by 150 feet "on Woodward Avenue . . . from High street to Neil avenue . . . with a view to sell or lease said lots to professors and others requiring building places about the College." Communications were also read from President Orton and Professor Townshend regarding "extensive alterations and repairs" to their houses. But the Trustees decided that since "the limited funds under the control of this Board is [sic] entirely inadequate to the support of such an institution as the needs of the State require," it was "inexpedient for this Board to pay for any repairs or improvements" to the residences. Some relief in this quarter was ultimately given through the Virginia Military Lands. Later it was proposed to lease lots on High Street and elsewhere, 60 by 180 feet, for twenty years and renewable for a like term.

In January, 1875, the Board entered into a contract with the Columbus Street Railroad Company "to build, construct and operate a street railroad" from Goodale Street via Neil Avenue to the campus. The fare was to be not more than seven cents, or five tickets for twenty-five cents, twenty-four for \$1 or 125 for \$5. It was also specified that "no car shall be drawn at a greater speed than six miles per hour." The College subscribed \$1200 toward the enterprise, but there were delays and frustrations.

A year later there was unfavorable mention of both street car lines serving the College. The High Street Railroad "being out of repair in several places, and an additional switch needed," the secretary of the Board was directed to notify city council of this fact. Meanwhile, the Neil Avenue

line left even more to be desired. The company, it was charged, had failed to comply with the agreement entered into in November, 1874, to provide "efficient, clean and commodious cars and horses." Further, it "has failed to observe the running time of said cars . . . whereby the operations of the College have been much embarrassed during the past college year." The Trustees appropriated \$3000 "to provide three suitable street railroad cars with necessary horses and equipment, to operate said railroad." The company was given until the following July 25 to act or Secretary Sullivan was instructed to buy the cars and "cause the same to be operated." Apparently this was mostly a threat for nothing more was said about the College going into the transportation business.

But the city began to reach out to the distant College. In his report for 1875, President Orton was pleased to note that "easy communication between the College and the centre of the city" was provided by the Neil Avenue car line which had been in operation for six months. A year later this situation was further improved by the new pavement on High Street which, with the car line, the president observed, adds "very greatly to the accessibility of the College. It can now be reached at all seasons of the year without inconvenience or delay."

From time to time the question of extending Neil Avenue through the campus was raised. Various outside interests were back of this, but apparently the sentiment within the University, especially in the Board of Trustees, was to resist this movement or to go slowly. In 1880, for example, the Board discussed the opening of Woodruff Avenue, from High Street to the river. About the same time a proposal to extend the Neil Avenue car line to the northern edge of the campus was laid on the table.

Some years later a bill was introduced in the Legislature to open and improve Neil Avenue through the University grounds and to give the Consolidated Street Railway Company the privilege of extending its road thereon. The subject came up at a Trustees' meeting in November, 1889, but, the record noted, there "seemed to be no immediate necessity for the opening and improvement of said street." As an alternative, the Board considered the propriety of opening and graveling "a driveway along the extension of said avenue to Woodruff avenue" and recommended a state appropriation to that end.

About the same time consent was given to the Consolidated Street Railway Company to lay a double track along High Street opposite the campus. But as a condition, President Cowgill, of the Board, was directed to ask the company to provide better facilities, including "a late car on the night of the meetings of the Literary Societies, run the car which now runs to Eighth avenue to Fifteenth avenue, or erect and maintain a waiting station at the main entrance to the University grounds." But a company spokesman said it could not afford such concessions.

Again in 1890 a committee of citizens appeared before the Board to press

for the opening of Neil Avenue. The next day the Trustees drove over the ground but held to their feeling that "there is no immediate public necessity for any action on the part of the Board looking to such an extension."

The next year a proposal was made to grant the Sandusky and Columbus, Lake Erie and Southern Short Line Railway Company a right of way through the University grounds. This time the Trustees adopted a resolution stating that they "see no reason to oppose" the move, but that in the event it materialized the company be required to construct and maintain a passenger station, side track and other facilities. Nothing ever came of this project.

The agitation over the opening of Neil Avenue continued. In June, 1891, another citizens' committee appeared before the Board to request permission for the Consolidated Street Railway Company to extend its track through the grounds on the line of Neil Avenue. The request was referred to the farm committee to get the opinion of the attorney general as to the Board's power in the matter. Some months later in a resolution regarding the grounds and trees, the hope was expressed "that for many years Neil Avenue will terminate at the university grounds," that is, at Eleventh Avenue. But the proponents of opening the street were not to be put off. Early in 1892 a bill was introduced in the Legislature to grant the use of a portion of the University grounds for an extension of Neil Avenue as a public street.

From time to time various items appeared in the records concerning faculty houses. Near the end of 1886, President Scott was authorized "to have change made in window of his house, and send bill to executive committee." At the same time the secretary was directed "to have chimney of house in which Dr. Kellicott resides thoroughly repaired." Later the secretary was instructed to buy gas fixtures for the parlor and library of the president's house at a cost of not more than \$30.

By 1878 fraternities began to make their appearance at the University. In June, 1890, a proposal of the Beta Theta Pi chapter to lease the residence formerly occupied by Professor Kellicott was approved at \$475 a year "under such regulations for its proper care and government as may be prescribed by the President and Faculty." For a number of years the lease was renewed, but no other fraternity was so favored.

Professor W. R. Lazenby, of the botany department, was one of the first faculty members to be responsible for the care of the campus. Excerpts from his annual reports give a first-hand view of the grounds in those days. "Until the past spring," he reported in 1886, "all the sewerage from the principal university buildings was discharged into a shallow pit, at no great distance from the main building. Here it not only offended the eye and polluted the atmosphere, but rendered a large tract of land useless by its unregulated overflow." The agricultural experiment station, then on the campus, he added, generously bore the cost of extending the sewer and providing "for its discharge into a properly constructed pit." Lazenby rec-

commended the appropriation of \$150 to "keep the ball ground, tennis courts, and the track of the general athletic grounds in excellent order."

Two years later he noted further improvement. "The provision for lighting the grounds by gas," he reported, was "skilfully executed under the direction of Engineer McCracken." He renewed his request for an amount "sufficiently large to keep the ball grounds, tennis courts and quarter-mile track in good order." He also recommended the draining and grading of the athletic grounds east of the chemical laboratory which, he pointed out, "could then be used by the athletic association and also by the battalion for drill and dress parade." If that part of the campus was fixed up and used "more generally for drill," he added, "there would be less cause for complaint on the part of those who conduct recitations at the time and are seriously annoyed by the band during the drill hour."

Facilities and conveniences which later campus generations accepted as a matter of course made their appearance slowly. Among these were the electric light, the telephone, the typewriter, and modern sanitation. Much of the early work of the University was accomplished under what, fifty years or more later, would have been regarded as very primitive conditions. Even textbooks were somewhat conspicuous by their absence. The report for 1875 pointed out "there is published no textbook suitable to be placed in the hands of the student" of physics and mechanics. As a substitute, Professor Mendenhall supplied manuscript notes for student use. He also reported the erection of "a short experimental telegraph line" at no expense to the college, and recommended that it be extended to the center of the city "both as a valuable addition to our appliances and a safe-guard to the College in case of fire." This could be done at small cost, he pointed out. In 1881 the executive committee was requested "to investigate and report the feasibility of introducing the electric light upon the grounds . . . including, if practicable, the substitution of said light for the gaslight now used in the buildings of the University."

The procurement of equipment for departments was not only a continuing but a growing problem. The astronomy department was reported as having only a sextant and no telescope or other apparatus of any kind. "This is as though a carpenter's chest of tools," Professor Comstock observed in his 1885 report, "contained only a hatchet."

The record does not show when the first telephone reached the campus, but there was only one and its location was a recurring problem. In 1888 the president was authorized "to remove the telephone to the library." By Trustee action in 1891, President Scott was directed "to have the telephone now in basement removed to first floor main building and employ a boy to attend the same." The next year the Board took over the expense of the telephone in the president's residence and authorized one for the veterinary hospital. The instrument was so new even in the first days of the Canfield administration that Edith D. Cockins, later registrar, laughingly recalled in

after years how terrified she was when, as a new clerk in the office, the telephone rang and Dr. Canfield asked her to answer it.

By the summer of 1895 the typewriter also began to be heard. At the June meeting of the Trustees that year, the secretary was authorized to buy a "type-writing" machine. Bicycles never caused the confusion or the congestion the automobile produced later but provision had to be made for them. A bicycle rack stood for years in front of University Hall. In October, 1897, the Trustees directed President Canfield and Secretary Cope to look into the matter of shelters for bicycles.

4. DORMITORIES AND DEMERITS

From the outset it was natural, considering the purpose and appeal of the College that it would seek to keep student expenses at a minimum and afford opportunities for self-help. Two dormitories were provided where the cost of living was very moderate and there was part-time work in and about the College, especially on the farm and grounds. In the first annual report it was noted that the architect had been requested to furnish a "plan for a College boarding-house." It was to cost not more than \$30,000 but was to accommodate at least 150 students. This was modified somewhat in April, 1872, when the Board authorized the executive committee to proceed to erect a "boarding-house" to accommodate 75 persons and to cost not more than \$20,000.

Some housing and boarding provision for students was necessary at the beginning for the city that eventually engulfed the University was still some distance to the south and transportation facilities, especially in bad weather, were limited or non-existent. High Street was then unpaved and the city's uncertain street car lines were not yet extended to the grounds. Nothing having come of the dormitory proposals, the Trustees in January, 1873, invited suggestions and proposals from private persons "for furnishing suitable rooms and board for pupils of the College, of a quality and at a price and under regulations which shall be satisfactory to the committee." Apparently nothing tangible came of this either.

Five months before classes began, the Board adopted a motion to locate the "boarding-house" in the rear of the College building "and near enough to the College, so that one gas works would supply both buildings." Pending the completion of the first dormitory, however, it was decided to lodge a number of students and part of the faculty in the main building. In the language of the official record, the Trustees "determined to fit up the east wing of the College for a temporary boarding house and dormitory."

Ultimately two such dormitories were built. The larger, long known as the North Dormitory, stood on a site nearly opposite where Oxley Hall now stands. The other, called the Little or South Dormitory, was a modest

two-story brick structure that long survived its larger counterpart. It stood at Neil and Tenth Avenues.

In 1874, meanwhile, the boarding "hall" was completed and partially furnished. The report noted a demand, from the first, "for such accommodation for students as would lessen the expenses of an education by enabling them to board themselves." It was ordered "that a mess-house for the accommodation of twenty, should be erected." This was by now nearly completed.

By the next year, the dormitory was in use and for many years the two dormitories were the center of much student activity. A need for accommodations for the growing number of women students was also recognized, but these were years in coming. "To the students occupying the College dormitory," the annual report for 1875 observed, "a large measure of liberty is accorded, and there are doubtless occasional abuses of this liberty, but no system is able to forestall the waste of time and opportunity." Room rent in the "club-house" was fixed at \$8 a term for each room, and the secretary was directed to supply a suitable stove for each room and to provide "as soon as possible, drains, troughs, and spouting, one cistern, a coal-shed, and privy."

Individual expenses were almost unbelievably low. They were estimated, on the average, at \$65 per term, or less than \$200 for the full college year. With two students in a room, board and room were \$4 a week. "If the student furnishes and takes care of his own room," it was explained, "he obtains board at \$3.25 per week." Room rent in the two dormitories was \$4 per term or \$12 a year, and a deposit of \$5 was required as a guarantee against damage. It was hardly surprising that the "South Dorm," where students boarded themselves, was full for, in the words of the next year's report, "there is a greater demand for this kind of accommodation than we can supply."

In January, 1876, the Trustees ordered the dormitory bathroom, with its pipes and pumps, put into efficient order, and the room properly warmed, if necessary. It was specified, however, that "the students from the club-house shall have the privileges of the bath-room one day in each week, if desired," that is, for bathing. The report for 1879 estimated the expenses of a 38-week college year at from \$148 to \$186. Under such circumstances, accommodations in the two dormitories were always in demand. In 1881 the annual report said the main dormitory was "still occupied by the University Club, numbering over 50 members, of orderly and good behavior," while "the south dormitory is kept constantly full." The larger dormitory had accommodations for seventy students who needed special recommendation to be admitted. The smaller dormitory consisted of unfurnished rooms which were "rent free, to such students as desire to board themselves, and thus to reduce their expenses to a minimum." It had room for twenty men in its ten rooms.

A system of demerits was in force chiefly for classroom shortcomings.

The penalty for an unexcused absence from class or from drill was four demerits, for an unexcused failure in recitation two demerits, for each unexcused tardiness one demerit, and so on. If a student received ten demerits in a single term, or twenty-five in the first two terms, or thirty for the year his parent or guardian was notified. But if he got twenty in one term, thirty-five in two or forty during the year, he "thereby forfeits his connection with the College."

President Orton was impressed by the absence of disciplinary problems. "The order of the University is excellent," he remarked in his report for 1878-79. "We have been happily free during our short history from the relics of that barbarism that still survive in so many colleges in the shape of hazing and the reckless destruction of property. During the six years in which the college building has been occupied, it is safe to say that six dollars would cover all the wanton injury it has received, while hazing and class insubordination are unknown in our experience—not a single class exercise having been interrupted by college tricks." He repeated this sentiment a year later when he wrote, "The college order leaves little to be desired. . . . We have been happily spared, so far, those unfortunate collisions between faculty and students that, wherever they occur, interrupt college work and embitter college life."

Some years later, however, a serious incident occurred. On the night of October 31, 1893, F. B. Brewer, a night watchman, fired on a crowd of students and wounded Mortimer Lawrence, a student. By a coincidence, the Trustees were meeting the next day and a committee consisting of President Scott and Trustee W. I. Chamberlain visited the injured student and got statements from him, from the watchman and others. As a result, the following resolution was adopted:

That while we in no way approve of the conduct of the students in resisting an officer and believe that Mr. Brewer has tried to do his duty, yet the occurrence of last night satisfies us that he lacks the coolness of judgment needed in such a position, and we therefore recommend that he be discharged and the conduct of the students be referred to the faculty where it properly belongs.

The report was adopted and the watchman discharged. It was also provided that a successor be employed at not more than \$45 a month.

The demerit system was abolished near the end of the school year 1887-88 in all except the preparatory classes. Some time earlier it had been suspended in the junior and senior classes and, according to President W. H. Scott, "the results were so satisfactory as to justify, in the opinion of the faculty, the permanent repeal of the rule for all college students. This action by no means exempts students from accountability; but instead of having a definite penalty measured out by law for each delinquency, they must answer for any abuse of their liberty to the teacher in whose class the delinquency occurs, or in cases of contumacy to the committee of the school in which they belong or to the faculty. For attendance and conduct at drill they are

responsible to the officer in command, who may refer aggravated cases to the president or the proper committee."

5. CO-EDS AND WOMEN TEACHERS

The College was co-educational from the start. This is proved by the fact that two young women were among the first students enrolled. It is also borne out by the enabling act of March 22, 1870, which provided that the College "shall be open to all persons over fourteen years of age, subject to such rules and regulations and limitations, as to members from the several counties of the state, as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees; . . ." The initial courses and program were primarily for men but women were admitted on the basis of individual merit just like the men. The early enrollment was predominantly male but the women came in increasing numbers. There were no special courses for them, and no special facilities. It soon became apparent that certain accommodations were needed for them both as a matter of equality and necessity. President Ortop and his successors were quick to point out these needs.

Rooming and boarding accommodations for women were haphazard and uncertain. Their petition in 1882 for "a boarding hall" was warmly indorsed by President Walter Q. Scott, who commented in his annual report on the prevailing attitude that college was hardly a place for women. "These difficulties," he asserted, "exist solely in the imaginations of the persons who describe them." He took an enlightened view. "To continue a custom which is based upon wrong," he declared, "will never make it right. Happily for this University, young ladies were admitted at the beginning upon equal terms with the young men, and experience has justified the policy as being right in every way."

Five years later, President William H. Scott reported that 13.7 per cent of the enrollment consisted of women, a ratio of about six to one, but with "no courses adapted especially to women having ever been announced." For that matter, he added, "not a single inquiry concerning instruction in household economy" had been received. He stressed the need for "the liberal endowment here of a department of domestic economy" which would "bring comfort and health and the light of a larger intelligence into many homes."

Years passed and still no special provision was made for women students. The catalogue for 1890-91 told the story succinctly, with a veiled warning to parents:

The University is open to both sexes. There is, however, no special course for women or special study such as music or painting; but in the latter the assistant in drawing will receive private pupils; but the Faculty is not so situated as to exercise supervision over their conduct out of college hours. Parents who send their daughters to the University should, therefore, be well satisfied as to

their discretion, or else should place them under the care and control of the family with whom they board.

In time more doors were opened to women students but still with no special reference to their needs or desires. With respect to the new gymnasium, for example, the Trustees directed in 1896 that "As soon as the gymnasium is opened, young women shall be obliged to take a course in hygiene and physical training, which shall be full time equivalent of the cadet service required of the young men."

By the end of the first decade, the first women were added to the teaching staff. They were Cynthia U. Weld, formerly of Ohio University, assistant professor of history and English language and literature, and Alice K. Williams, instructor in French and German. Both were well spoken of, especially the former. In June, 1885, Miss Weld declined reappointment. This was perhaps because for a time she was acting chairman of the combined departments but gave way to Dr. George W. Knight upon his election to the chair. President W. H. Scott recorded at some length his "sense of the merits of Miss Weld" in his official report for 1884-85.

6. LIBRARY LIMITATIONS

A college or university is generally no better than its library. Here the infant College was handicapped from the start in that no adequate provision was made for it. No regular appropriation was available for it. It was housed in cramped quarters and was forty years in getting a home of its own. The duties of librarian for the first twenty years were merely an additional assignment for an already overworked faculty member. Strong and urgent pleas for better library facilities and especially for more books were therefore a recurring feature of the annual reports of presidents and Boards of Trustees year after year.

The first recorded gift to the new College was a combination reaper and mower made by an Akron firm in July, 1871. Another early gift, however—offered in April, 1872—was the "generous donation of scientific and agricultural books, by Mr. John G. Deshler and Henry C. Noble, of Columbus." Deshler was a Columbus banker. These books formed the nucleus of the library, but at best it was scant and left much to be desired.

Secretary Sullivant in the third annual report, transmitted in March, 1874, had a word for the meager library. "With large and commodious buildings, well warmed and lighted," he wrote, "with well-equipped laboratories and fine apparatus, with the nucleus of a library containing rare and valuable scientific books—the generous donation of Henry C. Noble, John G. Deshler and William S. Sullivant—with a thoroughly qualified harmonious and earnest faculty, we confidently expect the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to take a high rank among educational institutions, and be *potentially* instrumental in giving an education according to the requirements of its charter. . . ."

A year later there was a different story. Besides other needs it was pointed out that the library was insufficient and the obvious but impractical suggestion was made that for the time being students be permitted to draw books from the State Library. "We respectfully and most earnestly urge," Sullyvant wrote, "that a well-selected, although small, library of books for reference, to keep our students and professors posted in the progress of science and literature, is an indispensable necessity; . . ."

Library needs were also stressed in the first report of President Orton. "We stand in great need of the nucleus of a library," he emphasized. "Such works as cyclopedias and books of reference are in daily demand, and our students suffer in the tone and quality of their scholarship from not finding access to them." But as far as the official record discloses, it was sixteen months after the College opened before any specific appropriation was made for library purposes. At a Board meeting January 13, 1875, the sum of \$500 was "appropriated, to be expended by Mr. Sullivant, for the benefit of the College Library, in the purchase of such scientific or other standard works as he may deem proper." The urgency of this need was again voiced in President Orton's report, a cry that was repeated year after year. This time he wrote:

I venture to call your particular attention to one of the most urgent needs of the College at present—a need which is expressed in almost every one of the appended department reports. It is the want of works of reference in our library which the student can consult in pursuing his investigations. A very timely and serviceable addition was made last year to the library. . . . If even an equal appropriation can be made this year for the purpose named above, it would do something toward meeting a deficiency that is seriously felt in almost all of our departments, and that must impair the quality of the work that we do.

This was echoed in the report of Joseph Millikin who had been named librarian in addition to the chair of modern languages and literature: "To teach English, French and German philology, with not a text of the earlier or middle period (save the one read in the class-room) accessible to the student, is like teaching geology without a fossil, or surveying without a compass. And the common editions of even such authors as Chaucer and Shakespeare are so modernized and sophisticated by successive generations of editors and printers as to be useless for purposes of critical study, linguistic or literary. . . ."

In 1876 there was a little improvement, enough to justify Sullivant in reporting "Additions to the amount of several hundred dollars have been made to our small but valuable library." In January that year the Trustees appropriated another \$500 for "the purchase of such books of reference, and such other books as appear to be most needed as aids in furnishing the means of instruction in the College." In that year Josiah Renick Smith joined the faculty. Besides teaching Latin and Greek, he was also made responsible for the library. "Our College library, though small, is good, and is in con-

stant and general use by students and faculty," he noted, "but I can not forbear to call attention to the fact that for an assemblage of a hundred students the library is 'exceeding small,' and that in no way can money be spent more profitably and justifiably than by making as large appropriations as can be spared for the increase of this indispensable aid and supplement to class-room instruction. . . ."

Early in 1877, \$500 more was appropriated for "the further purchase of such books of reference, and other books, as appear to be most needed, . . ." President Orton returned to the subject in his report for 1879. "The necessities of the Library cannot be lost sight of in any statement of our wants. Books, costly books, old books and new, are an actual necessity to the advanced student. His work is provincial and behind the age unless he has access to them. I am not speaking of the every-day collections that can be found on any bookseller's shelves, and that can be bought by the pound, but works of research and original investigation in which the progress of science is contained, and without which the student's knowledge is thin and second-hand. A few hundred dollars wisely spent each year can do something toward filling the void."

The library situation was slow to improve. "I cannot refrain," President Walter Scott observed in his report for 1882, "from calling attention once more to the Library. Surely the Legislature ought to do something towards filling this vacuum." As of June 20, 1883, the librarian reported that the library contained 2402 volumes, of which 367 were added during the year. Most of the books were "in decent condition," but some were badly worn and needed rebinding. The library subscribed to thirteen periodicals and a half dozen others were "furnished by the kindness of the publishers, or friends." "The *first* need of the Library is more room. . . . In its present quarters the deficiency of room is aggravated a considerable portion of the year by lack of light. Another evil is the ease with which the rules for the registration of books are neglected. . . . The *great* need of the Library is *books*."

This cry of distress was echoed by President William H. Scott in his first annual report. "Our library ought to receive a large addition," he noted. "If we expect to fulfill in any respectable way the function that we have assumed, we must build up our library. The cry for books comes in from almost every department. . . . We are embarrassed on every side by the poverty of the supply; and I do not see how another year can be allowed to pass without an appropriation that will at least meet our immediate and pressing wants. The case is a strong one. . . . To understand it is to admit it."

These outcries had some effect for the Legislature appropriated the unprecedented sum of \$5000 for Library purposes. This gave considerable relief. The Library was moved from its cramped quarters on the first floor of University Hall to a large room on the third floor vacated by the botany

department. Nearly \$600 was spent in fitting up the room and of the remainder \$1800 was set apart to buy books for the general library and \$2200 for books for the departments. "The improvement which these changes and additions have made in the library is very great," President Scott observed in his report for 1884, "and will increase the efficiency of every department. And yet, after the whole appropriation of five thousand dollars has been consumed, we shall have scarcely more than five thousand volumes. It will still be one of the smallest college libraries in the country, and will be but the beginning of such a one as the university ought to possess." He urged an immediate "addition" of \$5000 and of \$2000 or \$3000 annually thereafter. The next year the Legislature appropriated another \$2000 for the library. In this doubtful atmosphere it grew slowly.

7. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

From the foregoing it is clear that in its early days the University led a hand-to-mouth existence. It is a singular fact that Ohio, one of the wealthiest and most populous states in the Union, accepted the federal Land Grant and then left the resulting institution to shift for itself financially. Since the use of the land scrip proceeds was limited by law, the infant College for some years was greatly hampered in its development and its usefulness was curtailed. As a result, the annual reports of the Trustees and of successive presidents cried out for substantial and lasting help from the state. Considering this handicap, it is remarkable that the struggling College made the progress it did in its first years.

Part of the difficulty was due to the failure of successive General Assemblies to see any material responsibility on the part of the state for the new College. Part of it was doubtless due also to the active opposition and suspicion with which it was regarded by other Ohio colleges, many of which were also struggling for existence, especially after the panic of 1873. In time, however, the young College finally aroused the General Assembly to some of its more pressing needs. A small measure of state aid was then forthcoming and this grew to the point where, for some years, the University got substantial support from a general state levy. By the end of its first twenty-five years, much of the opposition and suspicion had waned and the financial responsibility of the state for its maintenance and development came to be pretty well established. But there were many ups and downs in the interim.

From the very first, the Trustees looked to the state for additional funds even though that help was slow in coming. "And of the fostering care of the State we have no right to doubt," Secretary Joseph Sullivant declared in the third annual report in March, 1874. "For in accepting the land grant of Congress for the establishment of such colleges, it was solemnly enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio that the assent

of the said State is hereby signified to the aforesaid act of Congress, and to *all* the conditions and provisions therein contained; and the faith of the State of Ohio is hereby pledged to the performance of *all* such conditions and provisions'." In other words, the state could not abandon the new enterprise now to its own limited resources.

Within a year the need had become imperative. But the Trustees were optimistic enough to believe that if the state would help to the extent of only \$30,000 they could see no further necessity for seeking state aid. This time Sullivant was more specific and emphatic in this report:

... Let no apprehension be felt that we are asking anything unreasonable, or that in the future we will be constant and importunate solicitors for aid at the hands of the Legislature, although we should rejoice in the adoption of an enlightened and liberal policy . . . ; but we will be content if our present and immediate wants are supplied.

If an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) be placed at the disposal of the Trustees, to be expended for the purposes herein indicated, they feel confident that they can equip the institution and the farm in such a manner, and place it on such a sure and substantial basis, that they can now see no necessity of again applying for aid, and especially if, in addition to this appropriation, the request heretofore made to the Legislature regarding certain remnants of lands to be complied with. . . .

Sullivant then launched an argument which has been repeated time and again over the years: that the state which does so much for its unfortunates can hardly afford to do less for those upon whom it must count heavily in the future. As Sullivant put it diplomatically:

The State has expended millions in the erection and maintenance of its lunatic asylums, its reformatories for the vicious young of both sexes, its schools for the deaf and blind, and its asylum for the imbecile and idiotic. So far from objecting to all this, we commend the broad and noble philanthropy of which these institutions are the evidence.

It is a fact, however, that all the material aid which the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College has received has been from the generous donation of Franklin county, from which the farm has been purchased, and the College and boarding-halls built and partially equipped.

We repeat, that the State has not, from its own means, given one cent to this, its own institution, which has to deal with its young men in the full possession of all their faculties, with uncorrupted morals and unclouded intellects, who are to be developed and trained through its instrumentality into high and useful citizenship, and in the future, it may be, to confer honor and renown upon the commonwealth.

Much the same plea was made the following year although the Trustees now raised their sights to \$50,000. The facts, Sullivant emphasized, made "a strong plea for a liberal policy from the State towards an institution of its own creation." Reference was again made to the millions expended upon the state's benevolent and reformatory agencies. With this policy the friends of the College were in full accord, Sullivant continued, but

they "think it strange and inconsistent that this same liberal spirit is not manifested toward an institution alike the property of the State—one which not only deserves recognition, but a liberal and enlightened patronage, founded as it is to carry into practical effect the beneficent intentions of Congress towards the industrial classes, and supplement and round out and make more complete that great system of public and free education upon which the people willingly expend millions every year, and which is justly the glory and pride of the State."

But the College was now about at the end of its resources, especially from the Franklin County "donation." Sullivant went on:

The fund thus derived is about exhausted, and the Trustees are compelled to apply to the Legislature for moderate aid to complete the equipment of the College and render it more useful and efficient. In fact, true economy demands that the large sum already expended should not be lost or rendered less effective by a narrow and niggardly policy on the part of the State.

The Trustees believe that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, judiciously expended *now*, will place the College in such a position of efficiency and usefulness that there will be no need for a long time to come, if ever, to apply for more State aid, unless on some unforeseen and special occasion. But even if it were otherwise, what would be a few thousand dollars, annually appropriated, in comparison to the great benefits conferred by the high and practical education it is the function of this College to supply so cheaply to those so much needing it.

He closed with the warning that until "a more liberal policy is established and maintained, we will continue to be tributary to other seats of learning, and scores and hundreds of our youth will go every year in the future, as they have in the past, to enjoy the advantages not to be had, in their opinion, in any college in this State."

These pleas fell upon deaf ears but Sullivant was not daunted. He made the argument even stronger in the Trustees' report for 1876. He recalled the wording of the enabling act of 1864 and demanded, "Could language be more explicit? How the faith of the great State of Ohio, thus solemnly pledged, has been kept, will appear when it is known that the State has not hitherto appropriated one dollar for the support and maintenance of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, . . ." He pointed up his argument:

Something more substantial and material than a mere legislative enactment was here demanded: grounds, buildings, libraries, apparatus, furniture, and conveniences for teaching were necessary for the existence of a college. What of all this has the State of Ohio provided? Nothing! Aside from the act of incorporation and the income derived from the Congressional grant, all the material aid that has made the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College an entity was the generous donation of the citizens of Columbus and Franklin county.

The fact that the State has thus been relieved of this heavy expense seems to the Trustees of the College to constitute another very strong and valid claim

upon the Legislature for a due share of that care and bounty awarded to all the other State institutions. Let the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College receive this, and in spite of the prejudice and interested opposition that has been developed, it will eminently fulfill the purposes of its creation. . .

The first break occurred in 1877 with the passage of the act requiring the establishment of a separate department of mines, mine engineering and metallurgy, and providing an appropriation of \$4500 for the purpose. The catch in this action was that while it provided for the establishment of the department it made no provision for its operation. Even so, this established a precedent for direct state aid.

Sullivant restated the need for an appropriation for machine shop equipment in 1877, and repeated the general argument for state aid. The Legislature, he complained, "has hitherto contented itself with simply giving a charter to the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, . . . But this is a mistake—for in accepting the grant from Congress, it assumed all obligations and liabilities the grant carries with it. . . . Let the Legislature carry out, in good faith, and with a liberal spirit, the obligations it voluntarily assumed for this Institution under the grant of Congress, and it will receive the approbation of all right-minded citizens, without distinction of party, among the whole people, for whom this College was created."

In 1878 when the Legislature changed the name to The Ohio State University and set up a seven-member Board of Trustees, the latter called upon it for extraordinary appropriations amounting to \$28,550. The major items included \$5000 for the mechanical laboratory, \$6000 for a "gymnastic and drill hall (needed in winter)," \$500 for a greenhouse, and \$5000 for farm improvements and stock. Albert Allen, the new secretary of the Board, ended his report on this note:

The success of the University has been hitherto, and is still, greatly hindered by reason of its meager financial resources, and the Board can but express the hope that the same fostering care extended by the Legislature through legitimate appropriations to *other* State institutions, will not be withheld from this. Every State has . . . been made, in a special manner, the guardian of this national gift, relying in each case upon a commendable rivalry and State pride to encourage their growth and usefulness. In this just competition, other sister States have made large annual appropriations to their several institutions, and we have reason to hope and believe that Ohio will not be indifferent to the wants and welfare of *her* ward.

These recurring pleas finally had some effect for the Legislature voted appropriations totaling \$15,800 as follows:

Mechanical laboratory and equipment.....	\$9600
Stock and farm improvement.....	3000
River improvement.....	1500
Solar compass.....	500
Analyses required by State law.....	1200

The first item made possible the construction and equipment of the

mechanical laboratory which was still used in 1948 by the maintenance department. The solar compass was added to the mathematical equipment. An additional 12.14 acres of land were bought because the changed channel of the Olentangy River resulted in some overflow, and a dam was built across the old bed of the river. To strengthen the University's holding of stock, a Jersey bull, six cows and a calf were bought, and it was planned to follow with other choice breeds. These modest appropriations marked an important development in the long campaign to enlist state aid.

One factor in obtaining this grant was a visit to the "Industrial University of Illinois" in February, 1879. Thus began a fruitful practice which is still followed. "The Board was favored on this visit," to quote the record, "with the presence and suggestions of a portion of the Finance Committee of both branches of the General Assembly, the President of the Faculty, and others." The visitors found that Illinois had 400 students and, where "the original property foundation of the two institutions was very nearly equal," the state of Illinois had appropriated about \$350,000 "for the outfit of the college." The visit bore an early harvest for, to quote further, "the Board, on their return, sought and received the hearty cooperation of the visiting members of the Assembly in trying to secure appropriations to cover the necessities of the Ohio State University." The appropriation of \$15,800 soon followed.

The next year, the Board reported further needs totalling \$32,150.90 for which it looked to the Legislature. The two largest items were \$7500 for the library and \$5150.90 for accumulated Board expenses which had been advanced from interest on the endowment. That year President Orton also put in his oar on the subject of state aid. He wrote:

What is asked here and what can be shown to be essential to the proper efficiency of the college is beyond the present means of the Board to grant. If given at all, it must be by the State, and to the State all that we need for expansion into much larger and more profitable service, is as but the small dust of the balance. I do not base the plea so much on the *duty* of the State . . . as on its *interest* in making the largest possible use of the magnificent foundation which the land grant and Franklin county have laid. The giving that we ask is of the kind that does not impoverish. I am persuaded that no other ten thousand dollars appropriated by the last General Assembly will prove anything like as profitable an investment as the sum that has been so well spent in the new Mechanical Laboratory. Like arguments can be made for the other claims that we urge.

With the ice broken, other appropriations followed. In February, 1879, the Legislature voted \$5150.90 to repay the expenses of the Trustees. Two months later it appropriated \$350 more for such expenses, \$1500 for farm improvements and stock, \$500 for supplies for the mining department, and \$1000 for wall and table-cases in the geological museum—a total of \$8500.90. "The support furnished through these and other appropriations of the pre-

vious session," Secretary Allen commented in the 1880 report, "have enabled the Board to elevate the status of the University in many respects."

But a slightly different note was sounded by President Orton. "The wants of the University," he declared, "make a chapter by themselves. Every department seeks for assistance and expansion." He specified but one "large item" badly needed, namely, "a separate building for a chemical laboratory." He also asserted that "The Mining Laboratory . . . ought not to look in vain to the Legislature for the means to carry on its work." In 1881 the Legislature appropriated \$1000 for ordinary repairs, plus \$350 for Trustees' expenses. The former covered the cost of badly needed painting of windows, doors and woodwork, besides "the more public portions of a part of the interior of the College." But more was needed.

The necessity for state aid was touched upon also by President Walter Q. Scott in his first annual report although he had been on the job only a short time. "It should be noted that this University, unlike most colleges," he pointed out, "derives no income from tuition, and therefore the increase in the number of students really makes up additional burdens of expense, and constitutes an important claim for enlarged equipment resting upon the pledged faith of the State." The first large state appropriation was granted March 31, 1882, when the Legislature voted \$20,000 for a chemical laboratory. Seventeen days later, it opened the door to further assistance when it provided that the proceeds of Virginia Military Lands sales might be used for faculty houses. It also granted \$1500 for "ordinary repairs." In his report, President Scott acknowledged that the Legislature had "provided for some of the pressing wants of the University in a manner that was very gratifying."

How the University fared by comparison with some of the other Land Grant institutions was shown in a detailed table covering thirty-seven states. Data for some of the more prominent midwestern schools follow:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Land Grant Endowment</i>	<i>Other Endowment</i>	<i>State Appropriations (since founding)</i>	<i>Ann. Income</i>
Illinois Industrial University	325	\$319,000.00	*	\$377,550.00	\$19,000
Indiana Agricultural College	238	340,000.00	*	46,500.00	17,000
Iowa State Agricultural College	280	585,000.00	\$45,000.00	401,500.00	44,000
Kansas State Agricultural College	248	743,633.05	*	212,462.00	28,890
Michigan State Agricultural College	221	339,068.32	*	(annual levy)	22,000
Minnesota College of Agr. and Mech. Arts..	253	575,000.00	*	375,000.00	35,000
Ohio State University ..	280	526,467.17	12,073.38	51,150.90	33,320
Wisconsin College of Arts	406	271,938.00	226,796.00	702,000.00	82,000

* Not reported.

These figures grew out of a desire by the Trustees "to learn as much as possible concerning the financial condition and patronage of other similar institutions." They received twenty-six replies to their questionnaire. The tabulation was included in the annual report so that "your Excellency and the Legislature of the State may be informed . . . concerning a matter identical in purpose and of equal and *common* interest to all the states." Thanks to Ezra Cornell, New York was far ahead of the other states in endowment, but California, surprisingly, led in aggregate state appropriations. In the midwest proper, Ohio was in a fairly favorable position in terms of its Land Grant proceeds but was last in aggregate state support.

"Of the amount reported in the table as appropriated by the State of Ohio," Secretary Allen commented, "\$10,650.00 was for the expenses of the Trustees in selecting a location for the college, and in the management of its affairs. If the remaining sum of \$45,500.00, stretching over a period of eleven years, should be construed as an expression of the liberality of the State, or its appreciation of industrial education among her citizens, it would be doing an act of injustice to her honor and her principles, for the State has always been liberal in contributing to the cause of education. . . ."

In 1883 the Legislature appropriated \$21,850 for the University, of which \$350 was for Trustees' expenses, \$1500 for "ordinary repairs," \$15,000 for a horticultural and agricultural hall, and \$5000 to complete the chemical laboratory and to provide it with heating facilities. For the next year, the Board proposed to ask for the modest sum of \$8950, of which \$5000 was for library purposes, \$2500 for repairs and changes, \$1000 for campus improvement, and the remainder for Trustees' expenses.

But at this point, exactly ten years after it began operations, the University, through the President and Trustees, began to make a stronger case for state support. This was in the form of an annual levy on the grand duplicate of the state. It was advanced by President William H. Scott in his first annual report as the only true solution for the University's need not only for larger but for assurance of continuing support. The day had passed when the University could maintain itself by its own resources. It could no longer hope to make progress with occasional legislative appropriations.

V

BUBBLE, BOIL AND TROUBLE

THE WALTER SCOTT PRESIDENCY 1881-83

The Rev. Walter Q. Scott was only one of several men the Trustees considered in their quest for a successor to Edward Orton but the official record does not disclose the identity of the others. By contrast with the Orton administration which had severe growing pains but was relatively placid, that of Scott was brief and ended on a stormy note. There was no hint of this at the outset for the first Trustees' report after he took office spoke of him in the highest praise. "After investigating several gentlemen of scholarly attainments and executive ability," Secretary Allen reported in November, 1881, "the Board, at the regular meeting in June last, elected as President and Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy, Walter Q. Scott, of Easton, Pa., formerly of Ohio, a gentleman of rare intellectual endowments and culture, of unblemished character, and possessed of a general acquaintance with college government and educational wants."

Scott was in this thirty-sixth year when he became president. He was a native of Dayton, the sixth of thirteen children, and the son of an attorney. In 1856 the family moved to Iowa where in 1863, at the age of seventeen, Scott enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He served until the end of the war and was on Sherman's march to the sea. At Lafayette College he made an outstanding record, serving also as private secretary to the college president. After graduation he taught at Lafayette, then entered Union Theological Seminary. In 1874 he became pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and in 1878 was called to Wooster College as professor of mental and moral philosophy and political economy. From there he came to Ohio State three years later.

Scott's first report, dated less than five months after he took office, was necessarily restrained because, as he explained, of his unfamiliarity with the University and its operations. Nevertheless, he seconded some of the principles to which Orton had recurred. The enrollment stood at 280, a gain of forty-five. Scott felt, as Orton had, that "it would be a great perversion of the endowment of the State University to use any part of it in teaching what the State has already abundantly provided for in the common schools and high schools." He was gratified by the "amplifier provisions" the Trustees had made for several departments—physics as a separate department, better facilities for mechanics—thanks to state aid, provision for "a thorough course in the English Language and Literature," a separate chair of philosophy and political economy, and one of horticulture and botany. Scott himself helped

to organize the course in English and taught philosophy and political economy. This last, he commented, "constitutes an important part of your provision for the study of the sciences concerning *Man*; which are last but not least in any complete course of education for the young."

He also noted with satisfaction that 164 farmers attended the free winter course lectures in January, 1881, and he hoped for still more in January, 1882. As to military drill, he was pleased that "the large number of new students have readily united with the old" to form "a fine battalion." Such military training "in the natural growth of the University," he was confident, would "combine with the discipline of classes to produce an *esprit du corps* every way desirable, both for good government and for highest education."

He echoed Orton, too, in the remark that it was "important to observe that the growing favor bestowed upon the University by the people of the State is increasing the number of students year by year, until now the pressure for room threatens to become a serious difficulty unless larger accommodations shall be provided." And since the University, "unlike most colleges, derives no income from tuition, therefore the increase in the number of students really makes up additional burdens of expense, and constitutes an important claim for enlarged equipment resting upon the pledged faith of the State."

Among major University wants he cited a building for horticulture and botany and one for laboratories, as Orton, too, had recommended. As to library books, he trusted that "the Board may be able to increase this most valuable apparatus." In his plea for a separate laboratory building, he noted that "The main building is now so crowded that the question of room is a serious problem. Already efficient work is hindered, not only in the laboratories, but in at least seven other departments."

Here was no sign of discord nor any hint of unorthodox ideas. But five months before Scott was elected, the Trustees took an action whose aftermath helped brew the storm that led up to his dismissal in 1883 after barely two years in office. This was the adoption of a policy of compulsory chapel. In January, 1881, the president and faculty were instructed "to arrange for holding daily a general meeting of the students in the University chapel," although the nature of the exercises and the time of holding them were left to the faculty. Two weeks later, President Orton emphasized the difficulty of carrying out the order, whereupon the resolution was suspended "until otherwise ordered by the Trustees."

In his second annual report, Scott noted the rapid growth of the University during the previous year as shown by "the larger increase in the number of students, in the additional buildings and equipments provided by the Legislature, and in corresponding developments of the internal organization of the institution." The enrollment rose from 280 to 340, despite the rejection of "quite a number of applicants" because of inadequate prepara-

tion. Even graduates of many Ohio high schools, he remarked, "are not prepared to enter the Freshman class in any of the seven courses leading to degrees." Thus the preparatory department, which had existed from the beginning, justified itself, but Scott foresaw the time when "it may become necessary to cut off the preparatory work and apply the resources of the University exclusively to collegiate and higher education."

He also emphasized that "many classes are too large to be thoroughly taught" and warned that the day was not far off when either the number of students must be limited or a larger staff would be necessary. He called attention also to the organization of the University into four schools: Arts and Philosophy, Science, Engineering, and Agriculture. All except graduate students were assigned to one of them, thus ending the category of "unclassified" students. They were still to have considerable freedom, but students were to be held to "accepted schemes of work," and the door was to be closed to "all of whose definiteness of purpose or fitness to undertake the work proposed they fail to receive satisfactory evidence."

Scott heartily endorsed military drill where the discipline had been made "more rigid in minor matters than it was last year, and the result is obviously advantageous to all the interests of the University." No able-bodied students were excused from this requirement "except a very few . . . for want of means to purchase the uniform." Scott approved "this most excellent feature of our University system" and declared that "no equal portion of time devoted to other work in any department of the University produces larger and better results than the drill, in all that relates to the education of the citizen."

He noted that the dormitories were filled, and that the conduct of the occupants "was so excellent that I had no occasion for even the least exercise of discipline." More such accommodations were needed, however, especially "a hall for the young ladies" of whom there were now forty-one. He "heartily" endorsed their petition to the Trustees for their own "boarding hall" on the campus. "It is simply unjust," Scott asserted, "to impose upon young ladies the necessity of higher expenses in obtaining their education than young men are required to pay."

He lauded the action of the Legislature in providing for some of the more pressing wants, especially the new laboratory to serve chemistry, mining and metallurgy. He noted also the establishment, by the Legislature, of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the state meteorological bureau on the campus, each under a faculty member. He recited a familiar list of other needs: a room large enough for commencement and other public occasions, a drill hall, a separate building for horticulture and botany, and books for the library.

Of his own academic work, he reported that he was teaching a class of seniors in ethics, of juniors in psychology, and of sophomores in English. He also had charge of the weekly "public rhetorical exercises of the college

classes." The seniors gave "original orations, the lower classes declamations and essays," and Scott added, "Much interest is manifested, and good work is done in every class."

Here again was no shadow of trouble or breath of unorthodoxy. But on November 10, 1881, at a Trustees' meeting a resolution was offered reaffirming the action of January 5, 1881, "concerning a daily assemblage of the students of the University." As part of the exercises, the Board now recommended "the reading of the Scriptures (without comment) and prayers, at the discretion of the President of the University." This was unanimously adopted.

To make sure of their ground, the Trustees inquired of the attorney general whether there was "any legal hindrance to the carrying out of the above resolutions, and especially the recommendation contained in the last resolution." His answer was that these actions were "clearly within the scope" of the Board's authority.

President Scott's address at the ninth annual commencement on June 21, 1882, was also his inaugural address. This, he explained, was deemed "a fitting occasion for a more formal and extended address than the brief response I made a year ago, when my honored predecessor placed in my hands the keys of this Institution." He took as his general theme "what has been accomplished in the foundation and work" of the University, and "to indicate the development of these results." In his 8000-word address he examined the purposes of public education as exemplified by the Land Grant college. He also paid tribute to former President Orton for the progress under "his masterly grip and watchful eye." In his remarks was no evidence of the heretical economic views with which he was later charged.

Like its sister institutions, he pointed out that the Ohio State University "originated in a *national idea of education*," which he called very broad and deep. It was founded, next, "upon the *State idea of education*" and he warned that Ohio "must face the fact that her work in higher education imperatively requires to be greatly advanced, or in the competition of states Ohio will inevitably fail to reach and maintain the high rank in all the powers of a State, which it is her privilege and her duty to occupy." Excerpts from his remarks follow:

. . . The whole mass of citizens must be lifted to a much higher level of knowledge and civic virtue than the common people of any Nation has ever reached, or the republic is certain to be destroyed. No amount of knowledge and virtue in the governing minority can preserve free institutions if the voters of the Nation are lifted above the level of knowledge and experience obtained by mere physical labor.

. . . the National endowment was intended to provide the costly apparatus of higher education in such a way that every class of youth should possess equal opportunities and equal advantages in education. It is, therefore, a supreme obligation of this university to administer its endowments so as to keep the higher education within the reach of every earnest student. . . .

The rapid communication of innumerable minds, and almost equally rapid exchange of powers and products among the dense populations of the globe, are demanding and developing the highest orders of executive genius and philosophic wisdom ever displayed in the history of man. Surely the State is called upon everywhere to provide for the education of the masses. . . But any scheme of education that ignores the moral conduct and the religious nature of undergraduate youth, must be pronounced fundamentally defective. Let us hope, that while the State of Ohio will here maintain a University which shall be non-sectarian in the fullest and best sense of the term, the morality and religion of the Christian civilization shall be recognized and cherished as the most precious elements in the education of the young.

Scott's inaugural also proved to be his swan song for he was dismissed at the next commencement season. Several events led to this anti-climax, chief among them his failure to comply fully and promptly with renewed and specific instructions from the Trustees as to the compulsory daily chapel service and growing criticism over his economic views, especially the single tax.

Toward the end of the fall term in 1882, the Trustees learned "with surprise that no action has been taken to carry out the resolution formerly passed, providing for the holding of daily assemblies of the students in the University Lecture-room." They observed that they "have heard no reason why such resolution should not have gone into immediate effect," reaffirmed their "wishes as expressed in the resolution before mentioned," and directed Secretary Allen "to communicate our wishes to the President of the Faculty, and to represent that it is the unanimous wish of the Board that its former action be carried into effect at once."

In those days, the President did not attend Trustee meetings and the record does not show whether President Scott presented any business at this meeting. He appeared at the January meeting following, however, to make "verbal report on matters touching the condition of the University in several departments of instruction, and the pressing want of a better classroom for Professor Short, also the condition of the heating and gas fixtures in the President's house." There was no further mention of the chapel matter in the Board minutes until March 1, 1883, when a resolution was adopted unanimously "That the students of the University be required to attend the daily general exercises in the Lecture Room heretofore ordered by the Board of Trustees in their resolutions of January 5th, 1881, and November 10th, 1881, subject to the rules now existing, which govern attendance upon the regular class exercises."

There is no record that President Scott attended this meeting or those in April and May. At the meeting of June 18, 1883, he appeared to present "various communications from different members of the Faculty, touching the wants of their departments and appropriations needed therefor, as well as others on modification of salary, employment, removal of library, resignation of Professor Short, applications for positions, etc., which, having been

read, were filed for further consideration." At this same meeting, when the Trustees proceeded to faculty appointments for the next year Scott failed of re-election. A motion was offered by Trustee Seth Ellis "that W. Q. Scott be elected President and Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy for the coming year," but the vote was five to one against it, only Trustee James H. Anderson, of Columbus, voting for Scott. The Board recessed until two days later when it received this communication, dated that day:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees
of the Ohio State University:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to place in your hands this resignation of my position as President, and Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy, to take effect at the close of the Commencement exercises to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER QUINCY SCOTT

The resignation was unanimously accepted and the Trustees ordered that \$50 "be abated from any amount due on the house rent from Walter Q. Scott." The following resolution was also adopted:

That in accepting Rev. W. Q. Scott's resignation of the Presidency of the Ohio State University, the Board desire to put upon record their recognition of the zeal and earnestness which have characterized his services in behalf of the University, during the two years of his connection with it, and to testify to their appreciation of his high scholarship and integrity of character.

That the members of the Board desire also to certify to the personal regard which they have for Dr. Scott, and to express their best wishes for his future success.

The Board then elected President William Henry Scott, of Ohio University, president *pro tem* and professor of philosophy and political economy. The vote was again five to one, Anderson voting "nay." The Board adjourned two days later, but this did not end the matter in which students, a few alumni, Columbus businessmen, newspaper editors, and finally Governor Charles Foster now took a hand.

Two days after Scott's "resignation" was accepted, the *Ohio State Journal* reported a protest meeting attended by "some 50 students, involving several ladies and two of the alumni." A committee of five drafted resolutions which denounced the "machinations" of a "faction in the Board of Trustees in removing Dr. Walter Quincy Scott from the presidency of this institution," and expressed "our open indignation at such an uncalled for act. We believe that Dr. Scott has in every way acted with the interests of the institution in close regard; that the great success of the university in the past two years has been owing to his untiring efforts; that in his departure it has suffered irreparable loss." The Trustees' excuse that Scott lacked administrative ability was labeled as "infantile, if not imbecile." The ouster, the resolution declared, "is in direct antagonism to the interests and welfare

of the university and unprecedented in the action of any body of men toward an upright, honorable man."

When the meeting broke up, the group went in a body to voice their esteem and sorrow. Scott thanked them but, in the words of the reporter, "counseled them to stand by Ohio State University, and not let any personal feelings they might have in the matter of the change in the presidency affect their loyalty to their alma mater. His address was marked by good taste and he did not refer to the reasons for his resignation."

The *State Journal* observed editorially that the indignation meeting might prove "to be anything but a friendly act toward Dr. Scott," and remarked that the "action of the board of trustees should not be hastily criticized on *ex parte* testimony." The same issue quoted the *Toledo Commercial* as saying, "We feel confident the action of the board will be sustained by nine out of ten among all the public journals of the State, and by public opinion generally." These expressions undoubtedly reflected the adverse opinion toward some of Scott's economic views.

But the ousted president was not without his adherents. On June 25, the *State Journal* carried a long open letter from W. I. Chamberlain, influential editor of the *Ohio Farmer*. He declared that "the method of President Scott's dismissal endangers the life of our State University and is an open insult to the very genius of college and university life and government." He seconded the student accusation that the action was "infantile if not imbecile." Chamberlain defended Scott's "communist views" which he had heard Scott expound more than once, although he dissented from Scott's views on land tenure and had told him so. But he insisted that Scott's beliefs were "in no sense communistic views nor subversive of just property rights."

Another letter, signed by four well-known Columbus businessmen, W. G. Deshler, M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington and Alfred Thomas, declared that it was "due to the citizens of Ohio, to the faculty and students and to President Scott, that he be forthwith reinstated, that charges be immediately preferred, that President Scott be heard in defense, that all official records and other evidence bearing upon the matter be produced, and that the whole proceedings be open to the public. Less than this is injustice to President Scott and the faculty, and is official oppression."

At this point, Governor Foster took official cognizance of the matter in a letter to the Board dated June 25. Addressed to T. Ewing Miller, Board president, it said:

Such representations have been made to me in personal interviews and through the public press, in relation to the action of your Board in the matter and manner of selecting a successor to the late President of the Ohio State University, the Rev. Walter Q. Scott, as to convince me that the best interests of the University will be subserved by a full statement from your board, of the causes that have induced the action that you have taken, and, of the reasons why you deemed such action advisable. I will therefore be obliged for such statement at the earliest date practicable.

The Governor's letter was presented at a special meeting of the Trustees at 4 p.m., June 29. Six members were present and a committee of three was named to draft a reply. Upon reassembling at 8:40 p.m., the Board went into executive session to hear the report. With Trustee J. H. Anderson, the lone Scott adherent, dissenting from the conclusions, the Trustees adopted the report as a reply to the Governor. It reviewed the Board's statutory powers and duties, especially as to appointments and removals, and cited a Board rule in force since 1878 by which the president and faculty were elected annually at the close of each college year. It was under this rule, it pointed out, that President Scott, having been elected in June, 1881, and re-elected in June, 1882, failed of re-election in June, 1883.

The remainder of the letter gave four specific reasons for Scott's removal. It read:

It is difficult to place before you and the public all the causes which resulted in such action. We deem it sufficient to say that each member of the Board who voted "no" on the proposition to re-elect Dr. Scott, acting upon his solemn oath, and looking solely to the best interests of the University, for the following, among other reasons, decided that such interests would not be subserved by his further retention:

First. He neglected, for more than one year, to carry into effect a positive resolution of the Board, the performance of the duties required by said resolution being one of the reasons for his election as President.

Second. That in public lectures at the University and elsewhere, he promulgated unsound and dangerous doctrines of Political Economy.

Third. Neglect of duty in withholding communications sent to the Board through him.

Fourth. General lack of executive ability.

This was a different story from the resolutions of nine days earlier which, among other things, testified to Scott's "zeal and earnestness" and his "high scholarship and integrity of character." It was evident that Scott had been made to pay 1) for his failure to carry out the mandate as to a daily chapel service, 2) for his sympathy with Henry George's views, and 3) for dissatisfaction with his executive ability. This ended the matter officially but it did not prevent some temporary unpleasantness for Scott's successor who was made the target for student displeasure.

To go back, Scott's troubles actually began to come to a head in the winter of 1883. The daily chapel exercises were finally begun but under such circumstances as to aggravate the issue. A lecture Scott gave at the opening of the annual farmers' short course also resulted in severe criticism. He spoke without manuscript and, while the *Ohio State Journal* took stenographic notes, it was unable to get him to verify and correct them because, as he explained, of lack of time. The Columbus papers carried a condensed report of what he said. The *State Journal* of January 19, 1883, reported that he spoke on the general subject of the Revenues of Government, but actually devoted most of his time to the ownership of land. Ac-

cording to this account, he said that as society was then constituted capital was so distributed as to be in the hands of the few and received more rent than it was entitled to. Capital received rent as legitimate rent, he added, but received profit as illegitimate rent. The bell rang, indicating that his time was up, and he ended by saying that if some remedy was not found before long ruin and anarchy would overthrow society, but for lack of time he was unable to give his views as to possible remedies.

The Columbus *Dispatch* account was substantially the same. It, too, quoted him as saying that land and capital as then distributed were in the hands of the few, that capital in these hands received more than it was entitled to, and that the unequal distribution of wealth was wrong. It used direct quotes, however, for his assertion: "the capitalist calls it interest; I call it robbery; he calls it profit; I call it stealing; he calls it justice; I call it slavery." He cited England, Germany, Russia and the United States as following the path of the Roman Empire and predicted that ruin, desolation and final destruction would come as a result. But for "lack of time he would otherwise have shown," the report concluded, "how this fate could be averted by the people as states sharing the increased value of nature's gifts."

Scott gave much the same talk the next day at Marietta. The Marietta *Register* quoted him in much the same vein as the Columbus papers had, with the added comment that "his address was like an electric shock in its radical utterances."

There was strong repercussions, meanwhile, to his campus talk of January 18. "Immediately after the publication of these reports¹ of the lectures," Chairman Miller, of the Trustees, wrote later, "there was much comment among businessmen of the city and members of the Legislatures, many declaring the principles communistic and subversive of the very foundations of society. The resident members of the Board were frequently asked if that was the kind of doctrine we were instilling into the young men of Ohio at the university."

Miller saw Scott on Sunday, January 21, in a Columbus hotel and braced him about the reports. According to Miller's later version, the president "laughed and said he could not be responsible for whatever reporters were pleased to write about him." The stories differ slightly at this point, Scott saying that he promptly published a card in the *Dispatch* to correct the impression given. But Miller insisted it was not until Scott had a letter from another Trustee saying that University appropriations were endangered by these reports that Scott sent his "card" to the *Dispatch*. To Miller the President declared the charge that he held "communistic" views were "absurd."

In any case, he wrote a "card" published on page one of the *Dispatch* of January 22, 1883. Portions of it follow: "The student who made the

¹ In the *Ohio State Journal* and *Dispatch*.

report doubtless meant well, but the misuse of terms and ideas has utterly misrepresented me. . . I deny emphatically that I entertain the slightest sympathy with any form of communism or socialism. Nothing in the whole scope of political economy is more foolish or more abhorrent than communism. . . My view of the ownership of land is neither new nor radically different from accepted theories. ”

In the face of this entire situation, it is strange that Scott appeared so unaware of the precariousness of his tenure. But it must be remembered that the Board often met in a downtown Columbus hotel or at the office of Albert Allen, its secretary, and that the President did not always appear at Board meetings. There is evidence, indeed, that Scott did not always know that the Board even then was in session off the campus. When the dismissal finally came, the *State Journal* reported, “The news of the change in the presidency of Ohio State came upon the students of the institution yesterday morning like a thunder-clap.”

For some days after the Board action, the press devoted considerable space to editorials, news stories and letters concerning Scott. The *State Journal* noted editorially that one of the causes for the action “was a series of four lectures delivered by him at the Farmers’ Institute last winter which were said to contain communistic sentiments and that he exercised duplicity with respect to them in endeavors to prevent their publication.”

The same day this explanation was published, the four influential Columbus businessmen interviewed both Scott and Board Chairman Miller. The next day, Trustees Miller, Cowgill and Wing called on Governor Foster in response to telegrams from his office as to the reasons for Scott’s removal. That same day Scott also called on the Governor who, the *State Journal* reported, was “pretty satisfied that it would not be the right course for the present board to reinstate Dr. Scott,” but felt that the Trustees “did not fully appreciate what would be the result of their action.”

At a meeting of local alumni, meanwhile, in the office of Paul Jones, later on the law faculty and still later a Trustee, a resolution was adopted which demanded “that Dr. Scott be reinstated, in order that charges may be preferred officially by the Board, and that he be allowed publicly to be heard in his own behalf,” and that unless reasons “better sustained for his dismissal than those so far publicly given be produced, Dr. Scott should be retained in his former position in the university.”

Another Columbus paper charged that the attitude of Editor J. M. Comly, of the *Toledo Commercial*, was due to the fact that Scott “would not show favoritism to his boy and one of Mr. Miller’s.” Comly flatly denied this in a long signed editorial. “Believing him to be a Communist,” Comly asserted, “I approved the determination of the Trustees to make a change, and gave my opinion that as soon as the facts were known as to his doctrine, the course of the Trustees would be approved by a large

majority of the press and people of Ohio." But Comly sided with Scott in his opposition to compulsory chapel.

In the next few days, four important letters bearing on the controversy were published in the press. One was from the Trustees to the Governor, giving for the first time specific charges against the President, as noted elsewhere. Two were from Scott himself, the first addressed to Deshler and the other businessmen. In his first letter, written before the Trustees made their formal charges to the Governor, Scott anticipated their charges against him on the chapel and communism issues. Miller then made a lengthy reply to Scott which occupied three and a half columns of fine print. Scott closed the public debate with a rebuttal of Miller's letter in which he also replied to the two lesser charges against him.

In his initial letter, Scott reviewed the developments in the chapel issue and recalled how when the Board's dictum was reported to the faculty "the legal right of the board to pass such a resolution was questioned." He so reported to the Trustees but the attorney general sustained their authority. Scott said he visited Cornell and Michigan Agricultural College "to obtain information bearing on the question." Subsequently, he went on, the faculty unanimously requested the Board "to stay proceedings upon the question of daily religious exercises, and to consider the advisability of substituting therefor exercises on Sunday afternoon under the direction of the President." Scott presented this resolution at a Board meeting in June, 1882,¹ at which, he said, he renewed his "declaration that the Board should assume the responsibility of requiring the attendance of the students." In September he discussed the matter with Chairman Miller, adding, "We agreed that the Board should assume the entire responsibility."

This was followed by the November, 1882, action of the Board reaffirming its previous action. Secretary Allen notified Scott by letter that the Board wished its former action to be "carried into effect at once." This was understood to mean compulsory attendance. But it was so late in the fall term Scott felt it was impracticable to begin then, especially since the lecture-room had to be fitted up for the purpose in respect to seats, desks, carpet, matting, musical instruments, and hymn books.

He did not lay the foregoing Board resolution before the faculty until the opening of the winter term when, he continued, "It was immediately voted to include the daily chapel exercises in the schedule." The time was fixed at noon, and the exercises were begun at once, "using my own Bible," and he organized a student choir. But attendance "gradually diminished," since it was not compulsory. He said he then appeared before the Board March 1, 1883, and urged it "to take the responsibility of requiring the attendance of the students." It was then the Board resolved "That the students of the University be required to attend the daily exercises heretofore ordered by the Board of Trustees." The attention of the students was called

¹ The Board minutes make no mention of this at the meetings of June 8 and 20, 1882.

to the order five days later and, Scott added, "The order has been harmoniously and satisfactorily carried out ever since." This Miller disputed. In any case, it was more than two years from the time the Board adopted the policy of daily chapel until the order was put into effect.

Scott disposed of the communism charge very briefly. After the compulsory chapel order was put into effect, he said Miller remarked to him at a Board meeting "he was disappointed that I had delayed issuing that order, that because I had delayed . . . I had 'lost prestige.' 'Why, Mr. Miller, you surprise me,' I said. . . ." He closed his letter on this note:

In conclusion, I desire to say that during my administration I labored in season and out of season solely for the welfare of the university; I co-operated constantly and harmoniously with the trustees, the faculty and the students; and notwithstanding the difficult and delicate questions with which I had to deal. I felt at all times that I was acting prudently and rightly, and at no time did I receive any intimation from any source to the contrary, until on Tuesday evening, June 19, 1883, the day preceding commencement, I received notice from the board that they "declined to employ me for the coming year," with the implied request that the announcement be withheld till after the commencement exercises.

Miller replied to Scott in a long letter to the *Ohio State Journal*. He reviewed the slow progress in the chapel business and accused Scott of delaying tactics. When daily chapel was finally established, Miller declared it was done "in so perfunctory a manner that the students would not attend voluntarily." The Trustees then made attendance compulsory but some faculty members, Miller said, announced in class that the Board had no right to compel attendance at the exercises.

As to Scott's statement that he did not get official notice of the compulsory attendance action until March 5, Miller wrote that Scott attended the meeting when Miller told him, "Now, sir, you have got your orders again, and this time we want them carried out. We want no more delay, no more trouble about this matter. Put it on the bulletin board today and announce it tomorrow at the chapel exercises." Scott protested, according to Miller, that it was Friday and they had better begin Monday. Miller replied, "Friday is as good a day as any other day. Begin at once." Miller charged that Scott left the city the next day without posting the notice or arranging to have the announcement made.

Miller next reviewed Scott's political economy lectures during the winter and the repercussions therefrom. He called Scott's "card" of January 22 in the *Columbus Dispatch* "disingenuous and unworthy of his high position." Miller closed with this statement: "His course during the two years he was president satisfied them (the Trustees) that he was not an ideal college president, and that the interests of the University would not be subserved by his further retention. They failed to re-elect him, doing an unpleasant duty in the way that seemed to them wisest for the University

and best for Dr. Scott." He reiterated that the Trustees held no personal hostility toward Scott.

In his second letter, published July 3, 1883, in the *Ohio State Journal*, Scott replied to the third and fourth charges against him. "On Friday, June 29, for the first time," he emphasized, "I saw the charges of the Board in the press." He said most of the business of his office devolved upon him personally, even to opening the mail. He also had substantial teaching duties and there were many demands upon his time. "As to the results of all my labors," he commented in respect to the charge of a lack of executive ability, "I simply refer to the condition of the University at the beginning of my administration, and to its condition today."

As to withholding important matters from the Trustees, he declared simply, "I am not aware of ever having withheld any communication from the Board." In the spring of 1883 he recalled receiving a letter from Professor John T. Short who was resigning because of ill health. "When I accidentally learned that a special meeting of the Board was being held in May," Scott went on, "I telephoned Secretary Allen that I had an important matter to lay before the Board, but was told that the Board was then in session, would adjourn at noon, and the members would go home that afternoon." He said Miller told him later to bring up the matter at the June meeting. Miller's version of this differed somewhat. According to Alexis Cope, the real fault here was that Scott had retained "the application of an eminent person for appointment to the chair of agricultural chemistry which the Board desired to establish until his services were secured elsewhere."

As for Dr. Scott, six years after the ouster, he became the principal of Phillips-Exeter Academy and five years later took the pastorate of First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., where he stayed for three years. For some years he lived in partial retirement, but did some teaching in New York City. Upon his final retirement in 1912, he went to live with a son in Ellensburg, Wash., where he died May 9, 1917. In 1909, a later Board of Trustees elected Scott president emeritus. His administration was marked by some natural growth of the University, by certain internal changes, and by the turmoil over his removal, but it was too brief to leave any enduring mark.

To conclude the chapel story, across the years it is a little hard to understand why such a campus mountain was made out of the molehill of holding daily chapel exercises. Yet the rule was a source of trouble to Presidents Orton, Walter Quincy Scott and William Henry Scott. The insistence upon it would not have been hard to understand in a denominational school, but this was a State University. Whether the policy merely reflected the orthodoxy of the times, or was adopted to offset the criticism that the University was a "godless" place, or whether it was a matter of deep conviction is not clear. Probably it was a combination of influences. For a score of years, the daily chapel was compulsory, except for a short period, until the student body twice outgrew the chapel. Finally in the Thompson adminis-

tration a weekly convocation was substituted at which attendance was voluntary, but in time this was abandoned also.

Even during the far longer regime of William Henry Scott the chapel situation was not entirely free from difficulty. In his first annual report, he touched briefly on the exercises. "Daily assemblies of the students are held in the lecture-room," he commented, "at which all who are not excused for special reasons are required to attend. The exercises usually consist of singing, accompanied with the piano and cornet, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer."

Three years later he offered similar but longer comment. "The attendance of the students at the chapel exercises is almost universal," he noted, "a few being excused a part of the time on account of special inconveniences in being at the University at the time appointed for the service. There are always some members of the faculty present, . . .

"An attempt has been made at two different times to have clergymen from the city attend by turns as often as once a week; but the great distance has proved to be an inseparable obstacle.

"Usually a hymn is sung, a selection from the Scriptures is read, and prayer is offered. The music is in charge of Professor Smith, who, with his efficient choir, has given great satisfaction. The desire is that the other part of the exercises may be free from dogma, simple, sincere and reverent. . . ."

During those years attendance was taken at chapel and the demerit system applied as well to it as to classroom and drill attendance. But in 1887 a change was made. "What is known as the demerit system was abolished in all except the preparatory class," President Scott explained. ". . . The daily record of absences has been temporarily dispensed with. The marking of rolls during the progress of religious exercises . . . seems to be incongruous, not to say irreverent, and tends to counteract in many minds the salutary influence which the worship might otherwise have. It is also better for the students that they should attend freely, if they will, and that compulsion should be kept at the lowest point consistent with the attainment of its end. It has been carefully stated to the students, however, that attendance at chapel is required, that the suspension of the marking system is as yet but temporary, and that, in case they fail to attend of their own accord, the former method, or one equally strict, will be resorted to."

The average attendance afterward was "about equal to that previously maintained," but President Scott doubted whether the new plan was "in full compliance" with the Board rule adopted the previous June that "All students shall be required to attend the daily general exercises in the lecture-room, and this rule shall be enforced by the faculty." To clear up the confusion, he suggested that the Trustees modify the rule "as to remove all doubt respecting the authority of the faculty to continue the present plan."

The Board acted on the President's suggestion November 23, 1887. It amended the by-laws to read that students, "except such as may be excused

by the president of the faculty on reasonable grounds, shall be required to attend the daily exercises in the chapel, under such regulations as the faculty may prescribe." This gave the faculty some discretion.

Meanwhile another problem arose. The growth in enrollment taxed the limited capacity of the "lecture room" as President Scott pointed out in his 1888 report. "The increase in the number of students, . . ." he observed, "has made still more urgent the need of additional room. The chapel is overflowing. If the present rule of the Board respecting attendance at chapel is to continue in force, more ample accommodations must soon be provided."

The following year another method of keeping track of chapel attendance was tried. This was to have the seniors act as monitors. "Perhaps no subject of so small magnitude has been so difficult to deal with as that of attendance at chapel," President Scott wrote in his 1889 report. "Near the close of last year a committee was appointed by the faculty to consider the subject and report a plan. The result is that members of the senior class now act as monitors. The voluntary assumption of this duty by the class at the request of the faculty was an act of loyalty to the interests of the University which is worthy of strong commendation. The new plan is fairly inaugurated and we hope that it will prove to be the final solution of the problem."

But this proved far from being the solution for the problem now took a double turn. First, the incoming senior class declined to serve as monitors and, second, there were 470 students as against a maximum seating capacity of 400. The whole question was considered by the faculty which called the Trustees' attention "to the fact that it has become impossible to enforce the regulation making attendance upon chapel exercises obligatory upon all students" because of the seating situation. The faculty asked "whether it will not be best to make attendance on said exercises voluntary until such time as adequate seating is provided." Apparently the Trustees took no action on the report at the time.

There the troublesome matter rested. In time the "lecture-room" was remodeled and enlarged to seat about 1100. But it was not long until it was outgrown once more so that in time only a fraction of the student body could be accommodated there. It was ironical that this poor little chapel, dating from the earliest days of the University, was still the largest auditorium on the campus seventy-five years later!

In 1897 the Trustees adopted a motion to name "the audience room" in University Hall "Scott Chapel" in recognition "of the loyalty, integrity and fidelity" of the administration of former President W. H. Scott. He voiced his gratitude but hoped he would "not be thought ungrateful in saying that my feelings are averse to the use of my name to designate any public place, and that the honor so kindly bestowed would for that reason be in some degree a burden to me." The Trustees acceded and rescinded their former action.

Nothing further seems to have been done about the chapel situation until early in the Thompson administration. In March, 1900, the faculty adopted a plan to change the chapel exercises to "a weekly convocation to occupy one recitation period." During the convocation no college exercises were to occur. The Trustees approved the proposal. This was the start of the convocation which, for many years, marked each Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Usually Dr. Thompson himself spoke and spent the time in informal discussion of some current topic in his interesting, homely, but effective style. Sometimes he would have a distinguished visitor such as William Jennings Bryan. Attendance was voluntary and sometimes the audiences were large but more often, in later years, they were small. Finally, under the impact of World War I, these convocations were abandoned and with them went something of the personal touch between the President and students.

VI

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS

THE WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT ERA—1883-1891

Although the Trustees met four times between January, 1883, and commencement that year when Walter Quincy Scott failed of re-election as president, the Board minutes gave no hint that any such action was impending. At the May 31 meeting, the chief business recorded was the award of contracts for the new horticultural and agricultural hall. One faculty member appeared before the Board and communications were read from two others but there was no reference to the president. Even so, a majority of the Board must have been in agreement in the spring of 1883 on two points: that Scott would not be rehired, and on the choice of his successor. This is borne out in two ways—the immediate election of the next president and by a seemingly reliable report that he had been approached with a specific offer of the presidency a month or so before the commencement meeting at which Walter Quincy Scott was removed.

Somewhat against his desire, William Henry Scott was to be president of the University for the next twelve years and a faculty member for twenty-seven. The two Scotts were unrelated. William Henry Scott was five years older than his predecessor. He, too, was a minister of long experience but he was a Methodist where the other was a Presbyterian. He had taught in the public schools and, like Walter Quincy Scott, was a college teacher of philosophy.

Professor T. C. Mendenhall, a contemporary, years later described how the Trustees first approached and then suddenly elected William Henry Scott to the presidency. This was based on "facts" he said he got from Scott himself. The essence of it was that in May, 1883, Scott had a telegram from a Trustee asking him to meet a railway train on its arrival in Athens. When he did so, two Trustees appeared and proceeded to offer him the presidency. He declined but said that if offered the chair of philosophy he would accept it. He heard no more until the afternoon of June 20 when he was notified by telegraph of his election to the presidency. Actually he was named president *pro tem* and professor of philosophy and political economy. Scott was reluctant to take the presidency, but was persuaded to do so, apparently with the expectation that he would soon be relieved of the responsibility.

According to the Board minutes, the Trustees, after accepting Walter Quincy Scott's "resignation" and adopting the resolutions praising "his high scholarship and integrity of character" and professing their high personal regard for him, proceeded to name his successor. "After various sugges-

tions," the record runs, "President William H. Scott, of Athens, Ohio, was nominated for President *pro tem*, and Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy, and that the salary of said W. H. Scott, elect, be \$2250.00 per annum, and as long as he continued to hold the office of President *Pro tem*, he be paid at the rate of \$2750.00 per annum." The vote was five to one.

The son of a miller, William Henry Scott was born in 1840 at Chauncey in Athens county. At the age of sixteen and a half he became master of a country school. Upon graduation from Ohio University in 1862 he was made superintendent of schools in Athens. In 1864 he was admitted to the Methodist ministry and in 1865 took a pastorate in Chillicothe and in 1867 another in Columbus. In 1869 he was made professor of Greek at Ohio University where in 1872, at thirty-two, he became president. At the time he was called to Ohio State he had served eleven years as president.

Thirty-six days after they first elected him, the Trustees lopped off the "pro tem" and made Scott president in his own right. The resolution to this effect was adopted at a meeting on July 26. Another step taken at this meeting was to invite the president to attend all Board meetings, a practice since followed almost without exception. On motion, it was resolved that the president "be and is hereby invited to attend" all Board meetings, "whether regular or special, whenever his duties as President of the Faculty will permit his so doing."

In his first annual report, Scott was compelled, he remarked, "in respect to many things, to speak of the present and the future rather than of the past." He appreciated "the kind reception" accorded him and was "much indebted to their generous forbearance and cordial co-operation during my initiation into the somewhat complicated duties of my position." In this he was perhaps a bit more generous than the facts warranted, for some still resented the treatment of Walter Quincy Scott and made the going a little tough for his successor. "I find the instruction of the University," he also wrote, "in the hands of a body of able and earnest men, who are united in the purpose to make their work of a high order." As proof of the high faculty standing, he cited the public services they were called upon to perform: Orton as state geologist and a member of the new mining commission, Mendenhall as director of the state meteorological bureau and chairman of the recent Cincinnati Exposition of the commission on electric lighting, Lazenby lately made director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Robinson chosen "to examine and report on railroad brakes," and so on. "Facts like these," he observed, "are the strongest commendation of those who have been chosen to do the work of instruction in the University."

He was emphatic as to the importance of a strong faculty. "The choice of the professors is at once the most important and the most difficult duty that devolves upon the Board," he declared. "In it they hold the keys of success and failure. It is reasonable to expect that the wise judgment which has controlled in the past will continue to prevail, so that as the faculty

increases in numbers it will be in no degree impaired in scholarship or ability."

Scott also had strong ideas as to enrollment. He reviewed the growth since 1873, from 90 that year to 362 during the year ending June 20, 1883. "It is a mistake, though a very common one," he insisted, "to estimate the condition and progress of an institution of learning by the number of its students. The real test is the quality of its instruction and the quality of the men and women who receive its instruction. . . ." The quality of student work, he reported, was good and he was optimistic that "in this advancement the young women will not be found deficient."

He spoke "with confidence" of the general good conduct of the students. "Their orderly behavior . . . and their courteous bearing deserve special commendation." He called special attention to the preparatory classes which were "very large, occupying the time and exhausting the strength of men who are, presumably, employed to do advanced work in their several departments." To him it seemed "unwise to use the daily strength of such teachers in work of this grade." He hoped the Trustees would find a permanent solution.

He described the physical plant improvements during the year, but emphasized that "we are still embarrassed for want of room." He recited the familiar needs for a large hall, for a separate building for geology and zoology, for more accommodations for physics, for a drill hall. There was need, too, for additional departments, such as political and social science, veterinary medicine and surgery, rhetoric and oratory, and pedagogy. Certain existing departments were too large and should be divided.

He gave special attention to the University's financial outlook. He was gratified to note that "Ohio has begun to recognize the claims of the University to her sympathy and substantial support." He recalled how the state, "without expense to her," had obtained a "liberal foundation, now worth more than a million dollars." He compared the University's income and resources with those of other institutions, especially other state universities. "Why should not Ohio, with her greater wealth and population," he demanded, "pursue the same liberal and enlightened policy with respect to advanced education?" He went on at some length:

Ohio should foster her University. She should make it the head of her educational system. She should plant around it her professional schools. She should enrich it with buildings, laboratories, apparatus, libraries, and men. As the result of such a course, it would in a few years be ranked among the first institutions of the land, and would become the center of a great intellectual life whose influence would be felt not only throughout the State but throughout the whole Nation.

In much of what it has, indeed, the Ohio State University is strong. . . . If we are not to fall hopelessly behind in the progressive movement of the times, we must press constantly and rapidly forward. . . .

His remedy was simple: let the Legislature provide a small, annual special levy such as Michigan and Wisconsin had granted. "One-twentieth

of a mill on the tax duplicate," he declared, "added to the present resources, would afford to the University an income somewhat more commensurate with the dignity of the State and the character of university education. A tax so slight would be felt by no one. . . . The advantages of this plan are so great and so obvious that they hardly need to be named." He closed by congratulating the Trustees "on what has already been done in the University, on the honorable history it has achieved, and the commanding influence to which it has risen."

There was no mention of it in his next report, covering his first full year in office, but some of the ill will growing out of the Walter Quincy Scott ouster were visited for a time upon his innocent successor. This is borne out by a faculty communication to the Trustees spread upon the minutes of the June 17, 1884, Board meeting. The letter deplored the ill-feeling which, the faculty felt, was designed to "embarrass and annoy" the president. Signed by every faculty member, it praised William Henry Scott's many fine qualities. It read:

The closing term of the current year comes to its end with a state of feeling existing in the minds of some of the students of the university that is greatly to be regretted. . . . Much, however, of the present ill-feeling is due to what is, we are compelled with regret to believe, a more or less organized effort to embarrass and annoy the president of the university and to disparage his efficiency, and his fitness for the high position which he holds. The faculty . . . feel, however, that it will be an act of justice to President Scott . . . to express personally to you their high appreciation of his character, and of his fitness for his position. They desire to express their sense of the fairness and kindness that has at all times characterized his dealings alike with students and with teachers of the university; of the sincerity and earnestness, and the consequent success of his efforts to understand and adapt himself to the organization and usages of this institution; and of the sincere, unselfish and conscientious manner in which he has discharged every duty, pleasant or painful, that has devolved upon him.

At the same meeting, "the senior class desired to present a communication to the Board" also. Upon motion, it was received and was read by a member of the class. But there was no mention of what the "communication" contained.

Dr. Scott bore up under continued opposition with remarkable patience and fortitude. Unreasoning and unreasonable antagonism persisted among the students. This was reflected in the action of the senior class in June, 1888, five years after he took office, in adopting resolutions which declared, among other things, that if the University was ever to win a place among the great U. S. universities, a new president was needed. The faculty demanded a prompt retraction under penalty of not recommending degrees for the graduating seniors. This was given. In speaking at the June, 1908, commencement, the Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, '88, a distinguished member of that class, publicly confessed its foolish error and paid eloquent, if belated, tribute to Dr. Scott who was present.

The end of 1883 was marked by the resignation of Albert Allen as secretary of the Trustees because of "enfeebled health." This was accepted with great regret, and Captain Alexis Cope was elected to the office which he was to hold until 1904. That the University, for all its progress, was still on a hand-to-mouth basis in many respects is disclosed by various items in the Trustees' minutes during the first year of William Henry Scott's incumbency. He called the Board's attention, for example, to the need for more catalogues. Scott himself was authorized to have "additional shelving, needed in the vault . . . made and placed therein." And when he suggested "that the records of scholarship at the University are incomplete, and should be brought up regularly to date," he was given authority to have the work done.

Because the "lecture-room" had been outgrown, the Trustees voted to hold the 1884 commencement exercises outdoors "in the grove in the south part of the campus." The occasion was notable because President Scott gave the address which served also as his formal inaugural address.

Its natural theme, he began, was "the University itself, and the kind of education which it is designed to promote." He insisted that, contrary to the views of some, "industrial education" could go on successfully "with classical or philosophical education." There was nothing new, he pointed out, "in the attempt to combine learning and working in the same life." The University he described as "an institution of recent origin but of vigorous growth, resting on a solid financial foundation, and having a history which, though brief, gives promise of an illustrious future. The paramount question is, what shall that future be?"

The purpose of the Morrill Act, he observed, was not to teach a farmer's son "how to hold a plow." And the important phrase, "without excluding scientific and classical studies," it contained marked "the influence of a theory of education different from that which fashioned the other portions of the statute." This was to save the colleges so established "from the necessity of confining themselves to narrow and purely utilitarian ends and to allow them scope for an enlarged and enlightened policy." Congress intended the education provided by the Land Grant colleges to be "a liberal and practical education . . . such an education as can be made use of."

"But at the same time," he went on, "it must be liberal. It must not merely deepen the rut in which the student's mind already runs. . . . It is not to fix his eyes forever on the earth, . . . The education to be given here is . . . to be free, enlightened, broad. It is to emancipate and not to bind, to elevate and not to degrade."

The Morrill Act, he remarked, "contemplated the development of institutions of large and catholic purpose, which should be to the great mass of the peoples avenues of knowledge and training, to power, position and influence; so that every youth who has the soul to aspire and to strive should find close at hand, and freely offered, the means to realize his aims." The

reorganization in 1878, he continued, "distinctly announced the purpose of the state to avail itself of the liberty allowed by Congress to found a school of broader scope and of higher rank than was at first intended."

He rejected the idea that "industrial education cannot go on successfully with classical or philosophical education; . . . they not only can go on together, but ought to go on together. . . Each individual ought to obtain, in the course of his education, both theoretical and practical training. . . A human being . . . ought to have the whole range of his faculties developed and trained. . . . The age demands as much. It insists that its educated men shall be well equipped, and he who is best equipped soonest finds his place and most completely fills it." He ended with a question and a hope:

Shall not Ohio, so central in her position, so rich in her resources, so liberal in her charity, make her capital the seat of a university whose intellectual greatness shall be one of her chief honors? Nothing is more worthy of her fostering care. Nothing can do more to insure her stability and strength. Nothing can give her a more just and honorable renown.

Let us who are gathered here this day, dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of these great hopes and to the building up, on this central spot, of a university whose light shall shine afar and whose beneficent power shall be felt by every class of society and in every part of the land.

Secretary Cope noted in the Trustees' annual report to Governor George Hoadly that fall that "The general condition of the University is that of substantial, healthy growth." In fourteen years, he observed, it had "taken its place among the leading institutions of the country, . . ." But the enrollment stood at 289 as against 328 for the previous autumn. The decline, which was fairly general, was explained partly "by the stringency in financial affairs arising from the general depression in business, the partial failure of crops and low prices of grain and other farm products." Cope also called attention to "The recent wonderful development of electricity as an applied science."

The accompanying report of President Scott was briefer than his first. He reviewed the changes in personnel, especially the addition of Professor Henry A. Weber to the new chair of agricultural chemistry, and renewed his strong recommendation that "the preparatory work should be made a separate department" with its own staff. He touched on campus improvements, the winter lectures to farmers and other efforts to cater to the state's agricultural interests.

"The daily assembly has been maintained throughout the year," he reported as to the chapel exercises which had so plagued his predecessor, "the attendance being regular and cheerful. . . ." He closed on much the same note as in his inaugural address. This was that the state should make some permanent provision for the University's financial support, and he repeated the arguments for a 1/20 mill levy annually for it. He wrote in part:

. . . The university has vindicated its place. It has raised and sustained a high

standard of work. . . . It has rendered a service of the first importance to the state and to the cause of education. But what it has done should be regarded only as a sign of promise. It gives assurance of what, with an adequate endowment, it may do, and points to a future rich in benefits to society and the state. . . . Ohio ought to offer to her sons the means for an education as thorough, as comprehensive, and as liberal as that to be obtained anywhere in the United States. . . . The university ought to be the favorite institution of the state. . . .

While, therefore, we ask the state for temporary appropriations to supply present exigencies, let us not forget the still more important question of a provision for the future. We build for coming generations. Our concern is the future intellect and character of a great commonwealth. . . .

The first condition of a real university is that an ample income shall be permanently assured. . . . if Ohio is to keep abreast of her vigorous and catholic-minded sisters, Michigan and Wisconsin especially, she must begin at once an enlightened and far-reaching policy . . . she cannot afford to neglect her university. . . . It should raise the university at once to higher rank and place it on the road to greatness by a liberal and *permanent* provision for its support. . . .

The year 1885 was without particular incident on the campus although, as Secretary Cope noted in the Trustees' report to Governor Hoadly, the University's condition showed "a marked improvement and a steady progress and expansion that, with proper financial support, will enable it to maintain its high rank among the educational institutions of the country." The fall enrollment was up to 313. There were a number of important faculty changes: the resignations of Professor Mendenhall to join the office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.; and of Professor McFarland to become president of Miami University; their replacement, respectively, by Benjamin F. Thomas, of the University of Missouri, and George C. Comstock, of Washburn Observatory; and the addition of Dr. H. J. Detmers, formerly of the University of Illinois, to fill the new chair of veterinary science. The year also saw the establishment of the school of pharmacy which began with an appropriation of \$200 for "drugs, etc.," and nine students. The new school of veterinary science had an initial enrollment of seventeen.

Much of the campus labor and many of the repairs were performed in these days by students who, as Cope pointed out, "received their training in the mechanical department." They fitted up the library and laboratory of the agricultural chemist, and made the desks, cases, tables and shelving during the summer. They also changed and repaired the steam fitting in the chemical and mechanical laboratories and did much of the work classed as ordinary repairs. "Their work was well and neatly done," Cope said, "and they were thus enabled to pay a considerable part of their expenses while attending the University." Other students worked on the farm and in the agricultural departments.

The Board minutes that year were devoid of any excitement. In November, 1884, the Trustees voted \$18 for advertising in the *Lantern* which, under fraternity sponsorship, had appeared as the campus newspaper. The

Trustees also excused the sophomore class "from military drill until the further order of the Board." Dr. Henry S. Babbitt, who had been University treasurer from the time the Board was first organized in 1870, resigned and was replaced by F. W. Prentiss. In May, 1885, the Board ordered \$50 "appropriated for equipment of a gymnasium for the young ladies."

At the annual meeting in June, 1885, the salary of President Scott was raised from \$2750 to \$3000. The general care of the campus was placed under Professor W. R. Lazenby. Two future deans were added to the faculty in the persons of Professors George Wells Knight to fill the new chair of history and English language and literature, and C. Newton Brown, as assistant professor of civil engineering. Years later, Dr. Knight became the first dean of the new College of Education. Professor Brown, formerly assistant to Professor McFarland, was to become the first dean of the College of Engineering. The duties of bursar, which had been performed by Professor McFarland, were added to those of Secretary Cope who was also made the Board's agent for the Virginia Military Lands. A request from the commandant to rescind the order excusing sophomores from drill was "respectfully declined" because of "the difficulty in arranging the class work so as to provide for such drill." The Board also took steps "to secure the services of legal gentlemen of competent talent who may be willing to give their services free of charge, and by their aid establish a course of lectures on law." This was the first move in the direction of setting up a law college.

In his report, President Scott remarked that the University "has also been reaching up" as well as out and noted a demand for work beyond the baccalaureate degrees. He made a case for an intellectual aristocracy. All classes "have an interest in the training of talent," he declared, "and in the fostering of genius, if genius should exist among us. The education of one man like Webster or Agassiz, or Morse would be cheaply done although it should cost as much as the total endowment of a university. The education of a thousand or ten thousand men of strong brain, of broad intelligence, of thorough training, and great executive ability, would be worth millions of money to the state. These men would constitute a true aristocracy. . . . Such an aristocracy is a bulwark of defense and a vanguard of progress."

He repeated his argument for a 1/20 mill levy for the support of the University and again cited the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin as examples. Yet, as he observed, Ohio, with the largest grand duplicate of any of these states, had made the smallest appropriations for its university: \$1350 in 1881, \$21,850 in 1882, \$29,600 in 1883, \$10,450 in 1884, and \$25,500 in 1885. "These figures are eloquent," he cried out. "But what Ohio citizen can read them without a blush?" If Ohio would do proportionately as much as Wisconsin, he pointed out, "she will in five years have one of the foremost universities on the continent. . . . Let the state place the university side by side with the common schools, sharing, as they do, in the regular

income of the state and constituting the head crown of her great educational system."

A gratifying feature of the year, he said, "has been the enlargement of our work. What has been done begets confidence in what yet may be done. The University is seen to be acquiring breadth, to be enlarging its scope." But a variety of wants were still to be met. He cited the work in astronomy as an example, quoting Professor Comstock as to "the almost entire absence of facilities for instruction in practical astronomy." On the cultural side—language, literature, history and philosophy—"the great wants are books and teaching force." He thought, too, the time had come "when we may raise the standard of admission so as to dispense with the first year, at least, of the preparatory department." He emphasized the need for a chair of pedagogics as a major step toward "the systematic preparation of teachers."

"The future of the University depends primarily on the people of the state," he asserted. "If they appreciate it, and sustain it, it will continue in its career of advancement. If they, through their representatives in the Legislature, meet its growing wants, and furnish it with the means of increasing its power, it will rapidly rise to such a degree of influence and distinction as to be a chief honor to the state. I believe that we have but to make the subject fully understood in order to obtain from the General Assembly the liberal support which the cause deserves. . . But it rests upon us to lay clearly before our law-makers the full magnitude of this work and mission . . ."

The pressure for better financial support from the state reached emergency proportions during these years. Though the Legislaturē had made some appropriations for "ordinary repairs," these were insufficient, as Secretary Cope emphasized in 1886, "to properly care for and preserve the numerous buildings from premature decay, and to keep the steam-heating, gas and water apparatus in proper condition." The situation was magnified that year by the worsening condition of the main building, and especially the tower which was in danger of falling. When the state appropriation for such purposes was inadequate, the Trustees had to make provision from the University's own small resources. There were now more than twenty buildings on the grounds, Cope continued, "and all need more or less attention to preserve them from dilapidation." The steam-heating equipment was old and in need of constant repairs, and water tanks, cisterns and sewers needed attention. The gas works were about worn out, yet there was "now no lamp-post on the University grounds nor at the main entrance thereto." The essence of the Trustees' report was a renewal of the plea for a special levy.

The year was again without special incident. In the spring of 1886, steps were taken to create a chair of modern languages. Another proposal was to make military drill optional, "and that students be not required to wear uniforms." But it and a substitute to ask the faculty to arrange the

recitation schedule so that the sophomores might "avail themselves of the benefits of military drill" were laid on the table until the June meeting. At that time the substitute resolution prevailed. At the June, 1886, commencement, the University awarded its first master of arts degree. The recipient was Annie Ware Sabine, of Columbus.

The University, Cope emphasized in the Trustees' report, "has reached a period in its growth and development when ampler resources must be provided, if it is to fulfill its high mission. . . . When compared with similar institutions in other states, the amount of state aid it has received is insignificant."

The report of President Scott was briefer than his previous one. He described it as a year "of faithful and successful labor," one that "has placed the University on a more solid footing than ever." The only major change in the faculty was the addition of the chair of modern languages where Ernst A. Eggers was named instructor in German and Alice K. Williams now confined her teaching to French. The enrollment was 319, of which forty-six were women. The new courses—the "short" course in agriculture, and those in veterinary science and pharmacy—had met "with a fair degree of success." The three general courses of study were recast during the year "to open to the student a wider range of elective studies." Scott also reported "a healthy moral sentiment" among the students, with chapel attendance "almost universal." The effort to start the law lectures was a failure. But Scott was "gratified to find in the General Assembly last year a growing sentiment in favor of a permanent appropriation for the University." In this connection, he repeated his plea for a 1/20 mill levy.

A number of changes and improvements occurred in 1887. Some financial relief was afforded by the Legislature which appropriated \$19,400 for the University, of which \$10,000 was for salaries. The year was also marked by the appointment of former President Rutherford B. Hayes as a Trustee. He was Governor at the time of the University's inception and it already owed him much. He was to serve as an active and influential Trustee until his death in 1893. The year was notable, too, for the passage of the Hatch Act by Congress whereby \$15,000 of federal funds was made available to the University, through the Experiment Station, for agricultural experiments and investigations. Enabling state legislation, however, was first necessary to this end. The 1887 appropriation brought the total from the state to \$128,650 for the six years starting with 1882. Captain Cope, in the Board's annual report to Governor Foraker, also renewed the longstanding recommendation of an annual special levy of a fraction of a mill for the University. "The institution will not reach its highest usefulness," the report declared, "until some such provision is made." It made a special appeal to the Governor "to lend the weight of your great influence toward making it . . . the crown of the educational system of the state."

The chief faculty change during the year was the replacement of Pro-

fessor George C. Comstock, resigned, by Rosser D. Bohannon, of the University of Virginia. President Scott reported an enrollment of 337, but only 151 students were of full collegiate rank, forty-one being in the "briefer" courses, and 144 in the preparatory. Women now comprised nearly one-seventh of the students, yet there were "no courses adapted especially to women." If the preparatory students were to be retained, he felt they "should be brought together in a separate building and placed under a closer government." The extension of the elective system the previous year he described as "in almost every respect, satisfactory." And the new plan of examinations in which students with a good record were relieved of final examinations was "recognized among us as better than the one previously followed." The demerit system, too, as noted elsewhere, was abolished in all but the preparatory classes.

He also reported a series of seven discourses "on the relation of religion . . . to modern thought" begun that fall by Dr. Washington Gladden. This grew out of Scott's belief that direct instruction should be given "on the great themes of religious thought." In the fall of 1887 a student branch of the Y.W.C.A. was organized to supplement the work of the campus Y.M.C.A., begun five years earlier. Scott also pointed to "the rapidly growing interest in industrial education" as one of the signs of the times.

He reviewed the work and needs of the departments and raised questions as to some of them. He wondered whether the University farm could not be made to serve a larger purpose both as to experimentation and instruction. He stressed the practical services rendered by various departments. One notable improvement was the provision for a separate department of English language and literature, yet he regretted that the work in philosophy, his own field, was still "altogether elementary." The library needed more books and a full-time librarian. There was need, too, for better lighting of the grounds so that when there were evening "entertainments" on the campus the public would not be "compelled to grope their way in darkness to the building and back again to the street."

Once more he renewed his plea for a 1/20 mill levy which, if adopted, would "end our annual concern and our annual appeal. It will end the hand-to-mouth policy now forced on the institution. It will justify permanent plans for its future work, and infuse confidence and steadiness into all its operations." Again he compared Ohio's resources with those of sister states, notably Minnesota. And he raised a new question. "Why may we not look for donations from private wealth?" he asked. "Surely there are men of large means in Ohio, whose generosity and public spirit should lead them to devise and execute liberal things for the University." He cited the benefactions to other colleges and universities. But in any case the general policy, he felt, "should now be directed to the proper development of the existing departments" so as to bring them to the highest efficiency.

Late in 1887, the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers, after an inquiry

into the "wants and necessities" of the department of mining and metallurgy, urged upon the Trustees that "the mining interests of the state require that more elaborate instruction is necessary in said department. . . ." With the passage of the Hatch Act, widening the field of operations of the Agricultural Experiment Station, steps were taken also to enlarge the cooperation between the Station and the University. Under a resolution adopted in November, 1887, a committee was named "to consider the feasibility of separating the preparatory and the collegiate departments." At the December, 1887, meeting the Board took steps by which the secretary would thereafter "keep his office at the University, and perform the duties of registrar." A working agreement with the Agricultural Experiment Station was also approved and the two Boards met in joint session. The Station was to continue to have the use of University land, it was to use student labor "when-ever practicable," and questions arising between it and the University were to be settled by arbitration.

A number of minor changes occurred in the biennium 1885-87. In November, 1885, in accordance with the wish of the State Board of Agriculture, "the farmers' lecture course" was discontinued for the time being. In April, 1886, there was a communication from the faculty to the Trustees "setting forth the bad condition of the buildings," especially the tower and front of the main building. In June of that year the by-laws were amended so that all diplomas thereafter should be signed by the president and secretary of the Trustees, by the president of the faculty, and by the professors of departments in which the students had received instruction. Also on instruction from the Board, "the president of the faculty was directed to advertise the University."

In November, 1886, William C. McCracken was named engineer at \$800 a year "with charge of the gas, water supply and heating apparatus at the University, together with the care and cleaning of the buildings. Said McCracken is also to make all ordinary repairs of said gas, water and heating apparatus in the several buildings." For help he was given an additional janitor at not more than \$1.50 a day who was to be his assistant and serve also as fireman. McCracken continued to serve in this capacity for sixty years. He had an unusual memory and it was said he knew the location, purpose and history of every pipe, wire, tunnel and piece of maintenance equipment on the grounds. He was an outstanding example of that legion of men and women who have served modestly on the service staff, without which the University could not exist and but for whom it certainly could not go on.

An incident at the annual Board meeting in June, 1887, showed that President Scott had never become fully reconciled to the burden of the presidency. Upon being notified of his re-election, he "tendered his resignation." No reason was given in the Board minutes, but on motion "the same was referred back to him, until the further consideration of the Board."

This was the first of a number of occasions when he sought to relinquish the presidency, but seven years were to elapse before he succeeded and eight before he actually yielded to his successor. In November, 1887, the Board formalized the faculty ranks as president, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, and assistant with department heads in the grade of professor or associate professor.

The Legislature appropriated \$25,335 for the University in 1888, of which \$10,000 was for salaries, \$3500 for school of mines equipment, \$2500 for ordinary repairs, \$2000 for fuel and care of buildings, and \$1000 for the library. There were also two items of \$500 each to extend the gas mains on the campus and for exhibits at the state centennial. As a result of the former, eight lamp posts were erected on the campus and gas was piped to the horticulture building and to faculty residences.

An appropriation requested for equipment "for a course in electrical engineering" had not materialized, so Professor B. F. Thomas "secured the loan of a steam engine and dynamos" which were set up in the basement of the main building. Cope added this was "but a temporary expedient, however, and the loan is made with the expectation that the course will be made permanent, and that proper facilities therefor will be supplied by the state." They were in time.

For the first time the enrollment passed 400. In the fall of 1887 it was 335 but tapered off to 268 by the spring term. The figure for the year was 401, a gain of 11 per cent. In the fall of 1888 it rose to 385. Professor Albert H. Tuttle resigned the chair of zoology and anatomy and was succeeded by Dr. David S. Kellicott. In February, 1888, the Board took steps to add "a thoroughly equipped department of manual training . . . as soon as practicable." An appropriation of \$50,000 was urged for a separate building to meet the need of supplying manual training teachers for the public schools, especially in the cities.

"The condition of the University," Cope reported to Governor Foraker, "continues to be that of steady and substantial progress. . . . The President and faculty have been patient, faithful and zealous in the discharge of their important duties. . . ." A state appropriation of \$40,000 was urged for the coming year, including \$15,000 for salaries and corresponding increases for ordinary repairs, fuel and care of buildings, \$5000 for the library and \$1000 for advertising. The case for a 1/20 mill levy was restated, and Cope observed:

We have no doubt the legislature will cheerfully grant the necessary appropriations for the current expenses and repairs, but the time has come when additional buildings and equipment are absolutely essential to the proper work of the university. . . . the number of students has largely increased, and the chapel and some of the laboratories are over-crowded. The pharmacy and military departments are without proper accommodations. Among the buildings required are a fire-proof building for the geological museum and library, a building for armory, drill-hall and gymnasium, a pharmacy building, an observatory,

a building and equipment for a course in electrical engineering, and last, though not least, a building and equipment for a manual training department. The resources of the university are inadequate to supply even the smallest of these. If provided at all, the legislature must furnish the means. .

The wisdom of a more permanent policy, Cope added, had been demonstrated in other states, and it was time Ohio followed suit. "Why should not the state cherish its own?" he demanded. "With the limited means at its disposal it has already accomplished much, but the meagerness of its income and its dependence upon the uncertain temper of the legislature for a large part of its current expenses, makes the tenure of faculty and teachers doubtful and insecure, and has a tendency to discourage their efforts in its behalf." Within the last four years it had lost "three of its able and eminent professors" to states of less wealth and importance where "A more generous policy would probably have enabled the university to retain their services."

The 1888 report of President Scott was relatively brief. Although the total enrollment rose to 401, only 164 were regular students—eleven of them graduate students, while sixty-one were in the "briefer courses," and 165 in the preparatory division. He, too, urged adequate provision for manual training. On the teaching side he reviewed the advances made with available personnel and facilities, commenting "The professors have been emulous to push forward upon advanced ground." He observed, "two marked tendencies of the university are manifest, one industrial, the other scholastic; one reaching outward to meet and help the farmer, the mechanic, and the miner, the other reaching upward to aid the aspiring student toward the heights of learning. These are the tendencies which, when adequately realized, are to form the university of the new and better type."

He retold the familiar story of the physical needs which had become more urgent. "The chapel is overflowing." The agricultural chemistry laboratory "lacks desks for several students." The library had outgrown its space, the geological museum had "very strong claims" for a new building, a drill-hall was "one of our most immediate wants." The permanent solution was the granting of a 1/20 school levy. He hoped that "this year will see the university raised to its rightful position among the educational institutions of the land." Under an extension of the rules, provision was made whereby graduates of Ohio high schools in places other than first and second class cities might, after satisfactory inspection at their request, be admitted to the University without examination. With the addition of pharmacy, there were now five schools: agriculture and veterinary medicine, engineering, science, and art and philosophy.

Cope's duties continued to be multitudinous. At the June 18, 1888, Board meeting, for example, the secretary was directed "to fit up the room in the Horticultural building, formerly used as a seed-room, for a Pharmaceutical Library . . . to purchase the necessary gas fixtures for the Horti-

cultural building and private residences on the campus . . . to lay a gas main to the new Experiment Station building . . . to rebuild the bridge across Neil Run . . . if deemed advisable . . . to have the woods north of the President's residence cleared up at a cost not to exceed \$150."

Despite the hopes and pleas of University officials, the General Assembly granted only \$20,100 in regular appropriations in 1889—\$10,000 for salaries, \$3500 for the school of mines, \$2000 each for repairs and for fuel and care of buildings, and \$1000 for the library. But with the destruction of the chemical laboratory by fire on February 12, 1889, another \$5000 was voted for temporary equipment and supplies for the departments of general chemistry, agricultural chemistry, mining and metallurgy, and veterinary medicine which were burned out. Much more important, however, was the appropriation of \$10,000 for an electrical engineering building and \$40,000 for a new laboratory to replace the one destroyed by fire. The enrollment continued to grow slowly. In the fall of 1888 it was 386 but in 1889 it stood at 415.

The new laboratory was a great improvement over the one that had been destroyed. As the annual report to Governor Foraker pointed out, the architects had done what they could "to make the building slow burning." There was a delay of six weeks in starting the new electrical engineering building because "of litigation commenced by a disappointed contractor." But it was completed during the autumn of 1889. It stood in the northwest angle of University Hall and served years later for freshman English and other classes until it, too, was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1914. "Through the zeal of Professor Thomas," Secretary Cope reported, equipment worth more than \$6000 was donated by various electrical manufacturers.

The growing pains led to further needs. After sixteen years of use the gas holder at the campus gas works was beyond repair, an additional boiler was needed to supply more steam, and the time had come for "a satisfactory system of sewerage," especially since the city had let a contract for a trunk sewer to serve the territory north and east "of the university estate." Previously, as Cope pointed out, "The different buildings and the residences of professors have been drained into cess-pools located at various points on the grounds." Even the guns used by the cadet battalion had "become so worn by long use as to be practically unserviceable," and had to be exchanged for "new ones of an improved pattern."

More money was sought for salaries because of the additional enrollment and because a number of associate professors were "doing full professorial work without a professor's pay." Further, the salaries, except that of the president, were below the legal limit. The library appropriation was "barely sufficient to keep up the periodicals, and provide for binding them and worn volumes" and generally the University was still "sadly deficient in this important department." An annual grant of \$5000 was urged for the library.

The recitation of other major needs from previous years was repeated,

especially for new buildings among which the manual training now took precedence. But it was emphasized that "No general comprehensive plan for the development of the university and the broadening of its field of usefulness can be devised and carried forward successfully so long as it depends, from year to year, on the changing temper of the legislature. . . The university should be provided with a fixed annual income sufficient for its growing needs." The report closed with an estimate of \$67,400 needed for appropriations during the ensuing year apart from new buildings.

The report of President Scott for 1889 was again relatively brief. He noted the death in July, 1889, of Alfred H. Welsh, associate professor of English language and literature. The latter's successor was the Rev. James H. Chalmers, Ph.D., of Eureka College. Another addition was that of Dr. Benjamin L. Bowen, of Bowdoin College, to the chair of French language and literature. A minor appointment that year was that of Joseph Russell Taylor, '87, as assistant in drawing. But while "Joe" Taylor, as he was affectionately known to generations of students, was an artist at heart, he soon found his way into the English department where he was notably successful as a teacher, author, poet and painter until his death in 1934.

Dr. Scott reported the net enrollment during the previous school year at 427. For perhaps the first time the preparatory students were well in the minority. There were 204 regular students, fifty-eight in the "briefer" courses, and 165 in the preparatory division. The enrollment now represented '12 states, Japan and the Sandwich Islands." There were few changes in the course of study that year although veterinary medicine had been reduced to three years because it was found that "very few" of those for whom the longer course was designed "will avail themselves of it." "It is unfortunate," the president declared, "that so few are willing to spend even the period of three years to educate themselves for a profession of so much importance." In the fall of 1889 the University offered a full electrical engineering course for the first time.

With respect to the future, Dr. Scott cited "three subjects which in my judgment, should hold a prominent place." These were a chair of pedagogics, as contributing to the state system of education; a chair of social sciences, since "A state university, above all others, ought to furnish the means for the most intelligent and extensive study of politics and society"; and an extension of the work in philosophy. He had a word about class attendance where, under a new system, "all absences, excused and unexcused, shall be reported to the president's office weekly."

Scott called the fire which destroyed the chemical building "the most notable event of the year." It was discovered a little after 2 a. m. by a night watchman. "An alarm was given as soon as possible," he reported, "but the hose wagons, having a long distance to run, were so late in arriving, and met with so much delay in making connection with the water pipes, that the flames had made great progress before anything was done to arrest

them. Even then the pressure for some time was so feeble that but little effect was produced."

He reviewed anew the needs of the University to "keep pace with the constantly increasing demands upon it." The immediate major needs included more money for salaries, more funds for the library, and for four new buildings—a geological museum, a drill hall and armory, a veterinary building, and one for manual training. "The great desideratum, so often advocated and so cordially agreed on," he concluded, "is still unsupplied." This was an annual grant or levy from the state. In further support of his recurring plea he now cited Kansas which had just provided \$75,000 a year for its state university. "It seems that it should not be difficult," Scott argued, "to persuade the legislature of a great, wealthy, and enlightened state like our own, to adopt a policy that is at once so wise and so expedient. One hundred thousand dollars a year would be a burden unfelt by the state and would make her a hundred-fold return in intellectual and moral good. . . ."

The new chemistry building was built where two tennis courts had stood. These had cost "the university tennis club" \$50. Professor Lazenby, who still doubled as superintendent of grounds, urged that the University replace the courts and that another \$50 "would keep the ball-grounds in fairly good order." This would not only help the appearance of the campus but, he argued, since there was no gymnasium "a reasonable degree of encouragement should be given to wholesome, invigorating exercise."

The Board minutes for the year ending November 15, 1889, were devoid of anything startling. In November, 1888, Professor Albert H. Tuttle, who had resigned, declined the honorary Ph.D. which the Board had voted him on the ground that "he was committed against the policy of conferring such degree, except in course, or for work done." There were the usual minor matters such as the "purchase of a lantern for the porch of President Scott's residence." Two days after the chemistry building fire, the Board met in special session to ask for emergency relief from the Legislature and, in view of that necessity, "reluctantly" withdrew its earlier requests "for appropriations for Manual Training Department" and other buildings. Shortly before the fire the Board abolished all laboratory fees but later "in consideration of the recent fire and the failure of the General Assembly to make the necessary appropriation for department supplies," the action was rescinded. In April, 1889, the president was authorized to have "a space in his office partitioned off for a private office."

Nature accented the lack of an auditorium large enough for commencement exercises in June, 1889. The Trustees' minutes tell the story briefly. "The Board met at the President's office at the University," they noted, "and proceeded in a body to the grove above the lake, where commencement exercises were to take place. A shower coming on, the audience repaired to the chapel where the exercises were concluded." After the banquet that

followed the Board met again and proceeded to locate the new chemistry laboratory.

Former President Hayes was present at the meetings of June 18, 19 and 20, 1889. Five days later the Board met in special session to adopt resolutions on the death of Mrs. Hayes. She was stricken on the 21st while he was enroute home from the Board meeting. The Board joined "in the universal sorrow" and tendered to him its "earnest and sincere sympathy."

In 1890, the twentieth year since its founding, the University began to take on a new look. This was in terms of more substantial appropriations by the Legislature, amounting to \$56,600, and of enrollment which rose to 478. The year also saw thirty-one degrees conferred, including three advanced degrees. One of these was the first earned D.Sc. granted by the University. The recipient was Clarence M. Weed, of Columbus. Four honorary degrees were also conferred at the June, 1890, commencement: Alston Ellis, of Hamilton, a former trustee, and William I. Chamberlain, of Ames, Iowa, a future Trustee, LL.D; Joshua C. Hartzler, of Newark, Ph.D.; and Charles E. Thorne, of Columbus, director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, M.Ag.

The appropriations included \$12,000 for salaries, \$20,000 for equipping the new chemistry laboratory, \$6500 for additional power plant equipment, \$5000 for a veterinary hospital, \$3500 for school of mines equipment, \$3000 each for ordinary repairs and for fuel and care of buildings, and \$2000 for the library. The amounts granted were less than those requested but represented an increase over former years. The Trustees' annual report to Governor James E. Campbell again emphasized the need for a fixed annual income from the state not only to meet current expenses but "to provide for its orderly growth and development." "The university is no longer an experiment," the report emphasized.

Another major advance was the passage by Congress on August 30, 1890, of an amendment to the Morrill Act providing for additional endowment for the support of the Land Grant colleges. Under this amendment each of these colleges was to receive an additional \$15,000 at the outset, with \$1000 more each year until a maximum of \$25,000 was reached. These added funds were "to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to facilities for such instruction." This added federal grant gave the University much needed relief. Action by the Legislature was necessary to make the grant effective and this was done in due season.

But neither the federal windfall nor the increased state appropriations met the pressing building needs. These grew rather than diminished. Secretary Cope repeated the familiar theme: "There is not room in the present buildings to properly accommodate the present classes. The chapel is over-

crowded, the library is entirely too small to provide space for the books and room to consult them, the rooms occupied by the departments of physics, civil engineering, mathematics, drawing and English, are not adequate for their accommodation; the military department is practically without quarters, and there is no room where students can be accommodated between recitations except in the small, over-crowded library."

A bill was introduced in the Legislature to appropriate \$40,000 for a building that would serve as "an armory, drill-hall and assembly-room for public occasions." It came to nought at the moment but it was hoped that the funds would "be granted at the next session." The argument for another building to house both the geological museum and the library was repeated once more, together with the plea for a manual training building in which President Hayes was greatly interested.

The Legislature granted only \$500 for campus improvement but gave an additional \$500 for grading and paving around the new buildings. The former sum was barely enough to keep "the grass mowed, the walks swept and the drives graveled." But the Trustees ordered trees planted "on Woodward and Woodruff avenues and along High street where needed," and they made a plea for additional funds for "a neat iron fence in front of the grounds in place of the old wooden one, to trim up the old trees and plant new ones, and to grade and roll the uneven surfaces." This was because "That part of the university estate fronting on High street presents such an unattractive and neglected appearance as to occasion frequent remark."

The progress of the University during the year, Cope concluded, "has been most satisfactory. The attendance has largely increased and the improved facilities in many of the departments, notably in those of electrical engineering, mining engineering, general and agricultural chemistry and pharmacy, have been important factors in securing such increased attendance."

The eighth annual report of President Scott was in similar vein. He, too, stressed the growing enrollment. He made a four-year analysis of the attendance which had risen from 344 to 493. There were more women students also. There were forty-five in 1887, forty-six in 1888, fifty-eight in 1889, and sixty-five in 1890. Part of the current gain in general enrollment was due to a change in the admission policy by which diplomas and certificates of Ohio high schools and normal schools were accepted, under certain conditions, in lieu of examination. As a result seventy-six certificates were presented by applicants in the fall of 1890, although not all were accepted. The new plan reduced the labor of admissions but, as President Scott observed, "Whether the result will prove satisfactory remains to be seen."

Among the minor changes during the year was a return to the plan of a vacation for seniors between their last examinations and commencement. One of the requirements of the time was a thesis from each graduating senior and the interval was designed to give them time to prepare for

commencement, make up any deficiencies and, if necessary, revise their theses. The plan of term examinations was also modified somewhat to put less emphasis upon examinations as such.

A marked new interest on the campus during the year was sports. The president went on:

The athletic association showed from the beginning an unusual degree of vigor, and teams were formed for base ball, foot ball and lawn tennis. The base ball team entered the state association. In one instance a tour was made, during which three games were played, involving an absence of about two and a half days from college exercises. There was one match game of foot ball with the team of another college. . .

The advantages of cheerful and hearty physical exercise are so important as to be worthy of encouragement by the faculty and the board; and these advantages are no doubt secured to some extent by the present system of athletics. But a well regulated system would secure them in a far greater degree with less risk. The exercise is now in most cases irregular and violent. Most of the time there is but little practice; then comes a tremendous overstrain. Lawn tennis is not liable to this criticism. To football, on the other hand, the criticism is especially applicable, and in this game accidents are frequent. Another evil that attends the present system of athletics, is its interference with university work. This is particularly true of intercollegiate games. An effort is made to restrict them to Saturdays and other holidays, but it is apparently impossible to play them without more or less neglect of regular duties, not only at the time when they are played, but during the period of training for them.

The faculty has adopted no plan for regulating these games so as to abate the evils that already exist or to prevent those that seem likely to arise. We have great confidence in the loyalty and earnestness of our students. . . Yet, the history of athletics in the Eastern colleges, and the manifest tendency of those in Ohio, indicate that some limits should be prescribed.

As a matter of fact, an organized plan was beginning to take shape. At the close of the year the Trustees were asked to "provide some extensive grounds and enclose them." The Board in turn named a faculty committee which drew up a plan. A picked company from the cadet battalion, meanwhile, entered a drill contest July 4, 1890, at Portsmouth and won the first prize of \$500. "The behavior of the students on this and on nearly every other occasion last year when bodies of them went abroad," President Scott observed, "was creditable to them and to the university."

On the physical side he acknowledged the relief given but pointed out that in view of the growth of the University the need for additional facilities was still great. The Morrill Act amendment would give some relief on the teaching end, but the first installment would be needed "to meet deficiencies that already exist." He recited much the same list of needs as Secretary Cope had. But he had a special word, among others, for women students who were "crowded together in two small apartments, which will scarcely afford them standing room."

He had another special word for the appearance of active alumni

interest in the welfare of the University, and particularly in pressing its case for a state levy. He closed on this note:

It is pleasant to record the growing interest in behalf of their *alma mater* that is manifest among the alumni. This is an omen for good. I trust that it will receive such encouragement as to develop it to much greater strength and that the university will on all occasions find in her sons and daughters a host of loyal exponents and supporters. The appointment of an alumnus as a member of the board of trustees forms a new bond, and may be expected to awaken a new activity among the alumni. The most decisive and hopeful sign yet given by them is the resolution passed at their meeting on the last commencement day, urging a renewed application to the state for a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on the grand duplicate for the benefit of the university, and pledging their active assistance. This is a most welcome reinforcement. The application has been made annually for seven years. What is needed, and perhaps all that is needed, is a combined and cordial support of it.

The alumnus who had been appointed Trustee was Charles C. Miller, '83, of Sandusky. The University was now divided into six schools as follows: agriculture, engineering, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, science, and arts and philosophy. Each had its own secretary and standing committee. Members of the faculty, moreover, served the state in other ways. Professor Lazenby was secretary and Professor Detmers veterinarian and bacteriologist for the Agricultural Experiment Station. Professor Thomas was director of the Ohio Meteorological Bureau, Professor Weber chemist for the Ohio Feed and Dairy Commission, and former President Orton continued as state geologist. Professor Thomas was also state scaler of weights and measures.

The University catalogue for 1890-91 also had a word about athletics. "The campus affords an excellent opportunity for general athletics," it reported. "The students have an athletic association, under the auspices of which an annual 'Field Day' is held, . . . There are also clubs in archery, lawn-tennis, base ball, and foot-ball, who meet teams from other colleges at proper times. Much interest is taken in these sports by the students, and the Faculty."

At their commencement meeting in June, 1890, the Trustees received a petition signed by 182 students asking that the University make some provision for athletics at least to the extent of \$200 a year. The petition, which was referred to the president and executive committee, read:

Whereas, \$48,947.53 was expended last year on the brain development of the Ohio State University students, while no gymnasium is provided for their physical development, we, the undersigned, respectfully request the Board of Trustees to enclose an athletic field, containing a quarter mile track, tennis courts for match games, base ball and foot ball grounds, or, that the sum of \$200 be set aside, annually, to be expended under the direction of the Athletic Association on base ball, foot ball, tennis and general athletics.

It is unimportant, but the figure given was hardly accurate. The treasurer's annual report for 1890 showed receipts, other than from state appro-

priations, amounting to \$47,924.53. Total receipts, including appropriations, were \$93,144.89, while disbursements were \$90,580.05.

By late 1890, besides six faculty houses—one of which was used by the president, one was leased to Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and a third to a tenant not connected with the University—there were eight University buildings on the campus. There were, in addition, those of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The University buildings were: University Hall, the Mechanical Laboratory, the Botanical Building, the Electrical Laboratory, the new Chemistry Building, the Veterinary Building, and the North and South Dormitories.

VII

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS (*cont'd*)

THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE W. H. SCOTT ADMINISTRATION, 1891-1895

For the first time the University's receipts in one year exceeded \$100,000 in 1891. The total, exclusive of Virginia Military Lands income, was \$130,795.85 of which \$32,795.85 was from state appropriation and \$48,000 in accumulated payments from the new Morrill fund. This left at the end of the fiscal year of November 15 the relatively large sum of \$25,564.12. The actual amount appropriated by the Legislature was \$35,775 of which \$12,000 was for salaries, \$5000 for physics equipment, \$4000 for fuel and care of buildings, \$3500 each for ordinary repairs and for school of mines equipment, \$2500 for improving the campus and Neil Avenue, \$2000 for the library, and \$1000 for printing and advertising.

The year was marked by the completion of the new veterinary hospital and the new chemical laboratory. The latter was formally opened February 22, 1891. The year also saw the opening of Neil Avenue through the campus to Woodruff Avenue. The annual report to the Governor again noted the inadequacy of the appropriations for ordinary repairs to buildings. This expense, the report said, was "greater than it ought to be on account of the poor materials used in their construction." The president's house was described as "old, in bad condition, without sewerage and has none of the conveniences of modern dwelling-houses."

An unexpected difficulty arose in connection with the trunk sewer the city was putting through the campus. When the work reached a point about opposite the campus springs, the annual report said, "The springs suddenly began to recede and in a few days were totally dry. They have been one of the most attractive features of the campus, and their cool sweet waters have been a source of constant delight." It was necessary to rebuild about 250 feet of the sewer. The Trustees spent about \$600 to prevent contamination of the water underlying the campus and were ready to spend more "if necessary, in order to restore the lost waters."

But the great victory of the year was the enactment of the Hysell Law which finally provided the fractional mill levy the University had been seeking to relieve its financial difficulties and to give it an assured income. This law was passed March 20, 1891. Bills had been introduced previously during the session for a manual training building and for a combination armory, gymnasium and assembly room, but these were abandoned with the passage of the Hysell Act. For the latter provided that certificates of indebtedness could be issued by the Trustees in anticipation of the yield

from the levy. Soon after the Legislature adjourned, to quote the report, "it was decided to begin at once the construction of a building for manual training, and a building for the geological museum and library." A committee was named to visit manual training schools in Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis and elsewhere and former President Orton was authorized to visit museums in the east. Two architects were named, the plans matured rapidly and the contracts were let in October. The two buildings were known as Hayes Hall and Orton Hall, respectively. For the latter is was "hoped and desired that all the more valuable building stones and clays of the state may have a place in its construction," and Dr. Orton invited Ohio quarrymen and brick and tile manufacturers "to send specimens of their products." The contract price of Hayes Hall was \$51,606 and for Orton \$80,834.

The year was also marked by the retirement, at his own request, of Dr. Norton S. Townshend. He thus became the first emeritus professor, but was to continue his connection with the University "and carry on such work as his strength will permit." His retirement left only former President Orton and Professor Sidney Norton as members of the original faculty still in active service on the campus. Townshend's successor was Thomas F. Hunt, of Penn State. At the end of the school year 1890-91, also, the department of horticulture and botany was divided and two chairs created. One of horticulture and forestry went to Professor Lazenby and one of botany and forestry went to Professor W. A. Kellerman, formerly of Kansas State College. Similarly, the work in zoology and comparative anatomy was divided, Professor D. S. Kellicott taking the new chair of zoology and entomology, and Dr. A. M. Bleile that of anatomy and physiology. The work in English was also divided, Assoc. Professor James Chalmers retaining the teaching of English literature, while the rhetoric was taken over by Joseph Villiers Denney, late of the University of Michigan. Denney became a distinguished member of the English faculty—one of the famous four whose other members were Joseph Russell Taylor, William Lucius Graves and George H. McKnight—and served for many years as head of the department and as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He was once a newspaperman in Illinois and taught the first journalism course in the University.

The year also saw, finally, the establishment of a school of law with Chief Justice Marshall J. Williams, of the Ohio Supreme Court, as dean. The faculty which also included former Governor George K. Nash, Attorney General D. K. Watson, Common Pleas Judges David F. Pugh and I. N. Abernathy, consisted of ten others, plus Professors George W. Knight and David S. Kellicott of the regular faculty. Chiefly for the convenience of the teaching staff, the classes were held in the Franklin county courthouse. The initial enrollment was fifty and, the annual report added, "there is every reason to believe that the experiment will be successful." It was hoped that the school would be self-supporting.

These changes helped to account for another substantial gain in attend-

ance. The total for the year ending in June, 1891, was 657, with a peak of 477 in the fall term. Two important collections were acquired during the year. One was the Wheaton collection of Ohio birds, consisting of about 1000 specimens, purchased for \$1000. The other was the Henry Moores collection of shells, including about 3500 species and some 15,000 specimens, purchased for \$700. Both collections were made available for study purposes.

Under a new law, the duties of the state sealer of weights and measures were assigned to the head of the University physics department. As a result the standard weights and measures and apparatus for the inspection of illuminating gas and testing meter-provers were removed to the campus.

Another major development was the removal of the Agricultural Experiment Station from the campus. The annual reports had spoken of the close relationship between the University and the Station and of the mutual advantages of such an arrangement. But all was not as serene as the official words indicated. And even the fact that the Station was to be removed was learned by the University administration "from unofficial sources." Specifically, the Station accepted an offer of money and lands, made by Wayne County and authorized by the Legislature, to remove the Station to that county. There it has remained but in time it was brought back under the control of the University Trustees, with the dean of the College of Agriculture serving also as director of the Station. As the 1891 report said:

In one sense such removal is a loss to the university, in that it takes away the officers and staff of the station who have been co-workers with the agricultural faculty in many important lines of investigation and research. In another sense it is a gain, inasmuch as the lands the station has occupied will be more available for practical instruction in agriculture and horticulture, and will afford larger opportunity for development in these important branches.

Secretary Cope closed his report by noting that "The progress of the university during the past year has been very encouraging." He pointed to the record increase in enrollment, a gain of 31 per cent in the fall term alone, but "The increase in the material resources of the institution is no less gratifying." "It was particularly pleasing that Governor James E. Campbell in his first term had given his indorsement to the proposal of a special levy for the University which took form in the Hysell Act which granted a levy of 1/20 mill to be known as the "Ohio State University Fund." On the basis of the previous year's duplicate, the initial yield would be \$87,795.61.

With the additional grant from Congress, as Cope pointed out, "These two noble provisions, if wisely administered, insure the continued healthy growth and progress of the university. They place it among those of the highest rank." But the needs and the appetite were always greater than the provender. "While these provisions largely increase the income of the university," Cope went on, "it is still small compared with those of other less favored states." The buildings already contracted for would consume

the special levy yield for two years, so until they were completed if it became necessary to ask for still more aid in view of the rapidly growing attendance, he asked, "may we not hope that it will be forthcoming?"

The report of President Scott was in similar vein. He called the year "one of great material prosperity" and observed that the University's financial resources had "gained as much at one bound as they had reached in all its previous history." Much of the credit for the additional state aid was due to him for preaching the necessity of it almost from the moment he assumed the presidency. But he generously gave much of the immediate credit to Governor Campbell and to Speaker N. R. Hysell "who introduced and earnestly advocated its passage," and said the alumni also were of great help. He, too, recited the changes and increase in the teaching staff and the marked gain in enrollment. More than two-thirds of it was now "collegiate." The number of women students was still growing, with eighty-one in 1890-91.

Dr. Scott was pleased with "the general character and conduct of the students" but he had misgivings as to some of their activities. "It must be accounted an evil, however," he commented, "that so much attention is given to extraneous things; not only the ball and tennis clubs, but class and fraternity meetings, political clubs, attendance at parties, banquets, legislative sessions and other forms of distraction, are liable to make great and sometimes disastrous inroads on the student's time. Most of these things are in themselves allowable and even commendable. . . But the student is liable to excess; his judgment is immature, his habits unformed, his power of self-restraint undeveloped. He should no more neglect his studies for the purpose of attending the theater or a game of ball than a teacher should leave his class or a merchant his store for such an object. . ." What would Dr. Scott have said about the multiplicity of student activities half a century later?

There were minor changes in the courses of study, including the adoption of a new one leading to the degree of bachelor of philosophy. It offered "a much larger opportunity for the study of modern languages." The terms of admission to freshman engineering were "considerably" reduced. Most of the other changes and additions in courses were made "possible and expedient by the strengthening of the teaching force," which reflected the increased financial resources of the University.

But there were still serious growing pains. As the president emphasized, "The picture has a reverse side. The wants of the institution have by no means been satisfied. Indeed, new and greater wants spring up faster than the old can be met. . . More class rooms are needed to accommodate the instructors and the expansion of the work requires more materials and more instruments. . . The buildings already begun will do something to supply the existing necessity for room. But they will come far short of meeting the whole requirement. . . ." The military department was in dire straits for

room, and it had become necessary to "divide the students into two sections for chapel exercises." He, too, had a word on the removal of the Agricultural Experiment Station. It was "a matter of regret" but the loss would be largely offset "by the additional opportunity which the agricultural department of the university will have for experimentation and practical instruction." He called the opening of the law school "the most conspicuous event of the year in the internal history of the University." But it was necessary to bring the school "into closer connections with the other departments."

He foresaw as the next major step, when conditions were right, the establishment of a school of medicine. But he did not feel that the University should "enter into any nominal relation or accept any partial control." Nor should it undertake a new medical school "till it is able to provide adequate facilities and the strongest faculty that can be selected." Indeed, he felt it was time to take stock of the entire situation:

As the university enters upon its larger career, the occasion suggests the wisdom of defining as clearly as possible the lines of its future policy, and of adjusting its functions to its probable conditions. Without a well digested plan there is danger that temporary reasons will sometimes prevail to the sacrifice of permanent well-being, and that instead of a regular and symmetrical growth, there will be attached here and there an incongruous department or school that will only consume means and energy and impair the operation of other departments. To unify and expand the present work and to make only such additions as will be homogeneous with it and will contribute to the completion of the general plan, may well commend itself as a subject of the very highest importance.

One way to strengthen the University, he felt, was to abandon the preparatory work. With improved high schools this was no longer necessary. Such a change, he added, "would promote the dignity and standing of the university." In any University policy that might be adopted, he observed, "All agree that scientific and technical instruction has a primary claim to recognition." This was not only a matter of law but of the trend of the times. Further, it was a "province also which most of the older institutions of learning have not occupied and which many of them do not choose or are not able to occupy." And if the "lowest grade of work now done by the university ought to be cut off, there is at the other extreme an open and limitless field." In this view were soundness, vision and prophecy. The universities of the future, he concluded, "will be those that build another story at the top of the present system, and establish libraries, plant laboratories, and employ teachers for a range of study that lies beyond the boundaries of the present course. Ohio should have such a university." He was grateful for the "generosity" of the state, but its munificence was still surpassed by that of "younger and poorer" states to their universities.

He took special satisfaction in the recent Henry F. Page bequest, subject to a life estate of Page's wife and daughter, to the University. This was the

first major gift of its kind and was estimated at \$150,000. Dr. Scott hoped that "so worthy an example will be followed by many men of wealth."

The Trustees' minutes also reflected the growing pains of the time. In November, 1890, on motion of President Hayes, "it was voted that the question of drill without uniform be left with the president, but with the distinct understanding that the policy of the institution is that all students shall receive military instruction." At the same meeting President Scott was asked "to secure the adoption by the legislature of a resolution providing for printing 15,000 catalogues on good paper with cuts of buildings." The Board also filed, without action, a faculty committee report saying that it was no longer possible to enforce the compulsory attendance rule at chapel.

A faculty committee on athletic grounds recommended "that the present ball ground, situated between the large Dormitory and the new Veterinary building, be made an athletic field." It estimated \$1950 would be needed for grading and leveling, and the laying out of "a base ball diamond, foot ball grounds, and a quarter of a mile cinder track, the whole thing being enclosed by a light board fence of suitable height." A grandstand "capable of seating 300, with additional spectator seats on either side, this stand being so situated that the best view could be obtained of foot ball games, base ball matches and field athletics," was recommended. The estimated cost of this item was \$650. With an additional football practice field, the total area required was $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. "In an institution of the size and scope of our University," the committee argued, "suitable provision for physical development and maintenance of health should be provided. . . . The University domain is ample enough to meet all reasonable demands in the direction of a suitable athletic field, without interfering with class room work or detracting to any considerable extent from the orderly appearance of the campus." Since there was no gymnasium, the committee emphasized, "special pains should be taken to furnish facilities for field sports." The best the Trustees could do at the moment was to appropriate \$200 "for the athletic association . . . for the furtherance of its objects."

Early in the new fiscal year the Board voted to ask the Legislature for \$30,000 for a manual training building and \$50,000 for a building for the geological museum and library. It also voted to seek appropriations for operating purposes amounting to \$45,100 for the year 1891. A two-man alumni committee reported on efforts of the association "to advertise the institution and create public sentiment in favor of the proposition to make a permanent provision for it" by means of the $1/20$ mill levy. The Board thanked the committee for its efforts. In January, 1891, the Board granted President Scott leave of absence for three weeks to lecture at the Florida Chautauqua and to visit southern institutions of learning.

Other matters included a change in the title of the department of French language and literature to Romance languages and literature; the

imposition of a graduation fee of \$5, with \$10 for postgraduate degrees; final approval of the honorary degrees voted in June, 1890, about which there had been some question; and a proposal from the faculty and trustees of Starling Medical College suggesting "the propriety of an arrangement whereby such college should become the medical school or department of the University." The year also saw the seed planted for a summer school when the Trustees authorized President Scott "to grant the use of rooms at the university to such members of the faculty as desire to conduct summer schools during the vacation," but at no expense to the University.

The Board's concept of the building needs of the University changed somewhat during the year. By another resolution, offered by President Hayes, it was agreed at the May, 1891, meeting that three buildings were needed, in this order: manual training, to cost not more than \$45,000; geology museum and library, \$75,000; and armory, assembly room and gymnasium, \$40,000. The first fruits from the additional Morrill Act funds were quite a windfall. During the year ending June 15, 1891, proceeds of this money were spread among twelve departments, plus \$250 for lectures on agriculture, \$300 for lectures on "economical science," and \$2000 for books. Part of the money went for salaries.

The establishment of the law school, mentioned above, came about largely through the urging of an alumni committee. It was authorized at the June 23, 1891, Board meeting. A committee consisting of the president and secretary of the Board, President Scott, and H. L. Wilgus and Paul Jones, representing the alumni association, was named to report on the details of the management of the department at the next meeting. Also at this meeting President Scott was unanimously re-elected. In naming Dr. Townshend professor emeritus of agriculture, his salary was fixed at \$1000.

At a meeting in July, 1891, the Board reconsidered its action on the buildings and now set the cost of the geology building and library at \$100,000 and of the manual training building at \$50,000. At this meeting, too, it approved the plan for the new law department which was to be known as "the school of law of the Ohio State University." The course of study was to include an undergraduate course of two years, and a post-graduate course of a year. The admission standards were to be those for "entrance to the junior year in any of the four year courses." Marshall J. Williams was elected dean and Horace L. Wilgus, a member of the earlier alumni committee, was named an instructor and secretary of the law faculty.

Between the Hysell Law and the amended Morrill Act, the University took a new lease on its financial life in 1892. Under a statute supplementing the former, the Trustees were authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the 1/20 mill yield. On June 1, 1892, the Board sold \$100,000 of certificates, payable June 30, 1897, for \$106,150. An unsuccessful bidder vainly tried to block the sale. In November, 1891, the balance in the

new Morrill Fund, as it was known, stood at \$25,560, which, with \$18,000 from that source in 1892, gave \$43,560 in additional federal revenue. Of this amount \$29,759.89 was expended for instruction and facilities in seven departments which gave further substantial relief to the growing University.

As 1892 drew to a close, three major structures were nearing completion on the campus. The one for manual training had been named Hayes Hall "in honor of President Hayes and as a just recognition of his services in the cause of industrial education." But the work on the one to house the geological museum and the University library had "not progressed so satisfactorily." The delay in getting iron for the roof was blamed on the Homestead steel strike of that year. The building was named Orton Hall in honor of the first president of the University. Except for the McMillin Observatory later, these were the only campus buildings ever named for living men.

Earlier plans called for separate heating plants for the new buildings, but investigation showed "that there would be great economy in fuel and care, and greater safety and cleanliness, if both buildings could be heated and furnished with power from a station outside." Plans were made accordingly for a central heating plant and \$30,000 was set aside for the purpose.

Despite the lift in the University's fortunes other needs were unprovided for. As the annual report to Governor McKinley pointed out, "Many of the laboratories are over-crowded, the chapel is too small, and there is no room in which students can drill in bad weather." There remained, too, the need for a gymnasium. This last was pointed up by a new law, passed by the previous Legislature, which provided "for teaching physical culture in all educational institutions supported in whole or in part by the public funds." The University, in brief, was unable to comply with the law because all it had on hand were "a few simple gymnastic appliances, acquired some years ago for the use of young lady students."

One of the chief events of the year was the removal of the Agricultural Experiment Station to Wooster. For five years, the report observed, the Station had had "the free and exclusive use of the farm buildings and orchards and all the lands of the university desired for its operations. It could have continued in the exercise of such privileges indefinitely . . ." Arrangements were made for the University to carry on experiments in the use of fertilizers begun by the Station.

The substantial growth in enrollment continued. For the year ending June 30, 1892, it was 768 as against 660 for the previous year. Of this number sixty-three were enrolled in the new law school which, to quote the annual report, had "met with remarkable success." Of its students, two received the master of laws degree, nine that of bachelor of laws, six a certificate and eight passed the bar examination with neither degree nor certificate. The need for a law building on the campus was already being urged. An impor-

tant acquisition by the school was the Noble law library of about 1000 volumes donated by the widow of Henry C. Noble, a leading Columbus attorney.

The first definite step toward doing away with the preparatory department was also taken during the year. Upon faculty recommendation, the Trustees ordered that the first year of the preparatory course be dispensed with at the beginning of the next academic year, with the hope that the second year could be abandoned also before long. As the report observed, "It seems no longer necessary to give at the university the instruction which can be given by the high schools of the state."

During the year, Secretary Cope made a survey of the Land Grant colleges of the country in terms of their progress, their fortunes and what their respective states had done and were doing for them. He tabulated the replies from twenty-three such institutions. The data showed that Ohio State's position was improving. It was, for example, fifth in reported enrollment and in other respects was much better off than some of its sister institutions but compared unfavorably with others, especially Cornell, California, Illinois and M.I.T. "In comparison with the incomes of these greater institutions," Cope lamented, "how small the income of the Ohio State University seems. How small, considering its relative wealth when compared with the like institutions of such states as Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota." If the state, he pleaded, could take on the burden of the additional buildings needed, "the university would soon become one of the foremost in the country, its influence would broaden and it would become a powerful agent in elevating the moral and intellectual life of the people. Let it not be forgotten that every dollar the state gives to the university, it gives to itself. . . ."

Another aspect of the growing expansion was stressed by President Scott in his accompanying report. This was the creation of the three new departments—*anatomy and physiology, botany, and rhetoric*. "This sudden expansion," he pointed out, "has required much readjustment of work and has presented some difficult problems." One was the matter of classrooms and even the chapel was pressed into use for recitation purposes. The decision to discontinue the first half of the preparatory work, he felt, was "an important step towards raising the work of the University to its true level." He gave the enrollment figure as 765, a gain of 101. This development was more than local for, as he explained:

It is all but universal. In almost every part of the country the same phenomenon appears. . . . The fact is explained partly by the general prosperity of the people, and may be taken as a sign of it. Another reason, and one of a more permanent nature, is the larger demand for educated men and women in the various employments of life. . . . But the most significant reason for the growth of college attendance is the more extensive appreciation of higher education for its own sake. . . .

He pointed out the disparity of enrollment in the various departments. There was need, too, of several teachers for "the new school of Manual Training and Mechanic Arts." But was its purpose to "train artisans or develop men?" On this point he felt there would be little difference of opinion. Because of the additional needs here, he believed that "perhaps the opening of the department of domestic economy had better be postponed a year or two." He also reviewed the relations between the University and the high schools of the state and referred to the "general feeling" that the term of preparation should be shortened.

He recited the growth in the individual departments. Engineering students, for example, studied chemistry under "the Professor of Agricultural Chemistry." There were only fifty-four desks in that laboratory for 126 students the previous year and 144 during the current year. He also noted the "healthy growth" of the department of history and political science. "Economic and social questions are now at the front," he added, saying it was the duty of the colleges to prepare men and women to deal with the "critical questions" they presented.

The mounting enrollment was reflected in the battalion which needed an additional 100 rifles. But Dr. Scott was concerned about the inadequacy of indoor facilities for this purpose. "I look upon the drilling of students in the basement of University Hall in bad weather," he declared, "as seriously detrimental to their health. The space is contracted, much of it is dark, and all of it ill-ventilated. . . . To require active exercise in such a place is to poison the system and to create the most favorable conditions for severe colds and protracted disease." Unless other arrangements could be made, he recommended that he be authorized "to dispense with drill whenever the weather is unsuitable for out-door exercise."

He described the first year of the new law school "as successful" and said great credit was due "to the members of the bar who have so faithfully sustained the enterprise" without salary and in some cases at the sacrifice of their own interests. He also noted the effort of the campus Y.M.C.A. to raise funds for a building of its own on the grounds. The building never materialized. With the law school the University now had seven schools: arts and philosophy, science, agriculture, engineering, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, and law.

Various gaps in the two stated reports are filled in by the Board minutes. Work on the astronomy observatory, for example, was suspended because of insufficient funds. A petition from "the foot ball team" to be excused from drill "to devote that hour to foot ball practice" was approved "subject to the same rules as govern military drill." Six months later a similar plea was approved on behalf of nine members of the baseball team.

The proposal for a medical department was kept alive and the Board suggested, by resolution, that the trustees of the medical colleges in Columbus meet "and harmonize the small differences unhappily now existing

between them," and present a plan of union that would be acceptable to the University. Among the current gifts received was "the portico of the old court house of Franklin county." Another echo of the growing pains of the time was a resolution requesting President Scott "to present to the faculty the necessity for rigid economy . . . and the avoidance of any expense not actually necessary for the present needs."

Pressure for changes in or additions to the existing University program sometimes came from the outside. At the March 1, 1892, Board meeting, for example, communications were presented from alumni recommending the abolition of the preparatory department and urging the establishment of a chair of pedagogy. At this same meeting President Scott reported that he had been approached about the establishment of a theological school near the university, with the question whether its students could take work on the campus outside of the theological course. "The question being a new one," the minutes related, "no formal action was taken thereon" but it seemed to be the consensus that there was no reason to the contrary.

On recommendation of the faculty, the several older buildings were officially named as follows: University Hall, Chemical Hall, Botanical Hall, Mechanical Hall, Electrical Hall, and Veterinary Hospital. At the April 8, 1892, Board meeting formal action was taken to confine the work of the preparatory department to one year after the school year 1892-93. Permission was also granted the athletic association to erect a fence and grand stand "on the grounds south of the dormitory." Professor Derby tendered his resignation as librarian because of his teaching duties and because the library had reached the stage where it required a full-time trained librarian. Among the minor staff changes was the appointment of William McPherson, '87, as assistant in general chemistry. Dr. McPherson was destined to be a distinguished member of the faculty, head of the chemistry department, for twenty-five years dean of the Graduate School, and acting president from mid-1938 until early 1940.

The attention of the Trustees was called to the new law requiring the teaching of physical culture and calisthenics. An elaborate report thereon was "duly considered" and filed, but only \$100 was appropriated for the purpose and President Scott was "authorized to carry out the provisions of said act as far as practicable at present."

The year 1892-93 was marked by further progress, but there were setbacks also. One of these was the continued delay in the completion of Orton Hall. The contract date for its completion was April 1, 1893, but the last of the iron for the roof was not delivered until May 29 and the hope, as of June 30, was that it would be ready for occupancy in September. The building was unique in that the materials of which it was constructed were representative of the geology of the state. Much of it was contributed by Ohio quarrymen and others, some thirty firms and individuals being listed.

Even the carvings of the arches, capitals and gargoyles were adapted to the Ohio theme. The conventional dragons' heads gave way to those of extinct monsters representing animal life in progressive geological periods. In the vestibule the conventional foliage was combined with characteristic Ohio fossils.

Hayes Hall, meanwhile, was completed. The third floor was given over to the department of drawing. Although another man had originally been chosen, Arthur L. Williston, a graduate of M.I.T., was the first director of the industrial department. The new steam heating plant was completed in January, 1893.

At the June, 1893, meeting of the Trustees, President Scott renewed his request to be relieved of the presidency. This time the Board acceded to his plea but to take effect only when his successor was elected and installed which proved to be another two years. The enrollment rose to 803. In the annual report to Governor McKinley it was pointed out that with the lopping off of the first year of the preparatory course there might be a material reduction in the number of students the following year, but even so the Trustees were "convinced that the step was wise and will be attended by good results."

The completion of the city trunk sewer through the grounds left bad scars on the campus. It also dried up the stream that once flowed through the grounds and that was known as Indianola Run or Neil's Run. Its banks were graded from High Street to a point south of Orton Hall but much remained to be done. The erection of new buildings also made it necessary to grade the surrounding grounds and to build new walks and roads. A comprehensive plan to this end, prepared by H. Haerlein, of Cincinnati, was adopted. It included provision also for an extensive botanic garden and arboretum. Meanwhile, the campus springs which had been dried up by the trunk sewer were now fully restored.

Both the Trustees' report and that of the president were unusually brief. The former stressed one point in connection with the search for a new president. "The law limits the salary of the president to \$3000," it observed. "It is impossible to secure a man of the proper character and attainments to fill this important position for this sum and the board respectfully recommends that the restriction be removed." On the financial side, the report was in much the same vein as that of the year before when it was urged that if the state would assume the burden of new buildings, leaving the yield from the 1/20 mill levy for other purposes, the University could make more rapid progress. The first of the bonds authorized would fall due the following year in the sum of \$20,000 and after paying ordinary running expenses this would exhaust "all the surplus resources of the institution . . . , leaving no margin to be applied to improvement in facilities or the employment of additional instructors which will probably be needed to meet the

wants of increasing numbers of students." The urgent need for a suitable drill hall that would meet the need for a gymnasium and for public occasions was repeated.

In his report of less than four printed pages, as against eighteen the year before, President Scott reviewed the changes in the faculty. He gave the attendance figure as 794. In the fall of 1893 it was 713, of whom fifty-six were law students. This left 657 in the scientific and literary departments as against 668 for the corresponding period the year before. This slight decline was due to dropping the first year of the preparatory work and to "the extraordinary financial depression that has prevailed throughout the country for the last six months"—the panic of 1893.

A four-year course was decided upon for the industrial department but only the first two years were arranged. The school of law "continued to prosper" and William F. Hunter was its new dean. The great need, however, was for more financial help. The assistance given through the 1/20 mill levy was needful but already a debt of more than \$100,000 had been incurred for new buildings in anticipation of this yield and this, as Dr. Scott saw it, would "prevent all growth for years to come." His plea went on:

The momentum already gained will be lost, and the large needs created by the growing number of students and by the constant advance in knowledge will remain unsupplied. If we would prevent such a calamity, we must find some way to extricate the university from its present embarrassment. The university is the child of the state of Ohio. She is rendering the state a service of the very highest character, which, if made apparent, the state will hardly fail to appreciate and reciprocate. . . . What has been done is only a beginning, but it is bursting with promise. The dawn is breaking, and it foretokens a day of surpassing splendor. Ardent youth are flocking to these halls, and have already filled them to overflowing. Hundreds, thousands, more will come.

Other states and other countries will send their sons and daughters. More buildings must be erected. More apparatus must be provided. New laboratories must be opened. A great library must be built up. There is no retreat. The state has begun a great work and she cannot abandon it without infidelity to one of her holiest trusts. The intelligence, the welfare, the progress of her people in generations to come depend on her fulfillment of this sacred obligation. . . .

The present emergency, in which the means of the university are heavily over-strained and yet her children are suffering from hunger, is one which must appeal strongly, if not irresistibly, to the justice and bounty of our law makers. They can render the needed relief. . . .

Here was a compelling plea, a prayer and a prophecy. All of it came to pass in time but much of it long after Dr. Scott's life ended at ninety-five. In his report for the year was no reference to his own desire to give up the reins.

One of the most important events of the year 1892-93 was the sudden death of former President Hayes. He had played a large part in the early history of the University, was instrumental in furthering its organization

and first progress, had served since 1887 as a Trustee, and was president of the Board at the time of his death. He had attended the meeting of January 10-11, 1893, and had gone to Cleveland in search of a head for the new industrial department. Just before leaving for Fremont on January 14, he had an attack of what was described as "neuralgia of the heart." He died at home three days later. Before leaving Columbus, he and Secretary Cope called on Governor McKinley. On the way, Hayes remarked to Cope, "You know we have always taken a great interest in McKinley and hope to see him president some day."

Exactly a week after he left them, the Trustees met in special session to draft resolutions to his memory and to pay him personal tribute. The formal resolutions called his death an "irreparable loss" to the University. "A great and good man is dead, a life full of honor is ended, an illustrious career is closed," they continued. Memorial exercises were held in his honor and John T. Mack, Sandusky publisher, was named to the vacancy caused by Hayes' death and served, in turn, until his own death in 1914.

During the year the Board gave its attention to various minor matters. In November, 1892, it authorized President Scott to "excuse the battalion from drill, when in his opinion the weather is such as to make it injurious to the health of students." Henry C. Adams, of Toledo, who was elected director of the new industrial department, declined the appointment and Dr. Scott and President Hayes were named as a committee to find a suitable person.

At the January 10 meeting, the last one Hayes attended, Secretary Cope laid before the Board two bills he had drawn to amend the law to remove the legal limit on the president's salary and to amend the law so that the annual report should be for the year ending June 30 instead of November 15. Cope was also instructed to prepare a bill for an appropriation for a drill hall and gymnasium so as to comply with the law requiring the teaching of physical culture in state-supported institutions. To aid the law school, the Board granted \$1500 toward "a course of law lectures."

The University continued to feel the inadequacy of teaching salaries in some departments. At the June 13, 1893, meeting, for example, President Scott reported an application from Associate Professor Chalmers for promotion to the rank and pay of professor, with the statement that he was unable to remain longer at his present rank and pay. The Board postponed the election of a successor until the next meeting. Olive B. Jones, who had been assistant, was named librarian at a salary of \$800. She was the first full-time librarian on the campus and served until 1927. George B. Kauffman, who had expressed some dissatisfaction over his status, was re-elected associate professor of pharmacy (and head of that school) at his former salary of \$1500.

It was at the June 13, 1893, meeting also that President Scott was re-elected. To quote the minutes, "He thereupon tendered his resignation,

and the same was accepted to take effect when his successor is elected and installed." He was then elected "to the chair of philosophy, at a salary of \$2250," to take effect "when his service as president ends." Other actions included an appropriation of \$15 to keep the library "open two afternoons each week during the vacation" and approval of the use of certain rooms by Dr. Bleile and others "for a summer school of physical culture" at no expense to the University. The Board also appropriated \$100 "for the encouragement of the Lantern."

At the July 12, 1893, Board meeting, Dr. A. C. Barrows, of Iowa State College, was elected professor of English and literature at a salary of \$2000 to begin in September, 1894. Professor Denney suggested "the temporary union of the departments of English language and literature and rhetoric, with a view to greater economy of their management." Meanwhile, Professor Chalmers was requested to continue in charge of his department. His successor, in effect, got an increase in rank but not in pay.

A committee of Trustees named to search for a new president reported at the September meeting that "they had made a diligent search and had been unable to find any one of the desired ability and of national reputation as an educator, who can be secured at the present salary. They also reported, that in their opinion, it will be necessary for the legislature to remove the present limit of salary before a suitable man can be secured."

In 1894 the Legislature gave further financial relief by permitting the Trustees to refund the certificates of indebtedness which had been issued in connection with the building program. To go back a step, in April, 1892, the Legislature had empowered the Trustees in anticipation of the yield from the 1/20 mill levy to issue such certificates "for the erection and equipment, including electric light and power, of the buildings then under contract," in an amount not to exceed \$120,000. The entire amount issued was to be paid by June 30, 1897. On June 1, 1892, indebtedness certificates amounting to \$100,000 were sold and an additional \$10,000 on July 12, 1893.

But on March 13, 1894, the Legislature passed the refunding act and a new issue of \$110,000 was exchanged for the certificates outstanding at a premium of \$3125. The new certificates matured at the rate of only \$10,000 a year, running to June 1, 1905. Thus the term was extended, the amount due each year was reduced by two-thirds, and, since the annual yield from the levy was more than \$85,000, the difference was immediately available for further expansion of University facilities. This gave further immediate relief but did not solve the long-range financial problems.

The installation the year before of a central heating system was paralleled in 1893-94 by the completion of a central power plant. It not only supplied power to nearly all of the departments needing it, but made possible "a handsome advance" toward "a well equipped testing laboratory." Thanks to the loan of equipment from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., this step also "made it possible to supply incandescent lights for

Orton and Hayes halls, and for temporary use in the main and some of the other buildings." In such halting fashion was progress made in a utility which later campus generations took for granted. During the year also Hayes Hall and Orton Hall were in full use and this relieved some of the pressure on the physical facilities. The archaeological collections of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society were also placed in Orton Hall.

Three other important steps were taken. One was the establishment, by legislative mandate, of a department of ceramics "equipped and designed for the technical education of clay, cement and glass workers in all the branches of the art which exists in this state, or which can be profitably introduced and maintained in the state from the mineral resources thereof." Incident thereto the Trustees were required to employ "a competent expert." The "expert" hired was Edward Orton, Jr., '84, a son of the first president, later distinguished as an engineer, ceramist, soldier and citizen. The department was the first of its kind in the country and, in the words of the report, "awakened unusual interest among the clayworkers of the state" The Legislature appropriated \$5000 for 1894-95 to carry the law into effect, and \$2500 for 1895-96.

Another move which came to a head in the Legislature but was not realized immediately was one to establish a dairy school. This had the backing of the State Board of Agriculture. A bill to this end with an appropriation of \$40,000 for a building, was reported in the House where it was passed, "shorn of the appropriation and was left to die in the senate." But the Trustees, mindful of the importance of the state's dairy interests, took steps to establish such a school and set aside \$25,000 to begin "the work on a small scale in a basement room of the chemical laboratory building."

Two changes of some importance gave a new turn to the fortunes of the law school. Expectations that its tuition fees would make it self-supporting had proved inadequate. On April 24, 1893, the Legislature "on its own motion," authorized the Trustees to appropriate annually for ten years not more than \$5000 from the yield from the state levy for it. To this end they appropriated \$1500 for the year ending June 30, 1894, which gave the law school a total of \$5236 for the year. The other change was the removal of the school from the court house to the campus.

Dr. Scott continued in the presidency since, as Secretary Cope reported, "Efforts in the direction of securing a president have so far been unsuccessful." The Legislature meanwhile removed the statutory limit of \$3000 on the president's salary, thus "leaving the Trustees free to secure the best talent for this most important position." Cope also observed that "The means at the disposal of the Trustees will not admit of any further expansion of the university in the direction of additional departments. The aim will be, following the suggestion of the president, to build upward and not outward." Among the urgent building needs he listed an armory and gymnasium, engineering, dairy, and biological building, and an observatory.

In his accompanying report, President Scott reviewed the staff changes. Among them was the appointment of "Mr. George W. Rightmire, a teacher of successful experience," for a special class in civil government. Thirty-one years later the latter was to become the sixth president of the University.

The enrollment for the year was 788, but Dr. Scott emphasized "It is a noticeable and gratifying fact that the preparatory department had but ninety-nine students." Eleven years earlier this group had accounted for 60 per cent of the enrollment. It had gradually diminished until it was only 13 per cent and it was soon to disappear entirely. There were a number of changes in courses. One was the addition of a pre-medical course and another was the liberalizing of the general courses of study. Instead of having elective studies prescribed, within which to make a choice, the student was now free to elect any study taught in the collegiate department of the University "provided only that he is qualified to pursue it with profit."

One of the educational signs of the times Dr. Scott noted was "the general revival of the study of our own language." He also called attention to the great increase in history and political science. "We cannot make this department too strong" he declared. "Nothing more benefits a university of the state and nothing is more incumbent on it, than . . . to educate its students in sound methods of thought on economic and political subjects."

He had a word about the school of law. Now at the end of its second year, he said it was "clearly stronger and more firmly established than it was a year ago." He approved strongly of a recent law requiring law students to read "three years before being admitted to practice in Ohio." After reviewing other developments, he again urged that the University make definite provision for teacher training. But he did not believe in expansion merely for its own sake. He ended on this note:

When this subject has been added, it should be the policy of the board . . . to refuse further additions and to concentrate the resources of the University on the expansion and strengthening of the departments already existing. There is no limit to the subjects that might be introduced; but, on the other hand, there is no limit to the possible development of what the University has already undertaken. . . . There is scarcely a department in the University which does not need much more than it has, and some of them could make good use of many times more than they have. A university should indeed include a number of departments. . . . But when that is said, the emphasis should be laid on solidity, strength, height. We should make the structure compact and massive, and build it upward rather than outward. In this way only can it be made great, commanding and thoroughly efficient.

Occasionally there were embarrassing moments. In January, 1895, N. R. Hysell, who had been speaker of the House in 1891 when the University got its first real financial relief through the 1/20 mill levy, appeared before the Trustees to urge the retention of Professor James Chalmers as head of the department of English language and literature. Chalmers had resigned for lack of promotion and a raise in salary but had agreed to stay on until

his successor reported. The latter, meanwhile, had been elected and accepted his appointment. Yet Hysell presented to the Board petitions signed by students and others and the pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church appeared in Chalmers' behalf. Under the circumstances, the Board decided it had not "the power to reconsider and change its action without legal liability."

At the May 3, 1894, meeting, the Trustees named a committee of three, plus the secretary, to visit "some of the eastern universities and examine and make report on the methods of administration in vogue there." This was in further anticipation of the change in the presidency. Permission was also given two members of the teaching staff to use rooms during the summer for a school of physics and one of Latin. This was a further move in the ultimate direction of a University summer session. At the June 11, 1894, meeting, the Trustees created the first two University fellowships, worth \$300 each the first year and \$400 the second. The first recipients were James H. McGregor and Charles W. Foulk, both of the class of 1894. The latter for many years was a member of the chemistry faculty. A fellowship in mathematics was also created.

In July, 1894, the search for a president neared its end. On July 12 the presidency was unanimously offered to Chancellor James H. Canfield, of the University of Nebraska, at a salary of \$6000 and the president's house free of rent. Secretary Cope was directed to notify him and to ask for an early reply. In the event he should decline, Cope was "to make the same offer to President Hyde, of Bowdoin college." Although there was some delay, Canfield accepted and Hyde remained at Bowdoin to become perhaps its most famous president. In September, President Scott was again requested to continue in office until his successor was available. In the meantime, his own pay was raised to \$4500, with an assistant in philosophy, and clerk hire up to \$100 a month.

In November, 1894, the Trustees adopted a resolution to the effect that their former action "excusing students from taking part in athletic contests from military drill was only intended to be temporary and not a general rule." They also approved the use of the athletic grounds "for a contest between two other college clubs." An important gift that fall was one of \$3000 from Emerson McMillin, of New York City, for books for the law school.

A suggestion of major importance was laid before the Board in January, 1895, in the form of a communication from Professor Kellicott recommending the establishment of a lake laboratory somewhere near Sandusky "for the study and investigation of problems connected with the important industries of the fishes of Ohio." This was the initial move toward establishing the Lake Laboratory which first shared the limited facilities of the State Fish Hatchery near Cedar Point, next at Peach Point, Put-in-Bay, and finally its own year-round facilities on Gibraltar Island thanks to the benefi-

cence of Julius F. Stone thirty years later. The Kellicott suggestion was referred to a committee to report back in June, 1895. Also at the same January meeting, a resolution "favoring the attachment of Starling Medical College as the medical department of the university" was ordered filed.

Three other matters of some importance came to a head in the spring of 1895. One was the formal election of Chancellor Canfield to the presidency at the meeting of April 10, 1895. At this meeting, too, the request of faculty members for authority to establish a summer school was approved and up to \$200 for advertising purposes was authorized. Also at this time an offer of \$10,000 was reported from Emerson McMillin for equipment for an astronomical observatory if the Board would provide the necessary building. The only other condition McMillin attached to his offer was that the Board would make "such rules for the government of the observatory as will permit the public to have an occasional peep at the 'Milky Way,' etc." The Board accepted the offer with alacrity and its "sincere thanks," and voted to name it after the donor.

A month later McMillin enlarged his offer by \$5000 to pay for the cost of the building also. He first made his offer in February, 1895, and, without waiting for formal Board approval, plans, specifications and estimates were drawn and these were adopted at the April meeting at which the offer was first formally reported. McMillin explained that his proffer was made because of "a deep interest in the university work," because he recognized the need for an observatory, and understood that the University's finances would not permit the necessary expenditure. His subsequent offer was contingent upon the Trustees spending "an equal sum on improving the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the observatory site." The third Board action, recommended by the faculty, was the abolition of what remained of the preparatory department to take effect with the year 1896-97.

On a more mundane note, the Trustees gave a verbal spanking to the *Maño*, the campus yearbook, that spring. They voted their unqualified condemnation of "all low and indecent personal references in the issues of the *Maño*, especially those to lady students in the present number, and we recommend to the faculty whatever discipline of the parties guilty of good faith and good breeding as in its judgment may be deemed they deserve." (To a hardened eye of more than fifty years later there seemed to be nothing in the *Maño* to give offense unless it was the reference to the "Anti-Bloomer Society—'We are Most Beautifully Unadorned.'" Article 2 of its "constitution" explained, "Its object shall be dress reform in the matter of lower extensions.") At the same meeting, on faculty recommendation, the Board vested disciplinary powers, formerly shared with the faculty, in the president alone.

Because of his advanced age, Professor S. A. Norton, one of the four surviving members of the original faculty still on the campus, was elected lecturer in chemistry and William McPherson was named head of the

department. At the June 10 meeting also former Governor James E. Campbell was welcomed as a Trustee. He was the second former Governor so to serve. Other elections included that of Henry C. Lord as director of the McMillin Observatory, Dr. David S. White was made head of the department of veterinary medicine, F. L. Landacre was named assistant in zoology and entomology, and Thomas E. French in drawing. All were destined to become important members of the faculty. Dr. Townshend was re-elected professor emeritus of agriculture at a salary of \$500, "his rent to be deducted therefrom." At this same meeting the Board recessed "to attend the exercises connected with the celebration of the twenty-fifty anniversary of the founding of the university."

As indicated, the final year of the William Henry Scott regime was important for the University. It not only rounded out the longest tenure of any of the first four presidents, but completed the first quarter century since the University was organized. The new dairy school was opened with the winter term of 1894-5. Emerson McMillin made his two gifts to the law library and for the astronomical observatory. The law school also profited from the gift of the Henry C. Noble law library. The new school of ceramics began its work with eleven students in attendance. The growing number of benefactions, as Secretary Cope noted, indicated "an increasing interest in the University which is most inspiring."

He recited the usual needs for more buildings—an agricultural building, and an armory and drill hall particularly—and for more funds for additional instructors "to meet the increasing number of students which will soon crowd its doors." Funds were also needed to complete the boiler house and for three fire cisterns. In this last connection the report pointed out that the campus lacked adequate fire protection, the buildings were uninsured, "and the water pressure is so weak that if a fire should get headway it would be impossible to control it."

The report described Dr. Scott's twelve years in the presidency as "characterized by steadfast and unselfish devotion to the interests of the University." "His patience in meeting constant difficulties and embarrassments," it continued, "his sincerity, integrity, and dignity of character won and held the increasing respect of his associates in the faculty and the Board of Trustees. During his term of office the University increased in power and usefulness and its growth and prosperity were largely due to his wise and conservative guidance."

Dr. Scott's own final report occupied a scant five printed pages. He reviewed at some length the changes in the faculty. He reported the enrollment at 805 and the number of degrees conferred at the June commencement as 112. In concluding, he desired

to express my appreciation of the courtesy and co-operation which I have received at the hands of your honorable body. I offer my warm congratulations also on your choice of a man as my successor who is so amply endowed with the mental

and physical resources, the force of character, and the business training and habits which the position demands. At his touch the University has already felt the pulse of a new life. We may confidently expect to see coming to rapid fulfillment those hopes of munificent endowment, of multiplied facilities, and of enlarged faculties, which we have so long cherished and which have been so long deferred. We have till now been laying the foundations. The splendid superstructure will be building for decades, perhaps for centuries, to come. Larger and still larger revenues will pour in; existing departments will be expanded; new chairs will be created; new buildings will be erected; the library will number its volumes by the hundred thousand; and great names in science, in literature and in philosophy will adorn its faculties. The University will be a glory to the State, a light and an inspiration to all who value and seek after the things of the mind.

These closing words, partly of appraisal and partly of prophecy, were written six weeks after President Canfield took office. Dr. Scott himself had builded perhaps better than he knew. He took an office he did not want and inherited a situation that was troublesome and even painful. In his quiet, tenacious and persuasive way this man of the cloth, this scholar and philosopher, brought order out of chaos, won the respect of his fellows, and by his own persistence helped to convert a reluctant Legislature to a policy of insuring more adequate and continuing state aid for the University.

After twelve difficult and eventful years he voluntarily stepped back into the ranks. For fifteen years longer he held the chair of philosophy and, in all, lived forty years more to the great age of ninety-five. He lived, too, to see much of his vision of the University come true. In after years he continued to enjoy the confidence and respect of the University community. But in his lifetime and since, this man who did much to complete the foundations for the future never received the full recognition he had earned by his labor, his zeal, his vision and his faith in what must have been often a thankless job.

VIII

COMPLETING THE FOUNDATIONS

THE CANFIELD REGIME—1895-1899

For most of a decade the question of a successor to President Scott had been before the Trustees from time to time. This was no reflection upon him since he had taken the office with the tacit understanding that he would retire to the chair of philosophy which he much preferred. He offered his resignation several times but the years wore on. Meantime the Trustees had canvassed the situation a number of times and entered into tentative negotiations with various individuals. In May, 1887, for example, Trustee Peter H. Clark offered a resolution with the idea of discovering suitable men who might be available for the office. No publicity was given to this but the story got into the public prints along with a report that former President Hayes was under consideration. A month after Clark introduced his resolution, Dr. Scott again presented his resignation which, upon motion, was "returned to him until further consideration of the Board."

Four years later the Trustees put Dr. Scott in a humiliating position by rejecting an important faculty appointment to which, it is said, they had previously agreed informally. This was at the time the department of zoology and anatomy was divided into the department of zoology and entomology and the department of anatomy and physiology. President Scott had reached an understanding with an outstanding man in another Ohio college for the latter chair, but with the proviso that his name was not to be presented formally unless the Trustees would be well-nigh unanimously in favor of the appointment. At an earlier meeting, Dr. Scott had so presented the matter and received informal assurance of approval, but no record was made of the matter.

When the formal nomination was made at the June 23, 1891, Board meeting, the name of another candidate was presented. Dr. Scott reminded the Board of the previous understanding, of his commitment to his candidate, and to the embarrassing position it would put him in if someone else was now elected. When put to a vote, the name presented by Dr. Scott was rejected and the other nominee—Dr. A. M. Bleile—was named to the chair by a vote of four to three. At this President Scott remarked quietly, "Gentlemen, after this action I feel that I cannot longer serve as President of the University." A painful silence followed. Then President Hayes said, "Gentlemen, let us proceed with the business of the meeting," and the Board and the president turned to other matters. The official minutes are silent about all this except to note that "Dr. A. M. Bleile was elected to the chair of

anatomy and physiology," and that "William H. Scott was unanimously re-elected president of the university at his former salary."

During the next few years the Trustees had a number of men under consideration for the presidency. One of them was President E. D. Warfield of Lafayette College. He was not available but suggested a college mate, Woodrow Wilson, who was then a professor at Princeton. Wilson also declined, saying that he would be glad sometime to undertake college administrative duties but not at the time. These "feelers" were put out by Trustee D. Meade Massie, of Chillicothe, a Princeton alumnus. Two other names brought up were those of another future U. S. President, William Howard Taft, and Dr. Washington Gladden. Taft, who was U. S. solicitor general, said he appreciated the honor but that his ambition lay along judicial lines.

Gladden was for more than thirty years the distinguished pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Columbus. He was a graduate of Williams College and had been in newspaper work before entering the ministry where he became famous as a liberal thinker. He was approached in 1892 by President Hayes and others and indicated that he would be receptive if the salary could be raised to \$5000. A majority of the Board was agreeable and in January, 1893, a bill to this effect was introduced in the Legislature. Dr. Scott was kept informed of the situation and Dr. Gladden insisted that the Board feel entirely free to act as it saw fit.

The measure to remove the salary limit was favorably reported in the House but was decisively rejected. This, it developed, was due to the fact that word of the negotiations with Dr. Gladden had leaked out. In the meantime he had taken a strong stand against the American Protective Association which was highly prejudiced against the Catholic church and was influential politically. The net of this was the elimination of Dr. Gladden from further consideration for the presidency.

Two other names which had some support were those of former leading members of the early faculty. One was that of Professor Albert H. Tuttle of the University of Virginia, but he would not consider it with the salary fixed at \$3000. The other was that of Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall who had won recognition in education and government service and who was then head of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was sounded out as to the presidency, but said frankly that he could not and would not pray in public nor was he a church member. A solution was suggested for this, but it did not solve the problem of a better salary. Early in 1894 another attempt was made to remedy this difficulty.

A bill was introduced which after some difficulty passed the House. Then it was blocked indefinitely in the Senate because of an entirely unrelated matter. This concerned the status of Associate Professor James Chalmers who, as noted earlier,¹ had declined to serve further unless he had

¹*Cf. supra*, p. 125.

a promotion in rank and an increase in salary. Another was subsequently chosen for the place, but Chalmers and his friends began a campaign to insure his retention and enlisted influential members of the Legislature in his behalf. This caused the hitch in the proposal to remove the \$3000 limit on the president's salary. There was talk of a corrupt bargain and the chairman of the Senate finance committee was indicted but was acquitted.

The bill was finally passed and the way seemed open to get Mendenhall for the presidency but in the spring of 1894 he declined and accepted instead the presidency of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. His refusal led to a called meeting of the Trustees on May 3, 1894, when it was decided to send a committee to Washington to confer with him. This was cloaked in a Board minute which said a committee of four was named "to visit some of the eastern universities and examine and make report on the methods of administration in vogue there." Mendenhall telegraphed to say that his mind was made up but the committee had already started for the capital. He met the committee but remained firm in his decision. The committee then went to Amherst, and from there one member went to Boston and Providence and two others to Cornell. One member wrote that he hoped they had succeeded but the matter was far from settled.

The Board now turned elsewhere in its quest. It approached President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst, lately of Rutgers College. It entered into correspondence with Professor H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins, but he raised questions as to "the present unstable tenure of your president" and other matters. Still other names were brought into the picture, including those of the presidents of Penn State College and Colorado College, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Omaha, Neb. Upon invitation Duryea came to Columbus in June, 1894, and, although he was sixty-four years old and had no experience either as a college administrator or as a teacher, he received three of the six votes represented at the meeting.

Another name proposed was that of President David R. Kerr, of Bellevue College in Nebraska. One of his sponsors was Chancellor James H. Canfield, of the University of Nebraska, who was attracting favorable attention for his administration of that university. Trustee L. B. Wing wrote Canfield to ask his opinion as to Duryea, Kerr and another candidate and wound up by asking whether Canfield himself would be interested. Canfield figuratively cocked an ear, but first he must know more about the situation. He replied to Wing under date of July 8, 1894:

As to myself I can simply say that I should wish to know a great deal more about the University than I do at present before I could answer with definiteness. I have never chosen my own field of work. It has always been chosen for me. I think I am honest in saying that I desire only the field which gives the largest opportunity for efficient public service. By this I mean in this particular connection, that if Ohio promised this larger field there is nothing that keeps me in Nebraska. Personal considerations are of a secondary nature.

It was in this indirect fashion that the Trustees after a long and discouraging search finally found their man. It looked for a time, indeed, as though their quest was in vain. At an earlier Board meeting when the qualities required in the new president were being discussed, President Hayes observed:

We are looking for a man of fine appearance, of commanding presence, one who will impress the public; he must be a fine speaker at public assemblies; he must be a great scholar and a great teacher; he must be a preacher, also, as some think; he must be a man of winning manners; he must have tact so that he can get along with and govern the faculty; he must be popular with the students; he must also be a man of business training, a man of affairs; he must be a great administrator. Gentlemen, there is no such man.

This was literally true but in James H. Canfield the Trustees found one who seemed to combine many of these qualities. At their meeting of July 12, 1894, they unanimously tendered him the office. He was asked for a prompt reply, with President William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, as an alternate choice if for any reason Canfield should decline. Hyde, who made a distinguished record at Bowdoin, had the warm indorsement of President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard.

But nine long months and many anxious moments elapsed before Canfield finally gave his acceptance. At the outset, indeed, he declined the post. What occurred makes a long and complicated story, and only the high spots can be touched here. At the time of his first election he was at Arlington, Vt., the family summer home. Eleven days later spent a day at the University on his way back to Nebraska. Upon his return there he wrote a number of times, asking further questions, making lengthy comments and voicing his interest in the Ohio prospect. Although he wrote that he felt "strongly drawn toward your institution," he finally decided that his obligations to Nebraska were too strong and that "under all existing circumstances I feel that I ought to decline your call, and stay by this Commonwealth and its people."

To complicate matters, his letter of declination appeared in the public prints in Nebraska about the time it was received by the Trustees who, in Cope's words, were surprised, disappointed and chagrined. A faculty member meanwhile had a letter from President Eliot, of Harvard, who described Canfield as having "had a wide experience as a teacher and administrator in various institutions. He is a ready worker, a good speaker, and a decidedly vigorous person in all respects. He is what people call breezy in manner and sometimes in matter." The Board renewed its search for a successor to President Scott but Secretary Cope meantime received a letter from an Ohio Wesleyan alumnus at Lincoln, Neb., who wrote concerning Canfield that, if the matter were "left until say April next, you will stand a good chance of getting him after all." In the end this was how it turned out.

The Board next turned to Hyde, of Bowdoin, but he, too, declined. There was some talk that Mendenhall might yet be available but nothing came of it. In September, 1894, the Board "requested" Dr. Scott to continue in office "until his successor shall accept and enter upon his work." In reply he presented in writing conditions which were unacceptable to the Board since they seemed to call for a surrender of its powers as to appointments, appropriations, and communication with the faculty. In support of his stand he reviewed various instances when his recommendations had been overruled or set aside. It looked for a moment as though an impasse had been reached but Dr. Scott withdrew his demands and agreed to comply with the Board's request.

So the matter drifted until December, 1894, when Cope had another letter from the Ohio Wesleyan alumnus. After adjourning their December 14 meeting, the Trustees had dinner in a private dining room at a downtown restaurant at which the situation was again canvassed. On the strength of the second letter from the Ohio Wesleyan alumnus, Cope wrote Canfield to inquire whether his situation might change "so that you would be willing to consider a renewed call." In a long reply Canfield indicated that he still felt "inclined to go, and that I am now so situated that in all human probability I can go without racking my conscience." He enclosed a copy of his letter of acceptance when he went to Nebraska, and asked a number of pertinent questions about Ohio and its university. Pertinent portions of his letter are quoted:

Do you wish the University to become the leader of the common, public-school system? . . . Do the people of Ohio really believe in the *public* schools as the great resolvent of American life? Do they recognize them as necessary to the perpetuation of real democracy? . . . Do they sincerely believe in the people, or is the government to them naturally and properly a government of the Democrats by the Republicans and for the Republicans; and otherwise as the election may determine. . . . Do you really wish the boy in the lowest social rank to have this ladder of promotion, this shining pathway, to usefulness and good repute? I am not asking that the people of my native State be better than others in American society, but are they as determined about the matter of equality, and opportunity, and inducement for *all*, as are the people of these more western states? Is the University assured against mere political or rather party influences?

Will the Board and the faculty be willing to strengthen and perfect what it has already taken in hand, before opening new fields? Is there a disposition to care for the convenience and comfort of the students, for what are so often thought to be "minor things," . . . rather than to put expenditure on that which will make a more marked impression on the outer world? . . .

Does the Board understand that the first thing to be sought is strong teaching? . . . As the institution expands, could an executive expect to be sustained in looking for such men as would do most . . . for the development of manhood and womanhood in the student body? .

Are you an institution thoroughly and heartily committed to co-education in the broadest and truest sense of the word? And do the people of the State favor this, sincerely and without cant on the one side or doubt and hesitation on the other.

The reply of Secretary Cope, on behalf of the Board, fills three and a half pages of fine print. In it he answered Canfield's questions one by one. On January 20, 1895, a Sunday, Canfield indicated his acceptance. "I have decided," he wrote Cope, "that if your Board extends to me again the call of last summer, based on the letters which have passed between us as a general statement of conditions and purposes, I will accept." But he asked that any announcement of his action be withheld for the time being and wished to know the Board action by April 9. More correspondence followed, but on April 10, 1895, the special committee charged with the long duty of finding a new president formally reported Canfield's name again and the report was adopted unanimously. Canfield was at once notified by telegraph.

His acceptance was contained in the following telegram of the same day: "With a keen appreciation of the great future possible to the University of Ohio [sic], and the consequent opportunity and responsibility of its presidency, and with a profound sense of the confidence which marks your action, I accept your call." Although three months had passed since he had indicated he would accept, this time no word of the impending action got out until after his formal election.

Still busy with Nebraska affairs, Canfield found time to carry on a steady correspondence with Cope concerning his prospective duties and his ideas of plans and policies to be pursued. Only ten days after his election he advanced a suggestion for the organization of different schools and the selection of deans. He proposed tentatively that Dr. Scott be made senior dean and acting president, but was persuaded that Scott himself would be the first to oppose such an idea. Cope urged Canfield to let some of these matters go until he was on the ground and not to be in too great a hurry about others. "Don't burden yourself by matters here," he wrote pointedly, "until those of Nebraska are entirely disposed of." In reply, Canfield invited Cope to be "even 'brutally frank' on occasion." But he protested, "I am not a revolutionist, but an evolutionist, and an earnest believer in sound growth, rather than forcing and so am entirely ready to take things as I find them."

He was concerned about additional new buildings. He had some doubt about a proposal for a woman's dormitory which, he observed, had "been tried elsewhere in State institutions and without success." In his view, the next building needed was "a good drill hall and gymnasium combined." Another was an assembly hall whose lower floor, he thought, might be "given to the State Historical Society," so as to make its library and papers available for campus use and put its collection of battle flags and other war relics "where the most constant and lasting impression can be made on the

minds and hearts of the rising generation." In time both a women's dormitory and a separate building for the Historical Society materialized on the campus but not as he visualized them.

Next came the question of his inauguration. He preferred a simple ceremony. "It seems to me that an ideal way," he wrote Cope, "would be to treat this matter very much as it would be treated by any business corporation of extended interests and of at least a semi-public character. And so it would be very pleasant for me, on the first of July, to sit down at half past eight o'clock with the Trustees, yourself, the Governor, the State Commissioner, the Chief Justice, one or two representatives of the faculty and of the alumni, and possibly a very few others. After breakfast there might be one or two very short talks by those present, the Chief Justice could administer the oath (which I really think ought to be done, whether it has been customary or not). I could say a few words, and then you and I could go to the office, take possession and settle down for the long pull which we are to have together for the next few years—God willing."

So it came to pass on July 1, 1895, the Trustees met and after routine business, in the stiff words of the minutes, "proceeded to the rooms of the supreme court, when the oath of office was administered to President-elect James H. Canfield by Chief Justice Marshall J. Williams of said court." The small party, consisting of six Trustees, former Presidents Orton and Scott, former Governor Nash, Dr. Gladden, several faculty members and others—eighteen in all—then went to the Columbus Club for a luncheon. Canfield, to quote the minutes further, "was made welcome by President Massie and in a brief address indicated his ideas of what the university should become." There were remarks by others and the Board adopted resolutions recording "its profound sense of the debt which all friends of the new education and especially of the Ohio State University owe" to Dr. Scott. He was praised for his "faithfulness, patience, kindness, firmness, fairness and broad and true sagacity" which had "borne fruit not only in a strong and united faculty, a large and enthusiastic student body, in increased appropriations and endowments from state and nation and in the beginnings of private munificence, but in every detail of the strong and healthy growth of this great institution in all its departments."

After the luncheon the Board resumed its session and without further fanfare President Canfield went to work. Among the other actions that afternoon, the Board authorized the secretary "to purchase a type-writing machine." Meanwhile the way had been well prepared for Dr. Canfield's arrival. Following his election there were favorable reports and comments in the newspapers of the state. His pictures appeared in Columbus shop windows and elsewhere in the city. There was a feeling of great expectation.

James Hulme Canfield brought to the presidency a combination of qualities and experience unlike those of any of his three predecessors. He

was born in 1847 at Delaware, Ohio, but he grew to manhood in New York City where his father was rector of a church and where the boy became a schoolmate and lifelong friend of Seth Low. At seventeen he entered Williams College and, upon graduation, was employed by a railroad construction firm in the west. He then went to Jackson, Mich., to read law and for a time practiced law at St. Joseph, Mich. He was appointed to the University of Kansas faculty in 1877 and remained there for fourteen years, teaching English language and literature, history and political science. He also began to make a name for himself as a public speaker. In 1891 he became chancellor of the University of Nebraska which by persistent and persuasive campaigning he built up during the next four years. He was thus forty-eight when he took over the destinies of the Ohio State University.

The "long pull" which Canfield anticipated in his letter to Cope proved to be relatively short. He remained only four years but in that time he made definite contributions to the emergence of the real University. He infused it with new life, he introduced new ideas, he made the public much more University-conscious than ever before, he brought about a reorganization of the University into colleges, and he lifted the administration to new levels of power and influence. He was an indefatigable worker and he gave the University a vigorous new leadership. His administration, in a word, laid the cornerstone of the real University of the future. His four years rounded out the first major phase of the University's history.

The faculty over which James H. Canfield presided that first year had grown from the original seven to more than fifty, with some thirty others on the junior staff or in related capacities. Two former presidents—Orton and Scott—were on the teaching staff when Canfield assumed office. Orton and Norton S. Townshend were the only two surviving members of the original faculty still at the University and the latter died only fifteen days after the Canfield presidency began.

Among the younger members of the staff who in time were to add luster to the University were a number who were newly appointed or had served only a short time. It was their maturation which contributed greatly to the enrichment of the campus in the middle period of the first seventy-five years. Among this future galaxy were Joseph Russell Taylor, in rhetoric, later in English; Charles B. "Caesar" Morrey, physiology, later head of bacteriology; Clair A. Dye, pharmacy, later dean of that college; Thomas Ewing French, drawing, later a distinguished artist and author and long-time head of engineering drawing; John A. Bownocker, geology, later head of that department; Francis L. Landacre, zoology and entomology, later head of anatomy; William L. Evans, general chemistry, later the distinguished head of that department; Raymond M. Hughes, chemistry, later president of Miami University; and William Lucius Graves, rhetoric, in time regarded as one of the University's great teachers of English.

The first year of the Canfield administration saw a new upturn in the

University's financial fortunes. This took the form in April, 1896, of an act passed by the Legislature to authorize the Trustees to issue additional certificates of indebtedness to a maximum of \$300,000. This was "for the speedy erection of needed buildings and improvements and the securing of needed equipment." With \$90,000 outstanding in the old bonds, the Trustees in June, 1896, sold an additional \$150,000. These additional funds made possible a number of major and minor additions to the physical facilities, including an armory and gymnasium, a biology building, a building for agriculture, the enlargement of the chapel, completion of the boiler house and erection of a power house with a 500,000-gallon reservoir nearby, an increase in library facilities, and a small addition to the botany building.

Due to the increased enrollment and the demands upon the facilities, the new library in Orton Hall was already crowded. A state senator, visiting the campus during the legislative session, noted this condition and suggested the erection of a gallery around the four sides of the room. This was done at a cost of less than \$3000, but it was already seen that this was only a temporary solution and that ultimately a separate library building would be necessary.

For years the annual reports had recited the crying need for a larger chapel. The new financial dispensation finally gave temporary relief for this pinch. At a cost of \$18,678 the old chapel was completely remodeled. The north wall was extended forty feet, making a room 94 x 65 feet which, with a gallery, would accommodate from 1200 to 1500 persons. In addition, the entire north wing of University Hall was extended so as to give twelve new recitation rooms on the third and fourth floors. In later years this was known as "Math Alley." As a result of these changes, which were to be completed by November 1, 1896, the chapel was reversed, with the stage at the north end.

Definite plans went forward meanwhile for the new armory and gymnasium, to cost not more than \$60,000; a biological building to house anatomy and physiology, and zoology and entomology, at a maximum of \$30,000; and an agricultural building to cost not more than \$85,000. It was hoped to have these buildings finished in time for the school year 1897-98 but there were unforeseen delays and difficulties. The additional bonds authorized by the General Assembly were to be met by an increase in the special University levy from 1/20 to 1/10 mill. This measure was fathered by Senator N. R. Hysell who, as speaker of the House, had been responsible for the passage of the original levy. The increase in the certificates of indebtedness was sponsored by Senator S. J. Williams. "It is cause for congratulation that these measures received the almost unanimous support of both bodies of the General Assembly," Cope remarked in the 1896 annual report. "It indicates a public sentiment in favor of the University which insures a steady and cordial support, and which is encouraging in the highest degree . . ."

Although it was on a small scale, another important event of the year was the establishment of a laboratory at Sandusky for the department of zoology and entomology for the study and investigation of plant and animal life in the waters of Lake Erie. No funds were available for a building and the solution to this difficulty was to erect a second story to the state fish hatchery building at Sandusky at a cost of \$425 and so the Lake Laboratory, which was to find its ultimate substantial home on Gibraltar Island, was born.

Other improvements to the campus itself were to the grounds in and about the new observatory, a new wire fence along Eleventh Avenue from High Street to Neil Avenue, and the campus spring was beautified and enlarged by Louis Siebert, of Columbus. The McMillin Observatory, on which work was begun in the summer of 1895, was completed and its telescope was in position by December of that year, although the formal opening was deferred until June 15, 1896. The chief addresses were given by Professor E. C. Barnard, of the University of Chicago, and by E. S. Wilson, of Ironton, for many years editor of the *Ohio State Journal* and a lifelong friend of McMillin. On that occasion McMillin capped his previous gifts by an offer to underwrite a fellowship in astronomy for five years at an annual stipend of \$300. This was accepted and the first recipient was E. F. Coddington, '96.

During the first Canfield year there was a substantial increase in enrollment from 805 to 968, or 20 per cent. This was undoubtedly due to the tendency of the times as well as to the greater prestige the University now enjoyed. Another standard of any University's growth is its library. Also during this first year, 2968 books were added to the library, making a total of only 19,307, besides some 8000 pamphlets. This was below par for a University of this size and importance but the acceleration was significant and encouraging.

In his first annual report, Dr. Canfield paid tribute to his predecessor, reviewed "a busy year," touched on the addition of two new departments and changes in the faculty, referred to the action of the Legislature in giving further financial relief, and emphasized the relation of the University to the public school system. He praised Dr. Scott for his "unswerving loyalty . . . , his faithfulness to every interest committed to his care, his high sense of honor and his absolute integrity, his keen regard for truth and justice, his unfailing industry, his even temper, and his kind heart." He predicted that "As years pass the good work of President Scott will be more and more thoroughly understood and appreciated."

On the administrative side the year was notable for two things: the final abandonment of the preparatory program which had so long plagued the institution, and the division of the University's work "into six distinct and independent colleges," with careful revision of the work of the departments. "Early in the year the Faculty felt that the time had come," Dr. Canfield observed, "to put the institution upon a true university basis." He

himself supplied much of the leadership and initiative necessary to this end. The result was the creation of the colleges—Agriculture, Arts, Philosophy and Science, Engineering, Law, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine—each with its own faculty.

"The entire theory of administration in the University," the president explained, "is that each department is practically independent of all other departments, though co-ordinated with them; and that it is the peculiar business of the head of each department to push his work, to enlarge its scope, to increase its value, precisely as though it were a private enterprise. This gives full play to the natural and legitimate ambition of strong men, and leaves the work of the Executive chiefly that of general supervision along the line of harmonious action and systematic growth." He foresaw the time when new departments "and a considerable addition to the teaching force in the old" would be needed.

The two new departments set up included pedagogy whose purpose was not "to take the place nor do the work of a Normal School—of which Ohio needs several" but to meet "a very proper and urgent demand on the part of the teachers of the State." The first occupant of this chair was Professor J. P. Gordy. The other new department was that of domestic science which was part of the program in which former President Hayes had been so greatly interested. A four-year course as well as a short course was provided although the actual work of the department did not start until the second year of the course which was to begin in the fall of 1897.

Major faculty changes included the resignation of Professor Stillman W. Robinson, of mechanical engineering, because of continued ill health and the pressure of private affairs. The sharp increase in attendance made it necessary to employ a number of postgraduate students as laboratory assistants and "division masters." "It is always a privilege," Dr. Canfield commented, "to thus recognize the ability of our own alumni." But while he saw the benefits in giving such an opportunity, he felt that, if such a student was seeking "a third degree," i.e., the Ph.D. or its equivalent, "it is better for him that he seek it elsewhere." He felt, too, that no postgraduate, "unless manifesting peculiar characteristics and unless having had special training in the methods of philosophy of education," should be employed as an instructor. No institution, he insisted, could follow a policy of using such inexperienced help without "weakening its general standards."

He was gratified by the additional financial help afforded by the Legislature and he viewed it as a matter of congratulation for all concerned. The Legislature had doubled the University's income and, he predicted, "you may be sure that nothing but satisfaction and even pride will follow the administration of these larger revenues." But his satisfaction was tempered by the fact that "We are still far behind the Universities of other states. . . ." He was hopeful, however, that revenues and necessities would now "keep even step."

In this connection he reviewed the relationship and possible outreach of the University to Ohio's public school system." "If we seek first the welfare and advancement of the masses," he remarked, "if we labor faithfully and intelligently and unselfishly for the State in which and for which we ought to live, if our daily care and anxiety is for the growth and progress of the whole people—all other things will be added fast enough and surely enough." But while keeping in mind the Ohio of 1896, he emphasized, "we must have an eye for Ohio in 1996 and 2996, if you please."

The theme of his matin song was simply that "the University cannot be regarded as an independent and isolated institution, but is an integral part of the State system. . . . The years which it devotes to instruction are but so many added grades in school work and in the State system. It cannot be divorced from the State system." As an integral part of the state system, the University should be "recognized as the next step beyond and above the High School." "The place and function of the State University, therefore, especially in its relations to the public school system of this State," he concluded, "is as the head of that system yet constantly subservient to all the members; furnishing a standard and inspiration to all lower schools; the foster mother of secondary education. . . . Such an institution, founded in unselfish endeavor, full of magnificent scheming and crowned with enthusiasm, will prove the most powerful factor in hastening the day of that last and best and grandest work of man, a free government in the hands of an educated democracy." He expressed his appreciation for the courtesies of the Board and the cooperation of the faculty and students. "The earnestness, fidelity and manly and womanly character of the students of this University," he added, "lighten all executive labors and give new zest and full reward to all toil."

With its reorganization into six colleges, the University now offered fifteen undergraduate degrees as follows: Agriculture—B.Sc. in Ag., B.Sc. in Hort. & For.; B.Sc. in Dom.Sci.; Arts, Philosophy, and Science—B.A., B.Ph., B.Sc.; Engineering—C.E., E.M., E. of M. in Cer., M.E., M.E. in E.E., B.Sc. in Ind. Arts; Law—LL.B.; Pharmacy—B.Sc. in Pharm; Veterinary Medicine—D.V.M. On the graduate level it offered the masters' and doctors' degrees. Certificates were also granted for the short courses in agriculture, domestic science, clay-working and ceramics, mining, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine.

Another innovation consisted of courses "Preparatory to Law and to Journalism, and to Medicine." President Canfield showed a marked interest in college training for journalism which was practically unheard of at the time. The pre-professional training for law and journalism was set up on a two-year basis. The first-year program called for English literature, elocution and oratory, European history, psychology, rhetoric, science, economics, logic and "cadet service." The second year included more economics and English literature, English and American history, international law, rhetoric

(brief-making and argument, and analysis of prose), American government, municipal government, two courses in "newspaper work" called "rapid writing," and further "cadet service." The so-called newspaper courses were taught by Professor Joseph Villiers Denney who had been for a brief time in reportorial work in Illinois.

Another major innovation was the establishment of a Summer School under University auspices. Its seeds were sown in the individual offerings in physics, physical culture and other subjects sponsored earlier by faculty members who were permitted to carry on such work, using University facilities, but without other University blessing. Upon faculty recommendation and with Trustee approval, a Summer School was formally established in 1896. Its immediate supervision was in charge of a committee consisting of the president, a Summer School dean, and the heads of departments offering summer courses. The first session ran from July 6 to August 16, 1896. Classes were provided for as few as four students unless otherwise specified and met once on Mondays and Saturdays and twice on the other days of the week. Besides the convenience and accommodation, there were other advantages. "The grounds of the University are large and delightful, and in summer especially attractive and restful," the catalogue emphasized. "The rooms and equipment are ample. The cost of living in Columbus is moderate. A furnished room with board can be secured, in homes conveniently near the University, for not to exceed four dollars a week."

The Trustees met only once between July and November, 1895. At their September 2 meeting they named a committee of four "to consider all matters relating to the establishment or the securing of a medical department or college at the university." This was later corrected to read "affiliation." They also named another committee "to take into consideration the establishment of a printing office at the university." At the November 12 meeting the claim of a student for compensation for injuries received in the shops of the industrial department was, after investigation by Dr. Canfield, disallowed. At the February 12, 1896, meeting Dr. Canfield reported that at 3 a. m. the day before the old boiler house was destroyed by fire. He recommended that steps be taken at once to complete the new boiler house.

Approval was given at the April 9, 1896, meeting for a building for agriculture to cost not more than \$75,000 and another "combining an armory and drill hall, a gymnasium, auditorium and administration offices" at a maximum of \$100,000. The former was to be located "in the orchard west of the extension of Neil Avenue" while the other was to be east of Hayes Hall. A resolution was also adopted which, noting that state law forbade the employment of a relative of any trustee at the University, extended this principle. It provided that "for kindred reasons the board of trustees decide it unwise in the future to employ as assistant in any department . . . any near relation of the head of such department." Later that day the matter was reconsidered and laid on the table. It was also ordered that the indus-

trial arts department be placed in the College of Agriculture whose title was changed to the mouth-filling name of the College of Agricultural and Mechanical and Domestic Arts. At the May 19 meeting this, too, was reconsidered and, after creating a department of domestic economy, the name of the college was changed to the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science. Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie was elected the first head of domestic science with the rank of associate professor. It was also voted to name the new agricultural building Townshend Hall in honor of "the father of Agricultural Education in America."

The first deans were elected upon recommendation of President Canfield. They were: Agriculture and Domestic Science—Thomas F. Hunt; Arts, Philosophy, and Science—Samuel C. Derby; Engineering—Nathaniel W. Lord; Law—Judge W. F. Hunter; Pharmacy—George B. Kauffman; Veterinary Medicine—David S. White. Also at this time permission was given for the erection of a proposed building for the campus Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. to cost not less than \$10,000. It must be open to all students alike, however, and its general control would rest with University authorities.

On faculty recommendation it was "ordered that each male student of the university be required to perform two years cadet service, one hour daily, as a condition of graduation." Such service was to be given in the first two years in residence, but the president might "for good causes" excuse from such service or substitute equivalent physical training. And as soon as the new gymnasium was completed, women students were to be held for "a course in hygiene and physical training, which shall be full time equivalent of the cadet service required of the young men." At the June 16 meeting the work in electrical engineering, heretofore in physics, was set up as a separate department under Professor Francis C. Caldwell.

On June 29, 1897, the Trustees gave notice of the sale of an additional \$100,000 in certificates of indebtedness for new buildings and improvements. They were sold at a premium of \$4310, bringing the University's total bonded indebtedness to \$330,000. During the year ending June 30, \$46,000 was spent in completing the power, heating and lighting plant which was begun five years earlier. In this connection the tunnel system carrying power and other service lines was extended to a total of 4100 feet and the plant was regarded as "a model in every respect" and as adequate for years to come.

The enlargement of the chapel was completed January 1, 1897, and, in the words of the annual report, "No recent improvement has added so much to the general comfort and convenience of the University." Contracts had been let meanwhile for Townshend Hall on a bid of \$69,579, the armory and gymnasium for \$55,576, and the biology building for \$28,564. All were well within the amounts fixed. Townshend Hall was to be completed by March 10, the biology building by August 1, and the armory and gymnasium by September 1, 1897, under penalties of \$50 a day in each case for each day's delay. The work on Townshend Hall proceeded so slowly that by

December the contractor was already thirty-five days behind schedule and, upon advice of the attorney general, \$1750 was withheld from the estimate. By February the work was fifty days behind schedule. That month the contractors asked to be released from the job, but the Trustees refused. In March, 1897, the contractors asked for a four-month extension of time. Again on advice from the attorney general, this was granted and the \$1750 that had been withheld was ordered paid on future materials.

In April the contractors again appeared before the Board to say that they had discontinued work on all the buildings because "of lack of means and the inability to secure necessary advances." In the meantime they had given a chattel mortgage on the unused materials on the grounds to the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank of Columbus. The Trustees rejected a proposal to assume all the sub-contracts that had been let and, under the contract, took possession of the materials, machinery, tools and appliances on the grounds. After giving due notice, steps were taken in June for the Trustees to proceed with the construction of Townshend Hall. This procedure brought Townshend Hall to completion, but it also led to a successful suit against the University by the bank which had taken the chattel mortgage on the materials.

The annual report also noted minor improvements to the grounds and observed that "If some public-spirited citizen would erect a handsome gateway for the main entrance, he would confer a lasting benefit on the University and build for himself an enduring monument." This improvement came many years later in the form of a memorial from a group of classes. The report also recited a growing number of gifts to the University ranging from archaeological objects and books to cash "donations" and machinery and equipment, including a "mining machine" pitted in 1883 against two miners working with picks in a contest at Sherrodsville. In three hours the machine mined 160 square feet to 154 for the men with picks. For the first time the enrollment rose above 1000 that year, the total, including summer school, being 1019 as against 968 during the previous year.

In his second annual report, President Canfield found room for much encouragement and optimism "in the face of the hard times, of increased requirements for admission, of dropping the preparatory work." All but four counties were represented in the enrollment whose figure he gave as 1052. "The general condition of the University for the past academic year," he reported, "has been that of intense activity upon the part of the Faculty and students, little or no friction between them, and exceedingly gratifying results." There was indeed, "far more than usual enthusiasm in all University undertakings" which he ascribed to "the natural result of passing years, of increasing numbers, of better equipment, of more extended reputation, of more fixed precedents; in a word, of growth." He might have added, but did not, that his own "drive" and leadership were an important factor. The gain in attendance in his first two years was "almost exactly" 25 per cent.

He recited the changes in the faculty with the comment that steps should be taken to guard against outside raids on the staff. He was concerned, too, with the yardstick to be used in making faculty appointments. The task was to find those "who are easily masters not only of their specialties but of men." A great heart, he insisted, was "just as essential to true success in a University chair as is great learning." Such a one, he went on

must be within touch of his students if he is to influence them and guide them and incite them, and he cannot get within touch if he has lost the capacity for enjoyment and the genuine warmth of sentiment which go with youth; or if he is worn with physical weakness . . . ; or if he is by nature petulant and peevish, or blinded by self-conceit, or jaundiced into morbid jealousy and suspicion, or nicotined into nervous pessimism. No University can afford to keep upon its instructional force one who is a chronic grumbler, whose constant influence is repellent rather than impellant, who has little or no sympathy with young humanity; who cannot be blind to a great many things that he sees, and patient with a great many things that after all are of small moment to himself. . . .

He recognized the prevailing hard times, but this did not lessen the University's further need for special appropriations. There were urgent needs for buildings to include a separate library, and for physics, for engineering, for law and for pharmacy, as well as for such lesser items as walks so that "students may go quickly and dry-shod from one piece of work to another," an iron fence around the entire campus "with suitable art-iron entrances," a new athletic field, and farm buildings, residences for the president and the chief engineer, and an organ for the chapel.

He conceded that "to some who have not studied the situation these will seem like extravagant statements and demands," but he predicted that all this and more would come to pass within ten years. "The simple fact is," he declared, "that you can no more stop or 'satisfy' the wants and needs of a growing University . . . than you can stop or 'satisfy' the desires of an intelligent community or of a civilized man." There was a limit but it was that of "intelligent demand and intelligent administration only." Meanwhile this was more or less academic since, he added, "we are not to ask anything this session." This left the entire question of future expenditures in his judgment as "one of statecraft and Trustee-craft, which need not be discussed here."

Dr. Canfield had a special word on each of three other topics—the education of women, conservatism in the universities, and domestic science. Even though the University had largely abandoned its earlier timidity, he observed, it would "speak clearly and quickly as to a new alkaloid, but it is not quite so ready on questions of social science." Thus it was, he added, that "neither the world nor the Universities have as yet quite determined just what they will do for the education of women. . . . So it happens that even in Ohio there seems to be still some doubt as to the wisdom and propriety of co-education; and so it happens that the State University is

almost the only institution of high standing in the state that offers co-education in the broadest and truest sense of the word." In his mind there was no doubt, for he went on:

No educator of high standing longer questions the fundamental propositions that women desire, deserve, appreciate and are strengthened by higher education; that it is unquestionably to the advantage of the whole race and to their half of it that women have the best education attainable; that there is less nervous strain upon women under co-education and therefore better health and wiser and more natural physical conditions; that the great masses of those who have been coeducated believe in co-education and prefer it for their own children; that as men and women are intended for mutual service the best and most natural training is that in which they are trained together; that this inter-training and equal training takes the simper out of the young woman and the roughness out of the young men; that whatever faults in manner of association are seen are rather those of the community than of the system of education. .

Almost from the beginning the University had women on its rolls, but in the mid-Nineties there were still those who looked askance at higher education for women as well as at co-education. When the universities admitted women, he pointed out, they went to the other extreme and "insisted that women are to have education identical with that offered men." This was due partly to "a semi-chivalrous feeling that nothing is too good for our women," he explained, but chiefly to the conservatism of the universities. What was needed, in his judgment, was "the establishment of rational and helpful and definite instruction for women."

"It ought to be a source of pride and gratification to Ohio," he went on, "that its own University has so soon and so clearly and so definitely set itself along a higher and better way." But the difficulty was that the general courses usually offered to women "meant very little in after life." One solution for this was the work in domestic science since, as he said, "Man is naturally the breadwinner, and woman just as naturally the homemaker." Few universities provided such training but Ohio State, he commented, had a course "which is believed to be unique in form and of inestimable value along the lines just mentioned. It combines broad and generous training, general culture, with special preparation for the probable work of life." Let those who would sneer at the establishment of a "cooking school" or at the making of "kitchen mechanics" and "teapot engineers." He insisted that "there is no course offered young women in this University that makes more strongly or directly for broad general culture than does this." He expected it to be modified "as we gain experience in a somewhat untried field," but he also looked for it to become "one of the most popular courses in the institution."

Minutes of the Trustees shed further light on the year's developments. One was the location and start of construction on the new buildings. For years the tale has persisted that Townshend Hall was built at an angle

across the natural extension of Neil Avenue to prevent the extension of the street car line north from its terminus at Eleventh Avenue, but there is no mention of this in the minutes. The record contains frequent and extended references, however, to the difficulties with the contractors and to the efforts to get the new buildings completed.

One change in the composition of the Board during the year was caused by the resignation of former Governor James E. Campbell due to the pressure of private business. The Board formally expressed its regret at his retirement and its appreciation for "his marked services to the university, both as governor and as one of the trustees." His successor was Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Columbus.

The alumni association in June, 1896, adopted a number of resolutions which, for some reason, were not laid before the Board until May, 1897. In the first, the alumni congratulated the Board, the president and his associates "upon the splendid progress" of the University and pledged "anew our most hearty support in behalf of any measure that will advance the welfare of our *alma mater*." They also voiced the opinion that "a well drilled, disciplined and efficient military department exercises a powerful influence for good on the work of every other department of the university, and imparts to the student body an *esprit du corps* most desirable." They also applauded the higher standards of admission and hoped that "the same excellence in the quality of work demanded will be maintained as the university increases in attendance, faculty and material resources." They also asked that a committee be named to adjust the "marked inequality in the amount of work required in the several departments" leading to the B.Sc degree.

Further financial relief was given to the University by the Legislature in the spring of 1898. As the three new buildings—the armory and gymnasium, Townshend Hall, and the biology building—neared completion toward the end of 1897 it was seen that it would be necessary to issue further bonds. On December 17 an additional \$50,000 in certificates was sold, making the outstanding indebtedness \$380,000.

But even with the state levy at 1/10 mill the Trustees now doubted whether, in the words of the 1898 annual report, "payments could be promptly met without curtailing the teaching force of the University and crippling its work." Accordingly they again turned to the Legislature which on April 23 authorized the Board "to refund and extend the time of payment" of portions of the debt. Specifically this meant that not more than \$25,000 had to be paid in any one year instead of as much as \$55,000 previously and the time for repayment was extended to 1912.

The Trustees meanwhile had not only taken over the construction of the new buildings but had pressed them "vigorously to completion." Because of the difficulties and delay, however, the cost was largely in excess of the contract price. For this the Trustees felt they had "a legal claim against the contractors and their bondsmen." During the year, \$76,771.62

was expended on Townshend Hall, \$98,936.76 on the armory and gymnasium, and \$46,218.39 on the biological building. Townshend Hall was formally dedicated January 12, 1898. But as the report observed, "The excellence of the material and workmanship of these buildings is in striking contrast with that of other buildings erected under the usual contract plan and suggests the question whether it would not be better to amend the public building law so as to avoid the ruinous competition which often results in the successful contractor being compelled to stint his work or suffer great pecuniary loss."

The year was marked by a growing number of gifts, none of them conspicuous but all showing a mounting regard by private donors for the University and its needs. Among them was \$250 from William Jennings Bryan to underwrite an annual prize "for the best essay discussing the principles which underlie our form of government." Another was the gift of 371 books obtained through the efforts of the newly organized University Library Association. A special gift of this sort was the library of William Siebert, of Paris, Ill., containing about 3000 volumes, to form the William Siebert alcove. It consisted of historical, scientific, religious and other works in English and German. Professor David S. Kellicott by will left his scientific library of about 400 volumes to form the nucleus of a zoology and entomology departmental library.

The death of Dr. Kellicott was a heavy blow for he was, to quote the record, "one of its most able and inspiring teachers." His successor was Professor Herbert S. Osborn, of Iowa State College. Professor A. L. Williston resigned to go to Pratt Institute. The secretary's report also showed the attendance, including summer school and summer pedagogical conference, at 1150.

Percentagewise the gain in enrollment was about 12½ per cent, Dr. Canfield noted, or "almost exactly the increase of last year." The largest gains were in the Colleges of Agriculture and Domestic Science, and Law. The increase in the former area he said was "clearly due" to the erection of Townshend Hall and to the establishment of the domestic science course. This was borne out by the further fact that the enrollment of women rose that year to 235 as against 172 the year previous. The president called this "peculiarly gratifying" and said it would be much greater if the University had a dormitory for women, a development which might "become not only desirable but necessary." Meanwhile he urged the establishment "near the campus of cottages devoted exclusively to student life."

The president was gratified at the expansion and relief from overcrowding given by the new buildings. As he said, "the opening of the Gymnasium and Armory gave new life to the work of the Cadet Battalion as well as to all University athletics." The removal of departments to the other two new buildings gave relief to other departments as well as to the executive division. He said the University was fortunate in that it rarely had

classes of more than thirty or thirty-five where many institutions worked with twice this number and even 100 or more.

Again he had a good word for the relations between students and faculty during the year "with a record of practically no call for 'discipline' in the usual sense of the word." A few students went home before the end of the year, he said, "because they did not appreciate what the state is doing for them, nor the exceptional opportunities offered here." Universities were no longer cloistered communities and he appreciated the advantages of having the campus "in a city of sufficient size to prevent the University and its people imagining that the world necessarily turns around themselves and their interests." He went on in this vein:

The effect of the orderly, systematic and busy life of a large city is always wholesome to those who are open to wholesome influences: and the temptations that ordinarily affect the life and work of a student are distinctly less than in the smaller community. It is well to remember that a student is at the University not more to prepare for life than to begin life. The day has passed in which higher education may properly withdraw itself from the world, or from the people. It . . . now stands in the mart and in the thickest of everyday life, and is in its shirt-sleeves—ready for service. It is this that is so rapidly blotting out the line once clearly drawn between the student and the world: and it is because this line is so largely obliterated that there is no longer such a frightful fall from Commencement exercises to the after daily life.

Four months before commencement the *U.S.S. Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor. This event proved of world-shaking consequences although the war that began two months later was of brief duration. This, too, had its effect on the University. The drop in attendance that spring was greater than usual, the president commented, "because of the large number which responded to the call of their country and their state, enlisting for the war with Spain. While we regretted to have them leave, and while we felt almost the anxiety of parents as these dear boys went to the front, we could but feel that it was proper that this ready and hearty and generous response would be made by the graduates and students of an institution which is endowed and largely supported by the general government. . . ." A complete roster of those who enlisted was not available, but in the Fourth Ohio alone it was estimated there were nearly 200 graduates and ex-students. "The University rejoices in the men who thus honor their Alma Mater in honoring the nation, the state and themselves," he went on. "May they be safely returned to the equally useful and equally honorable duties of that which in this country is falsely called private life—for there can be no private life in a free republic; every man is born an officer of the state, and is responsible for law and order and peace and prosperity for all, through all." By special faculty action all seniors who belonged to the National Guard and enlisted with the first call for volunteers were granted their diplomas.

The war with Spain left only a passing mark upon the University since

A campus view in the early days, looking north along what was later Neil Ave.

Aerial view of the Oval, looking northwest, with the new Union in the foreground

First graduating class of 1878 lolling on the shore of Mirror Lake

A post-war commencement in the Stadium
the graduating class in the upper center

The old South or Little Dorm at 10th and Neil Aves.,
with the North Dorm beyond

Modern dormitories at 11th and Neil Aves.,
the McMillin Observatory upper left

The original Ohio Union, one of the first in the U. S., when it was built in 1910

The new Ohio Union, completed in 1951, regarded as perhaps the finest in the U. S.

Early library scene in the east basement of Orton Hall

The William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library completed in 1951

An early biplane landing on the improvised field north of King Ave.

Don Scott Field and the later School of Aeronautics

East end of Mirror Lake about 1881 and the aftermath of a Hallowe'en prank

Mirror Lake after its renovation, with the new spring

The first home of the Presidents, dating from about 1855, at High St. and 15th Ave.

The later home of the Presidents, overlooking Mirror Lake

peace was proclaimed less than four months after hostilities began. An effort was made to form a University company of volunteers, the regular commandant was called to active duty, and a good many former cadets enlisted in the Fourth Ohio, especially Battery H. But there was no extensive disruption of University work or personnel such as marked the two later wars.

In April, 1898, a tempest occurred over the failure of the faculty to let the cadet battalion turn out to help give the 17th Regiment a proper sendoff. A resolution of criticism was introduced in the State Senate. This caused President Canfield to send a letter denying that the cadets had laid any such request before the faculty. "I was surprised and indignant last evening, in the senate chamber," he wrote with some warmth, "to hear some question raised by two or three senators as to the patriotism of the faculty of the university. I beg leave to assure you and your colleagues that no body of gentlemen in Ohio is more deeply, enthusiastically and wisely patriotic than the faculty of the State university."

A week later the *Ohio State Journal* told of the formation of a volunteer company. "The volunteer company of the Ohio State University," it reported, "was organized Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For the present the officers will not be selected. Captains Ford and Haigler have been appointed to take temporary charge. Tuesday and Thursday there will be squad drill and the company will be put through the new manual." The "Captain" Ford mentioned later became Lieut. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, U.S.A., the first alumnus of the University to attain so high a rank in the Regular Army.

By early May, Lieut. John T. Martin, the commandant, was called to war duty. As no substitute was provided, Dr. Canfield took over the work. The president, the *Ohio State Journal* informed its readers, "will take charge of the work and the company will go through the remainder of the year without a commandant. . . . From this time on exercises will be conducted more vigorously and discipline more strictly enforced, as the weather and conditions of the companies permit." Meantime the Trustees authorized the refund of a proportionate amount of fees for the spring term to students who had entered military service.

Not long before commencement, the *Ohio State Journal* told of another attempt to form a volunteer company. "Captain C. E. Haigler of the graduating class is canvassing among the students," it reported. "Nearly all the students who desired to enter the service have already enlisted, as shown by the dissolution of the last volunteer company. . . . This company was composed almost entirely of officers of the O.S.U. battalion, and when it was seen that there was small chance for the receiving volunteer commissions, the company dissolved and has not drilled for over two weeks." Although peace was proclaimed August 13, 1898, it came too late to enable most of the undergraduates who had enlisted to return to the University that fall.¹

¹ The *Lantern* reported later that one Fred Haushalter was the only campus casualty of the war. University records show that a Fred Haushalter attended for two terms in 1896-97 but make no reference to his war service.

Dr. Canfield was gratified with the success of the new courses that year, particularly in domestic science and physical training. "That some of our own Faculty should even look upon this somewhat askance," he remarked of the former, "is not at all surprising: and that to many who knew of our purpose by hearsay only, it should seem unworthy of University recognition, is not good ground for complaint. But the year has completely demonstrated the wisdom of the undertaking, and of the methods employed." The gymnasium made possible student physical examinations and, under new rules, "all who are to take part in any athletic event must first submit to a rigid physical examination." He credited this new interest, too, with the raising of nearly \$1000 to pay off old indebtedness "and to reorganize the Athletic Association upon a sound business basis."

He had a strong word in behalf of two new colleges to meet the needs of education and business. The department of pedagogy had more than vindicated itself but this was not enough to meet the need of preparation for teaching. Ohio had reached the point where, in his judgment, "this work cannot be longer delayed." Unless the next Legislature established at least one normal college, he felt that the University, burdened as it was, should begin to think of expanding the department of pedagogy into "the Teachers' College." On the other point he emphasized that, "Today as never before business has become one of the leading professions." To meet its demands he argued that the University should "offer courses so arranged and grouped as to thoroughly prepare those desiring to specialize along lines of Commerce and Administration." He pointed out that "Ohio cannot afford to lag behind in such a movement, in this industrial age," and he regarded it as fortunate that the University was "located in the midst of a great industrial laboratory" like Columbus.

Finally, Dr. Canfield called attention to the growing amount of productive work by the faculty outside of teaching although he said, "It is to be confessed with regret that the members of our Faculty have very little time for original work." Until the University could have "practically two Faculties—one for instruction and one for investigation and research—," he commented, "we must give our time and strength almost entirely to instruction. Yet even so the faculty was "well represented in the current literature of the day—especially in the magazines devoted to science." He voiced his thanks "for the co-operation which has made the past year so successful. Nor do I forget the great mass of our students—loyal, industrious, earnest, faithful—whose constant desire to profit by the opportunities here offered has robbed administration of more than half its terrors." In this was no hint of the fact that the coming year was to be his last on the campus.

From the standpoint of organization, there were several minor but far-reaching changes in the University. One was to divide the chair formerly held by Professor George W. Knight into one of American history and political science, which he held, and a new one in economics and

sociology to which Professor F. C. Clark was assigned. Professor Knight kept the work in European history but it was indicated that before long it, too, would be a separate chair. When he was named a Trustee of the University, it became necessary for Professor Paul Jones to resign from the law faculty. He thus became the second alumnus to sit on the Board.

Minor staff changes during the year brought the addition of persons who in years to come were to play major roles on the campus. For example, J. F. Cunningham, '97, was appointed to a new fellowship in horticulture and forestry. Years afterward he became a Trustee and, still later, dean of the College of Agriculture.

The Board minutes for the year refer to a variety of minor matters. Steps were taken to set up a program of physical training as soon as the new armory and gymnasium became available and Dr. C. P. Linhart was elected director of the gymnasium from January 1, 1898. Requests from individual faculty members for promotions, increases in pay or additional help were approved or denied—more often the latter—on the recommendation of the standing committee on faculty and courses of study. The sum of \$500 was appropriated for the formal opening of Townshend Hall. The sum of \$400 was asked by the president to fit up the east end of the first floor of University Hall for executive offices. The Board formally voiced its thanks "to Mrs. Doctor Canfield" for her offer of an oil portrait of Emerson McMillin. Reflecting the staid moral code of the time, dancing was not permitted on the campus. With an eye to the new facilities, a petition "numerously signed by students" was presented by Dr. Canfield, "asking the trustees to consider a rule permitting dancing in the new gymnasium and drill hall." This was referred to the faculty.

Even after Townshend Hall was in use, the question of extending the Neil Avenue street car line through the grounds arose again. At the May 5, 1898, meeting the Trustees referred a resolution of the General Assembly to grant the Columbus Street Railway Co. the right to extend its tracks through the grounds to the executive committee, the president of the Board, and Dr. Canfield. But nothing came of the matter.

Thanks to the interest of President McKinley, the library showed a spurt in accessions during the year 1898-99. The number was 7660 of which 5017 were donated. Of the latter more than 3000 were public documents which were obtained through the personal interest of McKinley. Another 200 were the gift of Hylas Sabine and among these were some volumes which had once belonged to Daniel Webster. In a word, the library grew from 23,339 volumes in 1898 to 30,999 as of June 30, 1899, plus about 7000 pamphlets.

The law college, meanwhile, had reached the self-supporting stage. For several years the Trustees had appropriated \$1500 annually for its support in addition to student fees. For 1897-98 the appropriation was omitted, and the fees paid all expenses and left a surplus of \$700. The following year the

surplus was \$1707. "The college has constantly grown in popularity and usefulness," the annual report observed, "and at the same time has maintained so high a standard of work that its graduates easily hold first place in the examinations before the Supreme Court." The admission requirements were raised to take effect in 1901.

Despite the interruption of the Spanish-American war and the delay it occasioned in the return of men to classes, the enrollment for 1898-99 was 1149. As the annual report phrased it, "the most notable change in the faculty" during the year was the resignation of President Canfield. It said little more than this although the Trustees' minutes gave some additional information as will be seen. Dr. Canfield formally tendered his resignation May 9, 1899, effective June 30 following, to become librarian of Columbia University where his longtime friend, Seth Low, had been president of Columbia College since 1889 and had given it a library in memory of his father. Seventeen days before the Canfield resignation was to take effect the Trustees elected William Oxley Thompson, president of Miami University, as his successor.

Canfield himself said nothing specific about his resignation in his final report. The year, he commented, was "marked by unusually quiet and steady work in all departments." The completion of the new buildings and the restoration of the campus "to its normal condition," he added, "has brought relief to the nerves of both the Faculty and the students. . . Not for some time has all work been so efficient and have all results been so satisfactory." Despite the war and higher entrance standards, he said, the enrollment showed "a very gratifying increase" of about 10 per cent and all but three Ohio counties were represented. He viewed all this as proof of "the hold of the University upon the confidence and good will of the state." He reported ninety-nine degrees conferred at commencement but omitted to state that his daughter, Dorothea, was among those graduated.

There were the usual faculty changes, including resignations, promotions, transfers and new appointments. Among the minor shifts was that of Oscar V. Brumley to assistant in veterinary medicine. In after years Dr. Brumley was to become dean of that college.

In the remainder of his last report, Dr. Canfield had a good word for his successor, spoke briefly about athletics, music, the need for better provision for women students, the value of domestic science courses, the new importance of courses in American history and political science, the great need for a separate library building, and a brief prediction as to the future of the University. Of Dr. Thompson, he said he comes "to this institution admirably fitted for the responsibilities of the position. . . His broad and intelligent sympathy with all the educational work of the state has put him in close touch with the best and most advanced teachers of the commonwealth. He has breadth of vision, a willingness to co-operate with others, good common sense (the most uncommon of the senses), and above all he

has a distinct Christian character, combined with moral courage and a generous and intense nature." To sum up, Canfield predicted "there can be no question as to the success of his administration."

The organization of the Athletic Board a year earlier he described as "a step in the right direction" since its financial affairs were better conducted and there had been a great increase in "the general interest in honest college sports among the student body." But there was a serious lack of finances and here, in Canfield's judgment, was "a field in which our Alumni ought to work strenuously, and in which they could work very helpfully." There was sad need of a grandstand, of bleachers and a suitable outdoor running track. He hoped the alumni would raise enough funds "for the construction of a suitable track at least. Or the Trustees might construct a track if the Alumni will put up a grand-stand and bleachers."

During his four years, the president recalled, he "strongly desired to advance the musical interests of the University" and he thought it was "certainly time that the Trustees were beginning to consider this subject." He hoped for "definite recognition" of the work and envisaged a regular chorus and orchestra with competent instruction, and "a good organ" in the chapel.

Some means of "caring for our young women" he called "one crying need of our University life." That year there were about sixty women students from outside Columbus and the number was increasing. They had to "find homes among a shifting class of boardinghouse keepers, most of whom, unfortunately, have rarely had either special training for their vocation or much experience in it, and are following it simply as a means of livelihood." The remedy, as he saw it, was a building to accommodate "perhaps forty women" which "would do much to increase the popularity of the University with mothers, and with the public generally." It ought to bring to the University a touch of home life which is now quite lacking." Another need was for rest-rooms for women in the various buildings, like the new one in Townshend Hall. The situation was so bad he said that, when a girl was taken suddenly ill, "I have more than once given my private office for such purposes." A third need, he added, was "for some woman who may devote much of her time to the welfare of the girls, and to whom they may feel free to go for advice concerning all things." "It is not fair to say," he asserted, "'If women cannot endure University work under present and usual conditions, let them go elsewhere.'" Thus were the seeds sown for women's dormitories, a women's building, facilities for women in other buildings, and even for a dean of women.

Once more he defended the work in domestic science for its educational value. He conceded that it was an innovation but he insisted that "education is intended to touch life at every point, to help men to do not *some* things more wisely than they otherwise could be done, but to help them to do *all* the things that they have to do with the utmost intelligence possible." If the question was ever again raised as to the educational value of the course,

he said, it was answered "if you agree that education consists in preparation for rational life."

The war and its aftermath, he observed, had "placed renewed emphasis on the importance of training our young men and women in history and political science—especially in the history, policy and institutions of the United States as a nation." It was especially incumbent on the state university to "make large provision for the profession of citizenship—a profession on which all others must depend for safety and progress." The University, he pointed out, moreover was "at the very center of a great laboratory in political science—the complete machinery of state and municipal government is in every day operation here, while several important branches of national administration are represented in the city." It should be comparatively easy, he said, "to build up here a great school of American History and Political Science, inferior to none in the country. . . . If Ohio is to retain her rank as the mother of statesmen and political leaders and the home of an intelligent and masterful citizenry, these demands must be met; and by no other institution so appropriately as by the State University."

He was particularly concerned with the condition of the library which, he declared, "has not kept pace with the growth of the University as a whole, while it should have grown more rapidly." Its accessions ought to be at least 5000 volumes a year, but it needed most a separate building designed for library purposes. Such a structure would have three large reading rooms—one in which the undergraduate could browse, one for general reference, and a special reference room, besides seminar rooms, a periodical room, "a newspaper room, a fine art room," and provision for other special needs. He estimated the cost as at least \$200,000 although he wanted "nothing ornate." He conceived such a structure as a worthy memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic.

As his final word, he begged "leave to express again my keen appreciation of the possibilities that await this institution. Situated at the very heart of this great commonwealth, with a fast hold upon the confidence of the state, and more and more competent to minister to all the interests of its citizens—it cannot fail of a glorious future. Given its true place as the logical head of the state system of free public education, with all its energies centered upon the highest forms of service, with its affairs administered without fear or favor of any kind, and with constant recognition of the fact that the institution and its work is of greater importance than the personal interests of any individual connected with it,—in ten years the Ohio State University ought to stand in the very front of the Land-Grant colleges." The report bore the date June 30th, 1898, but a blue-pencilled note in the hand of his successor said "Obviously June 30, 1899. W.O.T."

Again the Trustees' minutes fill in some of the gaps in the year. One important item was action, taken July 6, 1898, to establish a college of medicine and surgery, to be carried out through Starling Medical College,

with the addition of some of the staff of Ohio Medical University. More will be said of this. Another development was a suit against the University by the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, of Columbus, on a chattel mortgage it held on construction materials used in the new buildings. At this same meeting in September, 1898, another proposal from the street railway company to extend its tracks through the grounds from Neil Avenue to High Street was declined.

At the December 14, 1898, meeting, a disciplinary case involving an unnamed student was appealed from the president and the faculty. But the Trustees believed they should not interfere in such matters "unless it should be in very extreme cases." Also at this meeting student petitions were presented "in regard to the qualifications" of an unidentified faculty member. As a result the Board ordered that "Whenever a student feels dissatisfied with the work or methods of a department, the courteous and proper procedure is for the student to frankly discuss the matter, first, with the head of the department, failing of satisfaction, the student may carry the matter to the president of the university. Anything further must come through the president of the university to the board." At this meeting, too, the Board authorized Professor Lazenby "to provide boxes and food for the squirrels" on the campus and to pay for this out of departmental appropriations.

The attorney general was asked to "take such action as he deems best" in the matter of the bank suit against the University. Dr. Canfield submitted a course in commerce and administration approved by the general faculty which was referred to the committee on faculty and courses of study to confer further with the president and faculty. At the February 1, 1899, Board meeting President Canfield made a written report on the proposed commerce course which was approved. Two months later the Trustees by further action "consented" to this course "with the distinct understanding that it shall gradually be made more technical as the teaching force of the university shall permit, and shall finally lead up to the establishment of a separate college of commerce and administration."

At the May meeting, held "at room 14, Neil House," the resignation of President Canfield was considered. Since he declared it to be final, it was accepted and the Board "put upon record our appreciation of his ability and earnestness and unselfishness, and the value of his four years' service to the university as its executive." After disposing of minor matters the Board adjourned to meet May 24 at which time it established a college of dentistry. It also acceded to a request of former President Orton to be relieved of a portion of his teaching duties and to have his salary reduced to \$1500. For this action Dr. Orton expressed his "warmest gratitude," adding, "To find one's self compelled by failing strength to give up the work he delights in, is a painful experience at best; but the board did all that was in its power to render the step easy and honorable."

The official minute on the selection of the University's fifth president

was brief and to the point. "Doctor W. O. Thompson, president of Miami University," it read, "was unanimously elected president of the Ohio State University *vice* James H. Canfield, resigned, at a salary of \$5,000 and the president's residence rent free, the service to begin July 1, 1899." The Trustees then recessed until the next day. Louis F. Kiesewetter was elected treasurer, also beginning July 1, 1899, under \$300,000 bonds.

While Dr. Canfield had his triumphs during his four-year tenure he also had his difficulties and his defeats. Nor was he without his critics. Such a situation is inevitable where a strong character is concerned. Some felt that he was too assertive, that he wished to run the entire show himself and that some of his ideas for advertising the University lacked dignity. There were also differences of opinion over policies and appointments. The sum of all this in time was bound to bring about a change in the president or in the presidency. The latter was more easily accomplished than the former.

One bone of contention was over the work in manual training in the industrial department created in 1893, of which Arthur L. Williston was the head. This work had the blessing of the Trustees, but it was looked upon with suspicion by other departments and by certain older members of the faculty. This attitude of doubt extended in part to Professor Williston himself and in March, 1897, Dr. Canfield, acting on his own authority, asked for Williston's resignation. Williston was taken by surprise but showed the letter to various faculty members and to at least two Trustees.

There were two results when the Board met April 7, 1897. One was a letter signed by eight faculty members, including Dean Hunt and Professors N. W. Lord and Edward Orton, Jr., testifying to the value of the manual training courses as they affected the work of their own departments. The signers expressed the conviction "not only that it has been doing good work in the past, but also that its standard of efficiency has been constantly raised under the administration of Professor Williston." The other was a sharp demand by Board members for proof of the president's criticism that Williston was a "failure" as an administrator and a teacher. The upshot of the matter for the moment was that Dr. Canfield withdrew his letter to Williston and wrote him the next day that he was to be favored "with another year's trial." There is some evidence that the president then tried to place Williston in a subordinate role to Professor William T. Magruder, of mechanical engineering. Williston resisted since he was older than Magruder in point of service and his equal in rank.

The president then asked the Trustees, since the work in industrial arts did not occupy Williston's entire time, "to assign him to the work of analytical mechanics and strength of materials, in the department of Mechanical Engineering." The Trustees approved this. When they learned the full facts the former action was rescinded, and Dr. Canfield was authorized to "assign the work of analytical mechanics and strength of materials temporarily to that department [Industrial Arts] from the department of Mechanical Engi-

neering." Heated discussion followed but in the end the motion was withdrawn. The result of all this, in Cope's words, was that it "divided the Board of Trustees, and sowed among the members of the faculty the seeds of suspicion and distrust." The impasse was finally resolved when Williston presently received a call to Pratt Institute at nearly double his previous salary.

Another point of difference has been described as Dr. Canfield's wholesale efforts to sponsor bills in the Legislature to strengthen the University and add to its powers without regard to the interests of or effects upon other Ohio colleges and universities. His idea was to make the University legally as well as literally the head of the state's educational system. In itself this was sound and ultimately came to pass in the main, but it had to be done gradually and with due regard for the interests and feelings of others. The earlier opposition of the older Ohio colleges to the University had largely died down, but they were still properly jealous of their own interests and they were not without influence in the Legislature.

A series of bills which Dr. Canfield drew up in the winter of 1898 all had a bearing on this situation. He dropped these in the face of criticism, but he also favored a bill sponsored by Senator James R. Garfield to create a state college and university council which would fix the requirements for degrees in the smaller colleges, and with power to revoke the charters of institutions incorporated under the act. In the resulting storm Garfield disavowed the bill and said he had received it from Dr. Canfield who also disowned it. At any rate, the bill was withdrawn but the University was criticized for its supposed connection with it and there was some disposition in 1898 to oppose its appropriations because of it. There was also some suggestion that the president and Secretary Cope stay away from the Statehouse and leave the University's appropriation request in the hands of Professor N. W. Lord, a member of the Canfield opposition in the faculty. This was done.

At an early Board meeting in 1898, a proposal was adopted to name a committee to revise and codify the rules, regulations and bylaws of the Trustees. The committee submitted its report at an executive session in May from which even the secretary was excluded. With minor changes, the report was then adopted. This, too, was taken as proof of the desire of President Canfield, in Cope's words, "to increase his own power and lessen the power of the faculty." Cope wrote later this produced "a decided opposition in the faculty" and caused a division in that body." In March, 1898, a report recommending the creation of a board of control of athletics was presented. It was not adopted at the time because of a provision conferring full disciplinary powers on the new board. The impression got abroad that the president had his eye on these powers and this further clouded the situation. Still another issue causing some uneasiness was the president's stand on the appointment and tenure of assistants and fellows.

But the issue which caused the sharpest division was that of establishing

a medical college in the University by taking over the two Columbus medical schools—Starling Medical College, and Ohio Medical University. One of Dr. Canfield's first suggestions after his arrival was to have a three-man committee of the Board appointed "to consider all matters relating to the establishment of or the securing of a medical department or college at the University." At his later suggestion this was amended to show that the committee was only named to consider the affiliation of a medical college with the University.

He was greatly interested in the idea and began negotiations with the two colleges but, as Cope wrote later, "a majority of the Trustees and a greater majority of the faculty were not favorable to the project and no decided steps were then taken. . . ." Various moves followed and the resulting story is long and complicated and there is not space for it here. In the end, by a vote of four to two, the Trustees set up on paper, at least, "a college of medicine and surgery." The plan adopted, according to Cope, was understood to be that of Dr. Canfield and was devised to meet objections to the absorption of the Columbus medical schools. It was referred to a committee of four Trustees and the president "to perfect details," but in the midst of this chore Dr. Canfield resigned.

A minor source of difficulty contributing to this outcome centered around Dr. Canfield's idea for advertising the University. Perhaps this was a symptom of his breeziness of manner President Eliot had referred to but he was earnest and assiduous about it. He invited the public to a series of concerts on the campus and advertised them by posters on street cars. The concerts were well attended and, in Cope's somewhat awkward prose, "During them the buildings were brilliantly lighted, and the President himself was conspicuous at one of the prominent windows of his office, engaged in running a typewriter, at which he was an adept." But there were those who felt that such practices were out of harmony with the best college traditions. Even so, it is difficult across the years to accept the criticism of an unnamed faculty member that such concerts were not objectionable if held at long intervals and proper times but as it was they disturbed "academic repose." This, too, was reported by Secretary Cope who was hardly an impartial observer.

The medical college issue was formally before the Trustees at least four times between April, 1898, and May, 1899. It came up in the form of resolutions or reports in April and July, 1898, and in January and May, 1899. In February, 1899, when Dr. Canfield recommended the adoption of a course in commerce and administration, the Board approved it but referred it to Trustee Paul Jones and the president "to be prepared for the catalogue, on approval of the general faculty." Reading between the lines, it was said that this condition was another indication of the president's waning influence with the Board and with the faculty.

Whatever the immediate cause it was evident the situation was coming

to a head. In the official record there is no outward sign of ill will but it must have been plain that to a considerable degree the president had lost the confidence of the Board and that the opposition faction in the faculty had gained the upper hand. At any rate, on May 1, 1899, Dr. Canfield sent his resignation to W. I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, president of the Trustees, as follows:

I have been conscious for some time that the service which I am permitted to render the University and the State, under existing conditions and precedents at this University, is not commensurate with the possibilities of executive work under other and more usual conditions.

I have waited—possibly longer than I ought—to see if there would come any change in the administrative status, by which I might make my experience and general executive ability—whatever these may be—of greater and more definite value. No change occurring, and there seeming to be little or no prospect of such change, due regard for my own reputation as an administrator of educational affairs compels me to present my resignation, to take effect at the close of the University year, June 30th.

Kindly once more express to the Board of Trustees my continued appreciation of the compliment and confidence implied in my call to this work, and my sincere regret that I feel unable to continue my connection with this institution which has such a strong hold upon my interest and upon my most unselfish endeavor.

This is much more revealing as to the real situation than the brief minute of the Trustees' meeting eight days later at which the resignation was formally accepted. Even the resolution by which this action was taken, expressing "appreciation of his ability and earnestness and unselfishness, and the value of his four years' service," was tepid and pointed in its brevity.

The press of the time had comparatively little to say about the Canfield resignation. Two days after his letter to Chamberlain, the *Ohio State Journal* not only reported the resignation, but said Canfield had also been under consideration for appointment as Librarian of Congress. The account stated: "President James H. Canfield of Ohio State University has accepted the librarianship of the Columbia college, and has tendered his resignation to President Chamberlain of the board of trustees of the University. The appointment of Dr. Canfield to the place is not a surprise to him, for it had been under consideration for several months. . . ."

This was followed the next day by an editorial which commented that "Dr. Canfield came to the State university when it was sorely in need of a strong executive head to push its claims for recognition among Ohio youth as a thorough school of higher education. He began by widely advertising the university and many students were speedily added to its rolls. His work was trying and did not permit as much literary research as he hopes to obtain as a librarian. . . ."

President Canfield ended his four-year tenure quietly, avoiding any discussion of the situation and keeping his good nature to the last. The

Trustees gave him a dinner at the Columbus Club, much as they had on his arrival, at which the guests included Governor Bushnell, several former Trustees, former President Scott, and President-elect Thompson. The *Ohio State Journal* reported also that at the luncheon following the annual commencement exercises, the outgoing president spoke "a few brief remarks of farewell," but it gave no details. And so the Canfield era came to its close.

The University he left was a far different place from what it was when he began his presidency. On the basis of the 1899 annual report, the enrollment in those four years had grown from 754 to 1178, while a total of 378 degrees had been granted in that time. Important departments such as domestic science and physical training had been added, and older departments like history and political science and mechanical engineering had been divided to create new departments. In place of the schools that were in existence at the end of the Scott regime, there were now six full fledged colleges, each with its own faculty.

The completion and occupancy of the three new major buildings—Townshend Hall, the armory and gymnasium, and the biological building—had given not only a new appearance to the campus but had relieved crowded conditions and had made possible some expansion of the total program. The College of Law was on a firmer footing than ever and, under Canfield's urging, the way was being prepared for the ultimate creation of new colleges of education and of commerce and administration. And even if he lost for the time being on the medical college issue, his avid interest in that need undoubtedly helped to crystallize sentiment. It took another fifteen years, but in due time the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry were established through the absorption—much as he had advocated—of Starling Ohio Medical College which, in the meantime, had taken over the Ohio Medical University.

James H. Canfield clearly left his mark on the University and, despite difference of opinion and opposition, in the main it was good. He had imagination, he had boundless energy and enthusiasm, and he had the courage of his convictions. He was in such strong contrast to any of his predecessors that some of his methods were bound to provoke criticism and resistance. But on the whole the standing of the University was improved, its outreach was strengthened, its standards were raised and the public was far more aware of it and of its role in the life of the state than it was when he came on the scene. Relatively brief though it was, his regime speeded the emergence of the real University which the next twenty-five years were to bring under a different kind of leader and different conditions.

IX

BUILDING THE SUPERSTRUCTURE

FIRST YEARS OF THE THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION—1899-1914

The University had not far to look for its fifth president. The story goes that a number of names were considered but five weeks after the Canfield resignation, William Oxley Thompson was elected his successor and the evidence is that if it had been necessary or desirable he could have been named earlier. Under his wise and capable leadership the University settled down for the long pull. Under him it grew to true university status, to a position of pre-eminence among the colleges and universities of the state, and to one of leadership among the great state universities.

Dr. Thompson himself came to be one of the giants among Land Grant college administrators. He played a leading role in civic affairs, he was for years one of the national leaders of his church, he was in demand as a speaker, his voice carried weight in the Legislature, and he was at home in every one of Ohio's eighty-eight counties. For twenty-six years, the longest tenure of any president in its first eighty years, he was at the helm of the University. He had vision and courage, he knew how to lead with a light rein, he knew when to speak out and when to hold his peace, and he had the rare knack of meeting men of whatever station at their own level.

From 1891 until he was called to Columbus, Dr. Thompson served as the tenth president of Miami University. That institution, founded in 1809, had closed its doors under the impact of the panic of 1873. The "New Miami" dated from 1885. Two other presidents served it briefly before Dr. Thompson took over. Under him it had a steady growth.

William Oxley Thompson was an Ohioan of humble parentage. He was the oldest of ten children of a shoemaker who had failed in the panic of 1857. His grandfather was the eighth child of an Irish immigrant who settled in 1814 in Guernsey County. Dr. Thompson was born November 5, 1855, at Cambridge but the family soon moved to New Concord nearby. The boy lived successively at Zanesville and Brownsville and in the spring of 1869, when not yet fourteen, worked as a "hired man" on a farm and again in the summer of 1870 when he earned \$8 a month. That fall at fifteen he entered Muskingum College but stayed only during the winter since he had to earn his way. The next spring he again worked on a farm and so it went—winter in college and summer doing farm work. In the summer of 1872, at sixteen, he passed the examination for a teacher's certificate but failed to get an appointment. He then went to Illinois where an

uncle helped get him into a country school for four months. Until the term began he husked corn to earn enough to pay for his board. Again he alternated summer work on a farm and teaching school in the winter. In 1875 he re-entered Muskingum and with the money he had saved and by working as janitor of the college building and a little tutoring, he was able to stay on until his graduation in 1878. He was a contemporary there of William Rainey Harper, first president of the University of Chicago.

At twenty-three he returned to Illinois to teach and work in the harvest fields but in the fall of 1879 religion beckoned and he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. In the spring of 1881 the Zanesville presbytery licensed him to preach and a year later, shortly after his graduation from the seminary, he went to Odebolt, Ia., as a home missionary. In the summer of 1882 he was ordained at Ft. Dodge, Ia., but three years later because of the ill health of his wife, he went to Colorado.

He turned there to the educational work on the college level that was to occupy him during the remainder of his life. He settled at Longmont where he was appointed president of the newly organized "Synodical College of the Synod of Colorado." During this time he retained his active interest in the pulpit, he became increasingly active in public affairs, he began to make a name for himself as an educator and he even became a contributor to newspapers—a fact not generally known in his later years. Such was the manner of man who directed the destinies of the Ohio State University through more than a quarter of a century. This background helps to explain his energy, his great common sense and the catholicity of his interests and understanding.

"The trustees of the Ohio State University at their annual meeting yesterday," the *Ohio State Journal* reported June 14, 1899, "unanimously elected Dr. William Oxley Thompson, president of Miami University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President James H. Canfield. Dr. Thompson is the only man who has been seriously considered by the board." He was to take office July 1, 1899, if he accepted.

There was a slight hitch for the Miami trustees were reluctant to let him go. They voted, the *State Journal* reported June 15, to increase his salary from \$3000 to \$5000, the amount he was to get at Ohio State. Editorially the same day, the paper predicted that his selection "will . . . be received with satisfaction by all friends of the university. Dr. Thompson possesses all the required qualifications of a successful college president. He is not only a scholar of recognized ability, but a splendid executive." It called his accomplishments at Miami "little short of extraordinary." On June 16 a headline announced that "Dr. Thompson Hesitates," and the accompanying story said he had asked for more time to consider. Nine days later the paper reported that he had accepted and during July would divide his time between the two universities. In a letter to J. McLain Smith, of Dayton, president of the Trustees, he wrote, "I beg to express my appreciation of the honor

conferred upon me by this action and of the trust reposed in me. I hereby signify my acceptance of the office." He made no promises or predictions as to what he would do for that was not his way.

Immediately upon his election he was plunged into the controversy over the proposal for a medical college. Both he and President Canfield attended the June 30, 1899, meeting of the Trustees at which the resolution was offered to establish such a college by absorbing Starling Medical College which was to turn over its faculty and to give the use of its buildings and facilities for five years. Three proponents, including Dr. Canfield, made strong pleas for the adoption of the program. Dr. Thompson was then asked for his views and, in Cope's words, all were surprised "at his exact knowledge of the situation, and his familiarity with the facts and arguments for and against the proposition." He was so persuasively against the project that when a vote was called for it was defeated, five to two. The Board then rescinded its action of January 31, 1899, providing for the first two years of a medical course. Halfway through the Thompson administration not one but two colleges of medicine, as well as a college of dentistry, were established on the campus, but under different circumstances.

The *Ohio State Journal* added a footnote to the situation. Two days before the meeting just described it reported that the proposed affiliation was strongly opposed by the faculty chiefly on the practical ground that the University was already \$300,000 in debt and lacked sufficient means to equip properly the departments it already had.

As for Dr. Thompson himself, in a few weeks he slipped quietly into town and took up his work without fanfare or publicity. On August 20, the *Ohio State Journal* noted that he was to preach at the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, and the next day it gave a brief report of his sermon. In the next third of a century he was to be found many times in churches of his own and other denominations in Ohio and elsewhere.

The first year of the Thompson regime was without untoward incident. The new president formally presented his oath of office, "duly signed and attested," at the September 21 meeting of the Board. Dr. Edward Orton, Sr., first president of the University, died in October, 1899, and the Board ordered his salary paid through December 31. At the Board meeting November 9, 1899, an appointment that was to be fruitful in years to come was that of Carl E. Steeb, '99, as accountant, at \$50 a month. Mr. Steeb within a few years was secretary of the Trustees, bursar and business manager of the University, a position he held until 1945. The Canfield era was over, but the Trustees referred a proposal to provide "souvenir postal cards for advertising the University" to Dr. Thompson and Secretary Cope. Additional emeritus professors named were Sidney A. Norton, in chemistry, and S. W. Robinson, in mechanical engineering. The latter presented the University with a boiler for the testing of boilers and fuels.

The Board adopted a somewhat different procedure for handling legis-

lative matters during the winter and spring of 1899-1900. Upon Dr. Thompson's recommendation, he with a Trustee, the secretary, two members of the faculty and two from the College of Law were appointed "to have charge of all matters presented to the incoming legislature in which the university may be interested." That the University was still operating on a modest basis meanwhile is attested by such items in the Board minutes as one of January 23, 1900, whereby "\$15 was appropriated for a case of pigeon holes in the registrar's office." A minor sidelight was the presentation by Dr. Thompson to the Board of "a small package" he had received from ex-President Scott which turned out to contain \$14 which, the latter explained, "had been received as laboratory fees and really belonged to the university instead of to the teachers of the summer school." It was turned over to the University treasury.

Following a report on the action of the legislative committee described above, the Board urged the Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds for new buildings for the College of Law and for the physics department. This was because of "the overcrowded condition and the immediate necessities" of those two agencies.

A change was made, as already noted, in the longstanding chapel requirement at the April 4, 1900, Board meeting whereby a weekly convocation was established. Also at this meeting a schedule of military and gymnastic drill was adopted for the college year with drill four days a week in the autumn and spring months and twice a week in the four winter months. Absence was not granted "except for good and sufficient reasons" in writing. But provision was made for athletic exercises outside of drill hours.

At this time, too, a schedule of seven teaching ranks and titles was adopted, with a recommendation that the Board fix maximum and minimum salaries for each rank. Two of the objects were "to abolish the method of creating new departments to give men rank, and the establishment of new departments only when clearly needed," and "to bring men to the full rank of professor in existing departments when efficiency, length of service and attainments justify the promotion." A resolution was adopted also to name a joint Trustee-faculty committee to bring in a plan "for the organization of a teacher's college, or college of education in this university." In the May 1, 1900, minutes the name of Julius F. Stone appeared for the first time when he was given permission to use the University's "four-inch Clark telescope during the coming summer." In later years Mr. Stone, an amateur astronomer and explorer as well as an industrialist of note, was to be closely linked to the University as a longtime Trustee and benefactor.

At the June 12, 1900, Board meeting Dr. Thompson presented a form of contract for the erection of a grandstand on the athletic grounds under which Dean George B. Kauffman, of the College of Pharmacy, was to advance the money. As a condition, "a committee to be chosen from the university faculty and executive corps should be given control thereof, collect

the receipts for admissions thereto, and pay therefrom the principal and interest of the sum so advanced." On that same day Captain George L. Converse, U.S.A., retired, was elected professor of military science and tactics for the coming year. Thus began a notable association for Colonel Converse, as he came to be, remained at the University for a score of years. A West Point graduate of the vintage of General John J. Pershing, he had lost an eye in Indian fighting soon after his graduation. "Commy," as he was known behind his back to generations of Ohio State cadets, came to be a campus figure of importance and influence. When it came to spotting a cadet out of step, or with the wrong kind of shoes or a soiled collar, he could see more and farther than most men with normal vision. He was strict but he was fair.

At this meeting, the earlier proposal on titles, ranks and salaries, with slight changes, was adopted. The former included emeritus professor, professor and head of department, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, assistant, and fellow. Maximum salaries for the active teaching ranks were fixed, respectively, at \$2250, \$2000, \$1600, \$1200, \$900, \$500, and \$300. In the matter of the proposed new buildings priority was given to the law building. A proposal was heard, and filed, that it be called the Hunter Law Building after the dean of the college.

Dr. Thompson gave no inaugural address, but his commencement address June 13, 1900, at the University's twenty-third commencement evoked such a favorable response that the Trustees that afternoon ordered 10,000 copies of it "printed for distribution."

One troublesome matter settled during the first year of the Thompson administration was what were known as the Kendrick suits. These grew out of a contract in 1882 with the late Sam Kendrick, of Chillicothe, for the discovery of undiscovered lands in the Virginia Military District. In substance, Kendrick was to get one-third of the net of his discoveries which by mid-November, 1883, had reached fifty when the Board, after hearing his oral report, terminated the contract with him and directed him "to close up the business." Lawsuits decided in 1884 and 1887 spread consternation among the occupants of these lands and Kendrick continued to report unpatented surveys as "discoveries" until the number reached 238. The occupants appealed to the General Assembly for relief and in May, 1889, it passed an act quieting the titles to these lands. Late in 1889, Kendrick filed suit against the Trustees for \$133,333.33 and N. W. Evans, his attorney, sued for \$5000 for legal services. By agreement out of court, the case was settled by payment of \$4000, including the costs of the suit, and that of Evans for \$1000.

In Congress a bill modeled after the Morrill Act of 1890 was passed to provide an annual appropriation of \$10,000, increasing ultimately to \$15,000 "for the establishment and maintenance of schools or departments of mines and mining" in connection with the Land Grant colleges. President Thomp-

son and another University representative went to Washington to support this legislation.

In the General Assembly, the University got further relief toward its pressing financial and building needs through an appropriation for new buildings for law and physics. The House finance committee was averse to providing the funds out of general revenues but suggested an increase in the University levy. In consequence, a substitute bill to increase the levy by $1/20$ mill for this purpose only was favorably reported and passed both houses "with practically no opposition." It became law March 29, 1900. The annual report noted also that "In the hearing before the committee the needs of the university were ably presented by President Thompson." This was the first of many occasions when he functioned effectively in this capacity for the University.

Work of the Emerson McMillin Observatory was recognized in two ways during the year. In a German report upon motion in the line of sight, the observatory was listed as one of four in the world where marked progress was being made in what was then a new branch of astronomy. It was also reported that of the fifty-seven stars whose motion in the line of sight had been determined, five had been determined at the McMillin Observatory. To facilitate the work of its director, Professor H. C. Lord, steps were taken to provide him with a residence near the observatory. Late in May, 1900, upon invitation of the Naval Observatory, he took part in observations of a current eclipse at Barnesville, Ga.

The calendar of the year 1899-1900 included several important meetings on the campus. One was that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in August, 1899, of which former President Orton was the newly-elected president. In October following the state and national Granges held their annual meetings at Springfield but, upon invitation of the University, spent a day on the campus. Dr. Orton, whose health had been failing since late 1891, died October 16, 1899. Memorial services were held November 26, 1899, at which old associates paid him generous tribute. Despite his failing health he had worked at the University as recently as two weeks before his death.

The first annual report by President Thompson filled a little less than five printed pages. He described the year as "marked by a most cordial cooperation of the Faculty with the President in carrying forward the work of the University. . . . The instruction in the various departments has been of a high grade and the results of the year are most gratifying to the friends of education." He noted the death of former President Orton and called him "not only a commanding figure among the educational forces of the country but a man beloved by all who knew him."

He had a special word for the record attendance of 1252 and for the outlook. All but one county were represented in the enrollment, along with eleven other states, Ontario, the District of Columbia, and Cuba. "The

widespread territory from which the University draws its students," he commented, "is a matter of interest and satisfaction." The fact of the record attendance, he added "has brought clearly to view the needs of the immediate future. Notwithstanding the fact that the past five years have witnessed a very considerable development in the buildings of the University it is plain that a greater development is now a pressing necessity." He was gratified at the legislative provision for new buildings for law and physics, but there were other urgent needs, including engineering, a library, botany and horticulture, and veterinary medicine. "It is not possible," he declared, "to foresee the growth of a university." One way out would be to enlarge existing buildings, already outgrown, such as Hayes Hall and Chemical Hall.

Like Dr. Canfield, he emphasized the need for a woman's building. This need, he asserted, "is apparent to every one. . . . Something ought to be done to make provision for young ladies upon the campus for a general headquarters and for a home. The increase of students has made the difficulty of securing suitable accommodations for young ladies greater. The attendance of women is hindered by the lack of accommodations. It would seem that when the state has provided the means of education it might be well to make them more available."

He cited the urgent need for equipment for certain departments such as electrical engineering and astronomy. He "cheerfully" indorsed a statement from Professor Josiah Renick Smith for the establishment of a campus art museum. He closed his first report, as he was to do invariably for the next quarter century, on a warm note of personal appreciation. "In concluding this report," he wrote, "I cannot refrain from an expression of the fidelity manifested by the Trustees in administering the trust reposed in them. It is also a pleasure to note the increasing appreciation of the work of the University by the people of the State. My personal acknowledgment is due for the cordial reception given me at the beginning of my work and for the hearty cooperation of both the Trustees and Faculty in carrying it forward."

The second year of the Thompson administration was also without particular incident but the new president took a somewhat longer look into the future. Under the act of March 29, 1900, increasing the University levy by $1/20$ mill, steps were taken promptly to erect the law and physics buildings which the additional funds were intended to underwrite. The cost of the former was limited to \$75,000, the winning bid was \$73,000, the work was begun promptly and it was hoped to have the building ready by September, 1902. Its facilities included seven classrooms, and library space for 50,000 volumes, besides other accommodations. Because of the growing load on the power plant a further extension of its facilities was provided for at a cost of nearly \$13,000.

During the summer of 1900, President Thompson and Dean Hunt, of the College of Agriculture, joined in a recommendation for the establish-

ment of a summer graduate school of Agriculture. This was approved by the Trustees and the first session was authorized for August, 1902. The idea was also indorsed by the Land Grant College Association. The school ultimately came into being but was eventually abandoned. Among the year's gifts were some 200 books from J. H. Outhwaite, a former Trustee. This was the nucleus of the Outhwaite Collection of Works on the Civil War to which the donor added from time to time.

In his own report, Dr. Thompson observed that the year had been "one of steady and substantial progress. The number of students enrolled was larger than ever before; the teaching force was enlarged to meet the growing needs and the quality of the work manifested the progressive spirit of the institution." The enrollment was 1465 and the number of degrees granted was 127. "The time has now been reached," the president emphasized, "when the facilities have been taxed to the limit." He foresaw the time "in a few years" when the attendance would reach 1800 or 2000.

He was concerned about this situation. "It appears reasonable to add that until the state has provided for an increase as suggested above," he added, "the university will not be fully equal to the demands. This crowded condition has taxed the revenues until further expansion is impracticable. Without suggesting any new lines the situation is now such that the present efficiency can not be maintained unless a limitation is placed upon the attendance. To such a proposition the state would not consent. Increased facilities are therefore the necessary consequence of the increased attendance."

There was great need for additional buildings but there was a corresponding need for certain major facilities. One of these was a teachers' college. The idea was not new but the president felt that, with help from the Legislature, the time was ripe to add such a college which he thought could be done at minimum expense. "The fact that no such a college is to be found in the central west," he emphasized, "suggests the opportunity that is before the Ohio State university." Such a college, he was confident, "would have a stimulating and helpful environment. . . Its service to the cause of education, to the high schools of the state and to the young men and women proposing to teach would be of increasing value."

He was also impressed with the need for a regular summer school. In earlier years a summer school of sorts had been conducted on the campus but had been abandoned. Meanwhile the idea had been spreading, especially under the urging of teachers' organizations. Dr. Thompson felt that the subject deserved "most earnest consideration" and that "The opportunity for such a school to help the teachers of the state is so important that it is due to them that a summer school should provide the best teaching talent available and not depend upon men of little experience or men unacquainted with the needs of teachers in our public schools. . ."

He also had something to say about a school year of four terms of

twelve weeks with four vacations of a week each. A score of years later a somewhat similar plan was adopted as the Four Quarter system. Dr. Thompson pointed out that a university plant meant a large investment and that the University would soon have more than \$1,000,000 in buildings alone, "not to speak of the investment in apparatus and real estate. For such an investment to be idle one-fourth each year is no small consideration." Such a scheme would be far more profitable for summer work than the usual summer school, he wrote. It would require a more flexible curriculum and call for added expense, "but the proportionate expense for forty-eight weeks would be less than for the present method of thirty-six weeks. The considerations for such a change are so important that the state will do well to give them thoughtful attention."

Dr. Thompson had a special word for other pressing building needs. The Chemical Hall was so overcrowded, he noted, "that the enlargement already suggested is a most pressing necessity," while Hayes Hall has been inadequate for two years. From \$300,000 to \$400,000 would be necessary to provide for the College of Engineering where the growth had been so "phenomenal" and its prospects so "flattering" that "the question of properly providing for its work can not long be deferred." So, too, with the need for a woman's building which, he insisted, "should provide suitable quarters for physical culture and rooms at the disposal of the young women for study, rest, and such social life as would be incident to college life on the campus."

The College of Veterinary Medicine, the botany department and the library were other areas whose needs were increasingly urgent. The first had long since outgrown the small brick building and the wooden sheds then in use. Its small laboratory accommodated only eight students and no classroom work could be done in the building. The College was in a sorry state by contrast with similar colleges elsewhere. As for horticulture and forestry, the president said, a "suitable building to accommodate both departments would be a great advance not only in preserving the valuable material now on hand and in making adequate provision for students, but providing a kind of headquarters for a kind of scientific work in which the Ohio State University stands practically alone."

He had a particular word for a separate library building. "The modern library," he remarked, "is the working laboratory of every department in the university. As things now are it becomes necessary for advanced students and professors to go long distances to secure proper library accommodations. The Ohio State University is deficient in this regard. The fact that the university is so young is a partial explanation of this condition, but is not a satisfactory reason for continuing it. . . The Ohio State University should have a library of such character that the history of our own state could be written from the material in hand. No such library exists in Ohio today.

. . . In many other lines the same deficiency exists. No adequate provision can be made for higher education and especially for graduate work in Ohio, until a library is at hand. . . ."

In conclusion he had a brief picture of the over-all condition of the University. He wrote:

hitherto the University has built on too small a scale. The overcrowded condition of the present buildings is a matter of congratulation from one point of view and of regret from another. It is hoped that future buildings will have reference to future needs and provide liberally for the youth of the state. The expenditure of half a million dollars would not more than meet present needs. A comparative study of the receipts of other universities will show that the Ohio State University has not kept pace with them on the side of material equipment. The proposition of limiting the number of students would not be kindly accepted by the state. On the other hand to accept students beyond our ability to provide for them is hardly fair to the student. We are now confronted with the problem and ask for it a most earnest consideration.

His final word was a cheerful "acknowledgment of the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me by both Trustees and Faculty. It is a pleasure to testify to the increased efficiency of the Faculty and to the conscientious devotion of the Trustees to the University."

Further financial relief was afforded the University by the General Assembly in 1902. To meet its urgent building needs, the Legislature fixed the special levy for the next two years at .15 mill and authorized the issuance of \$200,000 in bonds in anticipation of these levies. This action resulted, in turn, in a decision to proceed with three new buildings and a substantial addition to the fourth. These new buildings included a physics building at an ultimate cost of \$120,000 but with a limit of \$80,000 on the first part; an engineering building to cost not more than \$120,000, with \$80,000 as the maximum for the first unit; a veterinary building at \$25,000 (later increased to \$35,000); and an addition to the chemical building, at not more than \$20,000. It was hoped to complete these within two years.

Meanwhile the work on the new law building progressed slowly. Because of the nature of the subsoil additional footings were found necessary. There was delay, too, in getting iron and other material, but it was hoped to have at least part of the building ready for use in the fall of 1902. In honor of Henry F. Page, of Circleville, who had left his estate of more than \$200,000 to the University, the building was named Page Hall. Other minor campus changes included the opening of a "proper" driveway from High Street. In the fall of 1901 this was completed to a point near the law building with the intention of connecting it later with the driveway in front of Orton Hall.

A contest over the Page will which had dragged on in the courts of Ohio and Illinois for several years was finally settled in 1902 with a complete victory for the University. Originally the property, consisting chiefly of farm lands in Ohio and Illinois, was subject to a life estate for the widow

and daughter. The latter died soon after ratifying and confirming the devise to the University. Collateral relatives of Page sought to break the will, but it was upheld in the Ohio Supreme Court. Mrs. Page also executed a deed of release to the University and she, too, died not long after. Despite the Ohio Supreme Court decision, collateral kindred of Page still asserted claim to the lands and part of the accumulated income. On behalf of the Trustees under the will suit was filed in Pickaway County to determine the conflicting claims. Another claimant, a Michigan resident, filed suit in U. S. circuit court, raising the same questions.

Early in 1902, the Illinois suit was also decided in favor of the University and, while the other claimants gave notice of appeal, they failed to file it within the time fixed by law. Upon demand, the trustees and receiver for the property turned it over to the University Trustees in May, 1902. The case in the U. S. courts was also decided in the University's favor but was taken up on appeal. Because of the long delay the lands which, under the terms of the will, were to be sold and the proceeds made a part of the University's endowment fund, had increased considerably in value.

Stillman W. Robinson, emeritus professor of mechanical engineering, made a gift of some importance during the year when he gave \$5000 to endow an engineering scholarship. This was the first permanent endowment of a scholarship the University had received. "It is to be hoped," the annual report observed, "that others will follow Professor Robinson's generous example, and that the result will be a number of scholarships and fellowships to be awarded to the worthy youth of the state who show the qualities which deserve such aid."

The loss of two important members of the faculty who accepted outside offers again called attention to the handicap put upon the University by the legal salary limit of \$2500. Dr. J. P. Gordy, professor of education, resigned "to become the head of a teachers' college at Columbia University," and W. D. Gibbs, professor of agronomy, resigned to go to the University of New Hampshire, both at larger salaries. "The loss of these two eminent men invites attention to the fact," the report emphasized, "that the law limits the amount which can be paid to a professor of the Ohio State University to \$2500. There is no such limitation in any other of the so-called state universities of Ohio, and no board of education, so far as we can learn, is so restricted." The matter was therefore called to the attention of Governor Nash and the General Assembly.

Another major loss during the year was caused by the sudden death of Professor C. N. Brown, head of the department of civil engineering. At the start of the school year he had been elected dean of the College of Engineering. He was apparently in good health until a few days before his death on March 16, 1902. President Thompson called Dean Brown's death "a great loss" to the University and described him as one who "combined in a rare degree ability as a disciplinarian, as a teacher and as an executive officer."

Dr. Thompson also pleaded for some relief for faculty salaries. He described the year as "one of unusual activity." But while it was the policy to make slight pay adjustments, especially for associate and assistant professors from year to year, "The salaries in all departments," he declared, "are so inadequate as to render it extremely difficult to retain men whose service has proved their efficiency and usefulness. It is hoped that a more generous provision by the state will enable the university to keep men who in the interest of public education, cannot be spared without serious loss."

He also reported "important changes" in the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, "both as to requirements for admission and the arrangement of the work within the College." Entrance requirements were adjusted to conform "almost precisely" with suggestions made by the National Education Association and by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The latter was the major accrediting agency for the North Central states. Thereafter the College would grant only the B.A. degree. A group system of studies was arranged so that "about one-third of the student's course is prescribed, and the elective privilege is limited by certain requirements which make it necessary for the student to pursue in each year some of the subjects of the preceding year."

During the year a graduate bulletin was issued and provision made to accommodate students seeking "second degrees." About fifty such students were in residence and there was "reason to believe that the number will increase." University progress, Dr. Thompson added, could be measured by "the increased provision for teaching, the more liberal provision for our students and in the increased number attending the University." The teaching staff numbered 138 as against an enrollment of 1516.

As usual he was emphatic about University needs. He wrote, in part:

It becomes necessary from year to year to repeat the former statements concerning the necessity of increased equipment. The growth of the University has been so phenomenal that the people of the State have scarcely realized the urgency of the demand for increased equipment as to teachers, apparatus and buildings. . The steady increase in students, especially in technical lines, makes demands that cannot be met without a considerable expenditure of money. To maintain the high standard demanded of a University in these days and to furnish such facilities to the youth of our own state as can be commanded in other states, would seem to be the dictate of wisdom and economy. A comparison of Ohio State University with similar institutions in other states emphasizes the importance of keeping our facilities where no apology need be made for the work done in Ohio.

Unless the State in the future, will make more liberal provision, and at once construct such buildings as are imperatively needed, it will be necessary to limit the attendance of our students in technical and scientific lines. Such a limitation would work a hardship in many directions, and would be discreditable to the public spirit of our citizens.

He again voiced the need for a women's building and for a separate

library building. In engineering the situation was so bad, he commented, "we feel disposed to discourage attendance and to recommend our young men to go out of the state until such time as Ohio can meet their needs." He renewed his plea for a teachers' college that "should at once take a rank equal to the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, and be equipped to do such a grade of work for the teaching profession as the exacting demands of the public upon teachers indicate to be desirable." There was no intention of competing with normal schools but he argued "The educational work of the University cannot be made complete without such a college, and the hope is here expressed that the General Assembly will give the subject due consideration."

He closed with his customary note of appreciation and optimism. "The year has been marked by unusual prosperity," he observed. "The growth of the University indicates an increasing usefulness to the state. The problem of keeping up the excellence of the work while providing for the increasing numbers is not easy of solution. It is gratifying to report that in the work of administration, the trustees and faculty have most cordially supported the president in his effort to carry forward the work of the University. Public service under such conditions is a high privilege. ."

From time to time during the first three years of the Thompson administration the Trustees took various other actions of interest or importance. One of these, taken September 4, 1900, at an evening meeting at the Neil House, was to amend the bylaws to read that "The use of tobacco in any form in the lecture rooms, halls, corridors, doorways, stair-ways, laboratories and libraries of the university is prohibited." Another rule was adopted to the effect that "the chapel of the university and other halls and buildings of the institution shall be used exclusively for university purposes." In December, 1900, the Board approved a faculty recommendation to define the general faculty as being composed "of all persons with the rank of professor, together with the present associate professors who are heads of departments, and the librarian," but associate professors were to be "members of the college faculties." From time to time instructional work was shifted from one department to another, as, for example, the transfer of the work in mechanics in April, 1901, from industrial arts to mathematics.

A resolution adopted by the Western Ohio School Superintendent's Round Table at a meeting in Dayton was referred to the committee on faculty and courses of study. It urged that the University "open and maintain as an organic part of the system, a summer term, work in which shall count toward a university degree, the same as work taken during any other term of the year." It voiced the belief that such a move would lead to "the attendance of a large number of Ohio teachers, thereby advancing popular education." Subsequently this was done.

In the spring of 1901 the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity applied for permission to lease a portion of the University grounds on which to erect a chapter

house. The proposal was referred to the attorney general who ruled that the powers of the Trustees did not extend to such use. The fraternity, he held, was not part of the University. Such use of the grounds, in short, would be for purposes "wholly foreign to those for which they are acquired." Another request was from a Columbus golf club, otherwise unidentified, "asking for the use of the university campus during the summer." This was unanimously declined. The few faculty residences still on the grounds occasionally presented some difficulty. In September, 1901, for example, Dr. George W. Knight presented a claim of \$101 for hardwood floors placed in the residence he had occupied for a decade, for weather strips and for a deduction of rent "on account of encroachment of law building on his lawn." The Trustees declined to pay the claim.

At the November 8, 1901, meeting of the Board the site for the new physics building was fixed "in the rear of the interval between Hayes hall and Chemical hall, facing south—the exact site to be fixed hereafter by the landscape gardener and the architect." This would have put this building, later known as Mendenhall Laboratory, on the north side of the oval. It was eventually erected on the south side.

The Thompson administration was less publicity-minded than its predecessor. A proposal from the Cleveland News Bureau "offering to furnish newspaper clippings in relation to the university for the sum of \$50 a year" was declined by the Trustees.

An important death of this period was that of Lucius B. Wing, of Newark, a veteran Trustee, which occurred February 1, 1902. He was appointed to the Board in 1881 and served continuously for nearly twenty-one years. At the time of his death he had completed nearly fifteen years as chairman of the executive committee. The Trustees noted formally that he "brought to the service of the university rare tact, strong common sense, good judgment, and a ripe business experience," and called him "a model trustee."

At the May 26, 1902, Board meeting a resolution was adopted "that it is the sense of this Board that buildings be not named after living persons." This policy has since been followed. Action was also taken to remove the residence occupied by Professor B. F. Thomas, of the physics department, at a cost of \$1200 "to a point in the orchard north of the president's residence." This frame house in time became the Athletic House and for years served as training quarters for various varsity teams as well as athletic department headquarters. It was later taken over by the music department. It was finally torn down in 1949.

The germ of the idea of a central book and supply store appeared at this time also in a faculty recommendation to discontinue "the various book and supply stores now in operation and that a general supply store be opened and operated by the university." The faculty also recommended that the Trustees supply the necessary working capital. A score of years later this came

into being, only to be fought unsuccessfully in the courts. At the time, however, the faculty recommendations were referred to the finance committee.

In those days it was expected that faculty members would attend commencement. This was brought out in a Board minute which reported that nine members of the teaching staff were given "leave of absence from the commencement exercises." Dr. Thompson also reported that five engineering students had gone to South America "to aid in the construction of some railway engineering work, intending to return and graduate with the class of 1903." The immediate result of the book store proposal was the adoption, a month later, of a Board resolution to the effect that "no one be authorized to use any room in any building as a storeroom, restaurant or sleeping room or for any other except university purposes" without authority from the president or the Board. At the August 1, 1902, Board meeting, F. C. Long asked to "be allowed to continue in charge of the bookstore until he had disposed of his present stock of books." This was referred to the finance committee which reaffirmed its former action.

Meanwhile the Trustees were having difficulty fitting the new building program into the anticipated yield from the .15 mill levy. A special committee reported that about \$195,000 would be available for the purpose from past and current levies, but this was about \$45,000 less than the total amount needed. It was recommended that a physics building be erected first, to cost not more than \$130,000, since it was provided for in the first levy and "good faith with the legislature requires its erection." The veterinary building came next at not to exceed \$35,000, and an engineering building at \$80,000. The latter two were to be so constructed that they could be added to later. At the moment the Trustees were averse to issuing bonds to cover the cost of the engineering building. The alternative was to postpone its erection.

At a meeting November 6, 1902, in the office of Governor Nash, with the state auditor and secretary of state also present, the state officers "took the position that after having approved the plans for an engineering building to cost \$80,000, they could not approve the plans" for a physics building unless the plans for the former were withdrawn, "there not being money enough provided for both buildings." At the Governor's suggestion, "the whole subject was deferred until it could be considered at a meeting of the board of trustees where all the members could be present." At a meeting December 26, 1902, a resolution to reconsider the action of August 1 sending the plans of the engineering building to the Governor and other officials was lost. On a subsequent motion the secretary was directed to "at once advertise for sealed proposals for the erection of the engineering building" and a resolution to reconsider the physics building plans was unanimously adopted. When the bids for the engineering building were opened in February, 1903, they exceeded the estimates and it was necessary to readvertise them.

The question of an independent water supply for the University also came up again at this time. A committee consisting of Engineer W. C.

McCracken and four faculty members made an elaborate report suggesting as possible sources water taken from the Olentangy, from shallow wells, or from deep wells. Currently the University was spending about \$2500 a year for 42,000,000 gallons of water, or about 210,000 gallons per school day. The need was estimated at 300,000 per day. The committee recommended the sinking of one deep well for a 30-day test. The report was referred to the executive committee "to investigate and determine whether the city of Columbus was not bound under the law to furnish water to the university free." The sum of \$800 was appropriated for the test well and its operation.

The first reference to a longtime campus landmark appeared in the February 3, 1903, Board minutes with the report by Dr. Thompson of a proposal of the class of 1903 to furnish a clock for University Hall, with the request "that the university authorities furnish the bell." Dr. Thompson was appointed a committee of one to "take up the matter and recommend suitable appropriation when needed." The sum of \$375 was appropriated in April, 1903, to make the necessary changes. The class pledged \$360 to buy the clock.

Vaccination of students was compulsory in those days. One student, Franklin J. Hoag, withdrew rather than comply. But when he petitioned for a return of his fees, his request "was carefully considered and refused." At this same meeting, the executive committee reported that it has investigated and found that the city of Columbus was "under no obligation to furnish water free to the university." Permission was given at this meeting to remove the north fence of the athletic field "north to the line of Woodruff Avenue."

At the April, 1903, Board meeting, Professors B. F. Thomas and George W. Rightmire appeared to request "the use of a tract of ground west of the university woods extending along Woodruff avenue 800 feet and southward along the edge of the woods 500 feet as a new site for the athletic field." They also presented a plan of the proposed improvement and an estimate of the cost. The change was approved. But a request from Professor Kellerman to erect a residence on the grounds "just east of the astronomer's residence" was refused and the Board's purpose was declared to "grant no leases of grounds for residences except on Eleventh avenue."

Trustee John T. Mack reported in April, 1903, that the Cedar Point Pleasure Resort Company had offered to lease a tract of land 400 by 150 feet for fifty years, renewable for a like term, for \$1 as the site for a new lake laboratory building at Cedar Point. This was accepted, and the plans and estimates for a new building were approved. Also at this meeting, R. W. McFarland, a member of the original faculty, was named emeritus professor of civil engineering, and his colleague, T. C. Mendenhall, emeritus professor of physics. A committee, consisting of the president, the chief engineer and Professor C. E. Sherman, was named to "make inquiry and report on the cost of a railroad from the power plant to the Hocking Valley railroad." Up to this time all coal and other supplies had to be trucked to the campus.

At the May 5, 1903, meeting President Thompson recommended that "In view of the proposed change in location of the athletic field that the board proceed to survey the grounds, fixing the boundaries of the field and approximately locating the buildings believed to be in prospect within the next few years." This was referred to the farm committee to have such a survey made.

An event which shocked the campus community was the suicide on April 8, 1903, of Professor Ernst A. Eggers, of the German department. He had been a member of the faculty since 1886. A Board resolution, adopted June 2, 1903, lauded him as "an inspiring teacher devoted to his work." He had been secretary of the state modern language association and was instrumental in providing the University with the basis of its German collection.

The proposal to grant the street railway company right of way through the University grounds came up again in the spring of 1903 but action was deferred "until questions relating to the location of the athletic grounds and proposed new buildings shall be settled." The Trustees also reconsidered their action authorizing the removal of the athletic field to a site west of the campus grove. This was done on the report of the farm committee that the proposed change "would interfere with the proposed sites for new buildings." Instead, it recommended that the present field be enlarged by extending it north to Woodruff Avenue and its west line "not exceeding 100 feet westward," but action was deferred until a plan could be prepared by the landscape gardener with reference to the grounds west of the grove. But at the June 23, 1903, meeting the motion for removal again carried.

Thomas J. Godfrey, an influential member of the Board for twenty-five years, retired in 1903. His first appointment dated from May 13, 1878, and he was president of the new board established that year. In a long minute adopted June 2, 1903, his fellow Board members paid him tribute as one whose "loyalty and devotion to the interests of the university during his long period of service never abated." He was succeeded by Guy W. Mallon, of Cincinnati. Faculty changes at the end of the year included the resignation of Dean Thomas F. Hunt, of the College of Agriculture. Homer C. Price, later dean of the college, was elected head of the department of agriculture as "professor of rural economics and manager of the university farm."

The mounting costs of operation were a matter of continual concern to the Trustees. This was shown by the inquiry into an independent water supply and into the cost of building a railway spur from the Hocking Valley Railroad. In 1897 the University's water bill was only \$593.41, but six years later increased consumption and higher rates had brought it to \$2664.50. Two test wells were sunk on the campus, one 93 feet deep and the other 175 feet. Each yielded about 8000 gallons an hour. The water was found to be pure but hard. It was believed suitable for ordinary use but unfit for boilers for which water was obtained from shallow wells.

Similarly, the University's consumption of coal was rapidly increasing because of the new buildings and other campus expansion. For 1903 it rose to 8246 tons and in another year was expected to be between 9000 and 10,000 tons. The haulage from city yards added 25 cents a ton to the cost or some \$2000 a year. This raised the question, to quote the 1903 report, "whether it is not time to consider building a branch railroad or spur from the university coal sheds" to one of the railroads east or west of the campus. Since most of the coal arrived over the Hocking Valley Railroad, a connection with it was most logical and it was estimated that such a spur could be built, including a "tressel" across the Olentangy, for \$25,000. It was argued that such a facility would not only lessen the cost of heavy freight to the University but "could also be used for engine testing and other experimental work of value to engineering students."

Attention was again called in the annual report to the hardship caused by the faculty salary limitation of \$2500 imposed by law. The immediate cause this time was the loss of Dean Thomas F. Hunt to Cornell University at "nearly double the salary which can be paid to a professor of the Ohio State University." It was again emphasized that no such limitation existed "in any other of the so called state universities in Ohio." It was unjust, it was argued, to retain such legal restrictions on the University since, "It puts it at a disadvantage with other institutions . . . and the state at a disadvantage with other states and results in a distinct loss of prestige and power."

The first session of the National Graduate School of Agriculture, authorized in 1901, was held on the campus starting July 7, 1902. Dr. A. C. True, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, served as dean and the faculty consisted of "35 of the most eminent men of the country." Seventy-five students were in attendance, representing twenty-eight states and territories, Canada and Argentina. The session lasted four weeks. There was a good deal of optimism about the enterprise but it proved temporary.

President Thompson in his relatively brief report also emphasized the difficulties caused by the faculty salary limitation. Referring to the Hunt resignation, he observed "it is a matter of some humiliation to see men of such grade called to other institutions while the Ohio State University is left unable to retain them simply for financial reasons." Because of the University's rapid growth, he noted, it was unable to pay up to the limit of \$2500 since it was "necessary to multiply teachers and put salaries at the lowest possible point."

"The work of the Ohio State University," he commented, "is much more widely known outside of the state than it is within our own borders. Men who are competent to serve in the teaching force of this institution are likely to be called to more lucrative positions. It is hoped that the state of Ohio will some day appreciate the dignity and importance of its own instructional force sufficiently to warrant the permanent tenure in office of men

whose scholarship, teaching ability and services to the cause of public education have been fully attested."

The enrollment reached a new high of 1735, or 1810 if the agriculture summer course figure was added. In five years it had risen from 1149 to 1735, a gain of more than 50 per cent. This was especially marked in agriculture and engineering. "The friends of the university are highly gratified at the increased enrollment," Dr. Thompson said. "It is sincerely hoped that they will be equally enthusiastic in making provision for the increasing needs as they come."

He commented on the work of W. W. Boyd, newly appointed high school visitor, in cooperating "with boards of education, superintendents, principals and teachers in adjusting the work of students so that those desiring to enter the University or go to other colleges may do so with the least possible loss of time and preparation." The experience of the past five years, he added, "has proved beyond controversy that students may not be enrolled safely upon such reports as are possible from the schools." In the course of his work of establishing first-hand contacts, Boyd visited 151 high schools during his first year.

Dr. Thompson then reviewed the work of the colleges individually. He noted the appointment of Homer C. Price, '97, as dean of agriculture. It seems strange now, but one of the "pressing" needs of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, he said, was "extended provision for higher commercial education." Actually this work included such subjects as economic geography, commercial and industrial history, money, banking and finance, foreign trade, commerce and transportation, diplomacy, and commercial law. In this college better provision was made also for graduate work. In engineering Dr. Thompson again recited the need for additional buildings to meet the "imperative demands" in mine engineering, ceramics, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. He estimated that \$250,000 would be necessary for this and predicted that before long engineering would have 1000 students. "This technical education is of such importance," he declared, "that we cannot afford to neglect it" and he saw no reason why Ohio should "not make provision ample to meet" this need. In law he reported the adoption of higher admission standards, equivalent to those for the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science. The result was a temporary decrease in attendance.

On the score of general needs, he retold the familiar story concerning a separate library building, of one for women, and for a teachers' college. The University, he declared, "ought to have an adequate library building and the state ought to spend enough money for books to make the library adequate to the needs of the University." Because of a lack of facilities for them, he said that women were "denied to a large degree the privileges of the university" and there was "no legitimate argument that can be used

against the state's making provision for its young women." The department of education in the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, he pointed out, could "with comparatively little expense" be made the nucleus of a teachers' college and he insisted that "The scope of the University will not be complete until some such provision is made."

He was emphatic with regard to the need for higher teaching salaries. He noted that the salaries of department heads were larger at the time the University was founded than now. He went on:

It is a matter of common justice that the state should pay its servants approximately what they are worth. The commercial demand for young men with a college education is making it increasingly difficult from year to year to secure competent men for college professorships. These positions require extensive training and a large investment in time and money. . . . It is extremely discouraging after years spent in preparation to find the services of educated men less valuable from a money point of view than they are likely to be without the education. . . . The cost of living and the necessary investments that men must make in libraries unite to emphasize the importance of adequate salaries for men who devote their lives to the profession of teaching.

He closed on his usual note. The year had been one of "unity in the faculty, earnestness in the students; and the hearty co-operation of the Board of Trustees. The problems before the University are the problems of its own growth and development. The demands are usually in advance of the supply. It is a matter however of sincere gratification to know that the university is serving the public efficiently and meeting a demand that increases from year to year."

Two more faculty suicides and a fire which destroyed the chemical building marked the school year 1903-4. The suicides were those, September 19, 1903, of Professor F. C. Clark, of economics and sociology, and March 15, 1904, of Associate Professor Charles W. Mesloh, of the German department. No motive was given in either case. The chemistry building was destroyed on the evening of February 19, 1904. It was the third time the University had lost its chemical laboratory by fire.

The new engineering building, housing architecture, drawing and civil engineering, was named Brown Hall in honor of the late dean of the College. The first steps were also taken to enlarge the University estate by acquiring ground west of the Olentangy River. This was the first such move since the original holding was acquired at the opening of the University. In August, 1903, President Thompson and the secretary were appointed a committee to obtain options. In April, 1904, he and three Trustees were designated as another committee "to decide upon and secure such options with full power in the premises." The following month the committee's report recommending the acquisition of a tract of seventy-four acres, known as the Lisle property, and another adjoining it on the south amounting to fourteen acres, was adopted. The first was bought at \$400 an acre and the latter at \$355.⁴⁰ an acre for a total cost of \$34,575.67. In time the University acquired far more

land west of the river than it had on the main campus. Most of this was devoted to agricultural purposes and eventually provided the site for new agriculture and veterinary buildings.

In the fall of 1903, "certain members of the faculty of the Ohio Medical University" proposed an affiliation between that institution and the University. This was the first sign of activity on the medical front since Dr. Thompson became president. The letter was referred to him and the president of the Board "to report at their option." Following the deaths of Professor Clark and Professor Mesloh, the widow of the former was voted two months' pay, amounting to \$400, "in accordance with custom," while the widow of the latter was given her house rent free until July 1, 1904, plus \$40 a month for three months. The University also bought the Clark library for \$450.

Following his election as Governor in the fall of 1903, Myron T. Herrick resigned as Trustee. In January, 1904, at a conference in the Governor's office it was agreed that the University would not ask for an increase in the .15 mill levy, but that "such other means as were necessary should be applied from the general revenue fund." This was an entering wedge in the state's eventual financial policy toward the University for the special levy was less and less adequate for the growing University needs. In time, the shift was made entirely to the general revenue fund for University support.

A move looking toward the University of the future was taken in April, 1904, with the adoption of a resolution to employ an advisory architect. His duties were to be "to prepare a comprehensive scheme of improvement of the University grounds by the erection of such buildings as may be reasonably anticipated not only in the immediate future, but in the ultimate completion of a great University." All plans of later buildings were to be referred to him "before acceptance or selection." This resulted in the appointment of J. C. Cady, an architect of New York City, as the consultant.

Among the important gifts of the year was the professional library of Edward Orton, first president of the University. It was given by his son, Professor Edward Orton, Jr. It was tied in with a resolution of the General Assembly whereby the University was made the depository for the Ohio Geological Survey library which Dr. Orton was largely instrumental in building up. Among the graduates of the class of 1904 were Bessie A. Thompson, only daughter of President Thompson; Alma H. Wacker, who was to become the first woman Trustee of the University; and Charles F. Kettering, the inventor, who also was to become a longtime Trustee and benefactor of the University.

The fire which destroyed the chemistry building in February was the more ironical in view of the fact that the badly needed addition to it had just been completed, and this was the third such fire. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. The fire began in a hood where, to quote the annual report, "an assistant had carelessly left a gas burner lighted, and was soon beyond

control." The temperature outside was 10 below zero, the city fire department was slow in reaching the scene and in getting its apparatus into operation after arrival. For fear of explosions the firemen were kept outside the building and did little to check the flames. As a result, four departments—chemistry, metallurgy, mine engineering, and pharmacy—were left homeless.

The Trustees met in special session three days later. The General Assembly appropriated \$15,000 for temporary housing for the departments affected and subsequently \$100,000 for a new chemical building and \$84,000 for one to house metallurgy and mineralogy, mine engineering, and ceramics. In December, 1903, the contract for the long deferred physics building was finally let at a bid of \$69,773. Early in the new school year the modest new lake laboratory at Cedar Point was completed at a cost of \$3386.78 and was in use during part of the summer of 1903. It was formally opened July 2, 1903, with Professor Herbert Osborn as director.

In what proved to be his last annual report, Secretary Alexis Cope analyzed the progress and growth of the University for the 20-year period 1884-1904. It showed the following details:

1884—Enrollment, 298; Income, \$ 41,965.01

1904—Enrollment, 1827; Income, \$302,012.75

He pointed out that "These sums do not include the moneys received and expended for buildings and permanent improvements, which during the same period of twenty-one years reached the sum of \$978,530.71." He called the growth "steady and conservative."

The year also marked the completion of the first five years of the long tenure of President Thompson. He made no special note of the occasion but it was clear the administration of the University was in wise and competent hands which enjoyed increasingly the confidence alike of students, faculty, alumni, state officials and the public as well as of other colleges and universities.

During the year Professor Samuel Carroll Derby was absent on leave on part salary. Dr. Thompson mentioned the fact as

worthy of attention, and ought to establish a precedent which might well be followed every year. The men who have served a series of years in the University have earned the right for an occasional opportunity to spend some time in study and in examining the work of other institutions while in active operation. Some objection has arisen in the minds of public officials with reference to the payment of salaries of men on leave of absence on the ground that the State cannot pay for men not actively engaged in the service to which they have been elected. In my judgment this objection is a mere technicality. As a matter of fact men who have served a series of years in an institution of learning have more than earned such recognition. Such a custom would be of decided benefit to the State and to the University.

Again the University lost a number from its staff because of the salary situation and the president again urged relief on this point. Younger faculty members, he wrote, were likely "to receive promotion at the hands of other

institutions. This is not altogether an evil, but it creates more or less embarrassment and in some instances places are made vacant which cannot be readily and efficiently filled."

All six Colleges shared in the enrollment gain. "This healthy condition emphasizes the fact," Dr. Thompson noted, "that the University is serving in all the lines of work now organized a real demand." He added that the most populous counties were "rapidly and steadily increasing in the numbers sent to the University," as were states to the west. He again commended the work of high school visitation as a means of "emphasizing the continuity of educational work."

He had a special word for summer school work. He pointed out that such work had been carried on for some years at the Lake Laboratory, for students in engineering, and by some departments for teachers. "The increasing demand for work of this kind raises the question," he wrote, "whether the University ought not to carry a summer term." The chief problem was one of funds and he hoped a way could be found to solve this. In this connection he regretted the veto by the Governor of an item of \$75,000 for the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science. This action, he said, was not only a serious disappointment but would "delay for two years longer some very much needed improvements." Meanwhile the completion of the veterinary building and of Brown Hall relieved the housing situation and except for the temporary inconvenience of the chemistry building fire, he commented, "the University is now better equipped from the standpoint of buildings and facilities than it has ever been." The new buildings in prospect would further improve this.

He summed up the progress of the year along four lines: 1) increased facilities; 2) increased revenue; 3) increased enrollment; and 4) "the general increase in the efficiency of the work done within the departments." He closed on this note:

The Ohio State University has now reached such proportions that it is the greatest enterprise in which the State of Ohio is concerned. The enterprise cannot grow smaller as the years go by. . . The aim of those in charge is to operate the trust in such manner as to bring through the results reached a sufficient justification for the confidence reposed in the institution.

He also reported harmonious relations between students and faculty, a commendable institutional spirit, "and that the constant aim of the University will be to bring to the State the highest possible service."

During the school year 1905-06 the University's endowment was increased by nearly \$120,000 chiefly as a result of the sale of the Illinois lands in the Page bequest. Specifically, the latter yielded \$110,657.19 so that the principal endowment fund on June 30, 1905, amounted to \$695,838.19. This was part of the irreducible debt of the state and had an annual yield of \$41,750.29. The previous year also marked the retirement of Captain Alexis Cope as bursar and secretary of the Board. Cope for a score of years had

been an influential member of the University staff. He was succeeded by Carl E. Steeb, '99, who was to serve as Board secretary and University business manager for more than forty years.

Several major changes occurred in the Board of Trustees during the year. Upon his retirement as Governor, George K. Nash was appointed to the Board by Myron T. Herrick, the incoming Governor. But former Governor Nash who had shown marked interest in the University died in October, 1904. He was succeeded in turn by F. A. Derthick, of Mantua. Paul Jones, one of the first alumni to serve on the Board, retired at the end of his term in May, 1905, and was succeeded by another alumnus, Frank E. Pomerene, '91, '95, of Coshocton, who was to render distinguished service on the board.

On the recommendation of President Thompson the Trustees in 1904 employed an expert accountant to examine the University's books for the period July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1904, and a similar examination was made for the succeeding year. In his report the president wrote that the examinations "attested the accuracy and carefulness of the Board's accounts" and were "a valuable testimony to the carefulness of the work." He added, "The large revenues of the University and great variety of expenditures combine to make the business of the state's greatest institution a matter of public concern."

For once there were no major losses in the faculty, but the president again called attention to the "frozen" salary scale. In the new budget, effective July 1, 1905, the pay of department heads was advanced to \$2500 but, as he pointed out, this was the salary they received twenty years earlier prior to a 10 per cent "temporary" reduction. He argued once more for the repeal of the state law which set \$2500 as a salary maximum in the University. There was no danger, he remarked, that the University would "waste money in extravagant salaries," but there was "great danger that the State University shall suffer by reason of its inability either to secure or retain men whose services would receive higher appreciation elsewhere."

He reported the enrollment as 1870 as against 1735 for the previous year. This steady increase, he said, "marks a very healthy sentiment and is also a tribute to the continued efficiency and high standards of education maintained." He had a word for the occasional criticism that Franklin County supplied too large a proportion of the attendance. Every college or university, he pointed out, "stimulates attendance in its own vicinity," especially a large and growing city. He also noted that many families moved to Columbus for four years or more in order to educate their children. They were really temporary residents but were always reported as local residents. In any case, he asserted, "the Ohio State University has fully justified not only its own character but the wisdom of its location." Every county in the state was represented in the student body besides forty other states and countries.

He again reported the success of the work of the high school visitor in

bringing the University closer to the public schools and particularly with the hope of maintaining and enforcing "the highest ideals in education." This work was being done "in a spirit of friendly co-operation, not only with high schools but with other colleges and universities." In this connection, what was known as the Entrance Board was established "to pass upon all questions pertaining to the entrance of students; to provide for the necessary examinations at the close and opening of the year, and to bring to the Faculty appropriate reports of its work." It also passed on the credentials of students from other colleges seeking advanced standing. Another new appointment was that of the University Editor, effective July 1, 1905, who was to publish the annual catalog, college announcements and other bulletins and to serve as secretary of the faculty. This also embodied the idea of eventually publishing "such results of research and contributions to learning as conditions warrant." In this was the germ of the idea of a University Press that was tried later and abandoned.

Another step forward was the definite provision finally for a summer school as part of the University program. This was announced for the summer of 1905, "giving special emphasis to a better preparation of teachers in our high schools and opportunity for the study of Manual Training." This seemed to call for some addition to University revenues, the president wrote, "as would justify ample provision for summer study. . . The saving of time and money to students, the offering of opportunities to many teachers, and the increased efficiency of the plant would seem to justify a relatively small increase necessary for providing the teaching force." But there was still no action with regard to a college of education and he asserted anew that "the work of the University will not be complete" until this was done and argued that "The large equipment of the University, unparalleled anywhere in Ohio, should be made available for teachers in our higher grades of education."

For the first time he reported at length about intercollegiate athletics. He saw them as an inevitable part of the college scene but college faculties must "recognize not only their *right* but their *duty* to lead in all forms of college athletics." The faculty, he wrote, had made some effort in this direction but it was not clear that it had "done all that could be done, or that the results" had been "entirely satisfactory." He went on:

A wide-spread interest has developed among the students in base ball, foot ball, track athletics, basket ball, and in the various other forms. No institution is isolated from another in this respect; the problems are not only local but general.

. . . An absorbing interest of the public, of alumni, and of students has created an atmosphere not always the purest. For ten years or more, commendable efforts have been made to regulate the excesses, irregularities, and professionalism of athletics. There has been evident improvement in the rules; what is most needed at present is to improve in the ethical standards of all persons interested in athletics. Conformity to athletic rules is too much of a technicality and not

enough of a principle. . . . The suspicion that seems to be in the minds of people interested in athletics, is itself a greater evil than some of the abuses complained of. Athletics like every other form of amusement or business must eventually rest on sound ethics; . . . It is unfortunate in the extreme that the public mind is so eager for amusement that it becomes indifferent to the ethical conditions surrounding the game. Up to date, little assistance in the purification and reform of athletics has been received from the public; whatever progress has been made, or is likely to be made, must have its inspiration from within. . . . It is a manifest waste of energy . . . to spend time in denouncing athletics or the abuse of athletics; what is needed is efficient leadership by men to whom principle is dearer than anything else. If university faculties are set for the education of the youth, it is little more than a corollary to add that they can not ignore the ethical conditions existing in college sports. . . . It would be gratifying to some if there were no athletic problems; but so long as there are institutions there will be students and so long as there are games there will be problems. We shall never reform athletics simply by rules; we shall reform it only when we have inspired young men to cling to high ideals and to be governed by sound ethics. . . .

On what he called the material side, he noted that "the largest amount of money ever appropriated by the state was given by the last legislature. The University has tried to meet the responsibility of this cordial support by a careful use of the available money." But as always the need was greater than the supply. Not only was additional money necessary to equip the new buildings but still other buildings were urgently needed to meet the rapidly growing wants. The College of Agriculture needed stock barns—"probably a thousand farms in Ohio are better equipped." It was important to add the railway spur and the saving would help to buy land west of the Olentangy. Once more the power house was inadequate, separate provision was needed for mechanical and electrical engineering, for botany, horticulture and forestry, and the battalion had already outgrown the new armory. And the need for a separate woman's building and a separate library was greater than ever.

"It is not presumed that the state will be willing to provide for all the needs of the University in any one year," he concluded. "The important consideration is that a recognition of these needs shall bring forth necessary facilities as rapidly and promptly as the revenue of the state will permit. The increasing confidence in the University and its work is a matter of congratulation and manifests itself from year to year. The state, through the legislature, is increasingly liberal in its support. It is the purpose of the Trustees and of the Faculty to merit this confidence and support."

The action of Governor Herrick in vetoing the \$75,000 item for the College of Agriculture had caused some comment. The Trustees defended him with the statement that "we believe it due the Governor to say that his action . . . was taken only after full discussion with members of the Board, who suggested that, if the appropriation for the University had to be reduced, this item could, at that time best be spared," especially since "it was at the

same time arranged to secure the main advantages for which this money would provide in another way." The purpose referred to was to buy land west of the Olentangy and, as the Board minute noted, "This has subsequently been accomplished and the land desired has been acquired on the personal credit of a number of the University's friends among whom Governor Herrick is one."

The matter of relocating the athletic field came up again several times during the year. Dr. Thompson was instructed to submit "a complete survey of the old as well as the new proposed site for an athletic field, in order to see whether the field can be so placed as not to interfere with any proposed new buildings." It arose again at the June 20, 1905, Board meeting when an Athletic Board committee asked that a portion of the field west of the woods and north of the power plant "be given to the Athletic Association for the purpose of an athletic field." This was laid over for the moment, but at the afternoon session that day the desired tract was "set apart" . . . permanently for athletic purposes" and placed under Athletic Board control. Meanwhile the Trustees had also consented to the laying out of a temporary running track "in the field along Eleventh Avenue."

A step of some importance taken in April, 1905, was the reorganization of the department of agriculture. Four new departments were created in its place: agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, and rural economics. This was a step that had long been indicated. Another which reflected the deep satisfaction with his administration was an increase in the salary of President Thompson from \$5000 to \$6500. This was in appreciation of his services "in the direction and management of both the educational and financial interests of the Institution." His leadership had clearly produced substantial results both on and off the campus.

The year 1905-06 was marked chiefly by financial progress and by the fact that for the first time the enrollment exceeded 2000. J. McLain Smith, who had been a Trustee since 1897, died July 4, 1905, and willed his estate to the University to assist "worthy young men and young women in attaining an education, especially the higher technical education, including Agriculture," with preference for Montgomery County residents. Its proceeds amounted to \$23,141.50. This was the beginning of what eventually became the considerable University loan funds for students. The year also marked the end of the long contest over the Henry F. Page will and a final favorable court decision gave the University possession of the 860 acres of Ohio land, in Pickaway County, just as an earlier decision had cleared its title to other lands in Illinois. The Board proceeded to sell these lands as provided in the will, the proceeds being converted into the endowment fund.

In his report, Dr. Thompson paid special tribute to J. McLain Smith for the latter's "devoted service." O. E. Bradfute, of Xenia, was appointed to the vacancy and began a long service on the Board.

The president had a further word on the enrollment increase which,

he observed, demonstrated "that for the past decade the University has served the state with increasing efficiency." The net total was 2157, of which Franklin County supplied 638 students. One unusual feature was that fifteen students were from Argentina. The first regular summer school which ran from June 27 to August 4, with a faculty of twenty and an enrollment of 165, helped to swell the total. Since no special effort had been made "to develop summer term work," Dr. Thompson remarked, "these facts reveal a very decided demand for an enlarged use of the facilities of the University during the summer months."

He reported much progress during the year, but some departments "by reason of the increased number of students are unable to do in a satisfactory manner the work desired," while others "more recently equipped find their increased facilities of great advantage both to student and teacher." He had a special word for work on the graduate level which, he hoped, would soon "be more completely and effectively organized and given such a place in the University effort as will enable it to make adequate provision for the demands made upon the University." On the whole it had been "a year of steady progress, of active co-operation, and of enlarged usefulness."

But the greatest boost was supplied by the Legislature. Not only had it increased the special University levy from .15 to .16 mill, but it had made special appropriations totalling \$324,500 to meet urgent University needs. In Dr. Thompson's phrase, the year marked "a distinct era of progress in the history of the University." Not only had the Legislature "made the most generous appropriations ever made in the history of the State," he pointed out, but "In providing for the finances of the University a statute was enacted which made adequate legal provision for the development of the University." This was in the form of the Lybarger Act which declared, in essence, that the Ohio State University was *the* state university of Ohio and that it should have permanent priority in certain fields such as technical lines and graduate work. This was important in safeguarding the future of the University.

The special appropriations included these major items: for agriculture buildings, \$80,000; land for the College of Agriculture, \$45,000; portions of a mechanical and electrical building, \$75,000; and for a women's dormitory, \$60,000. A number of these items had been sought for years, especially the women's dormitory. "This increased provision for the University needs," Dr. Thompson wrote, "awakens the gratitude of every person associated with the University, and puts upon the Trustees and Faculty an obligation to meet the reasonable expectations of the State by an economic and efficient use of the money thus provided. . . ."

The appropriation of \$45,000 for the purchase and improvement of farm land made it possible to take up the options on tracts of 79.59 and 14 acres, respectively, which had been obtained in 1904. To make sure the University got it, it was originally purchased from the previous owners by a "syndicate"

consisting of Governor Herrick, President Thompson, L. F. Kiesewetter, treasurer of the University, and three Trustees—Paul Jones, D. M. Massie, and J. McLain Smith. The cost was \$39,139.11.

A minor item of the year was the appointment of Olmsted Brothers, as consulting landscape architects to the University for a three-year term. A number of architects sought the commission of preparing plans for the new buildings. After the Board heard their claims, it was agreed to ask for competitive plans on the women's building and the agricultural buildings.

At the June 19, 1906, Board meeting a faculty plan for the "readjustment" of physical education for men and athletics was approved. It called for the employment of an official to serve as head of the combined department and as director of the gymnasium. He was to have charge of the gymnasium and of physical education for men as well as general supervision of athletics including the making of team schedules, the supervision of all coaching, training and athletic contests, have charge of the athletic field and all athletic equipment, make all purchases and approve all bills in connection with these activities. He was also to appoint assistant coaches and trainers subject to Athletic Board approval. The eventual appointee was Dr. H. Shindle Wingert, who served in the dual capacity until 1912.

There were no special developments during the school year 1906-07. The last of the Page lands were sold, bringing the total yield from that estate to \$204,090.09, and increasing the University endowment to \$807,730.55. The annual interest on this available for operating and other purposes reached \$48,463.83. The new buildings provided by the previous Legislature were well under way but, as always, the needs continued to outrun the additions. A minor event of the year was another chemistry building fire. On the morning of October 14, 1906, a fire broke out in the storeroom of the new chemistry building, causing a loss estimated at \$12,000 on the building, equipment and contents. The State Emergency Board a month later granted \$6500 for repairs, \$5000 for supplies, and \$500 for furniture and office supplies to offset this loss.

In his report, President Thompson once more dwelt upon the need to remove the legal limitation on faculty salaries. He took some hope in the fact that a bill to this end had been introduced in the State Senate in 1906. "In the pressure for the great issues of the University," he wrote, "a matter of this sort is apt to lie in abeyance, but it is sincerely hoped that during the coming winter the Legislature will see the wisdom of leaving the Trustees free to pay such salaries as the services of the men, and the funds of the institution, will warrant." The experience of thirty years, he argued, assured "the state that this limitation is a serious handicap to the interests of the University." If a further reason was needed, "the standard of living, the cost of living, and the limited supply of high class professors, make it impossible to deal justly with men whose best years are given to the cause of education."

He reported the enrollment at a record figure of 2277, while the number of degrees granted was 249. There was a sharp rise in the Summer School enrollment with 279 in residence, with 109 others at the Lake Laboratory or in the summer engineering courses. The response to the summer program was such that it was now proposed to lengthen the work to eight weeks and "to provide a school for artisans." Similarly, during the winter term, January to April, 1907, the University offered a so-called "short course" in agriculture "designed to meet the needs of young farmers who have not enjoyed the opportunities for education in agriculture." This had an initial enrollment of 136 and, Dr. Thompson wrote, "The conditions in Ohio are such as to warrant the belief that this Winter term should appeal to thousands of young farmers, and that an annual attendance of five or six hundred might reasonably be expected." Both moves were in the direction of making "the University as serviceable to all people as the limitation of funds and facilities will permit."

The year at last saw the creation of the College of Education which had long been advocated. It was brought about by an act of the Legislature and was organized with W. W. Boyd, formerly high school visitor, as dean. The immediate aim was to require two years of college work for entrance. The over-all objective was "to prepare teachers for High Schools and furnish facilities for the preparation of supervisors and superintendents." The president reported the initial response as enthusiastic.

The new buildings, he predicted, "will greatly increase the efficiency of the University." But an institution with more than 2000 students, with a prospect "of a steady increase in numbers for years to come," he added, "presents a difficult administrative problem." He cited three needs: specific appropriations for some subjects carried on the ordinary budget to free that money to pay salaries; appropriations to improve the equipment of existing departments; and further enlargement of the plant by new buildings for which "A million dollars could now be used effectively for meeting needs already recognized." One difficulty was that earlier buildings did not permit of enlargement.

Now that provision had finally been made for a women's building, "an appropriation should be made for the complete remodeling of the Dormitory for Boys, or for a new building." The old North Dorm was no longer occupied. As Dr. Thompson wrote, it was "now abandoned and is in such condition as to raise a doubt whether it would be wise to expend money in improving it." As always, too, any expansion of the plant called for further enlargement of the power and heating plant. He paid special tribute to the Trustees for giving generously of their time, "and often at great personal inconvenience," and declared they deserved "grateful recognition by the people."

The Trustees had trouble with the plans for the new women's dormitory. Several sets of plans were prepared but when the bids were opened

they exceeded the estimates. It became necessary to revise the plans and to readvertise for bids. At one stage the Trustees directed that it be erected at the northwest corner of Neil and Eleventh Avenues, but in the end Oxley Hall, as it was eventually named after the mother of President Thompson, was built on the east side of Neil Avenue, just north of Eleventh Avenue.

Among other things, at the March 15, 1907, meeting, the next annual budget was referred back to President Thompson for revision and with instructions "to provide for the establishment of a Teacher's College." He reported his plan for a teachers' college at the April 18, 1907, Board meeting along with the budget which he had reduced by \$4660. The report was adopted, calling for the inclusion of eight departments, of which all had been provided for but two, as follows: psychology, education, school management, art, domestic science, domestic art, physical geography, and manual training. At the most, the president said, three new teachers would be required for the coming year and the savings in the budget would offset this expense.

Student conduct presented no official problem but that of the faculty was something else. Reports reached the Trustees that "some members of the Faculty frequently gather in saloons of the city and there discuss University matters, which conduct, if the report be true, cannot but be detrimental to the University." At its May 14, 1907, meeting, therefore, the Board formally resolved to "address a letter to President Thompson, setting forth the views of this Board in relation to such habits, and asking a discontinuance of such gatherings on the part of the Faculty." The incident apparently grew out of the custom of a number of convivial faculty members to meet over a stein of beer in certain saloons, especially in the South Side. If the Board's position had any permanent effect it was not apparent.

The year 1907-08 was marked by further financial relief for the University. The .16 mill special levy was continued and the Legislature granted \$262,300 for special appropriations. In addition, after long urging, it finally removed the faculty salary limit. The Federal Government, moreover, increased the grant from the second Morrill Act of 1890 by \$5000 annually until the total was \$50,000 a year. President Thompson called this "a distinct advance." Much of the state appropriation was for equipment for various buildings, but there were two major items. One was for \$90,000 for a veterinary building and equipment, and the other was for \$75,000 for the construction and equipment of a students' building.

The latter had a history all its own. This was the beginning of a student union or gathering place and was one of the first in the United States. It grew out of a campaign waged by the students themselves who descended upon the Legislature, made their own case and won their own battle. The plans were to be approved by an honorary commission of five, to be named by Governor Andrew L. Harris. Aaron B. Cohn, of Toledo, a senior, played a leading role in this accomplishment. The Ohio Union, as it was named, was opened with great fanfare in 1910.

The year was marked by several faculty deaths of importance. One was that December 9, 1907, of Dean Joseph H. Outhwaite, of the College of Law. He had held that office since 1905 and previously served as a Trustee. A little more than a month later, Professor Allen C. Barrows, a member of the English faculty since 1894, died from heart failure. In March, 1908, Professor William A. Kellerman, a leading botanist and a member of the faculty since 1891, died after two days' illness in Guatemala while engaged in his fourth annual investigation of the fauna and flora of that country.

President Thompson also reported that fifteen younger members of the instructional force, who had served the University from eight to fifteen years each, were promoted to professor. It was unusual to promote so many at once, but he explained "it seemed a desirable recognition of the character and services of a considerable group of men." He expressed regret that the University was unable "to make suitable recognition also in the matter of salary." But he was gratified that the Legislature had removed the salary limit. "This opens the way," he wrote, "for the trustees, so far as funds will permit, to make recognition of superior men and to protect the University against the danger of removal of men to more remunerative or more attractive fields."

The enrollment stood at 2686, a gain of 409 despite slight declines in law and in pharmacy. The initial enrollment in education was twenty-eight. The facts indicated, the president noted, "that former residents of Ohio and alumni are beginning to return their children to the home state for education." Summer school attendance rose to 438. A good many had attended all three times the summer program had been offered and the experience showed, he commented, "that there is a growing field for the type of summer school offered by the University." In 1908 it was to be lengthened to eight weeks. The winter course in agriculture drew an attendance of 193 as against 136 for the previous year.

On the score of athletics he said the reorganization approved in the summer of 1907 had "worked very successfully" under Dr. Wingert and promised to furnish "a practical solution of many of the difficulties associated with physical education and with athletics." The 1236 physical examinations made during the year revealed a good many physical defects "which it was the aim of the instruction to correct." Chief among these were faulty posture, 35 per cent, uneven shoulders, 28 per cent, and flat chests, 26 per cent. For the first time the new rule prohibiting freshmen from participating in intercollegiate athletics was in force. This led to "a slight temporary decrease of available men for intercollegiate athletics, but the general effect of such rule has been so good as to warrant the enactment." He predicted the rule would become permanent, observing that "The first business of a freshman in college is to make and sustain his academic standing. . . Experience has well demonstrated that the University knows better how a student's time should be used than most freshmen."

On the score of general University needs he had somewhat less to say than usual, doubtless because of the appropriations. He referred, however, to the need for an adequate power plant, for the railway spur, for adequate sewers and for necessary roads and sidewalks. He declared that the library ought to have \$50,000 worth of books "at once." And even with the provision for new buildings there was still urgent need for more. "Every facility afforded by the State at the University," he wrote, "has been promptly used by increasing numbers of young men and young women. The State has no enterprise more important than that of education. Most of our buildings have been too small within three years from the time of their erection. . . . It would be a great satisfaction if the Legislature or its Finance Committees could find time enough to visit the University and make a study of its policies and its needs."

In these expansion years a growing volume of business confronted the Trustees and made more and more demands upon their time and energy. President Thompson was always appreciative of the growing measure of their unpaid service and nearly every one of his reports contained some reference to this. Much of it grew out of the building program, but other demands stemmed from University finances and from the continual enlargement of its functions and activities. One of the growing policy problems was that of University purchases and travel. On several occasions the Trustees held up the payment of bills for items which faculty members had ordered without authority, and they adopted a policy of stricter control over such matters. There was a growing desire, too, on the part of faculty members to attend various kinds of meetings at University expense. A policy was adopted to pay traveling expenses of faculty members "only when they have been appointed to represent the University, or when they go upon the authority of the Board."

Among new appointments were several of later importance. One was that of Charles E. MacQuigg, many years later dean of the College of Engineering, as a student assistant in metallurgy and mineralogy. Still another was that of Clarence A. Dykstra, later city manager of Cincinnati, president of the University of Wisconsin and still later provost of the University of California at Los Angeles, as instructor in political science.

The establishment of a medical school raised its head once more during the year but nothing came of it immediately. In October, 1907, the faculty adopted a report recommending that such a college be established provided 1) "it can be done without crippling" existing departments or interfering with their development, 2) only the first two years of a medical course be given at first, and 3) "only when the General Assembly of Ohio shall have definitely provided by specific appropriations for its inception and maintenance." It also provided that candidates for admission must be on a par with those for the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, and must have the equivalent of two years' work in that college. This report was ordered

filed but, in response to an invitation from Starling-Ohio Medical College, a committee of three Trustees was named to confer with a similar committee from the college "to consider the question of an affiliation" of that college with the University. Nothing more came of the matter that year.

A number of questions arose concerning the new students' building for which the Legislature appropriated the money. One was whether the Trustees had "the right or power" to permit the erection on the campus of a "club house to be used as a headquarters for all kinds of student activities." The attorney general was of the opinion that the Trustees had "complete control and supervision of the same," and it must "be open to all students of the University without discrimination" under Board rules. Meanwhile the Board directed that bids be obtained for wrecking the old North Dormitory.

From time to time coming events cast their shadows. One of these, in May, 1908, was a report from the committee on the organization of a graduate school. This was referred to the faculty committee of the Board, and another four years were to elapse before the Graduate School came into being. At the June 23, 1908, meeting Dr. Thompson reported that the faculty had held up the degrees of two students "because of objection by the Department of Military Science."

Upon motion, the Trustees referred the cases to the faculty for reconsideration with the desire that the men "be recommended for degrees, provided that upon a careful consideration of all the facts said action commends itself to the judgment of the Faculty."

The next year marked the completion of Dr. Thompson's first decade in the presidency. He made no direct mention of it in his annual report, but it was by far the longest he had submitted, comprising twenty-three printed pages. Among other things he noted the appointment of Julius F. Stone, Columbus industrialist, as a Trustee. This began an official connection which lasted nearly forty years and marked another step in Mr. Stone's active interest in the University.

The year was also marked by a reorganization of the College of Law with a faculty consisting mainly of full-time men. Previously it had been made up chiefly of downtown judges and attorneys who gave part of their time to teaching. The five full-time men were Judge John Jay Adams, dean, and Professors William Herbert Page, George W. Rightmire, and Alonzo H. Tuttle, and William B. Cockley, instructor. Three judges were to continue "to give instruction in a limited amount." The idea was to put the College "upon a professional basis and gather into the teaching force men whose time shall be given exclusively to the work of legal education."

A number of special gifts helped make the year notable. One, in September, 1908, was for \$2000 as an endowment for the Outhwaite Collection on the Civil War as a memorial to the late dean of the College of Law. A month earlier a similar sum was given for the purchase of books for the department of economics and sociology in memory of Professor F. C. Clark,

late head of that department. In January, 1909, Robert P. Scott, of Cadiz, gave the University \$25,000 as an endowment for a student aid fund.

A feature of the year was an adverse special report by the Carnegie Foundation on the three state-supported universities of Ohio which had sought participation in its teacher pension plan. The report criticized the state for maintaining separate institutions whose work was not only duplicated in some respects but was on different levels. This it called "wasteful" and "demoralizing" and asserted that "The name university has in fact no definite meaning under such circumstances." It conceded that the designation of university "may fairly be conceded to Ohio State University" which "if relieved from the pressure of state competition" might become an institution like the University of Wisconsin. In the report, addressed to Governor Judson Harmon, the Foundation declined to admit any of the three institutions and recommended, instead, that the state "require" that they "be reconstructed in such wise that their functions may be differentiated and that each be assigned a definite place in a comprehensive and consistent educational system." The report got a good deal of unfavorable publicity but President Thompson included it "without further comment."

The enrollment reached a record-breaking total of 3050, a gain of 364. In addition, 339 degrees were granted, plus twenty-one certificates. Dr. Thompson noted that the success of the summer school has "demonstrated beyond question the wisdom of the movement." The summer enrollment in 1908 was 503 and in 1909 it was 642. The work at the Lake Laboratory continued to draw an increasing number of advanced students from other colleges and universities. An addition to the special offerings was a four-week homemakers' course given in February, 1909, with an initial enrollment of thirty-nine. But in 1910 it had to be abandoned because of the increased regular enrollment.

An important expansion of the work in agricultural extension occurred during the year through a special appropriation of \$20,000 by the Legislature. As a start thirty-six "schools" of one week each in agriculture and domestic science were arranged in various parts of the state with demonstration work at county fairs. The winter course in agriculture had an attendance of 227. The net attendance, excluding summer school, during Dr. Thompson's first ten years grew from 1149 to 2536, an increase of 121 per cent, while the net grand total for the five years 1905-09, grew from 1870 to 3050, or 63 per cent.

At this point, President Thompson had an eye for the future. At the current rate, he predicted, in another ten years the enrollment would be more than 6000. This was almost incredible but it was time the state laid its plans accordingly. He wrote:

It seems entirely reasonable to assume that the attendance will continue to increase at substantially the same ratio for the next ten years as for the past ten years. This means more than 6,000 students within a decade. These figures are so large as to raise a doubt as to their realization. However, we cannot be blind

to the fact that other universities have made similar growth, and that if one-half of the prospect is realized the University would have an attendance ranging from 4,500 to 5,000, and would be poorly prepared to take care of such a student body without seriously sacrificing the quality of education. A little consideration of these statistics will lead any thoughtful person to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when some large and comprehensive scheme of providing for the education of our young men and our young women must be provided.

He also traced the growth in the University's resources year by year for the decade 1900 to 1910. Thanks to increased appropriations, a larger yield from the special levy, somewhat higher interest on the endowment, and a gain in student fees the total for the year ending June 30, 1909, was \$783,725.57 as against \$306,529.76 nine years earlier. Gratifying as this was, he offered "the simple statement that the Ohio State University has made very rapid progress in the last decade, but has not yet reached the efficiency of similarly situated universities." He estimated that an annual revenue of \$1,000,000 was "now needed to carry on the work already established in the University." The special appropriations for 1909 were somewhat less than those for 1908—\$210,210 as against \$279,800. There was an item of \$40,000 for the railroad spur at last, and another of \$25,000 for library books.

The fact that only one new building was provided in the previous biennium, the president declared, simply made this need more imperative than ever. He called attention to a list of building needs filed in connection with the budget request which contained a dozen major items, seven of them for new buildings for botany and zoology, a drill and assembly hall, English and economics, horticulture and forestry, education, new shops, and a separate library as well as for enlargement of these: Brown Hall, the old electrical engineering laboratory, the physics building, and Hayes Hall. The total, including a building for the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, was \$1,345,000, besides \$453,000 for the biennium 1910-11 for equipment and other items.

Dr. Thompson was emphatic concerning these physical plant needs: He asserted:

The University can no longer live by years. It should live by decades. A single building granted each year, or even two buildings granted, might in a series of years furnish a complete set of buildings. Meantime, important interests would suffer and thousands of students would be denied the facilities to which they are justly entitled. With the present system of providing buildings under the pressure of special interests influential with the legislature, it is impossible for the Board of Trustees to make provision for a symmetrical development of the University. . . . More important at the present time than any building or buildings is a plan that would run through a period of ten years in which the Trustees might have sufficient revenues to erect and equip buildings. A majority of the buildings on the campus have been inadequate for their need within three years of the time of completion. . . . The fact remains, however, that the buildings now erected will probably be in service for half a century or more. . . .

He then went into the individual needs for new buildings and for the enlargement and repair of the old ones. University Hall, he noted, had served for thirty-seven years "with but temporary repairs" and should be made "safe and modern" by replacement of its floors, stairways and electric wiring since it had been "criticized by the inspecting authorities." Hayes Hall, he added, "should be devoted to the uses of the young women of the University," and new shops provided. In the face of such a list he said it was "probably useless" to suggest the need for more dormitories yet it was very real. He again declared that "if the University is to serve the state efficiently along already established lines of education, some policy of growth and development reaching through a series of years should be authorized.

He had similar words about University finances. There were really only two ways to meet the growing needs of the University: by increasing the special appropriations, and/or by increasing the special levy. As to the former, he observed that "The condition of the state's revenues is such at present as not to warrant the hope of any considerable relief from this direction." And as to the latter, he admitted frankly that "There is a very deep-seated sentiment against the increase of this levy," chiefly in the cities. But the University, he argued, "should not be required to limit its usefulness because of such sentiment against the levy or because of the inability of the state to secure sufficient funds in its general revenues to provide for the needs of education."

On the fiscal side also he mentioned an inventory system adopted somewhat earlier which had "served as a model for other universities," and a system of purchasing which "has brought competitive prices and better values." Much of the credit for good management he gave to Carl E. Steeb, "the efficient secretary of the Board." He had his usual word of appreciation for "the spirit of service" that abounded.

Further policy matters confronted the Trustees during the year. The question arose of the legal responsibility of the University growing out of several accidents. The widow of an ash wheeler who was killed while on duty in the power house asked "for some financial relief" and the question was referred to the president for investigation." At the May 20, 1909, meeting the case of a student who was hurt while playing basketball in the gymnasium outside of regular class work was presented. "It was the opinion of the Board," to quote the minutes, "that there was no valid claim for damages and the request was declined."

Toward the end of 1908 President Thompson was so ill that he was granted leave of absence and Professor Joseph Villiers Denney was named acting president. The latter was immediately confronted with responsibility for such diverse matters as "a joint resolution regarding the Carnegie Foundation which it is necessary to have passed by the General Assembly" and a law "regarding the breeding of horses." He acquitted himself so well, however, that as a mark of appreciation the Trustees voted him an extra \$500 in

salary. Pending the final choice of a dean for the College of Law, "Mr. G. W. Rightmire was made temporary Acting Dean at a salary of \$100 a month."

Board action was taken with regard to two former presidents of the University. Following the death of Dr. James H. Canfield April 5, 1909, the Trustees paid tribute to his administration as "years of progress, of improved organization and a general awakening of interest throughout the State in higher education, due in great measure to his tireless energy and effective presentation of the cause of higher education, and of the Ohio State University to the people of the commonwealth." At the June 22, 1909, meeting, the Board elected Walter Quincy Scott "Emeritus President and Professor of Philosophy of the Ohio State University."

In October, 1909, the student body took steps to raise funds to furnish the new Union. A seven-man committee was formed with Aaron B. Cohn as president, G. Harold Janeway vice president, Paul W. Barnes secretary, and B. Frank Miller corresponding secretary. Two faculty members, Professors Edward Orton, Jr. and W. W. Boyd, and Secretary Carl E. Steeb as alumni member, served with the committee. In March, 1909, the Trustees referred the selection of a permanent name for the building to the president "with power." Among other things the new Union was to serve as a center for student activities and organizations. In May, 1910, the Trustees adopted a set of "Instructions for Officers of Student Organizations" which established "a uniform system of accounting" for them and provided "for a full and complete report upon contracts, receipts and expenditures, and for an official audit of all books and accounts."

Several major changes in University organization and procedure called for Trustee approval during the year. One was the organization of the deans of the various colleges and the Graduate School into "an advisory board to the President in matters pertaining to general University policy," the annual budget, appointments and promotions. This was the beginning of the Administrative Council which has continued to this day. Another was a change from the three-term to the semester plan, effective in September, 1910. The term plan had been in force for many years. Still another change which marked a turning point in University policy and fortunes was an increase in some faculty salaries above the former legal limit of \$2500. This meant that henceforth there was no fixed ceiling to faculty salaries within the limitations of the budget. That of President Thompson was increased to \$7000 and those of leading faculty members, especially deans and department heads, and others were raised to \$2750 and in a few cases to \$3000.

At the March 26, 1909, Board meeting it was reported that "a magazine wished to publish the history of the Ohio State University as prepared by Capt. Alexis Cope." The Trustees felt "it would be better for the University to publish this history in permanent form rather than to have it appear in magazine form." A committee was named to arrange with Cope for its publication. This was done some years later as Volume I of the University

History, covering the years 1870 to 1910, with Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, the last surviving member of the original faculty, as editor.

Continued progress marked the year 1909-10 but there were no spectacular changes or events. "The most signal event" in terms of the faculty, Dr. Thompson reported, was the retirement of former President William Henry Scott who had been in the service of the University since 1883. The president praised his predecessor's "integrity of character, his devotion to his work, his abiding interest in all the questions of scholarship, and his co-operative spirit with the other institutions of the State."

Under a somewhat nebulous policy five leading faculty members were on leave of absence during the year and others were to follow the next year. Dr. Thompson "hoped that the permanence of this custom its now assured," adding "It is gratifying to see that one of the important functions of the state university is to make such use of scholarship as will produce a company of alumni who are the best justification for the maintenance of a university." Despite his hopeful outlook, the policy of earned leaves of absence never was established in the University.

Dr. Thompson also touched on the organization of the deans as "an advisory cabinet with the president in order to provide for a more deliberate discussion of problems of internal administration." In his words:

The purpose was not to introduce any revolutionary methods of procedure but to provide an organization that should carefully study the development of the University with a view to its increased efficiency. . . To avoid mere duplication, and to adapt the instruction to the needs of the several types of education, the University policy must provide for a proper correlation of the departments.

. . . It is hoped that through this free and untrammelled discussion to develop a consistent educational policy while adapting the work of the University to the needs of the state as discovered from time to time. It is hoped by such measures to avoid the extremes of administrative rigidity and departmental autonomy. . .

A portion of the annual report was devoted to religious statistics of students and occupational statistics of their parents. The former showed thirty-six sects represented on the campus. The president reported that during the next year one or two student pastors would be provided on the campus by the larger denominations. "The state is not without interest in this question," he remarked, "and the duty would seem to be incumbent upon the State University to permit the best possible opportunity for the study and development of the religious ideals among students. There would be no disposition on the part of the State University to coerce a man's religious beliefs any more than to suppress them. The attitude of the University, therefore, upon all questions of religion is at once open, candid, and sympathetic while liberally tolerant of all differences of opinion or belief."

The enrollment showed its usual gain. The total for the year was 3275, a net increase of 225, while the number of degrees granted was 370, plus thirty-one certificates. Decided enrollment increases occurred in agriculture,

domestic science, and arts, philosophy and science. The summer enrollment was 642.

There was a further expansion of the Agricultural Extension program. The year previous the Legislature had appropriated \$20,000 for this work. In 1910 it increased this grant to \$50,000 which made it possible to expand greatly the program of extension work "in the way of demonstration and correspondence." Dr. Thompson reported that the entire program had been received with an enthusiasm which "quite exceeded the expectations of its most ardent supporters."

On the fiscal side the University received \$354,500 from the Legislature in special appropriations. The largest item was for \$125,000 as the first half of the cost of a new library. After nearly forty years the plea for a separate library, adequate to the needs of a rapidly growing university, was approaching reality. But even this might not have come to pass but for a political "deal" engineered by Professor Alonzo H. Tuttle, of the law faculty, who was also a state senator. As a member of the Senate finance committee, he held out for the library item before he would agree to vote for certain other appropriation items.

In this connection, President Thompson observed that the state was "making steady progress in the matter of providing for the University." He went on:

The needs of a large institution are always pressing and important. . . . The state's right to direct the expenditure of money is absolute, but the judgment of the trustees nevertheless should be given serious consideration as a matter of economy and proper development. The uncertain state of the revenue system will probably preclude any farsighted provision and the University, therefore, must content itself with such temporary provision as the legislature may be able to make. Attention, however, should be called to the fact that a reasonable fund of money for construction and developing purposes . . . would result in economy of expenditure and a more satisfactory development of the University than is at all possible by the method of occasional appropriations. . . .

The president testified in closing, as usual, to "the co-operative spirit manifested" on the campus. "The lack of friction between students and Faculty," he added, "or between trustees and Faculty, enables the energy of the University to be applied in the useful work of extending the benefits of education." His own leadership and his gift for getting men to work together were largely responsible for this condition.

A major accomplishment of the Trustees was the revision of their by-laws, rules and regulations. Their officers were now styled chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer. Under Section 32, the president was to "be the executive head of the University." His duty was "to enforce all rules and regulations of the Board and of the Faculty, and he is hereby clothed with all authority requisite to that end." At the April Board meeting he was to present the annual budget which was to leave "unappropriated a balance of said income amounting to not less than \$10,000." With respect to

tenure, Section 52 stated that "Although the President and members of the Faculty are elected annually, it is the desire and intention of the Board that they shall be secure in their positions and remain in the service of the University, but the legal right is reserved to terminate such service at such time as the Board may deem best for the interest of the University, and all employment must be accepted upon this condition." Attendance at the weekly convocation was urged upon all members of the faculty and students "who shall be on the campus at the hour set." The use of tobacco "in any form" was proscribed as before, and "all circular letters, pamphlets, or statements written in the interest or name of the University" or any of its parts "shall bear the approval of the President before the same shall be printed."

Judge John Jay Adams, of Zanesville, was elected dean of the College of Law at the August 7, 1909, Board meeting. Dean Adams was to remain a member of the faculty until his death. Lowry F. Sater, '95, a law alumnus, was elected University treasurer succeeding L. F. Kiesewetter. At the October 29, 1909, meeting, the new students' building was formally named the Ohio Union. Through the further generosity of Emerson McMillin, Professors H. C. Lord and E. F. Coddington went to Hawaii to take observations on Halley's Comet in May, 1910. But after going 5000 miles, "the weather," to quote Dr. Thompson, "somewhat interfered so that the main issue was defeated." At the May 13, 1910, meeting permission was granted the Browning Literary Society to "erect a cottage on Mirror Lake hill" in connection with its annual plays. Actually no cottage was built, but in time the Browning Amphitheater was erected nearby.

At the June 1, 1910, meeting the Trustees formally spread a tribute on their minutes to former President Scott who was retiring from the faculty. They voiced their appreciation, expressed the hope that he might "be spared many years" and lauded his twenty-seven years' service to the University. The year was marked by the deaths of three men who had played major roles in the development of the University. They were Emeritus Professor Stillman W. Robinson, an outstanding member of the engineering faculty from 1878 to 1895, who died October 31, 1910, at seventy-two; Emeritus Professor Robert W. McFarland, a member of the original faculty who served until 1885, who died October 23, 1910; and Professor Nathaniel W. Lord, who served the University from 1877 until his unexpected death May 23, 1911. He was for some years dean of the College of Engineering. President Thompson paid tribute to all three in his report.

He also noted that eight members of the faculty were on leave of absence during the year, all but two of them for the full year. The continuation of the custom, he said, "has already shown its value as a practical educational measure" and as one "which may be readily justified on the ground of public policy." But he was aware that public acceptance of a policy of leaves of absence with pay was something else for, after emphasizing the advantages, he added, "The University therefore is pursuing the conservative policy in

the hope that it might help in the progress without offending a public sentiment not yet founded upon a careful consideration of the educational problem."

He referred to the new function of the deans serving as an administrative council, noting that they had participated for the first time in preparing the annual budget. The experience of the year, he commented, "has shown the wisdom of the change and at the same time has brought a realization of the fact that no organization of University forces has yet been discovered which will be free from criticism. Economy and efficiency are important factors but it is a difficult problem to adjust the notions of freedom in teaching with the more or less mechanical problems of administration."

For some years the University had been the beneficiary of a growing number of gifts but they had fallen off somewhat. This led Dr. Thompson to say:

The stable character of University investments should offer an attractive feature to persons generously disposed in the interest of education. There is such a tendency to measure the gift by the largeness of it that the public and perhaps even the universities have not always seemed to understand the importance of small gifts that do a real service. Any large or growing institution develops a variety of opportunity for people of moderate means to make small but effective donations. . . . A little inquiry would bring to view opportunities for a service suited to the individual taste and capacity of the giver.

The enrollment continued to mount. The grand net total for the year was 3439, with 2876 in the regular academic year, 639 in the summer, and 183 in the winter courses in dairying and agriculture. The number of degrees granted was 422, besides fifty-eight professional certificates. Dr. Thompson emphasized that in six years the summer session had "quadrupled in attendance, courses and faculty, and is now a most important part of the University work,"—especially in relations with other colleges and universities. All this, he observed, justified a previous legislative appropriation for the summer work but the last Legislature had reduced this so that the program had to be supported out of general University funds.

He had a special word for the Agricultural Extension work which was originally "speculative" and "experimental." By now, he wrote, the University had enough experience with it "to offer a deliberate judgment as to its value." Experience, he added, had "demonstrated the educational value of the work and the interest shown by the communities has been so well sustained as to thoroughly justify the expenditure of the money."

By now there were two high school visitors whose function it was to visit Ohio high schools. But despite the mutual value of this relationship, its purpose was not fully understood. Dr. Thompson wrote:

the University is not visiting high schools for the purpose of attracting students to the University or for the purpose of insisting that courses of study shall prepare for entrance to any college or university. The main thing . . . is to urge a better

quality of teaching and of teachers and the better equipment of schools. This is in the interest of the community itself primarily. . . It is a false philosophy to assume that the high schools of the State are organized for the sake of and in the interest of the university. On the other hand it is equally false to assume that graduation from any sort of a high school with any sort of equipment or teaching furnishes a basis for a young man or young woman to proceed further in the pursuit of high education. . . Unless the student can make advantageous use of the time in college he would do much better to make good use of it somewhere else. . . Higher education is too expensive for the individual and too serious a matter to be undertaken without some serious consideration. The visitation of high schools, therefore, aims to hold up before such schools the right ideals about higher education and to encourage the right ideas in high schools.

He cited a slight increase in legislative appropriations. For the year 1911 they were \$306,875 of which \$100,000 went toward the new library building. For the year 1912 they were \$324,681. The sum of \$10,000 was granted the former year for the summer session but only \$5000 the next. On the score of appropriations, Dr. Thompson observed:

the Legislature has steadily increased the appropriations for the maintenance of the University. It is also clearly evident that the increase does not quite keep pace with the growth of the University. This could hardly be expected, nevertheless the imperative demand that is made by the increasing number of students cannot be overlooked or avoided. The University has its needs in two general directions. First—the extension of the plant in order to provide the facilities for education, and, second the extension of the teaching force necessary. This means of course a larger fund available for the payment of salaries. . . for new instruction and for the increase of salaries for such men as are inadequately paid. It is not to be expected that the University may keep men on the instructional force permanently for a smaller salary than is paid by a considerable number of our first-class high schools for instruction in secondary education. There is a tendency to assume that every University instructor receives the maximum salary paid to any professor, while as a matter of fact a large proportion of the teaching force falls very far below the maximum salary.

He respectfully suggested that, if a law could be passed to provide certain definite appropriations, "the interests of education would be advanced." The year, he said, showed "substantial progress."

Another action was the granting of permission to the Athletic Board to erect a grandstand on the west side of the athletic field. It was empowered to remove such trees as might be necessary with the understanding that it would replace any trees removed. It was also directed in regard to any future improvements to first present the plans and specifications to the Trustees for approval.

At the December 16, 1910, meeting the Trustees took cognizance of a problem which was to grow acute in later years. This was the matter of a retirement system and allowance for the faculty. This was presented by Dr. Thompson in the form of a bill, and approved for presentation to the Legislature. It provided that faculty members were to be eligible for retiring

allowances after thirty years' service "of collegiate grade," provided that fifteen years of such service had been rendered "in the Ohio State University" immediately prior to retirement and provided the beneficiary had reached the age of sixty-five, with mandatory retirement at seventy. The allowance was not to exceed 60 per cent of the average salary for the five years prior to retirement. There was provision also for retirement for disability, and for retirement after twenty-five years' service—fifteen on the campus—at not more than half the average salary for the five years prior to retirement. The Trustees were also to provide for limited professional service from the beneficiary upon retirement "as in their judgment the interest of the University require." It was not until 1940 that a comprehensive retirement and insurance program was put into effect.

Late in 1910 a plan for organization of the University was presented by Ralph D. Mershon, '90, on behalf of the alumni association. It was referred to the president and deans "for examination and report." A number of changes were made as a result concerning the administrative council, the powers of deans, and the designation of a "superintendent of property."

In tribute to the late Professor S. W. Robinson the building used by mechanical and electrical engineering was named in his honor. President Thompson reported to the Board that the Legislature had passed an act to authorize the construction of a high school building on the campus, subject to agreement by the Columbus board of education. Negotiations were entered into looking to such a high school on the campus near Eleventh Avenue and High Street, but eventually the project came to nought. A report on the organization of a Graduate School, adopted March 22, 1911, by the faculty, was approved. Its administration was to be vested in a dean and a Graduate Council of twelve. At the close of the year Professor Alfred Vivian was made acting dean of the College of Agriculture and Dr. William McPherson, head of the chemistry department, was made the first dean of the Graduate School.

By some strange quirk, the president's report for 1911-12 was lost. In the words of Dr. Thompson a year later, "the report submitted for the year ending June 30, 1912, seems to have been lost in transmission and cannot be reproduced." Most of the gap can be filled in from other sources such as the Trustees' minutes.

One development was the decision to name a permanent University architect who, with the assistance of an advisory board or council, was to "design and erect all buildings for the University." It was the lack of such a functionary in the first forty years of the University which was largely responsible for the hodge-podge of architecture on the campus. The advisory board was to consist of the president, the landscape architect, four faculty members and the chief engineer. It was also ordered that this board "prepare a comprehensive plan for the future development of the campus and its buildings." This was to be submitted to Olmsted Brothers, the landscape

architects, "for their approval." Professor Joseph Nelson Bradford was presently named University architect, a post he was to hold until his retirement in 1933. One of the first moves in the new direction was to take steps to widen the main driveway from High Street.

The Alumni Association was active in several matters. One was the establishment on the campus of permanent alumni offices. The other was a project for the erection of more dormitories. Ralph D. Mershon, president of the association, appeared before the Trustees at their September 26, 1911, meeting relative to the former. It was agreed that the University and the association would divide the expense of setting up an office for a full-time secretary. It was also agreed that the new office would compile and issue a register of alumni and former students along with a "Who's Who" of association members. It was also to operate an employment bureau for them and to conduct an active canvass for members. After a six-month trial, a more permanent basis was to be reached for a division of the expense. This was the real beginning of the permanent Alumni Association which was to play so large a part in the later fortunes of the University. H. S. Warwick, '06, first manager of the new Ohio Union, became the first secretary of the association under the new set-up.

At the January 18, 1912, Board meeting, a communication was read from the Visitors Committee of the Alumni Association, an advisory body which still functions, concerning the erection of men's dormitories. Six weeks later a special committee reported on its conference with the Visitors Committee and the former was continued with instructions to consult the attorney general as to the Board's powers in such a matter. At the May 28 meeting, Trustee Frank E. Pomerene reported that the attorney general "had approved of the general scheme of co-operation . . . with the Ohio State University Association for the building of a dormitory system." Nothing tangible, however, came of this ambitious project.

Another action of some importance, taken at the February 21, 1912, meeting of the Trustees, was the approval of a reorganization of the Athletic Board. This was to enable the University to qualify for membership in the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives, or Big Nine, as it was called. The University had applied for admission to the Conference, with Professor George W. Rightmire as its official advocate. This was granted subject to certain changes, chief of which was to insure faculty control of athletics. This marked a long step forward in University participation in intercollegiate athletics as well as the emergence of its athletics from the embryo stage. This action paved the way in a few short years for the stadium era which was to mark also a new growth in the University itself.

The faculty had approved the report February 12. It contained three major parts: the control of athletics was to lie with a board of nine members, five of them faculty members; the immediate direction of intercollegiate athletics was to be in the hands of an athletic director, "appointed by and

responsible to the board of control"; and "as soon as practicable and as far as possible" coaches of all teams were to be hired for the regular school year and it was the committee's view that "it is highly desirable that all coaches should be permanently identified with the life of the University." There were also to be two alumni and two student members of the board. This meant the end of seasonal coaches and implied tenure, like that for other teaching staff members, for members of the coaching staff.

This action was followed presently by the appointment of John R. Richards, of the University of Wisconsin, as director of athletics and head football coach. He remained only until the winter of 1913 when he was succeeded by L. W. St. John, a former student, who after coaching at the College of Wooster and at Ohio Wesleyan University, had been engaged as assistant football coach, basketball and baseball coach, and business manager of athletics. Thus began a connection which lasted until his retirement in 1947. The vision and competence of Director St. John played an incalculable part in the upbuilding of the athletic and physical education program. Professor Thomas E. French, who as a member of the Athletic Board, was also the University's first representative in the Western Conference, also played a major role in this capacity in which he served until his death in 1944.

Among miscellaneous matters, eight undergraduate degrees in the College of Engineering were designated to include the Bachelor of Architecture, of Ceramic Engineering, of Chemical Engineering, of Civil Engineering, of Electrical Engineering, of Industrial Arts, of Mechanical Engineering, and Engineering in Mining. These were to take effect in 1915. The women's council of the Cleveland Alumnae Association urged the appointment of a dean of women and, in consequence, the Trustees authorized an "Advisor for women, the same to be referred to the next Budget for enactment."

Similarly, a move was taken toward establishing a University printing plant. This grew out of an inspection of a North Side print shop by Trustee John T. Mack, publisher of the *Sandusky Register*. Upon motion, following his report, he and Trustee Walter J. Sears were instructed to investigate the matter further and to report. At the May 27 meeting following, Dr. Thompson was directed "to secure a report on the organization of 'The Lantern'" and to report thereon at the next meeting. The *Lantern* was then a weekly under student control. Two years later a start was made on a University print shop when the *Lantern* was taken over, converted into a daily (five days a week) and published from its own plant, University-owned, in the east basement of University Hall.

Another move of future importance was the appearance of an alumnae committee before the Board in quest of authority "to start a movement to secure a Woman's Building on the University campus." Upon motion, "better facilities for the women" were approved in principle and "the alumnae and Women's Council were directed to present their needs to the President, in order that the University Architect might be advised as to just what is

desired in the proposed building." Similarly, the architect was directed to prepare preliminary sketches and estimate the cost of the proposed women's building. This, too, was a decade in coming, but in time materialized in Pomerene Hall.

Three occurrences made the year 1912-13 stand out from others of that period. By far the most spectacular was the flood in March, 1913, which took a toll of more than 100 lives in Columbus, disrupted the life of the city and interfered with the work of the University. Another, which was to be of growing importance, was the formal admission of the University into the so-called Western Conference, already referred to. This was to have results in unexpected ways for it made the University a full-fledged member of an important group of universities with which thereafter it was to vie in the fields of learning and research as well as athletics. This marked its final emergence from the lesser universities and set it on the high road to institutional greatness. The third development which bore on this was the fact that for the first time in its history approaching half a century, the University's income for a single year exceeded \$1,000,000. By contrast with the years following World War II this was modest indeed, but by contrast with the feeble beginnings of forty years earlier it was almost beyond imagining.

The year also left a mark on the University's record in intercollegiate relations. In the Ohio State-Penn State game that fall on Ohio Field, the home team was taking a bad beating from the visitors. After three quarters Coach John R. Richards took the Ohio State team off the field, thereby forfeiting the game. To make matters worse a Toledo freshman climbed the south goal posts and set fire to the Penn State colors twined there. Still worse, President Edwin Earle Sparks, of Penn State—an Ohio State alumnus—was in the stands. President Thompson apologized to him for the incident.

Meanwhile, the custom of granting leaves of absence to faculty members with pay had continued, with five during the year in question. "Every year the conviction grows deeper," Dr. Thompson wrote in his annual report, "that an occasional leave of absence is of the highest value not only for renewing physical vigor . . . but for the opportunity to review in a systematic and deliberate way the field of scholarship in which the teacher is working and to observe the current methods of education in other institutions. . . . The policy now pursued at the Ohio State University is so well established and so well grounded from every point of view as to encourage the belief in its permanency as a part of the University policy." As time proved he was unfortunately more optimistic on this score than the facts warranted.

The 1913 flood which occurred at the time of the spring vacation, following prolonged, heavy rains, paralyzed the city of Columbus. Besides the loss of life it caused heavy property damage although this was relatively small in and about the University. For some days the Olentangy was impassable below Delaware. Railroad traffic was seriously interfered with, tracks near

the east end of the University spur were upended, and small houses in the vicinity of West Woodruff Avenue were dislodged from their foundations. When students trickled back to the campus on the first passenger trains after the flood waters began to subside, they were mobilized for volunteer flood duty. Women students helped to dispense food supplies and other relief from a West Side school. Men from the cadet battalion volunteered for guard duty and were assigned to posts on the edge of the stricken area. Classes were somewhat disrupted and all students had to be vaccinated. In his annual report, Dr. Thompson remarked in part on "the splendid service" rendered as follows:

The students . . . were both intelligent as to the work to be done and responsive to the needs. They showed in a high degree the results of discipline and the habit of obedience. Communications from officers in charge bear testimony to the high character of this service. It is impossible to state the exact number of students who participated in this service but the number was not less than one thousand at any given time during the relief period. . . . From another point of view this service rendered in a great emergency was the highest kind of testimony in justification of education. These young men and young women showed beyond question that their education contributed not only to the efficiency of the service they rendered but had developed in them the spirit of public service ready to meet an emergency when it arises. The state can have no better assurance of the wisdom of its public education than the demonstration of such a spirit as was manifested by the student bodies in the time of this unparalleled disaster.

The president also had much to say about the enrollment which, including the winter short courses and the summer attendance, was just under 4000. The gross figure was 4235 but the net was 3969. The number of degrees granted was 515, plus thirty-two certificates. On this general point, Dr. Thompson commented:

At present there seems to be no indication that the patronage of the University is liable to reach a limit. The law making elementary education compulsory has put an added burden and responsibility upon the public schools. Without any compulsion other than the necessity of an education as an essential part of the equipment of complete citizenship, colleges and universities have been confronted with a steadily increasing demand for facilities. . . . The Ohio State University provides the widest range of education in the state, and for that reason finds itself continually confronted with the problem of revenues adequate to the needs.

The Legislature now met on a biennial basis and in the 1913 session it made special appropriations amounting to \$406,690 for the University for that year and \$400,015 for 1914. It had become the practice to make partial appropriations for new buildings. The 1913 budget showed an item of \$75,000 for a botany and zoology building, and another of \$75,000 for a horticulture and forestry building to cost not more than \$150,000. Major items for the second year included \$42,000 for additional farm lands and improvements, and \$75,000 more for the horticulture and forestry building.

Despite the record income of \$1,063,309.24, the University theoretically

ended the year in the red since the total expenditure was \$1,065,162.82. But there was a cash balance from the previous year of \$11,019.72. Meanwhile the endowment had grown to \$972,230.35 and the value of land, buildings and equipment to \$4,703,281.50. This was in striking contrast with the feeble beginning but only a fraction of what was to come. The special tax levy of .16 mill for the support of the University was still in force and for the year its yield amounted to \$399,754.27. The return from this source had not increased greatly during the years but was still an important source of operating revenue.

A word should be added about two other matters—the Graduate School, and the office of the Dean of Women. This was the first full year of operation for the Graduate School which showed a registration of 127 or a gain of about 30 per cent. Graduate students from thirty-two other colleges and universities were enrolled. Ohio, Dean McPherson commented, was entitled to at least one of the best graduate schools in the country and Ohio State was now “making a good start in this direction.” Dr. Caroline M. Breyfogle, the new Dean of Women, completed her first year on the campus. She had attempted two major things—the organization of self-government for women students, and “to bring the landlady and the University into closer affiliation.” She reported the number of satisfactory boarding houses as very small.

Headquarters for the reorganized athletic department were in what was known as the Thomas house, formerly occupied by Professor B. F. Thomas and his family. In after years it was known as the Athletic House. A shower room for varsity teams was added to the first floor, with training quarters at the rear of the second floor, and general offices in the second floor front. All of these improvements were at Athletic Board expense.

At this same meeting President Thompson reported on the location and general plan of the proposed Women's Building and this was referred to a special committee to confer with the architect and the alumnae committee. Originally the Ohio Union contained bowling alleys, but the Trustees now granted permission to remove these and to make other changes so that “a ‘self-help’ restaurant in the room now used for bowling” could be installed at the expense of the Union.

A move to revive the custom of conferring honorary degrees occurred when the Trustees requested the faculty to name a committee of three to consult with a Board committee—two Trustees and President Thompson—“on the desirability of conferring honorary degrees at the next commencement.” Eventually this came about, but under safeguards which the faculty felt were necessary. The faculty responded by naming a committee of four to confer with the other committee. By another action the department of domestic science was changed to home economics.

When it came time to approach the budgetary request to be made to the Legislature, “it was decided that the needs of the women should take

precedence." Dr. Thompson was authorized to prepare a statement of University needs along these lines. He was also to have power to prepare such statement for the State Auditor "and to add to such statement the absolute necessity of creating a building fund for the University." At the December 18, 1912, Board meeting, Dr. Thompson reported that on the day previous the faculty has disapproved "the recommendation of the special committee on honorary degrees."

Toward the close of the Eightieth General Assembly, four measures were passed which affected the future of the University. Two were sponsored by Senator Erastus G. Lloyd, an alumnus. Three were of immediate importance. Senate Bill No. 120, introduced by Lloyd, authorized and empowered the Trustees "to establish and maintain in the State University a College of Medicine and a College of Dentistry." The other Lloyd measure, Senate Bill No. 191, similarly authorized the Trustees to establish a University extension department. A companion measure, Senate Bill No. 152, authorized the establishment of an engineering experiment station on the campus. The fourth measure, Senate Bill No. 237, had to do with additional dormitories. Specifically, it permitted alumni of the University "to present to the State a building or buildings" for dormitory purposes in connection with the University, and authorized the Trustees "to enter into a contract for such purposes." Nothing came of this last proposal but the others were soon productive. The University architect, meanwhile, presented preliminary plans for men's dormitories and a Board committee was provided to prepare a contract with the alumni association for their construction.

Also at the May, 1913, Board meeting, President Thompson presented a formal proposal from the trustees of Starling-Ohio Medical College, dated January 10, 1913, to convey all right and title to its property to the University, subject to the conditions laid down in Senate Bill No. 120. Two other conditions were prescribed. These were that the University would accept the students then enrolled in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy in Starling-Ohio Medical College, and that it would "take such steps as will be necessary to protect the professional rights of the alumni of said college and their predecessors." The offer was signed by President Thompson, as president of the Starling-Ohio board of trustees, and eleven others.

In view of the passage of the Lloyd Bill, a committee consisting of Dr. Thompson and Trustees Frank E. Pomerene and Julius F. Stone was named to confer with a like committee from Starling-Ohio "regarding all of the properties and rights of said Starling-Ohio Medical College." This was soon done and the way was finally open for the University to have its own colleges of medicine and dentistry. For the present they remained in the Starling-Ohio property facing Goodale Park on North Park Street. In time new facilities were provided on the campus, culminating in the late 'Forties in the huge medical center at the southwest corner of the campus.

But many a headache and strange complications lay ahead before this dream became a reality in mid-century.

A number of actions taken at the final Board meeting of the 1912-13 school year were of varying importance. It was ordered, for example, that duplicate diplomas and certificates should be issued free to all persons who had lost the originals in the March floods "upon presentation of satisfactory evidence." The establishment of a separate department of competitive and recreative athletics was approved, "the men now serving under the Athletic Board to be given Faculty rank, provided the same will not affect the integrity of the Department of Military Science and Tactics." At a night session, President Thompson presented the annual budget with the statement that the total exceeded the available resources by \$30,000. It was agreed to take up the matter with the Governor and with the State Emergency Board. The latter on October 14, 1913, granted an additional \$13,272.

The year 1913-14 was marked by an unusual number of faculty changes, including several deaths and one disappearance. Most notable of the deaths was that February 15, 1914, of Professor Josiah Renick Smith who had been a faculty member since 1876. Important faculty resignations included those of H. F. Harrington, in charge of journalism courses, to organize a journalism department at Western Reserve University; and Dean W. W. Boyd, of the College of Education, to become president of Western College for Women. "Heck" Harrington, as he was known to his students, became one of the leading journalism educators in the country. Major faculty appointments included that of Joseph S. Myers, journalism. This was in connection with the establishment of a separate journalism department and the taking over by the University of the *Lantern*, longtime student weekly. Myers, a member of the class of '87, resigned as managing editor of the *Pittsburgh Post* and *Sun* to take the appointment. He served also for a time as alumni secretary and editor of the alumni magazine.

Three other appointments of note, under the athletic reorganization, were those of L. W. St. John, John W. Wilce and Frank R. Castleman as professors of competitive and recreative athletics. St. John succeeded John R. Richards as athletic director, but remained head baseball and basketball coach and football line coach. Wilce became head football coach and director of intramural athletics, while Castleman became head track coach and assisted with other sports. Wilce served as head football coach from 1913 to 1928 inclusive. St. John later was put in charge of men's and women's physical education as well as intercollegiate athletics, and served in this dual capacity until his retirement.

The list of faculty changes filled three pages of the annual report and this, Dr. Thompson observed, "will suggest at once that the modern university having reached large proportions must be constantly on the search for teachers." On the topic of teacher selection he had more to say:

The vital thing in university administration is in the selection or retention of properly qualified men and women as professors. The strenuous demand for teachers has led to a very rapid promotion of young men and with it the selection of persons not always well suited for academic work. . . . It is hoped that in the near future the Ohio State University can assume a more conservative attitude upon the appointment of persons to the rank of professor and a more generous attitude in the matter of the minimum salary for such rank.

The question of salary is always uppermost in the mind of administrative officers. No dead level of salary will build a strong faculty. No increase of salary will change the efficiency or determine the character of a professor. . . . The standard of living would probably determine the general standard of salaries, but exceptional men should be treated in accordance with their merits even though the problem involved is one of the most difficult in university administration.

The gross enrollment for the year was 4735 and the net 4435, a substantial gain. In all 640 degrees and certificates were granted. On this point, too, Dr. Thompson had further comment:

For twenty years the University has steadily increased its enrollment, and there seems now no reason to believe that with the increase of wealth in the State, the increase of population, the rising standards of living, and other factors, the university enrollment would not continue to increase for some years to come. What the limitation, if any, to the modern state university shall be is not very clearly discernible. Economic and industrial conditions may have an important bearing upon this problem, but comparisons with other states and with the urban universities of the East would indicate that from six to eight thousand students may be expected in the most important educational centers of the country.

The Ohio State University will probably be no exception to the rule and the state may anticipate the necessity of providing for a much larger enrollment than here recorded.

The president was dead right in his expectation of a much larger enrollment. But his figure of 6000 to 8000 for the larger universities proved far too small. The summer school enrollment showed a sharp rise in 1914 to 942 as against 704 for the previous summer. This was due in part to larger appropriations, permitting broader offerings, and to other factors such as a school for superintendents.

Under a revised appropriation bill, the University received a total of \$438,068 from the Legislature. Except for \$70,000 for the horticulture and forestry building nothing was appropriated for new construction.

But in the judgment of Dr. Thompson "the most important piece of constructive legislation" by the federal government during the year was the passage of the Agricultural Extension bill known as the Smith-Lever Act. This was the sixth measure expanding the federal educational program that began with the Morrill Act of 1862. The Hatch Act of 1887 provided for experiment stations and the Adams Act of 1906 increased the appropriations for this purpose. The second Morrill Act of 1890 increased the appropriations for the Land Grant colleges, and the Nelson amendment in 1907 further increased them. The new act provided for cooperative instruction

and practical demonstration in agriculture and home economics between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the states. Each state was to get an initial appropriation of \$10,000 and thereafter in the ratio of its rural population to the total rural population of the country. For the following year Ohio would be eligible to \$35,557 from the government provided the Legislature granted \$25,557, and for the succeeding year the total would be \$103,710. As Dr. Thompson said, "this Federal Act makes possible a very generous provision for Extension work." But there was some question whether Ohio was in a position to take full advantage of the Smith-Lever Act at once.

The president also had a special word to say about the Graduate School which for the first time had the help of a legislative appropriation which was expended for fellowships and scholarships. He added:

The Graduate School in its brief experience has already proved a stimulus for the Faculty. It provides the incentive to scholarship that opportunity for development does to a man in business. . . The inspiring teacher needs the wider horizon that comes with his own participation in the activities of advanced and research scholarship.

Moreover the presence of the graduate school has developed the graduate attitude of mind in a portion of the student body and opened the way to the development of a body of young scholars who represent some of the best phases of university life. The contribution to university efficiency and to the general attitude toward scholarship would be in itself a sufficient justification for the generous maintenance of a graduate school.

He did not refer to it but this year marked the completion of fifteen years of the Thompson presidency. Much of the University's growth in that time was inevitable, but its steady progress, the commanding presence it was assuming in the state, the confidence it was winning on all sides were very largely due to the mature, the wise and the farseeing leadership of the president himself. He recorded it only as "a year of good will and co-operative work" on the part of all and paid special tribute to "the men immediately in charge of the physical plant for conscientious and intelligent service rendered with commendable appreciation of the needs of the Faculty and students. The year has been free from exceptional causes of discouragement and has been marked by genuine progress." But almost as he wrote other forces, gathering far distant from the campus, were about to engulf Europe in a war which in another three years was to involve the United States and in time would disrupt the life of the campus so that it was never again the same.

But there were other matters of interest and importance besides those shown in the president's report. It is necessary to turn again to the Board minutes for other portions of the unfolding story. Another development of the year led to the establishment of a second medical college on the campus. This grew out of the offer of the trustees of the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College to transfer its properties to the state also under the terms

of the law of 1913 "as soon as they can be assured of the perpetuity of said department in a satisfactory form in said University." This was on the assurance of President Thompson on behalf of the Trustees of their intention to establish under that law "a homeopathic department." Presently the assets of the Pulte school were liquidated and turned over to the University in the sum of \$30,000. A separate staff was recruited and the old South Dormitory was converted into a homeopathic hospital. The Pulte offer was first made in March, 1913, and in August was referred to the Board's standing committee on medical colleges, consisting of Dr. Thompson and Trustees Stone and Pomerene. Following a further report on the medical situation at the September 19, 1913, meeting, the committee was authorized to visit the Pulte College "and any other medical colleges they might think it advisable to visit."

The beginnings of a medical library also came to the University by gift. The widow of Dr. Nathaniel R. Coleman about that time gave the University his medical library consisting of 538 volumes, besides a few rare volumes for the general library, and an endowment for it of \$500 which she hoped to increase later—and did. The books were ordered placed in the University Library as the Coleman Collection until such time "as a medical library will make provision for this collection"—that is, until the new College of Medicine had its own library.

At the December 12, 1913, Board meeting the trustees of Starling-Ohio and a representative of the American Medical Association appeared to discuss the proposals relative to the merger of Starling-Ohio with the University. These finally came to an official head at the January 27, 1914, Board meeting. At that time President Thompson recommended that the Trustees accept the Starling-Ohio proposal and take the necessary steps to acquire its property. He also recommended that the Trustees "express their willingness to operate a homeopathic college, or department," but before doing so to find out whether the work should be continued in Cleveland and whether "the indebtedness could be provided for." He also urged that \$25,000 be asked of the Legislature for medical education. Meanwhile the Starling-Ohio trustees amended their earlier proposal by agreeing to turn over all cash, amounting to between \$12,000 and \$15,000, besides the property. This was conditioned upon a sufficient amount being set aside to make "desirable improvements" in the Park Street property. A special committee of the alumni Board of Visitors also reported favorably on the merger.

The formal action then followed in the form of a resolution offered by Trustee Mallon, which, upon motion by Judge McCann, was unanimously adopted. It was in three parts—1) that pursuant to the law of April 13, 1913, a college of medicine and a college of dentistry be established; 2) that the Starling-Ohio proposal, as amended, be accepted provided the title to its property was acceptable; and 3) that the Board also go on record as willing "to establish a homeopathic department to said college, provided the property

inducements offered by the Homeopathic School of Medicine are satisfactory to this Board." It was ordered that the investigation as to the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College be continued. At the February 17, 1914, meeting, it was ordered that the Starling-Ohio papers be turned over to the attorney general for approval. At the March 19, 1914, meeting a contract for the acquisition of the Starling-Ohio property was approved, subject to the attorney general's approval.

At this same meeting a detailed proposal was presented from the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College offering a) its student body, b) its laboratory and anatomical equipment, c) its 1800-volume library, d) its equity in its property there estimated as worth \$30,000. This was on condition that the University establish and maintain a homeopathic department in the College of Medicine under a dean, that it establish and maintain a homeopathic hospital, and that it accept the students then in residence in Cleveland, and engage to "protect the professional rights" of Pulte alumni. This proposal was referred to Judge McCann for report at the next meeting. No further action was reported, however, until the May 26 meeting when by a vote of five to one, a resolution was adopted declaring that "the time has arrived for the establishment of a College of Homeopathic Medicine in the University, and that the Board proceed to open the facilities for such instruction next September, subject to the means available for such purposes." The only Trustee voting against the resolution was Frank E. Pomerene and time was to prove him right in the matter.

At another session the next day, a resolution was unanimously adopted to notify all members of the medical and dental faculties that "the reorganization begun in these Colleges will be completed during the coming year and that all appointments made are to be regarded as temporary and provisional only." Pursuant to the resolution Dr. W. J. Means was named acting dean of the College of Medicine,¹ and Dr. Harry M. Semans acting dean of the College of Dentistry. The budgets for the two colleges were adopted unanimously. Meanwhile, a contract for remodeling the Starling-Ohio property was let at a cost of \$9500.

At the November 7, 1913, Board meeting, Dr. Thompson reported that "through the generosity of a personal friend² he had received a contribution" to take a party of state officials on an inspection trip to the Universities of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. This was the real beginning of a practice which still prevails to enable state officials to see other leading state universities and how they fare in respect to physical plant, facilities and budget in comparison with the Ohio State University. Those on the trip included the Lieutenant Governor and speaker of the House, the chairmen of the House and Senate finance committees, the chairmen of the House and Senate com-

¹ The minutes say D. J. W. Means, but this was the son of Dr. W. J. Means, who was also a faculty member.

² Probably Trustee Julius F. Stone.

mittees on colleges and universities, the state auditor (A. V. Donahey), Trustees Sears, Stone and Pomerene, President Thompson and Secretary Steeb.

In the field of athletics it was a matter of regret that at the very moment Ohio State was admitted to the Western Conference, the University of Michigan was withdrawing from that group in disagreement over the issue of a training table. Under the rule members of the Conference could not compete against Michigan in intercollegiate athletics and this meant the end of the increasingly important relations of Ohio State with the older university. Receipt of a copy of a resolution adopted in November, 1913, by the University of Michigan board of regents was reported at the December 12 Board meeting by President Thompson. The purport of the Michigan resolution was that its board did not desire "to carry on further the matter of bringing the University of Michigan again into the Western Conference." Because Ohio State was so new in the Conference, a resolution by the Trustees explained, "it did not deem it wise to begin action looking to a revision of the rules governing the Conference until experience had demonstrated the necessity of such revision." It also expressed "sincere regret" at the necessity of terminating athletic relations with Michigan and said its return to the Conference would be universally approved in the athletic circle of the Ohio State University." The difficulty was eventually solved.

Various other actions of some consequence were taken during the year. One was the resignation of H. S. Warwick as secretary of the Alumni Association. Another was a resolution, adopted at the January 27, 1914, meeting, declaring that "it is highly necessary for the bill providing for a building for the College of Education to be passed." A conference with Governor Cox followed, but it was some time before provision was made for this need. Seven members of the faculty were granted leave of absence "upon the usual basis" for the school year 1914-15 and as a measure of reward, Dr. Thompson was also given a six-month vacation with pay. Dean John J. Adams, of the College of Law, served as acting president. The Thompson leave was to enable him to "take a much needed rest, study the educational institutions of this and other countries" and bring the results to bear on campus problems.

On Sunday evening, March 8, 1914, the campus had another fire. This time the old English building was destroyed. This was originally the electrical engineering building. The University architect reported that it would be impossible to rebuild or repair the burned structure which stood at the northwest angle of University Hall. As a result a request was made to the State Emergency Board for an allowance of \$40,000 to build one of the wings proposed for the Physics Building and to make it available for the department of English. This was granted by the Emergency Board with the understanding, however, that certain items in the regular appropriations would be withheld until autumn and the expenditures, amounting to \$15,000, would not be made then unless approved by the Emergency Board. This was followed by the building of the east wing of the Physics Building.

Several new departments were created, and curricular changes were approved. The two-year courses in agriculture and horticulture were abolished, and three-year courses established instead. A major change was the creation of a department of journalism with authority for the transfer of those courses from the department of English to the new department. The department of agronomy was divided into two departments—agronomy, and agricultural engineering. Professor George W. Knight was elected dean of the College of Education. In connection with journalism, a recommendation was approved that starting with the next college year the *Lantern* "be made a daily publication under the direction of the Department of Journalism." Another recommendation was that a site at Put-in-Bay be investigated for the Lake Laboratory. This was to have far-reaching results, leading ultimately to the founding of the permanent, year-round laboratory on Gibraltar Island.

A faculty action permitting twenty elective hours in the junior and senior years for College of Arts students in any college except law led to a controversy between that college and the College of Education. This led to a long letter from President Thompson, who was on leave at Old Point Comfort. He regretted the controversy but said he thought the faculty action was unwise. He emphasized that the question of granting degrees was one of University rather than of college policy. He felt that the issue would settle itself if put before the general faculty to be decided on its merits. His letter was made part of the Board record.

Another issue was whether to levy a blanket tax for athletics upon the student body. Petitions for and against the proposal were laid before the Trustees who also heard Chairman Thomas E. French, of the Athletic Board. In the end nothing came of this move, although such a plan is fairly common elsewhere. Meanwhile, a committee consisting of the president and two Trustees was named to "go into the matter of competitive and recreative athletics, its present needs and future development" and report back to the Board.

A number of recommendations grew out of a conference of alumni and former students held March 28, 1914. They urged that sufficient funds be granted to provide "adequate salaries and a sufficient teaching force"; that the public should be "thoroughly informed of what the University is doing"; that the College of Agriculture should be in charge of all agricultural education in Ohio and not divide its means with other agencies; that Starling-Ohio alumni be invited into the University Association; that "the various college publications should be so edited as to cover the student activities and student life," leaving the larger University field to the alumni publication, and that a survey of courses of instruction be made "to the end that a betterment of the service may be had."

The alumni also felt strongly that the name of the University should be changed to the University of Ohio and they applauded the efforts of Senator

E. G. Lloyd to this end. But they also recommended that since the University did "not receive proper standing in all educational associations," the alumni officers should "find out why such recognition is not given and take all proper steps to rectify a condition that savors of injustice." They urged that an alumni committee be set up "to co-operate with the organized agencies of publicity" to acquaint the public with "the needs of the University and its service to the State." They expressed appreciation for the interest of Governor Cox in the University and, in particular, they lauded the administration of President Thompson, declaring that his life "has been an inspiration to the thousands of young men and women who have been students of the University," and congratulating the people of the state "upon having so conscientious, able and devoted a leader in educational affairs."

X

WORLD WAR I AND THE EARLY TWENTIES

LAST YEARS OF THE THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION—1915-1926

The world moved toward the edge of an abyss as the school year 1914-15 began but the far-reaching effects of this cataclysm were not yet apparent on the campus. The enrollment, indeed, rose to a new high of 5332, although part of this was due to the addition of the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry which accounted for 443 of the total. Even so, there were faint signs of the involvement of the United States and of the University itself in the war that began suddenly in the summer of 1914. One of these, for example, was the granting of leave to Dr. H. H. Snively in mid-year "to engage in hospital service of the Russian Army." Yet President Thompson made no official reference to the war in his annual report.

There were the usual developments and changes, plus a few notable ones. He noted "with great sorrow" the death July 8, 1914, of John T. Mack who had served continuously for twenty-one years as a Trustee. A major staff change which resulted in some adverse publicity was the demotion of Dean Homer C. Price, of the College of Agriculture. The Trustees on March 30, 1915, voted that it was "the sense of this Board that Prof. H. C. Price can serve the University best as Professor of Rural Economics on and after June 30, 1915." Dean Price, a member of the staff since 1903, declined to accept the view that his "talents fitted him better for a teaching than for an administrative position."

In his report Dr. Thompson praised Dean Price as "a man of the highest personal character, warmly esteemed by those with whom he associates, and well equipped for service in Agriculture." He called it "a matter of profound regret" that the dean did not "see fit to continue in the service of the University" as a department head. Dr. Thompson had a word, too, for the newspaper treatment of the matter. "The unfortunate publicity through the newspapers was so unreliable," he wrote, "as to leave a wholly wrong impression in the public mind . . . Such conditions seem to be inevitable and the University like all other public institutions must await the sober judgment of time and experience in justification of its own integrity of action." This was a reflection of Dr. Thompson's own policy of rarely engaging in public controversy.

He made special mention of the mounting complexity of University business as the organization, program and enrollment grew. "An unusual amount of time," he observed, "has been devoted to University problems as

developed through Committees, Faculty meetings, and other academic organizations." This was inevitable, but he went on:

it is to be sincerely regretted that so much time is consumed and that more men of ability cannot be free to devote themselves and their energies to the development of scholarship and to the teaching of students rather than to the mere noisy machinery of University organization. The most valuable asset in the University is the scholar and the teacher. Modern opinion, however, has set it rather upon the President and the Dean or other Executive Officer. This judgment is erroneous. . . .

It is hoped that some day the Ohio State University will have the courage to put its supreme emphasis upon men who will be noted as scholars and teachers and thus elevate the position of Professor to its rightful place. . . . It would be an easy task in the experience of the Ohio State University to select men who have wrecked first-class possibilities as Professors to make doubtful records in Executive capacities. Popular sentiment both within and without the University needs a decisive corrective in this matter.

On the mounting enrollment, he remarked that even after making allowance for the inclusion of the new professional colleges, it was "evident that the increased enrollment is not due to any one cause. The rising tide of education in Ohio, the increased financial ability of the people to educate their children and the well defined belief of the necessity of education for effective citizenship all unite to bring about the result. . . . There seems to be no prospect of a decline in student attendance but every reason to believe that the University enrollment will maintain itself with a probable increase for some years to come." He also cited the "social statistics"—parents' occupations and religious affiliations—as proof of the fact that the University was fulfilling its intended mission of furnishing "a liberal education for the industrial classes."

He devoted much of his report to the University's financial situation and to the fact that the state had changed its fiscal year so that it coincided with the academic year. This coincidence, he believed, was of mutual advantage. The change required the adoption of an interim budget from February 16 to June 30, 1915. The annual financial report showed a total income of \$1,466,120.20 of which \$217,658.23 was from the current expense tax levy, \$650,703.16 from current expense appropriations, \$173,121.05 from building or other special purpose appropriations, and the remainder from various sources. The University had come a long way from the days of hand-to-mouth existence and still its needs were not entirely met. Dr. Thompson had a special word as to the mounting expenditure. He wrote:

It should never be forgotten that a University is a money spending institution, not a money making institution. Its chief function being education, it is concerning itself not with the earning or making of money but with a wise, economic and efficient expenditure of the same.

The University should be held to a strict account both of its efficiency and for its expenditures. Full publicity and a careful examination of University

expenditures are essential for preventing abuses liable to arise in any institution expending large amounts of money. . . . The service demands therefore that all University officials having to do with the administration of its funds shall be persons of approved efficiency, of unquestioned integrity and of loyalty to the interests of the State as represented in the University. It is gratifying to report that whenever investigation or examination has been made upon the use of appropriations and accounting for the same, the University administration has been warmly commended.

He made special reference to two other features—the expansion of the work in Agricultural Extension and the beginning of the program in medicine and dentistry. The former grew out of the Smith-Lever Act of the previous year. “The far reaching importance of this work in Agricultural Extension,” he commented, “is only dimly comprehended by the most intelligent of men. There is reason to believe that a generation of important service lies ahead of the Agricultural Colleges of the country and it is important now that the attitude on all such matters be sufficiently conservative to avoid serious mistakes and to organize the work in such a manner as to insure its continuity and strength.” He referred to the annual Farmers’ Week which in 1915 had an attendance of more than 1400.

He was mindful of the criticism and apprehension over the work in medicine and dentistry. Again his own words tell the story best:

It was feared by Alumni that the money necessary to operate in the field of Medicine would detract from the interests of existing Colleges. Some criticism was made for the establishment of the College of Homeopathic Medicine. . . . Certain public addresses before medical associations offered criticism both upon the facts and upon the motives of the Trustees in their action. Published articles in Medical Journals directed attention to the status of medicine as represented at the Ohio State University and certain erroneous and misleading statements were made through lack of information on the part of those making them. . . . It will be sufficient here to direct attention to the fact that the motives of the Trustees in taking action were above reproach. .

The whole field of medical education has been so much debated and the discussions have been so heated that a sane and mature judgment will probably await the test of experience before expressing too confidently the conclusions upon medical education. The University will address itself to this problem with the same sincerity with which it attempts the problems in other fields of education and will endeavor to urge the State from year to year to make adequate provision for standard education in every field of activity including medicine. . . .

Time and a painful experience were to give the final answers to the questions raised. They justified the addition of medical education, including dentistry, to the University’s program and this was to reach its climax in the \$15,000,000 medical center that took shape in 1948-49. But they were to prove also that the venture in homeopathic medicine was a mistake which was eventually abandoned.

The president spoke of two other matters worth space here. One was the organization of the work in journalism as a separate department and

the other had to do with gifts. Conversion of the *Lantern* into a daily, he said, served the dual purpose of giving "a responsible department supervision of the student publication" and to make of it "an opportunity for a limited amount of practical service" by students. "So far, the experiment has proved satisfactory beyond expectations," he added.

In the other connection he cited a growing tendency in the direction of gifts to the state universities and noted that the University of Michigan, for example, in the past six years had received more than \$800,000 from its alumni. He foresaw the day when Ohio State alumni, too, would reach such numbers and have sufficient interest in the University to remember it in material ways. He did not live to see it, but this, too, came to pass in the University Development Fund. He wrote:

There are certain finer features in education that the State will probably never provide. The pressure of necessity in appropriations will always limit legislatures to the practical, the economical. . . . On the other hand, private individuals . . . have the opportunity to supplement the State with gifts and with provision for certain phases of education that are highly desirable and necessary to any complete provision for young men and young women. . . . the suggestion is here made that the Alumni of the University might well consider through themselves and their friends the opportunity the University offers for expressing their interest both in education and in the welfare of students.

On the material side he reported that two new buildings, one for horticulture and forestry, and the other for botany and zoology, were occupied and that the wing of the physics building was completed. This relieved some of the pressure on space and facilities. The year in general was one of "substantial progress."

Other items in the year's business are supplied by the minutes of the Trustees which were growing more voluminous. There were organizational changes, major and minor. One was the acceptance of an offer of about \$3000 plus equipment from the Ohio State Optical Association to guarantee the expenses of a course in optometry in the physics department.

Future events also cast their shadows. One was a proposal for a memorial gateway at the Fifteenth Avenue entrance. This was undertaken by a group of earlier classes known as the Patriarchs but it finally came to fruition years later as the joint memorial of a number of classes. Another was a request from the Alumni Association to meet with the Trustees and the deans "in discussion of future policies" and it was agreed to hold such a joint meeting in November, 1914. But on a suggestion from the state board of health that a municipal isolation hospital be erected on the campus the Trustees doubted their legal right to enter into such an agreement. Six new buildings were asked for: home economics, addition to chemistry, new shops, engineering, new armory, and an addition to Brown Hall, at a total estimated cost of \$936,000 during the next biennium. Only part of this was realized.

At the January 5, 1915, meeting a scheme of organization for the Agricultural Extension work was referred to a special committee. At that time also a resolution was adopted welcoming on the campus "a building for the joint use of the College of Education and the Department of Public Instruction." This, however, never came to pass. At their February 4 meeting the Trustees reaffirmed a policy on lobbying before the Legislature. They adopted a unanimous resolution directing "the President of the University to advise all interested parties of the policy heretofore adopted, that the presentation of the needs of the University, of all of its departments, shall be made by and through the President alone; and, further, that the Board of Trustees views with distinct displeasure any and all attempts of those connected with the University to advance the interests of their respective departments."

Dr. H. S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which had criticized the University's policies in establishing two colleges of medicine, attended the March 8 Board meeting "by request" to confer with the Board "concerning the establishment and policies of the Colleges of Medicine." At this meeting also, on faculty recommendation, a series of fifteen correspondence courses in agricultural and home economics subjects was authorized.

A variety of other matters came before the Board. Once more the proposal to erect a city high school on the campus arose and was again referred to a special committee. There was a request, too, from unnamed faculty members "asking permission to erect a Faculty Club House on the campus." This, too, was referred to a special committee. Certain North Side churches asked permission to erect a tabernacle on the campus for temporary use, but this was declined. With the receipt of \$30,000 from the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College toward the construction of a homeopathic hospital, interest on the endowment for six months was added to the gift to bring it to approximately \$50,000 and the University architect presented preliminary plans for such a proposed hospital unit.

On the recommendation of President Thompson, the Trustees agreed to grant the request of Roy Gillen, "the blind student," to remit the fees for himself and his reader "in case he enters the University next year." Gillen studied law, passed the bar examination, and for years was a well known judge in southern Ohio. At this same meeting a rule was adopted to the effect that "No student, individual member of a group of students or of a student organization, will be allowed University credit at the end of any semester when unpaid bills, properly attested, are filed against him." Such a rule has been in force ever since.

Every now and then the question of some kind of memorial came up, some of them representing the gift of various classes. In June, 1915, permission was granted to the International Dental Federation to erect a bronze statue of Dr. Willoughby D. Miller on the campus. Its "temporary" location

was fixed as near the southwest corner of the library but thirty-four years later the statue was still there. Dr. Miller, a University of Michigan graduate, was credited with discovering the cause of tooth decay. Few students who passed the statute in after years had the remotest idea who Dr. Miller was or why his statue should be there. It was the understanding, however, "that when the Medical Group is completed said memorial will be removed to the Medical Group."

At the June 28, 1915, meeting there was "a communication from the North Side Improvement Association, calling attention to the board fence around the athletic field and requesting that if possible the Trustees replace the fence with a neat iron one." The unsightly high board fence, with precipitous bleachers just inside, remained along the High Street frontage, however, until the completion of the Ohio Stadium in 1922. At the final meeting of the year specifications for an automatic sprinkler system in University Hall, for which \$13,500 had been appropriated, were approved. In later years the sprinkler system generally worked so effectively that the few small fires University Hall had were literally drowned out.

An unusual number of changes in the college deanships marked the school year 1915-16. Three deans retired and four new ones were named. Dr. W. J. Means resigned as dean of the College of Medicine. He had been a founder of Ohio Medical University, later merged with Starling, and was dean of Starling-Ohio at the time of its absorption by the University.

Dean Edward Orton, Jr., of the College of Engineering, had received leave of absence for the year but resigned his deanship before its close to accept one of the new research professorships. A son of the first president of the University, he had been on the faculty since 1894 and, as President Thompson noted, to him perhaps more than "any other one was due the organization of the work in Ceramic Engineering," in which the University pioneered. The third dean to go was George B. Kauffman, of the College of Pharmacy, who had been on leave because of ill health. He had been in University service since 1887 and a dean since 1894. Dr. Thompson lauded him as one "whose judgment in administrative matters was relied upon with great confidence."

First of the new deans named was Alfred Vivian, in agriculture, a member of the staff since 1902. Dr. Eugene F. McCampbell was named to the medical deanship. He had been secretary of the state board of health, had taught bacteriology, and was head of the department of public health and sanitation. Professor James E. Hagerty, head of economics and sociology, was elevated to the deanship of the new College of Commerce and Journalism. He had been on the faculty since 1901 and head of his department since 1904. Clair A. Dye was named acting dean of the College of Pharmacy, an appointment later made permanent.

Another action was the further reorganization of the College of Medicine. Originally, as the president observed, it was "organized around the

convenience of the medical profession" and it could not be otherwise when it was so largely dependent upon the gratuitous service of active practitioners. Under the reorganization about a third of the faculty was "discontinued." The College was now organized more around the student's needs and this meant a smaller staff paid "in larger degree" for its services.

But what Dr. Thompson called "the most significant action of the year" was the provision for research professorships, approved February 8, 1916, and effective in September following. This authorized one or more such professorships, as he said, "indefinite or for life term." The chief aims were "to give suitable emphasis to research work, and second, to open a way by which men may be assigned to this work with their consent under such conditions as would make it a position of dignity and efficiency." The plan was designed to set "aside to scientific research selected men recognized for their ability to pursue such studies with efficiency and in the scientific spirit." Such an object, it was pointed out, was entirely in keeping with the purpose of the original Morrill Act. "Nothing that I know of would do more to strengthen the University or to dignify its relation to the state," Dr. Thompson declared. "The encouragement thus offered to oncoming scholars among us would be a great stimulus to every department of study . . ."

There were two original appointees under this program. One, as noted, was Dean Orton. It was understood, however, that his appointment "was for part time." The other was Professor Herbert Osborn, of zoology and entomology and director of the Lake Laboratory. He was already widely known for entomological research.

The enrollment continued to climb and reached a net total of 5822, while 939 degrees and certificates were granted. Dr. Thompson stressed the continued growth of the summer attendance which reached 1010, and especially that more and more of those enrolled were advanced or graduate students. At the June commencement 851 degrees and certificates were granted. On this point, he commented:

The steady increased number of the graduating class shows a persistence of the student body that is very encouraging. The chief strength in the university lies in the persons whose education has been completed. The Senior Class, therefore, represents the strength of the University as no other factor does. When the fact is recalled that many of these students graduate after considerable sacrifice by themselves and their families the case is all the more gratifying.

He closed on the optimistic note that it was "a matter of sincere gratification to record a year of general prosperity and progress." Before another year rolled around the work of the University was interrupted and it was never again quite the same. In a sense this was the end of an era.

The year was rather notable in financial respects. With this year the Legislature switched to direct appropriations for University support and maintenance. The special levy was gone after a score of years. It had served its purpose well but the University had outgrown it. The Legislature appro-

priated \$1,417,985.55 for University purposes, of which \$1,192,723.08 was for current expenses, and \$225,252.47 for building or other special purposes. This was by far the largest state appropriation so far granted to the University, but was still only a small fraction of what was to be required later.

Certain other details are supplied by the Trustees' minutes. At its July 29, 1915, meeting the Board authorized the organization of a College of Commerce and Administration "based on two years of college work as represented in the several colleges of the University." It also adopted a revision of its own rules and regulations which filled thirty printed pages. Contracts were let for two new buildings—the new shops building, north of Robinson Laboratory, and one for home economics on the west side of Neil Avenue.

At the December 7, 1915, Board meeting, the trustees called "forthwith" for the report they had asked earlier of the faculty on the courses of study in the new College of Commerce and Administration so that the work could begin in the fall of 1916. A committee of three appeared at the January Board meeting and, after some discussion, the entire matter was referred back for report to the president in January. It took some time to get the details ironed out. At a faculty meeting January 12, the organization of a College of Business Administration was approved with a two-year course based upon two years' work "in any other college of the University." The faculty recommended that courses in public service, social service and journalism be organized, with five-year combination courses in Arts-Business Administration. At the Trustees' meeting two days later the report was approved but with the suggestion "that the committee be instructed to reconsider the name of the new college." At another faculty meeting February 4 the name was changed to the College of Commerce and Journalism, and the appropriate curricula were approved. The Trustees, in turn, approved these February 8.

There was a small flurry over the allocation of Hayes Hall after the home economics, industrial arts and manual training departments had moved to their new quarters. The military department and agricultural engineering both asked for the entire building. Five other departments presented their claims for portions of the building before the Board. It was finally divided between fine arts and the reorganized student health service. A different step was the granting of permission to the Faculty Club to erect a club house on the campus subject to the Trustees' approval of the plans and site. A miscellaneous item was the offer of J. W. and W. J. Dusenbury of the use of the Olentangy Park theater for commencement free of charge. There was no longer a place on the campus adequate for such purpose. The gymnasium was still used but was filled to capacity at the 1915 and 1916 commencements. But the Dusenbury offer was declined with thanks "because of the sentiment of the alumni in favor of the Commencement on the campus."

A petition was presented from Eleventh Avenue residents "protesting against the use of the Eleventh Avenue field for baseball purposes." They did not expect the immediate removal of the field but were "anxious" to have some relief before another year. The Board expressed its sympathy and said that "if possible satisfactory adjustment would be made." The field remained there, however, for some years. Another minor but revealing item of the year was the purchase of an automobile for the use of the president with \$2875 from the endowment fund interest.

I. THE UNIVERSITY'S PART IN THE WAR

The part the University played in World War I has been told in great detail in the three volumes by Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, published in 1935 and 1938. It is neither necessary nor possible in this account, therefore, to do more than to touch upon a few of the major aspects of that war as it affected the University. Even before the declaration of war on April 7, 1917, the faculty by resolution had authorized President Thompson "to express its sentiments and present in a formal communication to the President of the United States a statement of them." With the onset of war, in Dr. Thompson's phrase, "the University was stirred as to what its duty might be in the premises." Three days before the actual declaration of war, the Trustees adopted this declaration:

The President of the Ohio State University is requested to assure the President of the United States of their recognition of the lofty ideals and the patriotism actuating him in the present crisis; of their unswerving faith in his integrity of purpose and of the righteousness of his stand for humanity and for political freedom of all nations, including the people of Germany.

The Faculty and Trustees pledge him their loyal support in his leadership. The resources of the University will be at his command. They will count it great joy under his leadership to serve the cause of humanity and to aid in ushering in the day when government by treachery will be impossible, when autocracy will be supplanted by a rule of the people, when diplomacy shall be the foundation of government and the maintenance of justice the object of its administration.

The President is assured of the loyal support of the Ohio State University. He has our hearts, our hopes, and our prayers.

Even before the final break occurred, the campus had begun to feel the effects of the world struggle. Students in increasing numbers withdrew to enlist, to go into defense work, and to go back to the farms to help increase food production. Many students who had been in service on the Mexican border with Ohio National Guard units in the fruitless pursuit of Pancho Villa now found themselves headed for further federal service. With the opening of the first Officers' Training Camps early in May, hundreds of Ohio State students, in common with thousands of men from other campuses, traded their textbooks and slide rules for rifles and "simulated"

artillery to seek commissions in the new National Army. Most of the Ohio State men admitted were sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for the arduous three-month training.

"The gravity of the situation and the serious consequences flowing from the world war," President Thompson wrote later, "cannot be understood at this date but this University, in common with other institutions of learning, will doubtless as the war proceeds prove its patriotism and its loyalty by every possible service." This was done in various ways. Many were given leaves of absence to take military and civilian posts in the prosecution of the war. Part of the campus itself was quickly turned into a training ground.

"Probably the most distinctive feature of the year," Dr. Thompson commented, "was the establishment of a school of Military Aeronautics." In May, 1917, he attended a conference in Washington out of which grew a plan to establish six "ground schools" to give the preliminary training for men in the Signal Corps of which aviation was then a part. A letter from the War Department, dated May 5, formally authorized the ground school, but two days earlier President Thompson named a faculty committee of three "to proceed to Toronto, Canada, to make a study of the methods in use by the English Government" for the training of aviators. Squadron A of the new cadets reported May 21, others followed from week to week, and Squadron D "started first work in engines" June 11. Hayes Hall and the Armory were turned over to the exclusive use of the government for this work along with portions of Robinson Laboratory and Orton Hall, while the cadet mess was set up in the Ohio Union.

Despite the approach of the war the enrollment continued to gain. The net total for the year was 6188, while 973 degrees and certificates were granted.

In October, 1916, the University sponsored a three-day Congress of Human Engineering. It was believed to be the first attempt of its kind in the United States. The results were good and, in Dr. Thompson's words, "opinion was quite general that a distinct service had been rendered in promoting a more accurate conception in the minds of students, of employers and of employees as to the human relations that should be maintained and developed in all great constructive enterprises. No convention has been held at the University in many years which appealed to a greater degree to intelligent public opinion."

There were a number of important deaths in the University circle during the year. One was that of the Rev. Walter Quincy Scott, second president of the University, who died May 9, 1917, at his home in Ellensburg, Wash. Two leading faculty members died within three days of each other in September, 1916. They were Professor Charles S. Prosser, head of the department of geology, and Professor William Rane Lazenby. Professor Prosser had been a member of the staff since 1899 and Professor Lazenby since 1881.

The year was marked, Dr. Thompson wrote in closing his report, by "a

state of uncertainty as to the attitude of the country in view of the breaking of diplomatic relations and later of the declaration of war. The co-operation of the Trustees and Faculty and students has been of the finest character and the unanimity of sentiment created in view of the world war indicates that if the war should continue, this University will take its appropriate place in the service of the country." This half prophecy, half promise was borne out fully in the months ahead.

From the Trustees' minutes come further details of those troubled days. Even though war was pending in the early months of the year, it was a time for taking stock of University needs and of planning for the future. At a meeting July 10, 1916, certain deans and members of the faculty appeared before the Trustees in reference to new buildings to be asked of the next General Assembly. Some of these were needed immediately and others in the not distant future. They included facilities for agricultural engineering and farm crops, dairying, power plant, Biological Building addition, bacteriology and pathology, University Hospital, Robinson Laboratory addition "in behalf of automobile engineering," Chemistry Building addition, Brown Hall addition, art and architecture, and general recitation building. No action was taken at the time.

At the July 11 Board meeting a resolution and questionnaire were adopted to gather information about the faculty—as to background, academic history, departmental activities and the like. The deans, in turn, were asked to estimate the teaching ability of each instructor in their college and their productive scholarship. They were asked also to name instructors not properly ranked and compensated—whether any should be demoted in rank, salary or both, and those who should be promoted similarly.

A number of faculty members were granted leaves of absence because of National Guard service. Professor Frank A. Ray, of mine engineering, received a leave for the first semester to "make a trip to Russia to investigate the coal fields of southern Russia." At the September 12 meeting, preliminary plans for a Faculty Club House were approved and its erection was authorized on the south side of what was then known as the Observatory Road, between Oxley Hall and the Ohio Union. At the October 3 session President Thompson was authorized to attend a meeting called by the War College October 17, 1916, in Washington "to discuss the administration of the National Defense Act" in whose formulation he, Dean Orton and Ralph D. Mershon, '90, former alumni president, had played a substantial part.

The Alumni Board of Visitors recommended the appointment of consulting professors in engineering, but no action was taken. It was also ordered that the University print its own annual reports thereafter including "the report for two years now in the hands of the State Printer and yet unprinted."

The University had enjoyed surprising success in Western Conference athletic competition following its admission in 1912. In 1916 and 1917 it had

its first championship football teams and Columbus was on its way to becoming the football-mad town it has since been. With this surge in interest Ohio Field was quickly outgrown and there was talk of a modern stadium. In later years Professor Thomas E. French, Athletic Board chairman and longtime representative of Ohio State in the Conference, was credited with being the "daddy" of the Stadium idea. But Fred W. Ives, a Wisconsin alumnus in the department of engineering drawing, also seems to have had the idea and offered the first \$100 toward the building of a stadium.

The project came before the Trustees February 21, 1917, when an Athletic Board committee presented plans for a proposed stadium with the request that "a portion of the wood lot be set aside for such purpose." The Trustees agreed "provided the Athletic Board presents to the Trustees a matured financial plan, which the Board of Trustees can approve," to meet the cost.

At the April 3 Board meeting further steps were taken toward locating the proposed athletic plant and other facilities, and the Board recessed to make an inspection of the sites. There was also a proposal to locate a new armory and drill field on the farm land between Neil Avenue and the river, and Dean Vivian, of the College of Agriculture, was consulted. It was agreed as a result "that all live stock should be housed eventually west of the river." In time this was done.

Of more immediate importance, the Trustees rescinded their action of February 21 for a stadium "in the wood lot" in the northeast section of the campus and adopted another resolution approving "the general plan presented by the Architect, looking to the setting aside of approximately ninety acres of land east of the Olentangy River and west of the Agricultural Buildings for athletic and military purposes, said resolution shall become effective when the Athletic Association shall have presented a satisfactory method of financing the proposed stadium and when the Trustees shall be assured of an adequate provision for the College of Agriculture." In effect, the College of Agriculture traded its pasture west of Neil Avenue for more commodious quarters and, in time, better facilities west of the river. This cleared the way for the Stadium project although the financial campaign to underwrite it did not get under way until 1920.

An important change in the Board personnel was the appointment of Charles F. Kettering, '04, the inventor, as Trustee March 21, 1917, by Governor James M. Cox. He replaced Julius F. Stone whose original term had expired May 13, 1916. Mr. Stone later returned to serve several terms.

Also at the April 3 meeting, three days before the formal declaration of war, the Trustees took five actions bearing upon the national crisis. They approved an engineering faculty resolution to offer its services to the Council of National Defense and related agencies in industrial research for the government. They similarly approved a Graduate School report to set up a joint research committee "to co-operate with the National Research Committee."

The Board itself placed "at the service of the United States any and all facilities of men and of laboratories that may be utilized in the interest of national defense." It also authorized President Thompson "to grant leave of absence for men in service of national defense, or to assign men, together with any University resources to service upon problems of national defense in the University laboratories as may be desired by the Government." Finally, it recommended to the faculty "suitable provision for the graduation of any students whose services may be accepted by the Government in the present crisis." The faculty subsequently took steps to grant degrees to men who had nearly completed their work but who had answered the call to the colors. At the June 4 meeting, the Trustees agreed to waive the usual diploma fee for members of the senior class who were in officers' school at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., or who had "otherwise gone into the service of the Federal Government under existing war conditions."

In his annual report for the first full war year, 1917-18, President Thompson touched only the high spots. He covered the essentials but did not supply the details of the University's participation in the war. The enrollment fell to 5150, still a respectable figure. On this point the president wrote:

the effect of war for the past year has been to reduce both the attendance and the number of degrees. This influence was also felt, although not seriously, in the attendance at the Summer Session of 1917. The most serious effect of the war was seen in the attitude of both Faculty and students towards the war activities. Interest in the progress of the war, eagerness to participate in some helpful way and the general sentiment of the community, rendered it difficult to concentrate the minds upon the intellectual work of the class room or laboratory. It is not altogether a misfortune that in such experience the oncoming generation should be brought to face with some seriousness the most vital problems of civilization. No apology, therefore, need be made for a reduced student roll in view of the war. Rather may we rejoice that the young men and women were so ready to render the needed service.

He closed his report in somewhat this same vein, commenting that, despite the disturbed conditions, "the year closed with abundant reason for satisfaction with the records made." He continued: "The leaving of students during the year for war activities was of course a serious interruption. It is probably true that the state of mind of people on the campus . . . to a degree interfered with the orderly process of academic work. There have been compensation features manifested in the experience of the University for which only gratitude is due."

Death and retirement removed two of the best known faculty members during the year. The former took Professor Charles A. Bruce, '85, of romance languages, who had been commuting to Camp Sherman to teach French to officers and men of the 83rd Division. He had been on the staff since 1899. The other involved Col. G. L. Converse, "Commy" to thousands of cadets. When the war came he was made a regional inspector and promoted from captain to colonel.

Col. Converse was a campus figure. He was strict and exacting, but was eminently fair and in after years men counted themselves fortunate to have served under him. It was fitting, therefore, that President Thompson said in connection with his retirement: "He is a man of the finest quality . . . a thorough soldier and an officer who commanded the loyal support of officers and students. His long term of service marks the most noteworthy history in Ohio State University of military instruction. His retirement . . . was a matter of regret to the University. He carries with him the esteem and confidence of the University and of thousands of young men who have passed under his instruction."

President Thompson made extensive comment on the part campus personnel played in the war. He wrote:

No year in the history of the University has been so disturbed in the plans and services of both Faculty and students. At the beginning of the war members of the Faculty . . . felt called to the service and defense of the country. . . . Accordingly they freely offered their services in whatever way they might be utilized. Some of them eventually went overseas in the service; others were engaged in scientific service in places assigned by the Government while others were engaged in the service of instruction in the military activities of the campus or in the Cantonments.

A word should be said as to members of the Faculty who remained in service as usual. To many of these men a service in uniform would have been most welcome. The age limitations of the draft law—the expressed wish of the government as to the continuity of the work of the colleges and the difficulty of entering the service as a volunteer, combined to keep men in the University for the ordinary teaching. . . . These men are entitled to recognition and the gratitude of the people for having kept the home fires burning and for rendering a most vital service. . . .

The attitude of the entire Faculty in this war experience was all that could be desired and their loyalty to the country and the interests involved was amply demonstrated in the services rendered. If higher education ever needed any justification at the hands of the people who support it the prompt and enthusiastic response of both Faculty and students to the call of the country left no doubt as to their state of mind. The services rendered in the war have left no doubt as to their usefulness as citizens.

Dr. Thompson made no reference to his own war service for which he was drafted on several counts. For these and other details recourse is had to the Board minutes. In connection with the aviation ground school it was found necessary to provide additional facilities in the form of a machine gun range, a barracks and added dining room space and other facilities in the Ohio Union. At a Board meeting in Dayton, attended by Governor Cox, the situation was declared an emergency and the necessary plans and estimates were ordered prepared and presented to the Governor and the state emergency board.

At this same meeting, President Thompson reported that a group which included Trustee Charles F. Kettering, Col. E. A. Deeds and Orville Wright

had "visited the grounds surrounding the University property with a view to finding a field suitable as a landing and practice field for the aviation school, and that in their judgment the lands lying between King Avenue and the trunk sewer, and from the river east to the high land . . . was the best found, and in fact would make an ideal field for the purpose." Half of the ground belonged to the state and the remainder to private owners. It was recommended that the state acquire the three private tracts by regular purchase or by condemnation. This, too, was ordered laid before the Governor. President Thompson was also empowered "to arrange with members of the instructional force for leaves of absence for those entering government service," including necessary salary adjustments.

At a meeting next day (July 4) at the home of Judge McCann, President Thompson presented the annual budget which was amended to increase his salary to \$10,000 for having served the University for seventeen years "with rare tact and wisdom and with marked devotion and efficiency," during which time his stipend had been "much less than that received by presidents of other state universities of equal prominence." The action was taken in "deserved recognition of efficient service rendered and to be rendered and a fitting reward for his loyalty and unselfish devotion to the welfare of the University in particular, and the cause of education in general."

Among other items was one to the effect that the secretary had been directed to notify three members of the German department that "the continuation of their services in the University has been referred to the President with full power to act." One of them was a well known literary figure. This was at a time, too, when anything and everything German were under suspicion.

One list of campus personnel to whom war leaves were granted contained twenty-five names. Among them was former Dean Edward Orton, Jr. who rose from a master sergeant to brigadier general. Outstanding members of the chemistry staff, including Dean William McPherson, of the graduate school, and Professor William Lloyd Evans, went into the chemical warfare service. Large numbers went from the College of Medicine staff, one group forming a naval hospital unit at Hampton Roads, Va. Meanwhile some campus progress went on despite the war. One such step was the signing of a contract with the U. S. Bureau of Mines to establish an experiment station in ceramics at the University.

The State Emergency Board was asked for \$80,000 for a laboratory, machine gun range and barracks for the aviation ground school. The request was granted September 7. The Trustees also ordered the field between King Avenue, the river, the trunk sewer and "the high lands on the east," set aside "for military and aviation purposes." But first the corn crop had to be removed. Mr. Kettering came to the October 2, 1917, meeting "in an airplane of the Wright Dayton biplane type, landing in the alfalfa field west of Townshend Hall," the trip from Dayton taking sixty-one minutes. Mean-

while the number of campus personnel granted war leaves continued to grow. Among those approved at this meeting were for Dr. E. F. McCampbell, dean of the College of Medicine, who was a colonel in the medical corps, and Dr. David S. White, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, also with the rank of colonel, who became chief veterinarian of the A.E.F. At a meeting November 7, the Trustees declined a proposal of the city to erect a contagious disease hospital on the campus, deeming it "unwise and contrary to the future welfare of the University to permit joint control of any such buildings to be erected on the University grounds."

A step of later importance was the removal of the Lake Laboratory site from Cedar Point to Put-in-Bay. This came about through the offer of the state department of agriculture to let the University use the state fish hatchery for this purpose. This was agreed to at the March 5, 1918, Board meeting.

2. THE GOVERNMENT CALLS DR. THOMPSON

At this time President Thompson was loaned to the federal government. He was given leave of absence to represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the federal Food Administration on a speaking tour through the Northwest in a campaign to stimulate greater food production and conservation and general interpretation of the war. Judge John Jay Adams, of the College of Law, was made acting president.

Still another step looking to the future was the appearance of Dean Vivian, of the College of Agriculture, before the Board at its June 24, 1918, meeting. He presented a layout for proposed buildings for the department of animal husbandry west of the river. He also offered a plan for the division of the farm lands for different departments of the College. The Trustees approved of the proposed layout of buildings but suggested that the study of the problem be continued. They left the division of the land with the president and dean for further report. In time this led to the building of Plumb Hall, the poultry husbandry building, and barns and other incidental structures west of the river, and paved the way for the eventual relocation of the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine in that area.

One other coming event cast its shadow. This was the presentation of the proposed Four Quarter Plan recently approved by the faculty. Before the Trustees acted on the recommendation, the president recommended that he and Secretary Steeb be authorized to visit the University of Chicago "and examine into the problem of financing the Four-Quarter Plan." This was agreed to and the committee was directed to visit Chicago and such other places as might be desirable for the purpose. Also at this meeting, held in Dayton, the Board reaffirmed its desire to have the University play its full part in the war effort. It adopted the following resolution unanimously and

copies of it were sent to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. The Board reaffirmed

its attitude of helpfulness to the Government in the conduct of the war and approves the action of the President in granting leaves of absence to many professors and instructors whose services can be utilized by various branches of the military service.

We believe that the main object of all public institutions, as well as of individual citizens, at the present, is to render the most direct service possible towards winning the war.

We believe also that the experience gained by members of our faculty in active service will become of great value to the University when they return, after the war shall have been won and the great task of reconstruction shall have been undertaken.

While maintaining the scholastic and educational work of the University at its present high standard, we are not unmindful of the priority of the country's immediate need, and hereby commend the policy of the President, and assure him of our approval of any action which will place at the command of the Government all the resources of the University, including the services of any or all members of the faculty whose special skill or knowledge may be demanded.

The war came to an end not long after the fall term of 1918-19 got under way. Yet the work of the campus was partially disrupted for some time to come. The president's annual report showed 105 staff members in government service. Fifty-eight were in uniform, thirty-nine others were in government work but not in uniform, and eight men in the division of operation and maintenance were also in service.

In the summer of 1918, President Thompson was granted leave of absence to serve as chairman of an agricultural commission chosen by Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston with the approval of President Wilson. It was the commission's task to study agricultural conditions in England and France, especially as to production, and to recommend what modifications, if any, should be made in the agricultural program at home "so as to insure that so far as food and feeds were involved, we should win the war." Dr. Thompson's leave lasted from August 15 to November 11 and he reported that "the service was a great satisfaction."

But the year as a whole, he felt, "had had more unfortunate experiences I believe, than any other year in the history of the University. These were chiefly the outgrowth of the war and war activities. It is a matter of some satisfaction, however, to report that before the year had closed . . . the University, both as to Faculty and students, had returned with enthusiasm to the ordinary pursuits of education. Notwithstanding these unfortunate features, the year, and indeed the entire war experience, had been a serious and important education, and the future will doubtless profit in a large degree by the experience."

The year was marked by an unusual number of major deaths in campus

circles. One was that of Trustee Frank E. Pomerene, '91, '95, who died at the home of Secretary Steeb. He had been a devoted Trustee for fourteen years. He was succeeded by Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, emeritus professor of physics and member of the original faculty. Some months earlier, Captain Alexis Cope, secretary of Board from 1883 to 1904, died after a total University connection of thirty-six years. Dr. Sidney A. Norton, one of the few surviving members of the original faculty, died in August, 1918. In March, 1919, Professor E. E. Somermeier died en route home from Arizona where he had gone for his health.

Despite the interruption of the war the enrollment remained at a comparatively high figure. The grand net total for the year was 5725, while 543 degrees were granted. The statistics, President Thompson remarked, would "surprise some who assumed that the war had practically stopped all university activities." He went on: "The attitude of the Government in preparing the Selective Service Law enabled most to remain at their post of duty until regularly and officially called. The interference, therefore, was reduced to a minimum."

Since the war was now over, he reviewed the over-all part the University had played in it. Its activities fell naturally into two divisions—those of the alumni, faculty and students, and those of military agencies on the campus. These last centered in the aviation ground school and of the Student Army Training Corps. Concerning personnel activities, Dr. Thompson wrote:

The alumni as educated citizens took their places in uniform under the direction of the Government and in civilian service for which they were suited and to which they went by call of the Government or by volunteer proffer of their services. The Faculty responded in the same manner. It is probably true that not a single member of the teaching force failed in some degree to make a contribution to winning the War. They served in uniform as the fortunes of war demanded. They served in civilian relation for the Nation and the State, in scientific, executive and administrative positions as the call came. . . . They demonstrated their loyalty to their Government and their devotion to the principles for which the war was waged. The list of the Faculty found in this report contains only those members whose services could be easily classified and were more obviously war activities. This should not, however, blind us to the fact that all those engaged in instruction or administration while the military organizations were on the Campus, were often at a sacrifice, the people behind the lines whose efficient service made the work and career of others possible.

The students and alumni in large numbers, as the records show, were in active service. The administration of the Selective Draft Law, especially after volunteers were not accepted, brought disappointment to many, in that they were denied the active participation and enlistment so eagerly desired.

He reviewed briefly the work of the aviation ground school or School for Military Aeronautics. It opened in June, 1917, and was continued until August, 1918. Special facilities for it, including enlargement of the Ohio Union, aviation laboratory, gun range, barracks and hospital cost upwards

of \$125,000 besides \$41,320 for additional land which was bought "to provide facilities for landing airplanes" on the campus. Some of these facilities were still in use years later. A school for adjutants and another for balloonists were organized still later. These provided short intensive courses of instruction to prepare men for specific duties. The instruction was given partly by Army officers and partly by the faculty. The number of men trained on the campus in these schools was as follows: pilots, 1291; adjutants, 887; and balloon officers, 219—total, 2397.

The S.A.T.C. was the forerunner of the later R.O.T.C. It was a plan, to quote the president, "to provide a combination of general education and military training in such a way as to make available in a short space of time young men with some preliminary training for officer material and non-commissioned officers." When first announced in the summer of 1918, many students assumed that they would be able to carry the usual courses in college "and at the same time be regularly enlisted men receiving fundamental military training for service" until they were called. But on August 31, 1918, Congress lowered the draft age to eighteen which changed matters considerably and, in Dr. Thompson's words, "put the chief emphasis upon the military, rather than upon the educational feature of the work." One difficulty was the dual authority. "The result was that in some cases," Dr. Thompson added, "the program was practically entirely military, while in many cases students failed to accomplish satisfactory results from either a military or educational point of view. A double-headed administration is ordinarily unsatisfactory; in this case, it was well nigh disastrous." He went on:

The fact that the prevailing influenza epidemic came soon after the S.A.T.C. was organized proved a most unfortunate circumstance. It broke in upon the entire program, and while the death rate was very low at this Institution, the sick list was large and the interruption was serious. Approximately four hundred men were involved in the epidemic. In addition to this, there was some delay in arrival of uniforms, bedding, barracks equipment, and this confusion made the treatment of soldier students a very difficult and somewhat unsatisfactory matter. The armistice was signed November 11, 1918, before the effects of the influenza epidemic had passed, and on December 10-12th the final demobilization took place. A considerable number of men left college in the hope that they might return at some other date to better advantage. There was general rejoicing over the signing of the armistice, and soon after a very widespread relapse of public sentiment and a great deal of resentment at the unsatisfactory way in which the S.A.T.C. had been conducted. Many of these unfortunate results were unavoidable. . . .

Figures supplied by the registrar showed that the S.A.T.C. had a grand total of 2018 on the campus of whom 905 were 20-year-olds, 604 19-year-olds, and 509 18-year-olds. At the time of demobilization only 1046 were left.

According to a survey published in 1931 by the U. S. Office of Education, Ohio State was second only to Cornell in the number of officers and men who served in the war and who received their training in the Land Grant

colleges. Cornell led with 6850 and Ohio State was next with 6591, of whom 2777 were officers and 3814 in the ranks. Of this total, 4495 were in active service, 1830 in the S.A.T.C. unit on the campus, 203 on other campuses, and 66 in military air schools.

The University's own tabulation, compiled from official records, showed 135 war dead, distributed as follows:

Army—officers	44
noncommissioned officers and privates.....	71
Navy—officers	3
petty officers, seamen, Marines*.....	12
Civilians, etc.....	<u>5</u>
Total	135

* One.

Further details on the year's events are supplied by the Trustees' minutes. Among those granted leave was Secretary Carl E. Steeb to serve in the Quartermaster General's Department in Washington. On July 31, 1918, R. F. Wolfe, Columbus publisher, gave a \$1000 U. S. bond to encourage the work of students in journalism by the award of an annual medal. During Dr. Thompson's absence in Europe late that summer and fall, Dean John Jay Adams, of the College of Law, again served as acting president.

Among staff appointments was that of Mrs. George L. Converse, wife of the former commandant, as acting dean of women. At the December 14, 1918, Board meeting in Dayton, President Thompson recommended that \$7500 be paid Mrs. Alexis Cope "for the original manuscript of the History of the University." This was to be paid out of interest on the endowment fund and Dr. Mendenhall was appointed editor of the history. Two gifts to the University were for \$1500 by Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, for books for the education library, and \$5000 from F. P. Beaver, of Dayton, for research and experimental work in homeopathic medicine. The latter was conditioned upon an additional \$2000 being raised.

Steps were also taken to arrange for the proper observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University in 1920 and to expand the program by establishing three research bureaus. On the former, President Thompson presented a recommendation from the administrative council suggesting that immediate steps be taken to "provide for a suitable celebration" of the anniversary and for the publication of memorial volumes. The Trustees approved the suggestion and authorized President Thompson to ask the Legislature for \$15,000 for the purpose. At this same meeting another resolution was adopted calling upon the State Board of Health to vacate space it had occupied for some years in Page Hall in view of the University's added needs.

This last move was in anticipation of the establishment of the research bureaus. These were formally authorized at the Board meeting of April 8, 1919. The Bureau of Governmental Research, under the direction of political

science, was created "for the collection, analysis, and circulation of governmental information" and for use as a laboratory and for extension purposes, with Professor Edwin A. Cottrell as director. The Bureau of Business Research, under economics and sociology, was "to conduct scientific investigations in business methods and make business surveys." The Bureau of Social Research, also under economics and sociology, was "to make social investigations and social surveys" and "to collect, classify, and tabulate material for courses in Applied Sociology."

The first full post-war year was notable on the campus for a number of reasons. Outwardly there was a semblance of return to pre-war academic normalcy, but actually the campus was never the same. Indeed, it was launched on a period of further expansion that was to last for a decade until it was curbed by the great depression that began in 1929. Along with this went a sharp and continuing increase in enrollment which soon outran all earlier predictions. This was shared by colleges and universities all over the country, but it was particularly true of the Land Grant schools. It brought in swarms of veterans whose education had been interrupted or postponed by the war and they were given added incentive by the action of the Ohio Legislature which passed the Jones Law waiving tuition fees for all veterans holding honorable service discharges.

3. FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Two other developments helped to make the year stand out. One was the formal observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University. The complete story of this occasion is preserved in a separate volume of the University History series so that it need only be summarized here. The other event was the unexpected resignation proffered by President Thompson, after twenty-one years of service, on the ground that he had reached sixty-five and it was time to turn the reins over to a younger man. The Trustees tabled the resignation and later asked him to withdraw it. But in his annual report, the longest he had written, Dr. Thompson made no mention either of his resignation or of the anniversary.

Events were already occurring which were to prove that "a return to normalcy" which was to be the fervent hope of the Harding administration would be an idle dream. It was a time of economic dislocation, of mounting prices, of a housing shortage, of an inrush of students for which the University was unprepared, when it was cramped for space more than ever, and when it had an unprecedented turnover in the teaching staff. All these things and more Dr. Thompson reported to emphasize how necessary it was for the state to make more adequate provision for the University if it was to do the work expected of it.

Because it was the first full year after the end of the war, Dr. Thompson wrote, "it was characterized by a strong desire to re-establish such features

of the University life as had been interrupted by the War. There was, as everywhere, some anxiety as to the adjustment of salaries to the rapid and increasing demand in the cost of living. This state of mind brought about some discussion to which the trustees lent a sympathetic ear. The feeling was universal that some considerable increase was necessary as a matter of justice to a Faculty long underpaid. The Faculty as a body remained loyal and devoted to the University and to the teacher's calling."

He was gratified to report that the Legislature had provided additional revenues to apply to salary increases. But the state's revenue situation, he explained, made it impossible to do "all that the legislature would have supported" so that the salary need was still the greatest in the University's asking budget for the next biennium starting in 1921. The custom of granting leaves of absence to a limited number of the teaching force on part salary was continued but on a smaller scale than formerly. He listed fourteen on leave, six of them for one semester only.

The unexpected enrollment increase in September, 1919, made it necessary to ask the State Emergency Board for added funds for teaching. While its action in granting all that was asked for was appreciated, Dr. Thompson observed that "This method of dealing with a situation, however, was due to failure in part to foresee and in greater part to failure to provide." One source of relief was afforded by the action of the Legislature in making student fees available for instruction. Again to quote the report, "This action was practically an emergency procedure in view of the admitted needs of the University and the inability of the legislature to provide at the time a revenue system adequate to the needs of the state." Another step, growing partly out of sentiment in the Legislature, was to assess non-resident students a fee of \$50 a year in addition to the regular incidental fee.

The president devoted nearly twelve pages of his report to the critical building situation. The war had delayed the construction of the few buildings authorized in 1916, while its close had brought into sharp relief the need for still further facilities. Dr. Thompson pointed out that "the cost-plus system inaugurated during the war" continued in effect in Columbus and that "the high cost of materials, the scarcity of labor together with the uncertainty involved in contracts all combine to make it impossible to secure a bid on any building at a figure that could for a moment be contemplated." The result was that the University had made no progress in its building program but "has been congested with an increased number of students." Meanwhile, it had \$400,000 appropriated for buildings not one dollar of which it could utilize and this was "a practical difficulty of the State which cannot long be tolerated."

He even explored the suggestion that the state authorize the University to "build with state material, employing prison labor," and other necessary supervision of labor. It was a mistaken notion, he asserted, to "assume that

the state may be halted or defeated in making provision for its own needs.' He went on:

The state cannot commit itself under any theory of public education to a limitation of facilities not based upon an equal opportunity for all prepared to take the education. A state university may not discriminate between candidates who have met the requirements established by law. . . . It is worth while to note in passing that this has been done not at the request of the state university, but at the instance of the legislature itself. . . . The University, of course, accepts that situation in good faith, but it may, with equally good faith, insist that the legislature should now make it possible for the University to meet the demands made by the citizens of the commonwealth. The building program for the present is the one obstacle where there seems to be no relief. . . . It is earnestly recommended, therefore, that the governor of the state and the legislature give this subject some thoughtful consideration.

There were some who felt that the University was not making the most of the facilities it had. A former alumnus, for example, known locally as the watchdog of the treasury, was forever checking up on University budget requests. He would count the number of vacant chairs in the University library and the number of classrooms not in use at certain hours to prove his point. But Dr. Thompson had a word for such folk:

There is abroad in certain circles a sentiment that the buildings are not utilized as they should be and that, therefore, the building program of a college or university is less urgent than is usually made to appear. . . . Upon this general theme it may be well to remark that no educational schedule can be made to operate continuously for all the buildings, save possibly a Library or a limited number of classrooms. Laboratories are usually assigned to specific purposes and can be used only for such purposes. A college or university, therefore, having a large number of laboratory subjects must have an equally large number of laboratories and they must be equipped for the particular uses in mind or they are practically useless. Then there are lecture rooms where apparatus is essential and . . . it is ordinarily necessary to have at least half an hour for preparation before the lecture and some time after the lecture for the care of the apparatus. In all such instances it is idle to think that because the lecture occupies one hour the room itself is available for such lectures continuously. . . .

He touched once more on the need for dormitories and predicted that if they were provided the enrollment would increase still more rapidly. He then launched into a detailed discussion of the building needs under fourteen headings. He cited a Trustees' resolution of April 6, 1920, to the effect "That in view of the prevailing high cost of materials and the constantly advancing prices and in view of the resulting excessive costs of construction and the impossibility of any contracts for buildings," they declared "their belief that the proper protection of the interests of the State require that money now appropriated and available for construction be not expended and that all building plans be abandoned until industrial conditions warrant the use of

public money for the construction of buildings." University building had been postponed for three years while the demands, he pointed out, had greatly increased.

He cited these specific needs, with their estimated costs: power house expansion, \$384,000; education building and a campus secondary school, \$487,000; commerce and journalism, \$380,000; hospital, \$800,000; agricultural engineering, \$396,600; automotive and wireless laboratories, \$120,000; horse, dairy and beef cattle buildings, \$217,000; chemistry, \$220,000; administration and recitation buildings, \$750,000; dormitories—no estimate; remodeling, \$300,000. To a later generation, accustomed to multi-million dollar budgets, this \$4,000,000 expansion program seems modest enough but it was not so regarded at the time. To sum up the University's case, Dr. Thompson wrote:

The State of Ohio has not indulged in extravagance in the erection of buildings at the University. The most expensive, and indeed the only expensive building, is the library erected at the cost of just below the appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars. . . . It should be said, however, that not a single building on the campus, save the Law building, has proved equal to the demands made on it three years after its construction. No one had foresight to plan adequately. The funds available have not been sufficient to encourage such planning. . . . The Trustees are, therefore, presenting a program already held in abeyance too long and which should be put into effect if the facilities of the University are to correspond to the needs of the students and to render the most effective work by the faculty possible.

At the outset of his report, Dr. Thompson indicated that the turnover in the faculty was not more than usual. But elsewhere he noted that between May and September, 1920, there were forty-two such resignations. This rapid turnover, he explained as due to several factors:

first, the fact of supply and demand rising out of the similar crowded conditions of colleges and universities elsewhere; second, the unusual demand at increased salaries for teaching in certain of the newer forms of education; and, third, the commercial demands for men with technical education. All these and other factors in the case have tended to unsettle the stability of the teaching force. . . . The result is loss in the exchange and perhaps a higher salary relatively, if not absolutely, than was paid to the tried and tested teacher. The demand on the part of the students for at least standard instruction and their right to demand it presents to the University management a serious problem. A considerable interest in revenue for salaries is imperative if we are to provide for the next biennium on the basis of the present attendance, not to say anything about the probable further increase in the enrollment. . . . This demand from the people is the logical result of our educational policy and can not be ignored. It is not a temporary condition. . . .

Another impending major change in University policy was the shift to the Four Quarter Plan. This had been under consideration for several years. It was finally approved to take effect July 1, 1921. Dr. Thompson had this to say about it:

The Fourth Quarter Plan provides practically a continuous opportunity for education. . . It will provide for a distribution of attendance so that students may . . . go steadily through college and save some time. There are many such people. On the other hand, students may divide their time to better advantage if they desire. This applies especially to students who desire to earn money for a longer period than a single vacation provides, or for persons who, through illness or other reasons, are out of college for an extended period. . . . At present, education is the great business of the family and of the community and should command the best portion of the year. It is the only really great enterprise that finds itself hampered by losing practically one half of the year. . . . It should not be overlooked, therefore, that the plant in a large institution must provide practically continuous service. Ohio now has a university with a plant estimated at about \$10,000,000. Sound economy requires that an expensive and elaborate plant of this sort should . . . make its facilities available for as much of the year as is practicable. The small additional outlay necessary to keep the plant going is so negligible a portion of the entire budget and the advantages of continuous operation are so great as to render this question most important if we are to consider the economies of education. . .

A notable recognition of Dr. Thompson himself was his appointment by President Wilson to the Industrial Commission which sat almost continuously in Washington from December 1, 1919, to April, 1920. Its purpose was "to set out some principles and to make provision for some organization that would lead toward a stabilizing of industrial conditions by providing principles to guide any action and the means of affecting conciliation where differences arose." During his absence from the campus Judge John Jay Adams again was acting president.

"A formal report," Dr. Thompson concluded, "always fails to portray the tremendous human interest centered in the activities of a university. Familiarity with the everyday occurrences on the campus and with the serious efforts made both by students and faculty will promptly persuade an open mind that here is found the most abiding influence anywhere maintained for the perpetuity of the state. . . The idealism of a university expressed in its attitude toward public service is not the least among the assets of the state. It is gratifying to record that the year now closed has borne abundant testimony to the unselfish spirit of the faculty and the loyal devotion of the students."

Among the major appointments of the year was that of Miss Elisabeth Conrad as dean of women. She was also to teach romance languages. A communication was also presented from the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors regarding faculty salaries. The Trustees replied that in adopting the 1919-20 budget they recognized its inadequacy and regretted that ample funds were not available to meet the desired increases in salary. And while they proposed to use "all reasonable efforts to provide adequate funds for this purpose," they suggested to the faculty the need for "a careful revision of the courses offered, of the hours of teaching

required, and students enrolled, keeping in mind the most economic and efficient use of all resources as a basis on which better salaries may be secured."

President Thompson reported also on the plans for observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the University for which the Legislature appropriated \$10,000. The celebration was to open October 12, 1920, which was the fiftieth anniversary of the selection of the site of the University and was to continue through the next three days. The over-all program was to include a comprehensive history of the University, including its part in World War I, and a memorial volume containing the record of the exercises. There was to be an executive committee of fifteen, and fifteen other committees. The general program was to give special attention to the place of the University in the state scheme of education.

4. DR. THOMPSON RESIGNS

At the meeting of November 21, 1919, President Thompson reported the invitation to him from President Wilson to become a member of the Industrial Conference called for December 1, 1919. The Board unanimously recommended that he accept it and granted him indefinite leave of absence. Without warning so far as the minutes show, President Thompson then presented his resignation, effective "at the pleasure" of the Board but to take effect not later than the end of the current school year. He explained:

In presenting this resignation, I am constrained to say that I do it with profound regret. I have enjoyed for twenty years the confidence and cordial support of Trustees, Faculty, students, and Alumni and other interested persons.

Such a period of delightful service cannot be viewed but with profound emotion as well as with gratitude for all the happy experiences of the years.

(However, I am profoundly convinced that the University is about to enter upon its greatest period of activity and growth.) This means a campaign of from three to five years that will require an educational leader in the full tide of his physical energies. I do not believe that many, if any, men from sixty-five to seventy years of age are equal to the task.

I am confident that it would not be wise for me or just to the University to undertake such a campaign. I am, therefore, following my deliberate judgment and sincerely and earnestly ask your co-operation and approval of my action.

He closed with "best wishes for the future of the University, and most cordial regards to all personally." But upon motion, the resignation was laid on the table. The minutes do not even indicate that it was discussed. At the April 6 Board meeting it was formally "taken off the table," and he was "requested" to withdraw his resignation. In the meantime he had been under great pressure from the alumni and faculty to reconsider his resignation. Alumni Association directors "respectfully" begged him "to reconsider his resignation," and pledged him "renewed confidence, support and every assistance in the great work to be done." They also gave "unqualified support"

to the movement for better faculty salaries." A faculty resolution also urged Dr. Thompson to withdraw his resignation. It declared that the University "has had a remarkable growth in every direction during the twenty years of President Thompson's administration, due in great part to his capable and inspiring leadership" and voiced its belief that "many years of University usefulness lie before President Thompson, and that his services cannot be spared at this time."

In connection with the approaching anniversary, the Trustees made an overture relative to resuming the practice of conferring honorary degrees. On November 22, 1919, they directed the secretary to notify the faculty that they were "ready to receive and consider any propositions or suggestions that the Faculty may care to submit on the matter of conferring honorary degrees" with the semi-centennial observance. But the faculty at a meeting February 12, voted that "it is the sense of the Faculty that the long-established policy of the University of not conferring honorary degrees is based upon a principle especially sound and wise for a State University, and that it should be rigidly observed at all times by this University." This ended the matter for some years.

Other minor events cast the shadows of greater events to come. Also at their meeting of November 22, 1919, the Trustees learned that a proposal was being made to finance the construction of a stadium by the sale of bonds. They did not look with favor upon the proposal, and adopted unanimously a resolution that they favored "the development of recreational facilities upon the campus; that gifts from the Alumni and others interested in the University will be accepted for the purpose of building a suitable stadium." This meant, in effect, that the Trustees were receptive to the idea of a stadium and were willing to have gifts made to this end but they did not favor the idea of issuing bonds therefor and thus going into debt. A year later, however, the campaign that led to the building of the Ohio Stadium was launched and this in time, despite gift subscriptions amounting to \$1,000,000, resulted in a total unsecured debt of about \$700,000 which was ultimately retired out of football receipts.

Among the special gifts of the year was one of 60 milligrams of radium costing \$7200 to the College of Homeopathic Medicine from Trustee Charles F. Kettering. Dean Claude A. Burrett pointed out that "This splendid gift will make possible the treatment of a certain number of cases of cancer and will, at least, prolong life beyond the point which has been possible in the past. In addition to this, it will enable the staff to carry on investigation along this most important line of medical treatment."

A long step toward raising University salaries was taken in the winter of 1920 when the Legislature authorized the return of student fees to the University instead of putting them in the general revenue fund as formerly. This money, running into considerable sums, was now available for personal

service. The faculty at a meeting February 2 urged the Trustees to devote the additional funds "*entirely* for increasing salaries and not for securing additional service," that while the increases should be general "to meet present economic conditions," special merit should be rewarded and outstanding inequalities corrected, and that the dean of the Graduate School "should have a voice in making up the budgets" of departments offering graduate work. In accordance with this change in state policy, general increases were adopted by the Trustees, effective February 1, 1920. The increases for the remainder of the school year 1919-1920 amounted to \$94,240.

A number of administrative changes were approved. One was the resignation of Dean George Wells Knight, of the College of Education, to devote his time to American history of which he was also head. Similarly, Professor C. S. Plumb upon his request was relieved of the chairmanship of animal husbandry after eighteen years.

At the May 11, 1920, Board meeting, Judge McCann presented a proposal from Charles F. Kettering to give the University 1000 shares of General Motors stock "for the use and benefit of the Homeopathic College of Medicine." He imposed only two conditions: that the control, management and administration of the stock and money realized from the sale thereof be vested in the Trustees, and that the gift be administered for the use and benefit of the College of Homeopathic Medicine. He added, however, that he was "particularly interested in the matter of Medical research work."

At the June 14 meeting following, by a vote of four to one, the Kettering offer was accepted. Dr. Mendenhall, who dissented, made a long statement explaining his reasons for so doing. His main objection was that it would have "a very strong tendency to perpetuate" the divided program of medical education in the University which from the beginning had been "deplored by the great majority of friends of the institution as well as by those who are best informed and most interested in the proper training of the medical profession." This was another echo of the fight against maintaining two separate colleges of medicine on the same campus. Dr. Mendenhall favored acceptance of the gift but not with its use limited to the College of Homeopathic Medicine. He felt that the door between the two Colleges was not as tightly closed as some believed and was positive that homeopathic medicine was on the way out. Time proved him correct.

President Thompson had another call to outside duty as the school year ended. This was to serve on the Anthracite Coal Commission at the behest again of President Wilson. The commission was set up to mediate a strike involving the anthracite fields. Dr. Thompson was again given leave of absence beginning June 21, 1920.

The year 1920-21 was notable, among other things, for major staff changes, for expansion, for the semicentennial, for the building of the stadium, and for the gathering storm over the policy of having two colleges of medicine. On the Board of Trustees Judge B. F. McCann was renamed

to another term, but Guy W. Mallon, of Cincinnati, a Trustee since 1903, was replaced by Lawrence E. Laybourne, '02, of Springfield.

In March, 1921, Professor Samuel Carroll Derby, a faculty member since 1881, died. Two new deans were appointed and another retired at his own request. Professor George F. Arps, head of the psychology department, was made dean of the College of Education, and Embury A. Hitchcock, from 1893 to 1913 a member of the engineering faculty but more recently in industrial practice, was named dean of the College of Engineering. Professor Joseph Villiers Denney retired as dean of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, but continued as head of the English department.

The legislative provision that the University should have the benefit of student fees was accompanied by three related changes: the institution of a matriculation fee of \$10 as "a privilege fee"; an increase in the "incidental" fee from \$30 to \$40 a year; and the doubling of the non-resident fee to \$50 a semester. This arose from a growing feeling that the student, as Dr. Thompson noted, "should pay a larger proportion of the expenses of education than he had been doing for some years past." The report went on:

The curious state of mind about residence is such as to make the administration of a non-resident fee a much less simple matter than would ordinarily be anticipated. The average citizen escapes the payment of a fee with as much avidity as he does the payment of taxes. The curious intellectual and ethical processes of such people in trying to avoid a non-resident fee would be amusing and entertaining if it did not reflect upon the soundness of their moral integrity.

On the general question of fees, the President desires to state that the whole system of free public education is subject to some discount every time fees are materially advanced. The tendency toward increasing expense at state institutions to a considerable degree defeats the idea that state institutions should be the opportunity for people of moderate means.

He commented on other major items of the year such as the stadium, the semicentennial and appropriations. This was the stadium era and its arrival symbolized the development of intercollegiate athletics into big business. It also signaled the emergence of the University into an institution of first rank. Some argued that there was no connection between the two but the fact was that the University now compared itself with the best in the Middle West and sought to emulate or even outdo them. This meant in turn that it was increasingly on a footing with the best in America in many respects. Dr. Thompson called the stadium "the largest single enterprise which the University has ever undertaken." Subscriptions amounted to \$1,043,754.30. It was estimated that the total cost would be perhaps \$200,000 more but it finally exceeded \$1,700,000. Dr. Thompson added:

on the whole the stadium project has been a matter of widespread interest and has aroused a large degree of genuine enthusiasm. It has been a means of enlisting the interest of the people in the University who, prior to this project, were at least uninformed and to a degree indifferent. However, the service that will be rendered by such a structure will, of course, be the subject of comment when

experience has demonstrated the degree to which such a structure can be utilized in the interest of education and of popular demand. . . .

He was right in saying that the stadium project had aroused the interest of many persons in the University and it gave Columbus a proprietary interest in the campus such as it had never had before. The stadium itself in time proved to have many general University uses apart from athletics.

Dr. Thompson was gratified with the showing at the time of the semi-centennial in mid-October, 1920. But he was somewhat in error in observing that it was the first time in its history "an effort was made to celebrate the progress of a definite period of university experience," since there had been a modest observance at the end of the first twenty-five years. As witness to the current event three volumes of the University History were being published. He called the student participation "all that could have been desired." He praised "the efficiency of the general committee on arrangements of which Professor George W. Rightmire was Chairman," and said, "The University was much gratified at the general response made by institutions throughout the country in sending representatives to attend the exercises."

He had a special word about the legislative program and the budget. The Legislature in 1921 gave much needed relief in the form of the Fouts Bill which provided for a levy of one-eighth mill to be divided among the Ohio State, Miami and Ohio Universities for building purposes. It also re-enacted certain earlier appropriations that had not been utilized so that the total available for buildings during the biennium was more than \$2,400,000 of which about three-fourths came from the new levy. All of this gave the University the largest appropriation in its history to that time. As Dr. Thompson summed it up:

During the era of high prices it was impossible to proceed with the construction of buildings. . . . The break in the economic and industrial conditions came during the spring of 1921 and a contract was let for the gymnasium for young women and some construction has been started on the smaller buildings on the farm. The contract for the bridge over the Olentangy River at first failed . . . but later, upon readvertising, a contract has been entered into. It is hoped that during the biennium the funds available will provide a considerable relief from congested conditions and for certain needs that have long existed.

Considerable relief was indeed given during the biennium but the personnel budgetary problem was only partly solved. The need for a large staff to meet a growing enrollment, the addition of new departments and courses, and an adverse economic situation reflected in higher living costs all called for a larger outlay for "A-1" or personal service. In Dr. Thompson's words, it "made the problem of organization extremely difficult," and he added:

It is doubtful whether anyone now living would undertake to pass a final judgment upon the wisdom of the organization of the modern university. The situation is altogether unprecedented. . . . Add to this the great variety of subjects now organized for instruction and at once there develops a demand for teachers altogether beyond the supply. The result is that the modern university has a

teaching force larger than the student body of most of the universities of 25 years ago. As a consequence, all the universities of the country have felt the strain of finance. . .

The emphasis upon salaries for instruction has made it difficult to maintain the appropriations necessary for libraries, for apparatus and for other facilities quite as necessary for the operation of a large institution.

The next important step . . . will be to develop a better balance in the funds for salaries, for library and equipment purposes, and for the ordinary maintenance.

On several occasions the Carnegie Foundation had pointed an accusing finger at state-supported higher education in Ohio as in 1909 when it declined to put the University on its list of accepted institutions. Five years later the Foundation criticized the action of the University "in becoming responsible for two medical schools." It returned to this theme in its report for 1920 and Dr. Thompson made this portion of the Carnegie report part of his own. It filled three pages of fine print.

"Hitherto nothing has been said in defense of the action of the University or of the policy of the state in support of education," Dr. Thompson wrote. "Nor has anything been said in reply to the reports of the Foundation or in criticism of its position. It is not the purpose to do so now but there are certain statements deemed appropriate." The Carnegie report, he continued, seemed to reflect upon the motives of the president and Trustees of the University. "If after thirty years of service as a president in Ohio the question of motives is involved a defense would be futile," he commented. "I am content to leave that as a question of fact subject to the verdict of time." He reviewed at length the history of the movement to add medical education to the University's program starting in 1895. He then turned to the latest Carnegie Foundation report with the comment that in it

two inferences seem to be unwarranted. First, that the University in accepting the (Kettering) gift has obligated itself to the perpetuation of a dogma; and second, that the University has committed itself indefinitely and perpetually to the support of a particular school of medicine. This may be a matter of dispute but the Trustees did not regard themselves as committed to a dogma nor do they regard the acceptance of the gift of Mr. Kettering as in any way embarrassing their freedom of action for the future. The University is not obliged to continue indefinitely with the support of medical education in either of the schools now established. . . No present member of the Board of Trustees believes in a future dominated by the dead hand in history and from which there is no escape.

To show the progress made, he cited the fact that the two colleges of medicine in 1915-16 had a combined budget of \$53,570 while for 1921-22 the comparable figures were \$159,720. Of the money the Legislature had voted for building purposes, \$550,000 had been set aside "as a beginning toward a building for medical science and the first unit of a hospital," he emphasized.

Although the president made no reference to it, the Board minutes show the final disposition of his resignation presented near the close of the previous school year. At the July 23, 1920, meeting the Board not only declined to

accept the resignation and requested him to withdraw it, but declared that it "places upon record its desire that W. O. Thompson shall remain the President until such time as he shall arrive at the age of seventy years." As far as they could do so, they declared "their intention of re-electing W. O. Thompson, President of the Ohio State University, annually until he shall have reached such age."

In reply, Dr. Thompson wrote characteristically on the same date:

permit me to express my profound appreciation of the confidence you reveal by this action and my thanks for your generous attitude. Further, permit me to say that, subject to unforeseen contingencies of health or matter beyond our control, I accept the terms of the resolution, trusting that the good faith of all parties will protect the welfare of the interests centered in the University.

From time to time there were references to the stadium campaign which was rapidly taking shape and later to the letting of the contract. The purpose was to raise \$1,000,000 or more for the purpose. The Board stipulated the conditions under which the project could go forward, safeguarding its authority. It provided especially that "The interests of the University shall be so safeguarded that no financial obligation shall be incurred by it in connection with the erection or completion of the proposed Stadium structures." That is to say, the University itself could assume no legal liability for any debt.

On November 11 the Athletic Board reported further on the project. This showed that \$871,973 had been subscribed, with more to come. The Athletic Board agreed to assume all responsibility for further financing should it become necessary, as indeed, it did ultimately to the extent of \$550,000 from Columbus banks on the unsecured notes of Athletic Board members. Meanwhile, it desired early selection of the site by the Trustees so that the work could proceed. They accepted the report, approved the designation of a building committee including President Thompson, Secretary Steeb, Samuel N. Summer, '05 (general campaign chairman), Athletic Director L. W. St. John, University Architect J. N. Bradford, and two members of the Athletic Board. The site chosen was "the tract of land west of the present agricultural barns."

Another event of the year was the gift of \$3500 by Trustee Mendenhall to establish a gold medal to be known as the Joseph Sullivant Medal in honor of the Franklin County Trustee who had played so large a part in the early years of the University. The medal was to be awarded every five years to alumni or former students or faculty members in that order of preference, who had completed "a really notable piece of work in either the Liberal, the Fine, or the Mechanic Arts, the pure or applied Sciences, including Engineering." The Board gladly accepted the offer of Dr. Mendenhall who later increased his gift. Former Dean Edward Orton, Jr. also gave an additional \$500 for the Edward Orton memorial library of geology with the hope

of being able to do so from year to year. He had previously paid the lion's share of the cost of remodeling and equipping that library.

The proposed Four Quarter Plan drew a step nearer, too, with the adoption of a Board resolution, following a favorable faculty report, approving the new policy and requesting President Thompson "to report upon the necessary adjustments and the feasibility of making such change effective in the fall of 1921." Another year was to elapse, however, before the plan was finally put into effect. At the February 2, 1921, meeting the president reported a faculty resolution which doubted "the feasibility of changing to the Four-quarter plan in September, 1921" and asked for a Trustee committee to work with a faculty committee on the details of the change. A faculty resolution of February 10 reaffirmed its action of May 29, 1918, in favor of the Four Quarter Plan but suggested "the advisability of postponing its inauguration till the summer quarter of 1922." The Trustees concurred in this recommendation. George E. Frazer, of Chicago, was employed to help reorganize the work of the University to carry out the change.

Another minor event which was to grow in importance was a faculty request to be placed under the State Teachers' Retirement System. This was approved by the Board in April, 1921.

In the spring of 1921 the stadium project was taking shape. At the May 24 Board meeting, Dr. Thompson submitted a special report by a consulting firm which warmly approved the over-all plans submitted by Howard Dwight Smith, the architect, and Clyde T. Morris, engineer. But Dr. Mendenhall offered a resolution to use brick and stone for the structure instead of reinforced concrete as proposed, and to reduce the seating capacity from 63,000 to 45,000. "It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees," his resolution stated, "that a demand for even this number will rarely, if ever, occur." Action on it was deferred until the following day, when it was defeated by a vote of six to one.

With a yield of \$1,800,000 expected during the biennium from the new state building levy for capital improvements, the Board ordered plans and specifications for ten capital improvements as follows: building for the Colleges of Commerce and Journalism, and Education, \$400,000; horse, beef cattle, and dairy cattle barns, \$30,000 each; power plant, \$250,000; administration building, \$250,000; physics building, \$80,000; Brown Hall addition, \$100,000; science building, \$25,000; and president's residence.

Another echo of the confused medical situation was heard at the June 11, 1921, Board meeting when the Trustees authorized a committee of three to make with the president "a thorough and complete investigation of the whole situation regarding medical instruction in the University, with such recommendations as they shall deem proper." This was in view of the proposed expansion of facilities and because the system in effect "has been and continues to be the object of general and unfriendly criticism, especially

on the part of the American Medical Association," which had threatened to reduce the rank of the College of Medicine from Class A to Class B.

5. THE YEAR 1921-22 EVENTFUL

Through a combination of circumstances, the year 1921-22 was especially eventful. The enrollment was just under 8000, a record number of degrees was granted, the Bureau of Educational Research was established, a point-hour ratio system was adopted which raised the requirements for graduation, the stage was set for putting the Four Quarter Plan into effect, the troublesome medical problem was finally settled by a decision to abandon the College of Homeopathic Medicine, the special levy made possible badly needed expansion of the University's plant, the campus book store took form, and the stadium was nearing completion. All of these details and many more were recited in the president's lengthy annual report.

The campus had about lost all vestiges of whatever isolation it once had. "The college is no longer an isolated community," Dr. Thompson wrote. He had a special word for the new point-hour system which he described as "frankly an attempt to stimulate a higher grade of scholarship." It also provided for a degree "with distinction" for the superior student. Dr. Thompson went on:

The point system makes it possible to deny the degree to students whose work has been uniformly of low grade, even though passing. The introduction of granting a degree "with distinction" was intended to act as a further incentive to high-grade work. There is yet lacking some provision by which the superior student may win his degree in a shorter time and also some liberty in his study.

The superior student should be given an opportunity to reach his goal unhindered by the drag of average mediocrity in his classmates. The prevailing educational system has been adjusted to the capacity and needs of the majorities. The universities of the future should provide some pathway for the unusual student.

He also had a word for those who were apprehensive over the large numbers going to college, pointing out that "a very small percentage of the entire population has yet been able to avail itself of the advantages of higher education. The percentage is certain to increase in the future." No devices so far invented, he predicted, "will prevent the increasing tide of young men and young women who desire higher education," and he warned that if existing institutions did not provide for them others would spring up to meet their needs. "No generation can escape the responsibility of making provision for the commendable ambition on the part of the young men and young women, and of the families from which they come." There was no alternative except to make larger provision "for the increasing numbers of the future."

There was another development in this direction. "The time has now

arrived," he observed, "when children of alumni are returning in considerable numbers to the University." A good many of these were from out of the state and he feared that the non-resident fee of \$100, plus the usual fees, would be a deterrent to them. "The University would be the stronger from the sentimental point of view," he added, "if some encouragement could be given for the children of alumni to come to the University. It is doubtful whether the non-resident fee, in such cases, is worth what it costs."

He dealt at some length with an old theme—the sorry state of the library. During the year a faculty committee urged an annual library appropriation of \$100,000 for the next biennium. That year it actually had only \$16,000 which would buy only a little more than 5000 books. By contrast with those of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, Ohio State's collection ran a poor fourth.

He devoted nearly two pages to the Bureau of Educational Research. This grew out of a law requiring the College of Education to establish such a bureau to make "efficiency tests and surveys" and to assist the state superintendent of public instruction "in working out efficiency methods in school administration, and in conducting co-operative school service." No money was appropriated for the purpose, but finally the state superintendent urged that the Bureau be set up. Dr. B. R. Buckingham was elected director at what was then the record salary of \$7500. He assembled a staff of six and went to work. Dr. Thompson called the first year's experience "most gratifying to all interested" and prophesied that "adequate provision for this bureau will be amply justified."

By far the most important single action of the year was the discontinuance of "the further teaching of Homeopathic Medicine in the Ohio State University." The long standing issue came to a head at the June 19, 1922, Board meeting, with further action July 11, following. The homeopathic hospital was closed August 15. The three-man Trustee committee provided for in June, 1921, submitted majority and minority reports and the former, offered by Trustees Mendenhall and Laybourne, was adopted. It provided that a) the College of Homeopathic Medicine be discontinued on and after July 1, 1922; b) all buildings, instruments, appliances and material supplies which were University property should be transferred to the College of Medicine; c) all students in homeopathic medicine should be permitted to enroll in the College of Medicine at the same grade; and d) chairs of homeopathic materia medica and homeopathic practice should be established in the College of Medicine.

What this involved, in effect, was the absorption of the College of Homeopathic Medicine by the College of Medicine. But President Thompson soon found that this was easier said than done. At the July 11 Board meeting, he submitted a detailed report saying he was willing to assume the responsibility of what he proposed on three counts: 1) he had failed after personal interviews with both sides to find that "the action of June 19 gives

promise of being practicable and workable"; 2) he was persuaded that this proposal would "be more acceptable to the homeopathic profession"; and 3) "Assuming that the merger is not practicable, then the sooner the University is through with it the better. The more completely the work is now done, the fewer will be the troubles and vexations for the future."

He recommended, therefore, that the further teaching of homeopathy be discontinued as of August 15, 1922; that the money given by private donors for homeopathic medicine be returned to them without interest; that the radium given by Charles F. Kettering be returned to him or to some one designated by him; that the homeopathic library be kept intact for later transfer to such persons or organizations to be determined; that a suitable leave of absence with salary be provided for such faculty members as would ordinarily be entitled to it; and that special provision be made for Dr. W. A. Humphrey, a member of the homeopathic staff, who had suffered a severe infection in line of duty.

Dr. Thompson emphasized that the action discontinuing the teaching of homeopathy "in no way reflects on the teaching or on the management of the hospital," nor had there been "adverse criticism of the administration or of the character and efficiency of the Faculty." It was done "on the ground that the operation of two Colleges of Medicine was an illogical procedure and unjustified as a permanent policy. The decision was based upon the question of public policy and the support by the State of two competitive schools of medicine." He had special praise for Miss Jessie Harrod, superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital and for Dean C. A. Burrett. He cited the low death rate of the hospital which for the year ending June 30, 1922, had 5683 patients and only twenty-three deaths. Dr. Burrett had performed more than 3000 operations in the hospital.

Four buildings were named during the year. The new women's building was named after Frank E. Pomerene and the new women's dormitory after John T. Mack, both longtime Board members. The new general hospital was designated as the Lyne Starling Hospital in honor of Dr. Lyne Starling, long associated with Starling Medical College. The home economics building was named Elizabeth Owens Campbell Hall in memory of the wife of former Governor James E. Campbell, a onetime Board member.

Dr. Thompson reported that the Legislature had "shown a sympathetic attitude toward the University and its needs" in the face of mounting demands upon the treasury as a result of the growing enrollment and expansion of University services. But he was mindful that "One great danger in making appropriations is a lack of proper balance in the preparing of a budget." Important services were handicapped by lack of money and he saw a "danger of a certain competition between the amount assigned to salaries and that assigned to other University activities," or between such items as maintenance and library appropriations. He went on:

all new activities or expanded activities should be given consideration as subse-

quent to the provision for the authorized and established budget of expenditures. Nothing is more dangerous to a budget than the tendency to break into it with special or particular appropriations. . . . The President, therefore, suggests not only the propriety but the practical necessity of scrutinizing with considerable care the items in the budget calling for increased expenditure or expanded activities.

The attention of the General Assembly should be earnestly invited to the outstanding fact that the increased student attendance has outrun even the generous disposition of the members of the Legislature. The standard of teaching is, therefore, often subject to criticism by reason of lack of funds. University teachers whose services are permanent should receive salaries equal to those of our established high-school teachers.

His reference to putting first things first in the budget had to do perhaps with the zeal of certain campus interests and their outside allies to make special claims upon the Legislature for preferment. This led to a reaffirmation of the policy that the handling of the entire University budget request should be left to the president and such others as the Trustees might designate. For a time this caused hard feelings on the part of one of the larger colleges with two special axes to grind.

Dr. Thompson also expressed gratitude for the special building levy and hoped that it could be continued for another biennium. He also urged that the law be amended to permit the proceeds to be used to equip, repair and reconstruct some of the older buildings for other purposes.

With the stadium under construction, he devoted part of his report to physical education and athletics with a caution to "the University constituency not to conceive of the Stadium as merely a football provision." He had a word also about the growing attendance and gate receipts at football games. He wrote:

The large attendance at intercollegiate games involves thousands of students in a journey of several hundred miles, oftentimes, and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. This is endurable in the Western Conference because of the limitation of the number of games to seven. A further limitation arises out of the fact that not every intercollegiate contest involves these large excursions. Nevertheless, the future must give some consideration to the question of regulating and limiting the excursion features. Furthermore, the gate receipts of these games should have some attention, in view of the greatly increased facilities that will soon be found in all institutions of the Conference. The price of admission should be such as to make it possible for practically all the students to attend athletic games. And, still further, the question will arise whether the tendency to advance prices of admission is not unfortunate. The temptation to be a money-making enterprise, rather than a healthful recreation of large numbers of people is too obvious to need comment.

Two important internal developments were the founding of the "Co-op Store" and the installation of an auditing service for student organizations. The former was undertaken by students and faculty out of the belief that students were being overcharged for books and supplies necessary for Uni-

versity work. Off-campus merchants strongly opposed the store in the belief that "it was introducing an element of competition and also infringing upon the rights of taxpayers who supported the University." The store was opened nevertheless in the basement of Hayes Hall with a line of books and supplies commonly used by students. A suit brought to determine the right of students to operate such a store was decided in favor of the venture on the basis that "this was a co-operative movement among students, for the benefit of students, and to further the interests of their education" in Dr. Thompson's words. This was not the end of the struggle, but it was the first step toward victory in keeping prices down.

The student auditor was intended to help student organization "in the auditing and management of their financial affairs." The first auditor was Edith M. Auch. "The tendency among students to careless or indifferent methods of business is obvious to anyone familiar with student life," Dr. Thompson commented. "This is probably due to the fact that students are chiefly engaged in other matters and can give only the odds and ends of their time to the business management of the organizations with which they are associated. . . . The experience for the portion of the year has amply demonstrated the wisdom of the venture." This was his kindly way of saying that many student organizations were run in slipshod fashion and some of their officers were irregular and irresponsible in money matters.

More details on the foregoing as well as other matters not touched in the president's report are to be found in the Board minutes. There were signs of growing pains as, for example, a statement by Dr. Thompson that at his request "the city has agreed to place a traffic policeman at the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and High Street." In December, 1921, a comprehensive report on the Four Quarter Plan filled twenty-two printed pages of the minutes.

The change to this plan, scheduled to begin with the school year of 1922-23, was a complicated business. The issue of whether it was socially and educationally advisable had been decided, but the many details of translating it into action in terms of the budget and the utilization of the plant and faculty remained to be worked out. It involved additional expense but, as the report pointed out, "not as great as would at first appear." The current estimate was that it would mean an increased expenditure, chiefly for personnel, of 20 to 25 per cent of the existing budget. Basically it meant that the fourth or Summer Quarter was to be an integral part of the academic year and that more of the plant and facilities would be in use over more of the year. It meant also that many students would thereby be enabled to shorten the time for graduation.

In summary, Dr. Thompson made eleven recommendations, among them that the faculty approve and adopt the plan as the future policy of the University, that it go into effect July 1, 1922, that it be built on the principle

of service for three quarters out of four, that all salaries, however, be on an annual basis, that no additional salary be paid for the fourth or vacation quarter except in unusual circumstances, that vacation credits be not accumulated for more than three quarters, that the teaching year be upon the basis of a 35-hour year. It was ordered that degrees be conferred thereafter in November, March and June, but this came to be September, December, March and June.

In February, 1922, division of the department of economics and sociology into five departments was authorized. These included economics, sociology, business organization, economic and social geography, and accounting. Dean James E. Hagerty, of the College of Commerce and Journalism, continued to head sociology. In view of the switch to the Four Quarter Plan, meanwhile, the Board deemed it "not wise at this time to increase salaries." It made an important gesture to the faculty in proposing that the third floor of the new administration building be made available for "Faculty Union Rooms," a proposal the faculty heartily endorsed.

In line with the expanding plant it was decided to employ a consulting architect to advise with the Board and with the University architect on plans for the new buildings to be built in the near future. Welles Bosworth, a New York architect, was employed for this purpose. Instead of a combined building for commerce and journalism, it was decided to build separate structures, with \$350,000 allocated to the former and \$50,000 to the latter. When it was found that the cost of the new administration building would exceed the \$250,000 estimate, \$81,000 canceled from the power house fund was added for the purpose. A contest was approved meanwhile for the best ideas for an auditorium or coliseum on the campus with \$300 in prizes.

The medical issue began to come to a final showdown in May, 1922, when at separate meetings Dr. Mendenhall and Judge McCann presented the majority and minority Trustee reports. The former was reported at the May 2 meeting and was made a special order of business for the May 26 meeting when the other report was presented. The latter filled more than eighteen printed pages. It reviewed the whole history of medical education in the University, undertook to refute the arguments of the majority report, and closed by recommending "that the proposed merger of the two Colleges of Medicine in Ohio State University be abandoned and that both colleges be accorded the undivided and hearty support of its Board of Trustees, as they now exist." No action was taken at the time.

At the June 2 meeting, Judge McCann moved that his report be substituted for that of the majority. The vote was a tie and the matter was deferred to the next meeting. This was on June 12 when it was further postponed with an agreement for a hearing on the two reports, each college to be represented by not more than three faculty members. A week later the hearing was held and Judge McCann again moved that his report be adopted

instead of the other. This was lost and a motion that the majority report be adopted carried by a vote of three to two. This ended the matter as far as the basic policy was concerned.

Another troublesome matter also reared its head. This grew out of a petition "requesting the creation of a separate department of physical education for women." This resulted from a feeling on the part of certain alumnae and others that women's physical education was important enough to stand on its own feet. The petition was referred back to President Thompson for report at a future Board meeting. In the meantime it was agreed to defer action on the budget for physical education until a decision was reached. L. W. St. John, director of athletics and head of physical education, threatened to resign if the department was split. At the June 12 meeting, Dr. Thompson reported that he was not ready to make a recommendation on the proposed division. The proposal had the support of Dr. Mendenhall, but in the end it failed.

6. A HALF CENTURY ROUNDED OUT

The year 1922-23 rounded out a half century of actual operation of the University. It was, on the whole, without unusual incident. The President's report, for example, was only a third as long as the previous one. In connection with a list of faculty appointments and promotions, Dr. Thompson condemned the tendency to reward the research worker at the expense of the teacher. He wrote:

The tendency to increase the number of persons having the rank of professor is very strong. It is perhaps too strong for the welfare of the University. The teaching body becomes out of proportion when so many persons are promoted. Furthermore, the very decided tendency of persons with the rank of professor to find reasons for light teaching schedules under the guise of research is a decided evil. If we may rely upon the testimony of apparently competent persons elsewhere, it would be safe to say that not over one-third of the teachers of the colleges of the country are capable of any important research work. . . . There is a revival at present of the importance of teaching in the universities of the country which may attract attention and furnish a basis on which the salary of an important teacher may be as high as that of an important research man, and perhaps higher than that of a third rate research professor. . . .

He noted with satisfaction that the Legislature had given some relief for the library through an appropriation of \$50,000 annually for two years. This was a record amount for it, but the University should eventually develop, he observed, "the most important scholars' library in the commonwealth."

He had a special word also for the Alumni Association and for its secretary, J. L. Morrill, '13, who had returned to the campus in 1919 as its secretary and as editor of the *Monthly*. He wrote that he had "found Mr. Morrill a most effective assistant in university policies." The latter was to play this role in increasing degree in after years successively as alumni

secretary, the first junior dean of the College of Education, and as the first vice president in the University's history. As a former newspaperman, he also had a hand in the University's publicity policies on which Dr. Thompson commented:

the publicity for the University throughout the country has been free from the objectionable features so often characterizing university and college publicity. The very common notion that publicity is vital to an institution and that athletics is the sole and almost exclusive source of such publicity has led to a rather careless method of announcement. It is gratifying to know that at the Ohio State University no important movement is set on foot until a conference with all parties concerned has been held and an agreed program is then put into effect.

This was in part a reference to the fact that as an outgrowth of the Stadium campaign, which had resulted in considerable publicity for the campus, a University News Bureau was established. It was underwritten by the Athletic Department, but handled publicity for the entire campus. Its director, William P. Dumont, '19, worked in close co-operation with the over-all publicity committee of which the president was an ex officio member.

Dr. Thompson also dwelt on student social and religious opportunities and he had a further word on athletics following the first use of the Stadium in the fall of 1922. By and large he had a high opinion of college students whom he described as "a somewhat conservative group," and their occasional escapades were not nearly so much matters of concern as the public was led to believe. He wrote:

One would think that the social life of students, including its moral ideals, is a source of grave concern. The apparent breach between the older and younger generations does not present special cause for concern on the University Campus. The students in our colleges and universities represent a somewhat conservative group of the population between the years of 17 and 25. Their ideals are higher; their standards are better enforced and the moral lapses that occur in student life are few enough to warrant the generalization suggested above. . . A single student going to wreck and ruin gives the University a shock. . . The discipline of the University applied to such students is pretty severe. . . The time is probably not far distant when the students themselves will take a much more prominent part in student control than at present. . . .

In respect to athletics he commented that with the Stadium as a center, "this improvement will probably continue through a series of years." This was important but another major consideration was the development of physical education and "a proper spirit of sportsmanship among the students. The public mind has probably turned in an exaggerated degree to the mere matter of games." Despite continuing criticism he felt that "a sane judgment will recognize a steady improvement in the general conception of the place of athletics in education and in our social life."

He closed his report with a lengthy discussion of the objectives of education as reflected in the reports of the deans. Nor was he disturbed by the fact

that they showed "a wide divergence." He doubted whether any large percentage of the people would ever seek a liberal education although it might increase as wealth and leisure grew. He added:

A saving sense of humor in the University Faculties might do as much to advance liberal education as many of the mechanical devices often misused or abused that consume the time of the professor, develop the shrewdness of the student and are solemnly recorded as evidence of scholarship. No sympathy is here expressed with the common theory that the education of the country is going to destruction, or that civilization is perishing. The present generation is probably as diligent as any other generation has been. It is our own supreme privilege to criticize ourselves. This may save us from adverse criticism in the next generation.

As usual, the Board minutes shed light on matters on which the president's report was silent, or they give added information. Two such items were the final settlement of the medical and physical education controversies although echoes of both were heard for some time. The president's recommendation of July 5, 1922, previously cited, became the basis for the solution of the medical issue. Two months later a dissenting letter from Dr. C. E. Sawyer, of Marion, who at the time was close to President Harding, was presented. It contained what Dr. Thompson called "a polite criticism" of the procedure followed and inquired whether the matter could be reconsidered. But the president could "see no good that would come of an effort to reconsider the question," and the Trustees agreed.

At the July 11, 1922, meeting at which the medical issue was finally resolved, the Board voted to divide the physical education department into separate departments, "effective at once." This had the indorsement of the Alumni Association which at its annual meeting June 10 recommended "the complete separation" of physical education for women since Pomerene Hall would be ready for occupancy in the fall. The alumni resolution also urged that a woman director "of undoubted qualifications" be engaged. But other forces were at work and at another Board meeting July 19, a motion to reconsider the action of July 11 was carried. It was also agreed to lay the matter on the table until the next meeting. Dr. Thompson, however, presented the name of Miss Lydia Clark "as a possible nominee" to head the department for women, saying he would have a more definite recommendation later. At a meeting September 8, the motion was again put to a vote and this time was lost, three to two.

At the annual meeting referred to, the alumni also made known their views on other matters. They indorsed the majority report for the merger of the medical colleges which was still pending, they learned "with great pleasure" of the plans for a new hospital and medical science building, they reaffirmed their recommendation for the appointment of a men's councillor (dean of men), they reiterated their disapproval of the practice of using student instructors in freshman classes, they asked the Trustees to consider

the establishment of night courses, they urged the continuation of the $\frac{1}{8}$ mill building levy, and they wanted the woods at the north-east corner of the campus, back of Ohio Field, "permanently preserved."

Also at their September 8 meeting the Trustees approved a recommendation of the College of Medicine limiting the freshman medical class to seventy-five students. This policy was to become a bone of contention in after years, but it was pointed out that other state universities limited their freshman medical classes to "as low as thirty-five to fifty." Some limitation was felt necessary because "of the large number of students" preparing to study medicine. The class was to be chosen "principally on their scholarship standing in the pre-medical years." The limitation was to be effective in the fall quarter of 1923.

A number of gifts of some note were received. One of \$17,000 from Charles C. Sharp, of Nelsonville, was for the chemistry library. A windfall of another sort was the acquisition of a complete power plant, never uncrated, at Langley Field, Va., which had cost the government \$630,000 and which the University, thanks to a special grant from the State Emergency Board, was able to get for \$51,000, including freight and handling.

Other changes authorized during the year included the extension of Commerce and Journalism into a four-year college. The first award of the Sullivant medal was made February 8, 1923, to Benjamin G. Lamme, '88, a distinguished engineer, who in time became a notable benefactor of the University and established another medal bearing his own name. By other Board action, the new medical science building was named Hamilton Hall, in honor of Dr. John Hamilton, long identified with the old Columbus Medical College. The new medical research building was named after Dr. David N. Kinsman, long associated with the old Ohio Medical University, and the new University hospital was renamed Starling Loving Hospital in honor of Dr. Starling Loving, long identified with Starling Medical College. As Dr. Thompson pointed out, these designations not only honored the men indicated but the three colleges of medicine represented in the University's Medical College.

A final act in the dissolution of the College of Homeopathic Medicine was an accounting and redistribution of the gifts received for it. A special report showed that these amounted to \$141,789.46, including \$7200 worth of radium from Charles F. Kettering which was held to his order. In June, 1920, the Board had accepted 1000 shares of General Motors stock from Mr. Kettering for the benefit of the College. Because of a falling market it had been kept and used as collateral for loans to erect the research animal building. But with stock dividends, it now amounted to 10,756 $\frac{10}{40}$ shares which were ordered transferred to Mr. Kettering.

The year 1923-24 was another year of growth and expansion but was without particularly noteworthy event. By a coincidence there was an informal observance on September 17, 1923, of the fiftieth anniversary of the

opening of the University. Six months later Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, only surviving member of the first faculty, died after a brief illness. His death came only a week after he attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of which he had been a member since 1919. The year also saw the attendance exceed 10,000 for the first time, the net enrollment being 10,488.

The annual report of the president was long and discursive. He had a good deal to say about the faculty to which there were twenty-nine new appointments and within which there were twenty-three promotions. He regretted the necessity of paying new appointees higher salaries than men of equal ability received "whose services the University has enjoyed for a series of years." He saw no escape from this but called the situation "anything but satisfactory."

He touched also on the loss of younger men to other institutions, but observed that "It is not altogether complimentary to think of men transferring simply on the ground of increased salaries." He hoped that the University might "steadily approach a position of stability and independence as regards the matter of salary. This has been the chief embarrassment for 25 years of my own experience as administrator in the effort to build along with the faculty a stable and well organized body of teachers to whom the State could look with satisfaction and assurance."

Among the new appointees were a number of men who were to play leading roles in years to come. Among them were Captain Lewis B. Hershey who, in World War II, was to be head of Selective Service; and of James R. Hopkins, a distinguished artist, as head of what later was to be the School of Fine and Applied Arts.

Dr. Thompson also touched on experiments in progress for the purpose of improving scholarship. He remarked that there had always been dissatisfaction over scholarship on the part of students. There was a tendency, he noted, "to assume that the quantitative theory of education is more important than it really is" along with "a slight tendency to overlook the fact that most of the education of really important people is secured after they have been liberated from the requirements of the university." He was gratified that "in spite of all of our uneasiness the college graduate has learned how to acquire information and how to use his energies quite as well as his teachers are doing" and he felt that "the great body of college graduates of this country represent the most satisfying type of American citizenship."

He had a word, too, about the constant changes in the curricula. He wrote:

The field of education is now so wide and the number of subjects of legitimate study now so great, that no student can hope to become acquainted with more than a fraction of the opportunities for education. . . . The college is the great starting point for a career. It is important at this starting point that the student receive wise counsel and achieve a reasonable attitude of mind toward an interpretation of the world as related to his own career and character.

He touched again on the policy of charging non-resident fees to the children of alumni with the comment that they "ought to return to the alma mater of their parents freely." There was a feeling by some that state education should be restricted to citizens of the state and their children. But this overlooked the fact that the state itself was the beneficiary of thousands who were educated elsewhere without expense to it. He thought it strange "that a State should interest itself in attracting industries of one kind and another and overlook the fact that its most important asset is a body of well educated men and women. . ."

He devoted more than six printed pages to University extension work, noting especially the steady expansion of the work in Agricultural Extension. He pointed to "an almost irresistible tendency for extension work in other fields," especially education, and commerce and journalism, "where a growing demand requires attention." He predicted that "in the near future the University will be required to give this phase of adult education more attention and consideration than hitherto." Among other items he noted that the twelfth annual Farmers' Week had an attendance of 4901 while 8570 correspondence course lessons were mailed out with 5888 returns.

He made extensive comment on a variety of other matters—physical education and athletics, the student health service, the dean of women, the first use of Pomerene Hall—still uncompleted—the student auditor, and the library whose collection now numbered 247,953 volumes—a number that "sounds rather small to people who deal with the largest libraries of the country and rather large to the people who are accustomed to the smaller libraries." He pointed also to an increasing trend toward departmental libraries which relieved the pressure on the main library but at the cost of scattered administration, greater expense and some administrative difficulties.

Once more he had a word for religious activities and opportunities on the campus without which life was incomplete. "The mistake is too frequently made," he remarked, "by assuming that the complete function of education has been exercised when education in science, or history, or agriculture, or engineering, or law has been reasonably well completed. . . The mistake, however, is to overlook the importance of religious and social activities as an essential equipment for efficient living in modern society. Church attendance on the part of students is creditable but not altogether satisfactory. . . The University, therefore, has nothing but welcome and gratitude for the generous services rendered by all the religious and social agencies on the campus who seek to improve religious conditions, moral standards, and social life among the students."

He again had praise for the work of the Alumni Association "under the competent and effective leadership of Mr. J. L. Morrill." The University was now contributing some \$8500 a year to the Association's work. In this connection, Dr. Thompson wrote:

The University has now reached a stage in its development where the kindly sentiment of the alumni should find expression in a more substantial way and where alumni should assume the responsibility of providing for University needs not always possible through the ordinary channels of support. The magnitude of the work of the University grows and with it the opportunity offers itself for alumni endowments and alumni provision for many features of University life that would be highly appreciated and that are of the highest importance. It is doubtful whether the modern state university can ever meet in a satisfactory way all the demands upon it unless alumni contributions supplement the support of the state in a very substantial way. The hope is here expressed that in the future the hearts of the alumni will set aside a portion of their accumulated estates to the further endowment and support of the University .

In after years this whole idea came into being in the form of the Development Fund. It would have gladdened Dr. Thompson's heart, had he been living, to know that Ohio State was well up among the leaders in this respect and that alumni support of the University, both in bequests and in annual giving, grew with the years.

Because it was the first under the new Four Quarter Plan, he gave special attention to the Summer Quarter of 1923. He reported a gratifying enrollment of 2404 of whom 594 were graduate students. He cited the contrast between the English and American systems in this respect. "The American student ordinarily throws his books to the winds, forsakes any educational pursuits and spends his vacation time either in earning money, in the pursuit of the pleasures of summer resorts, or in some other less desirable manner," he said. "One of the great reforms in education will arrive when the American student learns how to use his vacation periods. The Summer Quarter is in a way a substitute for this situation . . ."

He had an eye, too, for the future. "The problem of the universities will not be that of eliminating students but of making provision for the increasing numbers," he prophesied. "No hurdles erected by legislatures, or faculties, will ever succeed in any important limitation in student enrollment. . . . So long as the college graduate is much less than 10 per cent of the entire population there will be abundant opportunity to absorb a much larger number than hitherto. The enrollment at Ohio State University is due for a steady increase for years to come. Nothing less than a calamity can prevent such increase. . . ."

In what was to be his last report but one he closed with a tribute to the staff. "The day by day devotion to duty on the part of a community of officers, teachers, and employees," he declared, "is a wholesome sight in the greater community of which the University is a part, and demonstrates the superior value of the things that pertain to the mind and the spirit."

For further details of the year's operations and developments the Trustees' minutes afford added information. It was a time of physical expansion. The Legislature had appropriated \$1,728,000 for new buildings. But when the needs were assessed the various colleges and other campus agencies put

in requests amounting to more than \$3,000,000. After long consideration the appropriation was allocated as follows: medical science, \$213,000; University hospital, \$497,000; president's residence, \$50,000; agricultural engineering, \$120,000; College of Education, \$320,000; fine arts studio, \$10,000; engineering experiment station, \$170,00; animal husbandry, \$200,000; Robinson Laboratory addition, \$115,000; greenhouses, \$10,000; chemistry, \$5,000; and reserve, \$18,000.

In response to a statement by Dr. Thompson that he desired to study educational, industrial and economic conditions in Europe, the Board granted him leave of absence, with salary, for April, May and June, 1924. In this connection he was asked to prepare a report on European higher educational institutions.

In June, 1923, former Dean Edward Orton, Jr. wrote the Trustees that the Edward Orton library of geology which he had been instrumental in establishing in 1916 as a memorial to his father was already outgrowing its quarters. He offered to pay for moving the library into the large east room in Orton Hall at a cost of not less than \$10,000. The Trustees accepted and the details were approved at their August 31, 1923, meeting. At this same meeting the Board adopted resolutions opposing any further extension of the budget.

There was still trouble over the Co-operative Supply Store. Governor Vic Donahey wrote Chairman Mendenhall about the matter and it was ordered that unless the understanding laid down in the chairman's reply was complied with the store was not to open for business in October, 1923. At the October 2 Board meeting, President Thompson reported that on September 22 he was called to the Governor's office about the matter. As a result of the conference it was agreed to retire the preferred stock of the Co-operative Supply Co. as of October 1. At a meeting September 19 it was voted that any student, faculty member or employee of the University could become a member of the "association." This action, Dr. Thompson reported, "completely mutualizes" the store and, with the retirement of the stock, in his judgment, met in full the conditions the Trustees had set. He had therefore authorized the "company" to continue in business. At this same meeting the Board accepted an offer of \$60,000 from Protestant Hospital for the adjoining property formerly occupied by the Starling-Ohio Medical College.

Shortly after this Dr. Thompson was taken seriously ill and at a meeting October 27 the Board gave him leave of absence for the fall quarter and again named Dean John J. Adams, of the College of Law, acting president. Less than two months later, Judge Adams asked to be relieved of the office for reasons of health and Dean William McPherson, of the Graduate School, was named acting president. Dr. Thompson returned to duty in the early winter. Under date of January 8, 1924, he wrote the Trustees to express the "profoundest gratitude and most cordial thanks" of himself and Mrs. Thompson for the earlier leave of absence granted him for the Spring

Quarter, 1924, and, under the circumstances, asked to be excused from accepting it.

A small token of the new day dawning was a brief resolution adopted at the October 27 Board meeting forbidding "all flying by any sort of aircraft over any assemblage of people on the campus, grounds, or farms of this University" thereafter. Recollection has it that this grew out of planes "buzzing" crowds at the Stadium. A proposal was offered by the Athletic Board at that time for permission to finance the Stadium indebtedness by 6 per cent bonds in the amount of \$500,000, the principal to be paid off in ten annual installments of \$50,000. This was approved with "the understanding that neither the Trustees nor the University assumes any responsibility for the payment of said debts." Eventually no bonds were ever issued and the six-figure debt continued to be carried on the personal notes of Athletic Board members.

In the months following the sudden death of President Harding in August, 1923, steps were taken to organize the Harding Memorial. One of the projects in connection with this was to establish "at some university or universities a Warren Gamaliel Harding Chair of Diplomacy and Functions of Government." In December, 1923, Lowry F. Sater, Columbus attorney and an active alumnus, urged the University to take steps to procure this chair. A committee consisting of the president, Mr. Sater and Carmi A. Thompson, another well known alumnus, was named to present the University's claims but nothing came of the proposal, and no such chair was ever founded anywhere.

Automobiles on the campus presented a growing problem. Secretary Steeb presented a tentative plan for the control of student automobiles and this was approved at the December 21, 1923, meeting. The rules prohibited student parking anywhere on the campus except on the south side of Twelfth Avenue from High Street to Oxley Hall. But students driving from surrounding towns and from distant parts of the city might park on four other streets adjoining the campus.

The Co-op Store issue bobbed up again several times. At the February 5 meeting, the last he attended, Chairman Mendenhall presented a protest signed by thirty-nine owners, lessors and lessees of business property in the campus district "against the use of the Ohio State University buildings and grounds for the business of merchandising." The matter was referred to the attorney general for an opinion. A month later, President Thompson wrote Governor Donahey that the Trustees had been advised by the attorney general that the entire matter lay within the discretion of the Trustees. They were confident, Dr. Thompson told the Governor, "that the legal rights of the University are clear as against the protest."

But the Trustees were not disposed, he went on, to rest simply on their legal rights. He added: "The welfare of the University, and interests of more than nine thousand students as students, and the rights of all parties

in this unhappy episode will be carefully considered in all policies and actions approved by the Trustees." He promised that the supervision of the store and all other campus agencies engaged in the purchase and sale of commodities and supplies or in the supply of student needs would be "both thorough and complete. The Trustees have no thought of interfering with the rights of merchants or property owners adjacent to the Campus."

Following the death of Dr. Mendenhall on March 22, the Board met in special session March 25. C. F. Kettering was elected chairman to serve out Dr. Mendenhall's term and L. E. Laybourne was named vice chairman. At the April 5 meeting a long memorial resolution was adopted. It closed on this note: "His death removed from the citizenship of Ohio one of its most widely known characters and a man whose charming personality endeared him to every circle he entered. His services to the University were so evident as to justify the modest statement that we shall not soon again see so charming a man to connect us with the distinguished years when men like Lucius B. Wing, Rutherford B. Hayes, and John T. Mack, not to mention others, graced the Councils of this Board of Trustees." Mrs. Alma Wacker Paterson, '04, was named to the Board vacancy caused by Dr. Mendenhall's death. She was the first woman member.

The 1924 Commencement season was marked by recognition of Dr. Thompson's completion of twenty-five years of service on the campus. This was initiated by the Alumni Association.

7. ACHIEVEMENT, PROGRESS AND TRAGEDY

Achievement, progress and tragedy marked the last full year of the Thompson administration. The progress was reflected in substantial improvement in the physical plant and in the expansion of teaching and service facilities. The tragedy grew out of the sudden deaths of two students and the serious illness of three others. All five were victims of strychnine poisoning resulting from capsules issued on prescription from the pharmacy dispensary. Dr. Thompson's final annual report, touching on these and a variety of others matters, was full of the philosophy and wisdom growing out of half a century of teaching and preaching.

The year was also marked by a number of important deaths in the ranks of the Trustees, faculty and alumni. Judge B. F. McCann, of Dayton, a Trustee since 1913, died November 29, 1924. He had been a trustee also of Denison University since 1894. Faculty deaths included those of Professor F. W. Ives, of agricultural engineering, from injuries received in a railroad wreck; and Dr. Septimus Sisson, a distinguished member of the veterinary faculty. Five leading alumni who died during the year were Edwin Erle Sparks, '84, president of Penn State College; George Smart, '86, editor; Benjamin G. Lamme, '88, distinguished engineer; George W. Bellows, ex-'05, distinguished artist; and Emmor S. Bailey (Waynesville), a member of the

first class (1878), who was said to have been the first student to register in the University.

In a long comment on the status of the faculty, Dr. Thompson wrote, "The day of the all around professor . . . has practically disappeared." This was an age of specialization where the specialists were "more in demand and a higher range of salaries is required at the outset." He deplored anew the fact that this was often at the expense of older men and women already in University service.

The year saw a marked expansion of the University estate, both in its acreage and in new buildings and added facilities. A group of new agricultural buildings west of the river was practically completed during the year along with a new bridge over the Olentangy. Two important additions to the University's land holdings known as the Waterman tract and the Mary E. Hess farm were made to bring the total to 1100 acres. Dr. Thompson recalled that at the start of his administration the University owned no land west of the river. "The perpetuity of the College of Agriculture has been provided for," he declared. "No movement in twenty-five years has been of more fundamental importance."

The new Administration Building was first occupied in the fall of 1924, its entire third floor housing the Faculty Club. Other new buildings in use were the Commerce Building, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Education Building. All four buildings, in Dr. Thompson's words, represented "a district milestone of progress." The main part of the new Chemistry Building was occupied a year earlier, with \$300,000 appropriated for an addition. Provision was also made to complete Pomerene Hall. Two other new buildings put into operation were Mack Hall, a badly needed dormitory for women, and Hamilton Hall, housing the College of Medicine. "This puts every college activity on the campus," Dr. Thompson noted, "where we believe it belongs." The Legislature also voted funds for an addition to Hamilton Hall. Last, but not least, was the new power plant.

The attendance, the president commented, "mounts a little each year." The net for the year was 11,535. Farm families were still "the largest single source of supply of students." He reported a "marked increase" in the enrollment in commerce, while in education, thanks to better school organization and higher teaching salaries, the supply was "now practically equal to the demand." But he had most to say about liberal education. He wrote, in part, as follows:

An over emphasis on scholarship with an undue emphasis on education and liberal culture has misled a great many men and women as to the function of a College of Liberal Arts. . . . Liberal education is more frequently caught than taught. A College of Liberal Arts needs not only scholars but teachers aroused with a spirit of enthusiasm akin to the missionary spirit that sends men to the ends of the earth. . . . Above all other things, a College of Liberal Arts deals with the enlargement of the intellectual horizon, the social vision and the appre-

ciation of the things of the mind and of the spirit. . . We need a great minded teacher if we are to inspire a competent student in the fields of culture. The first issue of a University, therefore, is to develop its faculty in magnanimity, generosity, world mindedness and cultural living. Such a Faculty will produce liberal education in spite of the subjects they may undertake to teach. . .

Three new teaching departments and an important new bureau were added. They were chemical engineering, industrial engineering, and music, and a Bureau of Business Research. For a long time there had been a demand for a music department which, the president explained, he had always resisted "on the theory that there was no adequate space that could be assigned to music." This situation got much worse before it got better and another twenty-five years elapsed before music finally got a new building of its own. Provision had been made several years earlier for the Bureau of Business Research whose work was to begin July 1, 1925. The Legislature appropriated funds for two phases of the work—business research and commerce extension.

A three-way investigation resulted from the strychnine tragedy but the mystery of how the poison got into the capsules supposedly containing quinine never was solved. Charles H. Huls, of Logan, editor of the *Makio* and a senior in Commerce, was the first to die on January 31, 1925. The next day David I. Puskin, a junior in Commerce, succumbed. The death of Huls was first laid to tetanus and that of Puskin to meningitis. As Dr. Thompson reported, "These two assumptions aroused a state of great anxiety as to an impending epidemic among the students."

Another student was seized with convulsions similar to those which preceded the first two deaths. Then two others fell ill and it developed that all five had in their possession "cold" capsules dispensed on prescription by the College of Pharmacy. Analysis of the capsules disclosed strychnine and also the strange fact that the capsules containing the poison were different from the others in the bell jar from which the prescriptions were filled. The University made its own investigation, another was made by the Columbus police, and a third was instituted by the Governor through the state pharmacy board. But all of these efforts proved fruitless.

"In all the investigations made," Dr. Thompson remarked, "there was not the slightest approach to identification of any person criminally related to this experience. No blame could be attached to the administrative or dispensing officers in the College of Pharmacy. No motive could be discovered for any student to make such an irrational and criminal attack upon innocent lives. . . On the assumption that it was a deliberate act, some one or more persons unknown at present, carry the grave and terrible responsibility. If by any means the future shall disclose this person or persons the University will recognize its obligation to bring them to account. At present nothing more can be done than to record officially the profound sympathy which all University officials and students felt toward the unfortunate and

bereaved families, and also the feeling of resentment that such a deed was possible among students."

To this day just what occurred remains a mystery. No one knows whether the tragic affair, which caused unfavorable newspaper publicity from coast to coast, was an accident, whether it could have been intended as a gruesome practical joke, or, still worse, whether the deadly capsules could have been put intentionally into the jar of quinine capsules. There were several other results of the incident. One was to close the pharmacy dispensary permanently. Another was for the state through a sundry claims bill to pay thousands of dollars by way of compensation to the families of the two who died and to make cash settlements on the three who survived.

Near the close of his lengthy final report, Dr. Thompson had a good deal to say about the modern student. They were mostly natives of Ohio, represented "the best youth of the State," and were a selected group. "Why should this generation complain of their own children," he demanded, "better cared for physically than their parents ever were, better informed and maturer in judgment than their parents at the same age and quite as talented? The race is not degenerating." He went on:

The common assumption . . . that students are not up to standard, intellectually, morally, or socially, is more chargeable to a poor memory or a lack of information as to what conditions really were then than to an accurate comparison between the youth of the two generations. This is not to intimate that the modern student is anything like what the best of us desire, but it is to intimate very definitely that a mere conceit about ourselves is not a sound basis of judgment.

The educational tests all show that poor spelling prevailed in earlier generations; that bad tempers were not infrequent; that drunkenness and licentiousness were not unknown; that students were often given long vacations to the relief of Faculties and with their cordial approval. The moral standards of conduct prevailing two generations ago would not be tolerated today, either in college or out of it. . . .

The opinion arising out of experience is here expressed that the modern student will justify himself; that he is the basis for an enthusiastic faith in the future. No other prospect is so bright. . . . The student may be a problem, but he is also an opportunity. If this generation meets its opportunity the next will be able to take care of itself. It should always be kept in mind that a generation of youth is vastly better than its follies or vices may suggest.

He had more to say about the alumni and their relation to the University. "A thousand alumni united on important University ideals," he asserted, "would be underestimated at a million dollars a year. Universities grow through the creative power of imagination and the persistent influence of University sentiment and tradition. These find expression chiefly in the alumni. The problem in the future will not be one of bigness but rather one of idealism and a program of practical service which shall emphasize to the commonwealth the quality of the service the University continues

to render to society. . . . The future of the University is largely in the hands of the alumni. . . ."

Finally, he reviewed his thirty-four years in Ohio, first as president of Miami and then of Ohio State. Those years, he said, represented "the best years of my life given to the cause of higher education." He was in good health but his impending retirement was due to

A long cherished belief that public officials should retire while they can do it without the bitterness that often attaches to a situation when men seem not conscious of growing infirmities of body or mind or of both. A second reason lies in the fact that I believe that the eighth decade is not a period when the exacting requirements of heavy administrative duties and responsibilities should be carried. Men of advanced years should not, in my opinion, endanger their own health and the prosperity of the institution by attempting burdens they are no longer able to carry."

He was profoundly grateful "for the splendid and cordial reception" given all those years to Mrs. Thompson and himself. He laid whatever progress had marked the twenty-six years at Ohio State as "chiefly due to the fine spirit of co-operation that has steadily developed through these years." He praised the Legislature for its increasing generosity, the Trustees for their high sense of duty, the faculty for its devotion, and the students for "a most commendable readiness and willingness to conform to all reasonable regulations and to co-operate freely in all University activities." He closed on this note:

Conscious of the limitations in all men and in my own service I am thankful to a kind Providence and to all my colleagues and helpers and to the citizens of the Commonwealth for the untrammelled opportunity for service given to me. For my successor, whoever he may be, I can offer no more sincere prayer than that he may be accorded an equal love and loyalty in his inviting task. The opportunity is more inviting, the task is more exhilarating and the rewards will be in keeping with the character of the University. My hearty congratulations to the man who comes to meet and greet this great dawning day.

Many of the foregoing matters as well as routine items were covered in the Board minutes for the year. A five-year building program for the College of Medicine was drawn up and approved for presentation to the Legislature, the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board. With necessary equipment, it totaled \$1,817,500. The new biennial appropriation bill carried \$1,186,000 for buildings, of which \$200,000 was for the dental wing of Hamilton Hall, \$300,000 for a Chemistry Building addition, \$150,000 to complete the hospital, and \$450,000 to complete Pomerene Hall. The bill also carried more than \$300,000 for equipment, and some \$200,000 for roads, tunnels and service lines.

Yet with all the increase in its resources the University had been unable to find the money to pay for ringing the chimes in Orton Hall which were a memorial to the nine classes from '06 to '14. Rather than have them idle,

Dean William McPherson, '87, of the Graduate School, paid for this service for a time out of his own pocket. This was acknowledged with appreciation by the Trustees in July, 1924, who authorized the president to make "the necessary arrangements" during the coming year.

The building program had its occasional headaches. One of these was a suit for \$25,000 damages against the University architect and the contractor because the former had rejected a certain sample of floor covering for the new hospital. In connection with the student poisoning case, the Trustees adopted resolutions voicing "their profound regret at the unfortunate circumstances," expressing their approval "of the promptness and care exercised by the University officials in their efforts to disclose all the facts," and their appreciation of "the diligence with which the city and county officials and their assistants are conducting the investigation."

A feature of the Frazer report relative to the adoption in 1922 of the Four Quarter Plan had to do with the assignment of the various departments to the different colleges. There was some desire also to change the names of the Colleges of Commerce and Journalism and of Arts, Philosophy, and Science. These matters were aired at a special Board meeting held April 3-4, 1925. Four deans appeared before the Board at that time and a special report was prepared for presentation at another meeting April 16. But a report from the deans on the foregoing report was so "noncommittal and offered no recommendation" that it was ordered filed and nothing came of the matter at the time.

The new agricultural engineering building was named Ives Hall, in memory of the late Professor F. W. Ives of that department. The physics building similarly was named Mendenhall Laboratory in honor of the late Trustee.

There were several changes in the Board of Trustees. Julius F. Stone, a former member, was reappointed March 17, *vice* Charles F. Kettering. Herbert S. Atkinson, a well known Columbus alumnus, was named to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McCann. Harry A. Caton, of Coshoc-ton, was also named March 17 to succeed O. E. Bradfute, of Xenia. Mr. Bradfute was a longtime member of the Board, and Mr. Stone was to serve continuously until his retirement in 1937 when he was named chairman emeritus, while Atkinson served until 1948.

At the May 23 Board meeting, Dr. Thompson formally presented his resignation, effective on his seventieth birthday, November 5. "I recognize the importance of a public policy on such issues as may be involved in tenure of office and therefore ask the concurrence of the Board in my desire. Few men have had a more enjoyable administration and no one has been treated with more uniform good will and kindness. I am deeply grateful for all the good will among all classes and to know that it remains unabated to this day." By resolution the Board accepted the resignation, and elected Dr. Thompson president emeritus "at his present salary" (\$10,000) with "the

earnest desire . . . that this arrangement be continued throughout Dr. Thompson's life." It was for some years but the stipend was later reduced to \$6000.

Another resignation that spring was that of Dr. George Wells Knight as chairman of the American history department also in the belief that "there comes a time in every man's life when both physical vigor and judgment are less dependable and that he should then step aside and allow younger men to formulate and carry out the changing policies which growth and development require." This marked the end of forty years for Dr. Knight on the teaching staff, but he continued as professor.

The services of the Bureau of Educational Research were invoked for an exhaustive survey of the University. By resolution the Trustees directed Dr. B. R. Buckingham to make such a study to include "a cost accounting of the teaching, research, and administration of the various activities of the University, an inquiry into the organization and articulation of colleges, departments, and courses, a study of the adequacy of the teaching and research service provided for each college and department, an investigation of the occupancy of buildings, of the system of record keeping, and of the business management." An appropriation of \$2000 was made for necessary expenses.

The end of the school year 1924-25 brought the Thompson administration to a virtual close although it had four months to run. His regime covered exactly half of the active life of the University to that time. His presidency equaled in length the combined terms of his four predecessors. He had seen the enrollment grow nearly ten-fold, the physical plant greatly expanded, and the University estate multiplied several times. More importantly, the University under his wise leadership had attained maturity, had built solidly for the future, and had won recognition and standing far beyond the borders of the state which maintained it.

Much of this accomplishment was directly due to Dr. Thompson himself. In many ways he personified the University and the best things for which it stood. Under him it attained a clear primacy in the state where jealousy and suspicion once ruled. He was influential in getting successive Legislatures to be increasingly generous in the support of the University. He built, to be sure, on the foundation which his predecessors provided, but upon it rose a superstructure which revealed clearly the University of the future. In his very first report, commenting on the "record" attendance of 1252 in his first year on the campus, he had remarked that this fact had "brought clearly into view the needs of the immediate future." But the events of his twenty-six years at the helm had only served to underscore another comment in his first report: "It is not possible to foresee the growth of a university."

The University as he left it in 1925 was far different from the one he

inherited in 1899. No one could have foretold what would occur just as no one could prophesy what would happen in the next quarter century. But the University and its family, including those still to enter its doors, owed William Oxley Thompson a debt of gratitude they could never repay. More than any other person in its long history he exemplified Emerson's dictum that an institution is but the lengthened shadow of one man.

XI

TRIAL AND TRIBULATION

THE RIGHTMIRE ADMINISTRATION, FIRST PHASE, 1925-32

Through a chain of unexpected circumstances the University found its sixth president at home. Three weeks before the retirement of President Thompson, the Trustees named Professor George W. Rightmire, of the College of Law, acting president "until a President is elected and qualified." Five months later, largely on the basis of the effective way he had acquitted himself in a period of unexpected difficulty for the University, he was made president in his own right. For a dozen difficult years he held that burdensome office until his own retirement in 1938.

During that period he carried the University through a brief stage of further expansion, through a national depression which left its scars on the campus as it did elsewhere, through difficult times with an antagonistic state administration, and through trials which centered around athletics, academic freedom, compulsory military drill, and other issues. If the latter years of the previous administration were marked by expansion and external growth, the Rightmire administration was marked by self-scrutiny, a closer regard for internal organization, a strengthening of internal ties, and a program of closer attention to and better provision for the individual student.

Prior to the interim appointment of Professor Rightmire as acting president, the Trustees formally invited "such organizations and individuals interested in the selection of a successor" to Dr. Thompson to offer "such suggestions and information as they may desire." At a Board meeting two weeks later Lowry F. Sater, '95, representing an alumni committee, and Professor W. T. Magruder, on behalf of a faculty committee, appeared in this connection. If they presented any specific names the minutes are silent on this point.

On his seventieth birthday, meanwhile, Dr. Thompson formally said goodbye to the campus. He was given a huge birthday party in the men's gymnasium. He was presented with a Varsity "O" and other tokens of esteem and regard. He bought a home on Woodland Avenue in Columbus and it was characteristic of him that during his remaining years he was careful to keep out of the campus limelight. But he did not retire to inactivity. He was in demand as a speaker. He continued active in civic affairs. He was called on presently to administer the affairs of a large savings and loan association which had fallen on evil days. In particular, he continued his pulpit activities and for some months preached regularly at Northminster

Presbyterian Church while it was looking for a permanent pastor. After a sermon there a young man inquired of him how long it took to prepare such a talk. His answer, given with characteristic humor, was, "Young man, about forty-five years."

I. LIQUOR INVESTIGATION

Acting President Rightmire was barely in office a month when trouble began. There was a minor controversy over sororities and there was an appeal to the Trustees to set aside the penalties imposed, but the Board declined to interfere. But early in December an event occurred, no larger than a man's hand, which grew into a full scale investigation of alleged bootlegging on the campus and of allegedly subversive views and activities on the part of faculty members. The acting president moved promptly to get at the facts, and the Trustees empowered him and a committee consisting of three Trustees—Chairman Laybourne, Stone and Atkinson—to conduct the investigation demanded by Governor Vic Donahey. This went on through the late fall and early winter and the results were minor and negligible. The transcript of the testimony filled 483 pages. But the implications of the supposed scandal at the time were such that the University's reputation suffered and public confidence was somewhat impaired temporarily.

The scandal grew out of the arrest of Dabney Horton, an instructor in English, "charged with violating the prohibition law." The Governor recommended that Horton, "if convicted, be dismissed and that you investigate the report that other professors made a practice of drinking at his home. Furthermore, investigate current reports about drinking parties at fraternity houses, university dances, and student social gatherings." It was further alleged that Horton was "in sympathy with the principles of communism," and this, the Governor added, "should be looked into and every effort made to ascertain to what extent, if any, such persons are on the teaching force of the University." He went on:

In my opinion, this is a serious matter. Liquor law violators and "parlor reds" have no place on the faculties of our colleges and universities, where they are entrusted with the teaching of our young men and women. Give Ohio State University a thorough housecleaning in all quarters where it is found necessary. It is the duty of government to throw every moral safeguard around the student bodies of our educational institution. . . .

It was a time of state and national prohibition, although the issue was still in dispute. Acting President Rightmire immediately suspended Horton whose offense was that a still, with liquor and mash, was seized in his home along with a "little black book" in which were the names of alleged customers. Its contents were never made public but it was a matter of lively speculation. Horton was dismissed, but the other accusations, both as to wholesale drinking and other liquor law violations by campus personnel and as to subversive views and activities, yielded only negligible pay dirt.

The resulting investigation, meanwhile, lasted for the better part of two months and the findings were sent to Governor Donahey. In the letter of transmittal, Acting President Rightmire emphasized that the University has "always insisted upon the moral integrity and good citizenship" of faculty members as well as upon their high professional qualifications. He cited the Board rule that "Service in the University assumes high character, personal life above reproach, and free from just criticism," and the fact that the president had never hesitated when occasion demanded "to dismiss a student or instructor for flagrant misconduct, or to administer such other prompt and adequate discipline as the circumstances required." The University's record, he added, showed "an unremitting effort to promote and maintain decency and uprightness" and it proposed "to maintain that attitude."

The Trustee committee conferred with the Governor who turned over to it many letters he had received from various parts of the state. He also called its attention to a joint legislative resolution introduced March 25, 1925—nine months earlier—dealing with "communistic teachings and activities by certain named professors of the Ohio State University." The committee carefully examined the data supplied by the Governor, reported to the Board thereon on January 11 and that same day began taking testimony. The report to the Governor on the results of the inquiry was dated February 1. The complete report filled eleven pages of fine type in the minutes.

The committee heard many witnesses, including Columbus police, various persons in touch with student life, fraternity representatives, student dance chaperons, officials of city, country and social clubs, business men, and others. Much of the talk about wholesale drinking and subversive teaching turned out to be unsupported rumor or hearsay. The committee reached nine conclusions, based on the evidence, as follows:

There is some liquor drinking and intoxication among students, but such offenses have been decreasing in recent years. In comparison with the whole number of students, the number of such offenses is negligible.

The student social organizations have drastic rules regarding the use of liquor and enforce them; there is a virile, progressive and effective effort constantly being made by the students themselves, aided by University authorities, to control and suppress drinking.

Under the guiding influence of the Faculty and University administration, many student organizations are constantly carrying on a program for their social, moral, and religious improvement.

The University, through various agencies, is constantly exercising supervision over student activities, both educational and social, and assisting in developing in the student body a sense of personal control and proper group relationships.

That students are blamed for much misconduct committed by former students who return for a visit, and by persons who never were students.

That the members of the Faculty of the University have not been engaged in advocating to their students the communistic organization of the social order, nor have they devoted themselves to the furtherance of such organizations outside of the University.

That much of the criticism or charges carried by the press against students of the Ohio State University is based upon unfounded rumor, or gross exaggerations of the misconduct of a very small number.

That the general tone of student life is wholesome and that the vast majority of students lead normal and very busy lives.

The University is so organized that the teaching of principles destructive of government or the social order would quickly come to the attention of responsible University authorities.

In closing, the acting president and the committee assured the public, through the Governor, "that all cases of dereliction requiring discipline will be promptly and adequately dealt with hereafter as before. There has not been, and there is not now, any place on the University Campus for seditious teaching or personal conduct not in conformity with the best standards of society." The Governor, in reply, said he was "glad you found no evidence of communism being taught at the University. Other findings bear out the wisdom of your contemplated stricter supervision of student social functions. The taxpayers of Ohio are proud of Ohio State University, and when rumor becomes persistent they want to know, and are entitled to the truth. I have heard from various sources that the investigation, while unpleasant to us all, has had a wholesome influence on the entire University and has restored public confidence in the moral environment of Ohio's greatest educational institution."

While the University came through this ordeal with a relatively clean bill of health, there were also some scars. The reputation of a public institution is easily damaged and the smears are remembered after the countervailing evidence is sometimes forgotten or written off. This was the first time in more than forty years that the charge of unorthodox teaching had been aimed at the University. But it was to be aired again in 1938-39 when another investigation into "communistic teaching" was to yield as little as that of 1925-26.

One important event which grew out of the investigation was the elevation of George W. Rightmire to the presidency. At the close of the March 1, 1926, meeting, the Trustees unanimously elected him president, effective at once, at a salary of \$10,000 and the use of the new residence for the president, overlooking Mirror Lake.

George Washington Rightmire was a native son in every sense of the word. At the time of his election he was in his fifty-eighth year. He was a native of Center Furnace in Lawrence County. He had taught country school and he had worked with his hands. He entered the University in the late 'Eighties, but his schooling was interrupted and he worked for a while in the lead mines of Colorado. (After he became president a caller once apologized for using profanity in his hearing. He laughed, with the comment: "Don't give it a thought. I suppose I heard all the varieties of swearing there are in my mining days in Colorado!")

He was graduated from the University with the class of '95 which contained so many celebrities. That same year he began teaching at Columbus North High School where he remained for seven years. In the meantime he began the study of law, and practiced patent law, trademark and copyright law in Columbus from 1904 to 1919. In 1902 he was made an instructor in the College of Law, was advanced to a full professorship four years later and in 1908-09 was acting dean of the law school.

Over the years he had been active in campus and civic affairs. From 1906 to 1910 he served as president of the Columbus city council. He was also graduate manager of athletics for a number of years and was active in the move to get the University admitted to the Western Conference. He had a wide acquaintance, was highly regarded on and off the campus, and his selection was exceedingly well received after the thorough and effective manner in which he had conducted the "rum and rebellion" investigation.

His first annual report was relatively brief and much of it was devoted to praise of his predecessor. He noted various faculty changes, including the deaths of Professor Henry C. Lord, longtime head of the astronomy department, and Professor Rosser D. Bohannon, for forty years head of the mathematics department. He reported also the resignations of Dean J. E. Hagerty, first dean of the College of Commerce and Journalism, who continued as head of the sociology department; and of Miss Elisabeth Conrad, dean of women. Professor George W. Eckelberry, former head of the accounting department, was appointed assistant to the president. One of his special duties was to continue the statistical study of the University begun by Dr. B. R. Buckingham. This continuing review, the new president commented, would "grow to the dignity of a criterion for additions, subtractions, changes, requests for funds and what not in reference to the University undertaking." He also cited what he called the "extra-curricular activities" of the University in the work of the Bureaus of Business and Educational Research, Commerce and Agricultural Extension, and the Engineering Experiment Station.

He disposed of the liquor and communism investigation in two paragraphs. He wrote in part:

The evidence did not establish any large or unusual lapses from propriety on the part of either Faculty or students, but tended to show a very healthy and normal state of social life in the University community. It merely called attention to some conditions in the life of college people generally which are the subject of perennial solicitude on the part of College authorities and against which the best thought and practice of College communities always have been directed and always will continue to be so aimed so long as the institutions remain worthy of their high purposes.

The investigation was also concerned with the alleged communistic or socialistic or "Bolshevistic" leanings and teachings and activities of members of the teaching staff. But all evidence was lacking that any teacher had violated any

of the proprieties of "academic freedom" or had given currency to doctrines subversive of the social order, or to teachings which cultured, broad-minded men and women could not sympathetically entertain.

He described the retirement of Dr. Thompson as "the event of the year of greatest significance." He reviewed at length the latter's accomplishments and the steady progress of the University during his long administration and how as Dr. Thompson "became known throughout the State, the support of the University became more generous and its reputation grew and spread and the institution flourished in the hearts of the people. From that date forward the University has grown in every way, steadily and substantially." He closed with this sentiment:

A look at the Faculty roster today discloses only thirty names of teachers who were here when he came, and the thousand or more others have all been chosen upon his recommendation. Probably fifty of the sixty or more buildings now in use have been financed and planned and built in his time and under his supervision, while over eight hundred acres of land have been added to the University domain in the same period.

What has been written above is to be read as a note of appreciation of this long educational and administrative career, of whose accomplishments we, the Epigoni, speak in most inadequate terms. Later some one will properly appraise his unremitting labors, but this first report of a succeeding administration would be fatally defective without some appreciative although necessarily summary record of the development and present status of the University as that relates itself to the vision, spirit, and accomplishment of President Thompson.

Another notable event of the year was the gift to the University by Trustee Julius F. Stone of Gibraltar Island, in Put-in-Bay, as the permanent home for the Lake Laboratory. Gibraltar had long been the summer home of Jay Cooke, the Civil War banker, whose failure precipitated the Panic of 1873. Mr. Stone bought the island, with its "castle," from the Cooke heirs. He foresaw the time when "with the enormous increase in population and with no indication of any diminution it seems quite inevitable that human life will sooner or later press against the limit of subsistence" and he was actuated by a desire to contribute to the end that "every source of food supply must not alone be conserved, but developed." The Board held a special meeting October 16 at Gibraltar to inspect the place.

His generous gift followed that of the previous year by bequest from Benjamin Garver Lamme, '88, distinguished engineer, of \$15,000 to underwrite two scholarships and \$6000 for a gold medal of which a bronze replica was to be awarded annually "to a graduate of one of the technical departments for meritorious achievement in engineering or the technical arts." Still another gift was the Campbell homestead in Columbus from former Governor James E. Campbell and his daughter.

The Co-Operative Supply Store issue, meanwhile, was kept alive. In May, 1925, the chairman presented another protest against it signed by High

Street merchants. It was referred to a Trustee committee of three. In September, 1925, the Trustees decided not to operate the store as a separate activity after June 30, 1926, but to conduct its business thereafter "as a rotary fund in the same manner as chemicals and laboratory supplies are now supplied to the students."

There was a strong movement at this time for the establishment of a College of Fine Arts. The Trustees directed the president to refer the matter to the administrative council for its consideration and recommendation—whether such a college should be established, which departments it might include, and where the new department of music should be located for the time being. Nothing came of the movement. Changes approved included the assignment of astronomy to the College of Arts and a merger of the departments of European and American history into a single department of history.

The issue of compulsory drill became increasingly troublesome. Acting President Rightmire also reported at the December 14 Board meeting that his office "was receiving many communications concerning the continuance of compulsory drill at the University." All such communications were ordered referred to the faculty committee which then had the entire matter under consideration. The president reported at the May 24 meeting that the faculty had voted to continue compulsory drill.

One of the standing University committees was that of the University Press. It presented a proposal during the year for the reorganization of related University activities in this field, including the print shop, mailing room and book store. It was also empowered to engage a University Press manager with the idea of developing this activity along the lines of other well known university presses like those at Yale, Princeton and Chicago.

Two other matters complete the chronicle for the year. In May, the Trustees accepted with appreciation the offer of W. B. Calkins to provide a fund of \$12,500 to establish a fellowship in memory of Professor N. W. Lord. At the June 14 meeting they also authorized the expenditure of \$9000 from the interest on endowment to establish a practice school on the campus in the elementary grades. This was part of the complete school system, from nursery through high school, ultimately set up in connection with the College of Education.

The first full year of the Rightmire administration was spared the fire-works that warmed the transition from the Thompson era. But it was marked by a start on a program of important internal improvements. This was to find expression in the Freshman Week orientation program, in the creation of junior deanships in the five general colleges, in provision for smaller classes and, in general, for greater attention to and opportunity for the individual student. It was marked also by a close self-examination made possible first by the Buckingham survey, authorized at the close of the Thompson administration, and by the later so-called Klein report which

grew out of an exhaustive study of the makeup, offerings and interrelationships of the colleges, schools, departments and curricula. This was conducted by Professors Arthur J. Klein, Alpheus Smith and Carl Wittke. The net effect of all this was to gear the University to more efficient operation, to improve the quality of the teaching, and to increase the opportunity for the individual student. This is why, in many respects, the internal accomplishments of the Rightmire administration perhaps outweighed the external growth of the University in that period.

There was further expansion of the physical plant during the year 1926-27. The completion of Pomerene Hall and the addition of a field house for women greatly improved the facilities for women students. The dental wing of Hamilton Hall was similarly completed and the new home for the president overlooking Mirror Lake was also finished.

Over the years the University was also increasing its outreach to the public and to special interest groups in the state and elsewhere. This was reflected not only in the fields of Agricultural and Commerce Extension, now part of the established program, but in industrial and other research and in many meetings and conferences held on the campus. One of the most important of these was the annual Educational Conference, sponsored by the College of Education. This was begun in 1921 and reached a peak in 1927.

The issue of the campus book store was finally decided by the courts in favor of the University. By Trustee action it had been taken over by the University and the earlier co-operative arrangement dissolved. It was designed for the convenience and accommodation of students and faculty and it was intended to help keep at a minimum the prices of books and supplies used in connection with University work. For several years it had been the target for legal and other objections by nearby merchants, some of whom objected similarly to the operation of cafeterias and other campus services. The attorney general as well as the courts held that such activities were within the scope of the Trustees' legal authority. "The view of the courts, uniformly expressed," President Rightmire reported, "was that the University had this authority and, accordingly, the bookstore is now comfortably housed in the East basement of the old Chemistry Building." Both as to the book store and as to provision for restaurants and cafeterias, he added, "The conception of the proper functions and activities of the University has been undergoing a change as the number of students has mounted into the thousands and the University has become, really, a great community with social and spiritual and economic needs. . . ."

2. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Perhaps the most important development of the year was the self-examination of the University begun by various faculty committees. As the president explained, this covered University organization, educational prob-

lems, student activities and student health, and especially the educational experiences of freshmen. Some of the recommendations, as he reported, awaited "a more settled condition of administration both in the Department of Student Health and in the College of Medicine." In the former, Dr. H. Shindle Wingert, the director, was nearing retirement because of ill health, and in the latter, the Trustees voted during the year to remove Dr. E. F. McCampbell from the deanship.

One of the special committees considered the separation of University activities into Junior and Senior Divisions and at the close of the year its report was in the hands of the faculty. As the president pointed out, the question was acute in all the larger state universities because of the great increase in numbers and because many of these new students came "with imperfect preparation and no great aptitude or appreciation for University work." One result was that "in constantly increasing numbers" they were "failing or making such meager success in the effort that they abandon the University discouraged and disposed to place the blame for the condition upon the University."

Out of this grew the Junior Division plan and the provision for Junior Deans in the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Education and Engineering. Provision was also made for a five-day Freshman Week at the opening of the Fall Quarter for orientation purposes, and for the appointment of a student counselor. All of this was with the idea and for the purpose of increasing and improving the University's contacts with individual students and in the hope of decreasing student mortality. On this point, the president commented:

It is plain to all that an annual attendance of over 13,000 students, nearly one-fourth of whom are freshmen, calls insistently for a reappraisal of our educational methods and organization. . . . It is not the purpose to neglect any other area of the University activity while this proposed experiment may go forward with the lower classmen; it is thought that if an improved process may now appear for dealing with the freshmen and sophomores, the future juniors and seniors will show these desired results and the body of graduate students will manifest a commendable advance in the quality of training and flexibility of mental processes. . . .

In similar fashion, the Freshman Week was designed to help bridge the gap between high school and college and to make the individual adjustment less abrupt. It afforded an opportunity to care for such preliminaries as physical and other examinations, to enable the new students to get acquainted with the University and with each other—in short, to give them "a settled and somewhat 'at home' feeling."

Joseph A. Park, '20, for some years secretary of the campus Y.M.C.A., was appointed student counselor. Previously he had made a detailed study of student activities which was the first of the kind ever made on the campus. The general purpose of the new office was "to have general contact with the

great body of student activities, and to give aid and counsel to them as well as to individual students." In this connection, President Rightmire voiced the hope that "a more intelligent and helpful contact of the University administration with student activities may hereafter be possible."

A number of major changes occurred in the staff. During the year, Dean William E. Henderson, of the College of Arts, retired from that office but continued as professor of chemistry. Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, of the history department, served as acting dean. A new appointee was Dr. Esther Allen Gaw as dean of women. Olive Branch Jones retired as librarian. She was the first full-time librarian the University had and had served in that capacity since 1893. She continued for a time to teach a course in bibliography and to have other limited duties. Under her direction the library had grown from 12,000 volumes to more than 300,000. The president also reported several major deaths. One was that of Judge John Jay Adams, dean of the College of Law since 1909. Another was that of Professor Albert H. Tuttle, the last surviving member of the University's earliest faculty.

The Board minutes shed additional light on the year but the details on matters of interest and importance are sometimes wanting. In July, 1926, for example, a Trustee committee was named to inquire "into matters pertaining to the University Hospital." Several other references were made to this during the year but the specific details of what led to the ousting of Dean Eugene F. McCampbell from the College of Medicine by the close of the year are not given. The ouster came at the budget meeting in June when a motion prevailed that his "services in the College of Medicine be discontinued after June 30, 1927." In January, Dr. McCampbell had requested to appear before the Board and this he did at the February 14 meeting when he "made a general statement on matters pertaining to the College of Medicine."

Among other things the Board entered into a contract with the Neil House for the broadcasting of certain programs from that hotel over WEOO, the campus radio station. It also entered into a "contract of sale" with the Ohio State University Co-Operative Supply Company as a means of taking over the book store and paving the way for a settlement of the fight against that activity. Attorney General C. C. Crabbe rendered the opinion that the language of the Legislature in establishing a rotary for the purpose was "sufficiently broad as to permit the use of the fund for the purposes." In somewhat similar fashion the Board recognized the Faculty Club as "an agency of the University."

Other items included the appointment of M. K. Dutton, of the Plimpton Press, as director of the University Press; approval of a request of \$500,000 in the biennial budget for a new physical education building; change of the name of the College of Commerce and Journalism to Commerce and Administration, and of the department of journalism to the School of Journalism; creation of the School of Social Administration in the College

of Commerce; and change of the name of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science to the College of Liberal Arts.

The Board also took cognizance of the death of Robert F. Wolfe, Columbus publisher, with a resolution which voiced appreciation of his services to the University "both in person and through his newspapers." By resolution it also extended to Trustee Julius F. Stone, the donor, and to his family during his lifetime "free access to and use of" Gibraltar Island which he had given to the University and on which he erected at his own expense a cottage for the use of the Trustees at the time of their annual summer meeting on the island and for other occasional guests. It appropriated \$5000 from the interest on the endowment to underwrite the expenses of Freshman Week and for other expenses in connection with "the General study of the Freshman problem." It approved the creation of the teaching grade of associate professor and created the office of student counselor as noted.

At the June meeting, it authorized the granting of degrees in course to three students who had died during the Spring Quarter when they had nearly completed their requirements for degrees. One of them, Ira W. Miller, was electrocuted while conducting an experiment in the electrical engineering laboratories.

The year 1927-28 was without particular event or excitement. The inauguration of Freshman Week in the fall of 1927 was so successful the faculty voted to continue it. As part of the same general Junior Division program, the office of Junior Dean was created in the five colleges with the largest enrollments. These new college officers were "to use all the means and agencies at hand to enable the freshman student to help himself—operating not as an 'all-wise guide' but as a beneficent counselor and educational adviser assisting the student to appraise his own capacity and tendencies, lending intelligent aid in the student's process of 'self-discovery.'" The purpose, as President Rightmire explained, "is to individualize as far as possible the attention given to students at the time of their greatest inexperience and thereby arouse all the latent energy and unexpressed inclinations and determination to embark upon a successful educational experience." The new Junior Deans were to be at work in the autumn quarter of 1928.

As usual there were a number of staff changes. Dr. B. R. Buckingham resigned as director of the Bureau of Educational Research. Professor Frank A. Ray, in mine engineering, and Professor George W. Knight, in history, became emeritus professors. C. O. Ruggles, on leave as dean of the College of Commerce and Administration, resigned and Professor Walter C. Weidler was made acting dean. The law college deanship was filled by the appointment of Herschel W. Arant, of the University of Kansas, and the post of University librarian went to Earl N. Manchester, also of the University of Kansas. Walter J. Shepard, on two previous occasions a member of the political science staff, but later of the Brookings Institution, became the Arts College dean.

The post of commandant of cadets went to Colonel G. L. Townsend who had served a previous tour of duty on the campus. He made a large place for himself in the University, serving in time as president of the Faculty Club and as chairman of the Athletic Board. "Several years ago there was some restlessness here and there," President Rightmire commented in this connection, "because of the presence of military training in the State University, but for some time now no opposition has been heard."

An advance was made in student self-government when the Student Senate came in to existence under a constitution adopted by men students. The latter also provided for a Student Court "for the purpose of hearing and judging cases of student misconduct, either violation of University regulations or of good morals." One of its duties was to pass on campus traffic and parking violations. The corresponding governing body for women was the Women's Student Government Association which was also represented on the court. The University took another forward step in encouraging student dramatics with the appointment of Herman A. Miller, of the English department, as director of student dramatic organizations.

In his lengthy report President Rightmire touched on a variety of matters—University co-operation with other state agencies and with industry, increasing contributions to student loan funds by various alumnae groups, the effective program of the Ohio State University Association under Secretary J. L. Morrill, and a campus demonstration of the Dalton plan for the improvement of teaching in the public schools.

Another development was the transfer of the entire athletic plant and business to Board of Trustee control. This made athletic budgets subject to the Board, put athletic receipts in the hands of the University treasurer, and all purchasing through University agencies. "Although athletics, theoretically, is purely incidental to the educational activities," Dr. Rightmire wrote, "yet, practically its interests are so large and have so many ramifications through the University community that it has become a major interest and must be dealt with on that basis by University authorities. It must be held to the requirement of making a distinct contribution to the educational processes and must also be held from assuming a place of disproportional importance; many people think it has long since assumed that magnitude, but . . . we are endeavoring to control and direct athletic activities in strictly amateur fashion and in proper accordance with its place in the educational scheme." What neither the report nor the minutes disclosed was that this action followed a "showdown" in the Athletic Board in the summer of 1927.

Progress was made during the year in staffing and equipping the music department which was now located in the former home of the presidents. This was intended to be temporary but it lasted until the new music building was completed in 1949. A U. S. forest experiment station was located on the campus in co-operation with the U. S. government and a longstanding

need was met by arranging to install a branch U. S. postoffice in the basement of University Hall in the autumn of 1928. During the year the University also participated in a survey of the Land Grant colleges authorized by Congress. It loaned Secretary Carl E. Steeb and H. C. Ramsower, director of Agricultural Extension, to the U. S. Office of Education for the purpose. The director of the survey was Dr. Arthur J. Klein, who was later to be dean of the College of Education.

The president's report in conclusion gave detailed attention to two other topics: the state of the teaching staff and the University's financial needs. "The test of the success of the University," Dr. Rightmire declared, "lies in the quality of its teaching, in the opportunities afforded for study, and in its integration with the social life and ideals of the time." He recited how for half a dozen years the University had lagged behind other colleges and universities in salaries, notably at Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. "A great effort is now being made," he emphasized, "to reduce the class size to a reasonable number, and therefore to provide a larger number of teachers, and to provide more mature and skillful teaching wherever possible. The matter of teaching, its purposes and methods, has never been more earnestly studied in this University than it is at the present time, and adjustments are being made wherever possible to bring the maturer teachers in departments into some contact with the lower class students, and these adjustments are being carried on very extensively. . . "

This dual program of reducing the size of classes and improving the quality of the teaching called for more money for instructional purposes. Part of this had to be met by larger legislative appropriations and part by raising the "incidental" fee from \$15 to \$20 a quarter.

The net enrollment now stood at 13,046 and more were to come. On this point, Dr. Rightmire wrote:

If this University alone were thus growing, some movement might be inaugurated to disperse these students among the smaller colleges and universities of the state . . . but practically every one of the higher educational institutions in Ohio is crowded, and has been for several years, and a number of the larger institutions have placed a limit upon the number of students who may attend. . . . Therefore, there is no hope for relief from a constantly growing body of students in the other educational institutions of this state, and the clearly indicated course is adequate provision by the state for educating at the Ohio State University the constantly swelling throng of students from all parts of Ohio, who are asking for its service.

In support of his statement he cited the growth in the faculty and in the campus payroll. In 1925-26, his first year in office, there were 731 on the teaching staff; in 1926-27, the number was 739; in 1927-28, it was 771, and in 1928-29 it reached 826. The salary roll, meanwhile, including teaching, clerical force, and physical plant, grew as follows:

1923-24\$2,095,665.12

24-25	2,281,634.39
25-26	2,497,194.48
26-27	2,683,145.22
27-28	2,969,963.57
28-29	more than 3,200,000.00

There was some argument, in Ohio and elsewhere, against student fees. The existing fees were necessary but should not be increased except as a last resort, Dr. Rightmire argued. "No such emergency is in sight," he said in closing, "and it would seem that the people of the state should be willing to bear the further expense caused by the success of their own enthusiasm for learning. These state supported universities have grown enormously beyond all prophecy, they are the people's institutions, they are performing many public services which would not otherwise . . . be performed, and therefore their place in the life of the state is unique."

The Board minutes afford a few additional facts. At the August 3 Board meeting, Dr. J. H. J. Upham was named acting dean of the College of Medicine and subsequently became dean. R. C. Higgy who had literally built WEAO (Willing Energetic Athletic Ohio) with his own hands was made director of the station. In October, 1927, permission was given for the *Columbus Dispatch* and the *Columbus Citizen* to underwrite the broadcast of the Princeton-Ohio State and Michigan-Ohio State games, both played away from home. The Trustees' action in taking over the Stadium and its facilities, effective January 1, 1928, was conditioned upon the Athletic Board retaining responsibility for the retirement of the remaining Stadium debt of about \$200,000.

The creation of the Junior Deanships and the setting up of Junior and Senior Divisions in the five largest colleges led to the formation of a Junior Council. It was to consist of the Junior Deans and such additional members as the president might name and was to study matters pertaining to the instruction and guidance of freshmen and sophomores. At the time the annual budget was presented in April, 1928, the Trustees raised the president's salary to \$15,000 and a month later granted him leave of absence for the summer for a trip to Europe. The Board also approved a two-year forestry course and authorized the informal union of the departments of metallurgy, mineralogy, mine engineering, and ceramics as the School of Mineral Industries. It also set aside \$10,000 for research approved by the Graduate Council but voted to make no further promotions to the rank of research professor. This last action was, in effect, a reversal of a previous policy under which it was planned to add at least ten outstanding men to the faculty for research purposes. One important physical improvement of the year was the completion of the remodeling of the old Chemistry Building which was now turned over chiefly to the language departments. A third floor and north wing were added, practically tripling the original size of the building which was later renamed Derby Hall.

The year 1928-29 was a year of further progress, mostly internal. The enrollment reached a record figure of 14,403, the Legislature generously granted the largest appropriations in University history, and the practice of conferring honorary degrees was revived after a lapse of a third of a century. At the close of the year the new Lake Laboratory was dedicated on Gibraltar Island and, almost simultaneously, the campus was rocked by a scandal growing out of the murder of a woman medical student by a faculty member.

In his annual report, President Rightmire commented with "great pleasure" on the "cordial attitude" of Governor Myers Y. Cooper and the Legislature in respect to the University appropriation. The way was partly paved for this by an inspection trip to the Universities of Michigan and Illinois, paid for by "a good friend" of the University. Guests on the trip were members of the finance committees of the two Houses, state and University officials and a few others. This gave an opportunity not only to see what other leading state universities were doing but, as Dr. Rightmire pointed out, from "these observations grew concrete ideas about what the State of Ohio might appropriately be doing for the Ohio State University." In any case, the appropriation surpassed "by about one-third the support accorded by any previous Legislature in the way of personal service, maintenance, and buildings." This was a high water mark for some years to come, for in the fall the crash of 1929 occurred.

The Junior Deans continued to strengthen the new program for dealing with freshman and sophomore students, particularly the former, on a personal basis. They also prepared a booklet on "A Suggested Program of Pre-College Guidance for High Schools" which was widely circulated throughout the state. Individual conferences were held with each new entering student and as far as possible each Junior Dean held at least one follow-up interview with the freshmen in his charge. The over-all purpose, the president emphasized, was "to assure ourselves that the University is doing all that is possible for the progressive benefit of the Freshman students. Our present University organization and methods are on trial, and we must answer not only the question whether a university can successfully care for 14,000 students annually, but also whether it can develop the procedures and the vitalizing personal contacts required to assure the intelligent development of 3000 new students each year." He also answered the tendency to criticize the University for its size. He wrote:

here at the Ohio State University I think we are committed to the thought that mere size is not a deterrent, and that we can shape up our organization and procedure so as to give personal attention to the students who may come. *We must* do so if we are to justify the existence of the University on its present organization and scale, and we must be able to *demonstrate* that *we are doing so*. Therefore, the institution of the Junior Dean and the procedures which will be progressively worked out and applied in this area are of the most vital importance to every University teacher and student and parent.

A movement which had been under way for some time, prompted through the Alumni Association, came to a head with the revival of the custom of conferring honorary degrees. This had been discontinued in 1896 due to a feeling that they had been cheapened and some, at least, were being given for political purposes. Several attempts were made to restore the custom but faculty sentiment was against it. A plan was finally drawn up which more or less assured faculty control, subject to the final approval of the Trustees. "The general feeling was," Dr. Rightmire commented, "that the University would honor and dignify itself and would present a stimulus to the graduating class by conservatively following this policy." On this basis, three such degrees were conferred at the 1929 commencement appropriately to President Emeritus William Oxley Thompson, to Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize-winning physicist, and former Trustee Charles F. Kettering, inventor, scientist and industrialist. Mr. Kettering was also the recipient of the Sullivant medal.

Another long step forward, which was to have important results later, was a decision to establish an Alumni Endowment Fund for Research. Its further development was put into the hands of a joint alumni-Trustee committee. The ultimate purpose was to stimulate gifts from alumni and others to facilitate research on the campus to the mutual advantage of the University, industry, and others interested. The president also reported an increasing number of gifts to the University for experimental and research purposes.

Just four years after the gift of Gibraltar Island to the University by Trustee Julius F. Stone, as a permanent home for the Lake Laboratory, it was dedicated with appropriate exercises June 22, 1929. Governor Coopeer, well known scientists from other parts of the country, and other distinguished guests attended the ceremonies. Of this new facility, known as the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, Dr. Rightmire commented that "the opportunity presented to the University and the State is a remarkable one, and the future importance of this Lake Laboratory will depend solely upon the wisdom with which it is managed and with which its activities are progressively charted."

Another change during the year was the reorganization of the Student Medical Service under the supervision of the Dean of the College of Medicine. On the administrative side, Professor William McPherson gave up the chairmanship of the chemistry department after more than thirty years in that capacity but continued as dean of the Graduate School. Similarly, Professor M. B. Hammond, a distinguished cotton economist, relinquished the chairmanship of the economics department. Such men and others like them, Dr. Rightmire said, "through the years build themselves into the institution; and it may be truthfully said that what the Ohio State University is today is the result of the fine thought, energy and talent expended by the members of its teaching staff. . . "

On the physical side, the University increased its dormitory facilities by

leasing Neil Hall which had been erected by private interests. This more than doubled the dormitory facilities for women and led to a policy of housing freshman women in the three dormitories. In time the University bought Neil Hall. All of this grew out of what President Rightmire called "its solicitude for the comfort, safety, and satisfaction of the young women students." Also during the year the new Chemistry Building was completed and occupied.

Dr. John W. Wilce resigned as football coach after sixteen seasons. His over-all record was very good and he brought the University its first unofficial Conference championships in 1916, 1917 and 1920. He finally stepped aside under mounting public criticism that was more vocal than informed. During his coaching career he had completed his medical course and, after nine months' leave of absence, returned to practice medicine and to a place on the staff of the Student Medical Service which he ultimately headed. In his coaching years, the president wrote, Dr. Wilce "developed into a great power for clean athletics, clean living, social thinking, and the vigorous, purposeful life. . . . He is a fine type of University man. . ." Sam Willaman, '13, succeeded Dr. Wilce as coach.

Other details of the year are supplied by the Board minutes. One was the start on a heroic statue of Dr. Thompson as the gift of the senior classes of '23, '25, '26 and '28. The sum of \$13,000 was raised for the purpose and the project was put in the hands of a faculty committee. The sculptor was Professor Erwin F. Frey, of the fine arts department.

There were further developments toward the expansion of physical education facilities. The Trustees approved a proposal from the Athletic Board to prepare a program to include "field houses, natatorium, playing fields, etc." The Board also set aside "the entire area" from Woodruff Avenue to King Avenue and from the river to the east boundary of the recreational field "for athletic, physical education and intramural purposes." The first steps were also taken toward the procurement of the land necessary for the University golf course.

Efforts were also made to acquire a property known as the Crystal Slipper, located on West Lane Avenue at the river, which had gone into receivership. Its acquisition would have given the University control of the river bank on both sides of Lane Avenue at that point. Authority was given to bid \$25,000 and then \$27,500 for the property but private interests went higher. Had the University acquired it, it might have been converted into a temporary field house or into an ice rink. During the fall of 1928 while these discussions were under way, President Rightmire was confined to his home by illness but managed to conduct most University business as usual. Early in 1929, meanwhile, the University entered into negotiations for the purchase of another tract of forty-five acres west of the river, immediately north of the Waterman tract previously acquired.

Early in 1929 while the biennial budget request was pending, the items

for the Bureau of Business Research and for Commerce Extension were omitted from the executive budget as submitted by Governor Donahey. Acting Dean Weidler appeared before the Board to urge restoration of the items, but after full discussion it voted not to recommend their restoration. One question involved was whether the entire budget request should be presented by the administration or whether other interests should be permitted to bring pressure in behalf of certain items within the total budget. The decision was against the latter policy although it caused some hard feelings both off and on the campus. Meanwhile, the department of home economics was made a school.

In the spring of 1929 the tower of University Hall was badly damaged by a severe electrical storm. The flagpole was blown off and the tower itself so badly damaged that it had to be rebuilt. In the course of repair the louvres which had marked the tower from its earliest days gave way to solid masonry for greater strength.

The scandal that shocked the campus broke early in June, 1929, when the body of Theora Hicks, a medical student, was found on what was known as the New York Central Railroad pistol range. Dr. James H. Snook, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, with whom she had carried on a liaison, was arrested for the crime. Dr. Snook, a champion Olympic pistol shot, was convicted in a dramatic trial which lasted about three weeks. He carried his case to the U. S. Supreme Court but was finally executed in the Ohio Penitentiary in the winter of 1930. No reference was made to the matter in the president's reports for either 1928-29 or 1929-30, but the Board minutes for the former year reported that his action in dismissing Dr. Snook and a part-time instructor in farm crops remotely connected with the case was approved. One aftermath of all this was the replacement of Dr. David S. White by Dr. O. V. Brumley as dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. White had been dean for thirty-three years.

The year 1929-30 was relatively quiet. Thirty-three persons were added to the teaching staff as part of the Rightmire program to reduce the size of classes and to give closer personal attention to the individual student. During the year Walter C. Weidler was named dean of the College of Commerce and Administration, the Alfred Dodge Cole Library of Physics was established, the *Journal of Higher Education* made its appearance under University auspices, campus lectures were given by the philosopher, John Dewey, and by the Arctic explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, a proposal was considered to drop the Four Quarter Plan, and, at the close of the year, Dr. Thompson took part in the dedication of his statue on the east front of the library.

There were more personnel changes. Retirements included those of Professor William T. Magruder, for thirty-four years chairman of mechanical engineering; of Professor Francis C. Caldwell, as electrical engineering chairman, after twenty-nine years; and of Professor Joseph N. Bradford, as University architect, after many years of service. Among additions to the

staff was that of Professor C. C. Stillman, from social welfare work in Grand Rapids, Mich., to begin a notable University career in social administration.

The growing outreach of the University in encouraging research was shown by a list of six special fellowships and five special scholarships for such purposes, all underwritten by outside agencies. The University itself set up thirty scholarships, carrying remission of fees for a year, for the statewide high school scholarship contests.

On the side of University organization there were further changes. Four new departments established were those of phonetics, medical and surgical research, photography, and adult education. The last Legislature placed the Bureau of Special Education, dealing with backward, handicapped or defective children in the public schools, in the University. A division of alumni records was set up in the registrar's office to build up and maintain alumni records more completely. Chemistry, mathematics and physics were transferred from Engineering to Arts and Sciences, and bacteriology from Medicine to Arts and Sciences. The name of the latter college was also changed from Liberal Arts to Arts and Sciences "to bring the name into closer correspondence with the increased activities."

Further steps were taken toward the development of a school system for laboratory and research purposes in connection with the College of Education. In co-operation with the Columbus schools, an elementary school of three grades was established at the Indianola school. The adult education department, with the help of the State Department of Education, meanwhile, operated a pre-school off the campus.

The lease on Neil Hall, used the previous year as a women's dormitory, was extended. It raised the total accommodations for women students to 450 and, in President Rightmire's words, "the housing problem for women is thereby much simplified." No way had yet been found to provide similar accommodations for men, although the president hoped that private capital would venture into that field soon. New buildings for which appropriations were made or which were under way included the new physical education structure—with a natatorium adjoining, built out of athletic funds—a practice or laboratory high school for the College of Education, and a pharmacy and bacteriology building.

At the June commencement, a single honorary degree was conferred. It went to Orville Wright, whose name, Dr. Rightmire wrote, "is indelibly linked with the first successful aeroplane flying." In 1928-29 the Graduate Council had been reorganized to give the various departments group representation. The next year saw an intensive study of the activities of the Graduate School. The president emphasized the growth of the Graduate School from an enrollment of about 250 in 1918 to 2444 for the current year. Total enrollment for the year was 14,495, plus 647 in Commerce Extension courses.

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At the June commencement, a single honorary degree was conferred. It went to Orville Wright, whose name, Dr. Rightmire wrote, "is indelibly linked with the first successful aeroplane flying." In 1928-29 the Graduate Council had been reorganized to give the various departments group representation. The next year saw an intensive study of the activities of the Graduate School. The president emphasized the growth of the Graduate School from an enrollment of about 250 in 1918 to 2444 for the current year. Total enrollment for the year was 14,495, plus 647 in Commerce Extension courses.

Like his predecessors from time to time, Dr. Rightmire had a good deal

to say about the place and functions of a state university. While the University had given increasing attention to freshmen and sophomores, he emphasized that it was not neglecting junior, senior or other students but expected the improvements in the Junior Division to be felt elsewhere. He again had a word for those who were fearful of the growing size of the University. He wrote in part:

A state university must be close to the soil, to the factory, to trade, to education, to the professions, to the various programs for physical recreation, to the fine arts; . . . It must promote a scheme of education which comprehends all these institutions and forces which are effective in the life of today, and must point the way to their progressive development; . . .

The University is both teacher and prophet, a goad and an inspiration, a huge and complicated physical plant and a spiritual and intellectual center of learning and guidance, affected with the responsibility of parent and grandparent, a thesaurus of the known and a discoverer of the unknown!

The irrefutable evidence to all this is 25,000 graduates, 55,000 non-graduates, 15,000 present students, and 1000 teachers. . . .

The citizens of Ohio have this growing conception of the purposes and the expected accomplishments of the University; multiplying courses and expanding curricula are the University's means of meeting these expectations; . . .

A state university owes its origin to democratic conceptions of the needs of citizenship and fundamental social and industrial service; . . . and the University is accepted with assurance as one of the State agencies. Year by year, the weight of its responsibilities grows, . . .

. . . the State University is performing a work of immeasurable significance and despite its "spread" it is nevertheless a "University."

But efforts to improve it must not be remitted, he declared. As a suggestion he added that 25 per cent of its 2500 courses could be lopped off "and with great resulting benefit to the remaining courses." A pressing faculty duty, he asserted, "is to end the infinite comminution of subject matter." Another "obsession" that must yield, he went on, "is the practice of marking each tiny course with a quantum of credit; why not shape the offerings toward an accounting at the end of one year or even two years, or in specialized fields at the end? This would give texture to the intellectual achievements and an integrity that connotes durability and usefulness—in other words, an education, not a chain of islets in a sea of related knowledge!"

One final need was in the direction of personnel work which, he asserted, had not even been approached in the state universities. Social procedures with students, he insisted, could be "vastly" improved, but the danger was in going to paternalistic or maternalistic extremes. "Perceiving our institutional weaknesses," he said in closing, "brings the remedy nearer; our faculty has all these and other vital matters under critical discussion. We cannot fail to see that some of our practices call for early and sturdy treatment!"

The Board minutes were largely repetitive of the foregoing. Gifts of

\$10,000 each from C. F. Kettering and E. A. Deeds, of Dayton, toward the Alfred Dodge Cole memorial library of physics were acknowledged with appreciation. Another parcel of land, known as the Coe tract, amounting to forty-two acres, was acquired west of the river.

Several events that were to materialize later cast their shadows. One was the provision for the creation in the president's office of "a position for a person to take up such activities of a general University nature, as may be determined from time to time by the President." Two years later this was carried out by the appointment of J. L. Morrill, former alumni secretary and Junior Dean of the College of Education, as vice president. At the March 10 meeting, similarly, a recommendation for the appointment of a faculty committee "to investigate and report . . . upon plans for a more adequate retirement system" was approved. This took cognizance of the fact that the number of persons retiring was growing, that the existing system under which they were paid \$2000 a year from state appropriations was both a drain on University resources and somewhat doubtful legally. This problem took another decade to work out in a permanent form. The issue of compulsory military drill was quiescent, but the Trustees also heard a group representing the "Peace Committee of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends" at Barnesville. It requested the discontinuance of the compulsory feature of military training.

Another "coming event" had to do with Professor Herbert A. Miller, of the sociology department, whose dismissal a year later was to cause a furore and for a time to split the campus. He had been granted leave of absence for the Spring Quarter, 1930, to go to India and by Board action taken May 13, 1930, this was interpreted as an unearned vacation quarter. A later motion to drop his name from the 1930-31 budget but to pay his salary until September 1 that year was defeated. It was the understanding, however, that the president was to notify Dr. Miller that his contract would not be renewed after another year.

3. TURMOIL AND TROUBLE

The year 1930-31 was one of turmoil and trouble for the University from without and within. The first serious effects of the great depression were felt toward the end of the year when the Legislature reduced the biennial appropriations about \$3,000,000 from the amount sought—or \$1,102,320 less than was received in the previous biennium. This resulted in severe curtailments of University services, although still worse was to come. It was a time for self-examination and this ultimately had a healthy effect even if some of the immediate application was painful.

Several internal issues, outwardly unrelated, combined to make the year one of the most troubled in the University's history. These were the issues of free speech, of compulsory military drill, and the ouster of Professor

Miller. None of these was wholly new but they erupted in a time of tension which made them all the more explosive. It is possible that, if they had arisen separately, or at another time, or if, in retrospect, they had been faced differently, they might have caused less of a furor. As it turned out it was an unhappy year for the campus which was split as it had not been since the sudden "resignation" in 1883 of President Walter Quincy Scott.

The *Free Voice*, a dissident student weekly, made its unauthorized appearance in January, 1931. It was small in format and its pages were few but, published and sold off the campus, it dared to speak its mind on campus matters as the *Lantern* did not or could not. A week after its appearance the student Liberal Club took a stand against compulsory military drill. This question had been aired somewhat five years earlier, a discussion which left the status quo unchanged. Part of the opposition to compulsory drill arose from honest doubt for it was a time of growing pacifist feeling, but part of the opposition undoubtedly grew out of the attitude and methods of a commandant who antagonized an influential and vocal element in the faculty. An Optional Drill League was formed and in May, 1931, a student "strike" against the compulsory feature was urged.

Meanwhile the question came before the faculty and matters moved rapidly in the space of a few days. On May 15 by the narrow vote of 83 to 79 it approved a student petition for optional drill. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Legislature was in session and threatened to take up the issue as a matter of state policy. Five days after the first vote the Trustees and faculty stood firm on the policy of compulsory drill which the faculty, reversing itself on the basis of new facts and arguments, now sustained by a vote of 141 to 64.

Matters moved rapidly to a climax. On May 22, President Rightmire issued a statement on University spirit, declaring that "A Great University is here within our grasp if we will attend only to the *big worthwhile projects* and *put first things first!*" Three days later the Legislature made the \$3,000,00 reduction in appropriations. This had no direct bearing on the internal situation, but it complicated matters. On the same day, the dismissal of Professor Miller was announced. This quickly split the campus, with the faculty "liberals" pitted against the "conservatives" and with the administration strongly criticized for its action. At a meeting May 31 (Sunday) in University Hall, 132 faculty members signed a protest against Dr. Miller's dismissal. This was three days after five of the deans—McPherson, Weidler, Shepard, Arant, and Gaw—issued a statement defending the faculty against charges of subversive teaching or of transgressing "the reasonable limits of discussion of social, economic and political questions."

Two days after the faculty protest, the Trustees clarified their resolution. In time the A.A.U.P. investigated the situation and found against the administration. Resolutions of censure were adopted on other campuses and there

were other group and individual protests, but the ouster stood. Some time later the Trustees, meeting with a faculty committee of seven, including several deans, restated and clarified the University policy on tenure. But the scars caused by this eruption over the always difficult issue of "academic freedom" took a long time to deal.

Little reference to this disturbing story is to be found in the official records. The president's report was silent on the trouble described above other than the budgetary problem, and the Trustees' minutes yield little more. Still, there were signs of continued progress in the midst of all the trouble. The president noted the completion of the sorely needed Pharmacy and Bacteriology building, and the fact that the Men's Physical Education building (and natatorium), the new University School, the addition to the Botany and Zoology building, and the Home Management building were nearing completion. A number of short courses in agriculture were added, an alumni student loan fund committee was created, and the new department of medical and surgical research, under Dr. Charles A. Doan, formerly of the Rockefeller Institute, began operation. The long-proposed system of University schools was set up under Dr. Rudolph Lindquist. The laborious task of assembling a photographic history of the University was begun by Professor Joseph N. Bradford. A proposal was approved to give a certificate to students completing the work of the Junior Division who did not wish to or could not pursue a four-year program but only the College of Arts and Sciences acted on the matter.

A revision of the University teachers' retirement program was proposed but the Trustees referred the report back to the committee. Its central idea was to supplement the state retirement system with a University program but with the entire expense borne by the state. Such a proposal in a time of falling revenue was hardly likely to find legislative favor. The Lamme medal was presented for the first time at the 1931 commencement with Charles E. Skinner, '83, Westinghouse Electric Co., as the recipient. Honorary degrees were conferred upon Francis Carter Wood, distinguished for cancer research; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the writer, who was a daughter of former President Canfield; and former President William Henry Scott.

For the first time in some years, the biennial appropriations carried nothing for new buildings. This was because of the general financial stringency. "A building moratorium for a biennium," President Rightmire commented, "will not seriously injure the University, but it is hoped that some of the buildings which are quite necessary . . . may be provided by the next General Assembly." But with the exception of a few small items provided later chiefly from federal sources, this was the end of any substantial building until after World War II.

Under the heading of "University Spirit," Dr. Rightmire declared, "There must be excellent teaching . . . and there must be personality and

enthusiasm in the teaching group, but there must indispensably be that additional something which is brought into the picture by . Faculty members having the keen ability and vigorous investigational urge which stir live teachers, beckon them forward and upward, and inject the element which marks the difference between a college and a university. . Research must increasingly receive University attention and support . . and it must endeavor to give to the members of the Faculty who are especially gifted in this area appropriate time and means for carrying forward their study."

He reported that the business manager and the dean of the College of Medicine had made a complete study of Starling-Loving Hospital. "Significant" changes in hospital operation and procedures resulted, "on the basis of which the capacity of the hospital was considerably increased and the financial support thereof was enlarged."

The enrollment reached 15,126, plus 567 in Commerce Extension. But Dr. Rightmire noted a different trend. He reported the Junior Division enrollment—freshmen and sophomores—as practically stationary, but "a great growth" in the Senior Division and Graduate School areas. He also cited "a rapid increase" in the number of students transferring, with advanced standing, from other colleges and universities.

He dwelt at some length upon the University's dependence upon the Legislature and the effects of the sharp budgetary reduction. In the previous biennium it received the record sum of \$9,879,206 from the Legislature. It was said at the time that once appropriations reached \$10,000,000 it was unlikely they would ever be reduced. Unfortunately, this proved to be far wide of the mark. The appropriation for 1931-32 was \$7,938,926, a reduction of just under 20 per cent, on top of which a further cut of 7 per cent was imposed by executive order. Dr. Rightmire was apprehensive over the effects on the University and hoped that the next Legislature could do better. He wrote in part:

The University has been required to trim its teaching activities, to reduce its clerical force, to release people working in the physical plant, and will have to make large reductions in all of the fields of maintenance and operation. . Those directly concerned with the administration of the University . are convinced that to accomplish the reasonable purposes and results which may be expected from the institution, a biennial support from the State of at least ten and a half millions of dollars is required. For the current biennium the University cannot even mark time, but it must certainly retrograde both with reference to its educational activities with students and also in a material way. The very clear prospects are that during this biennium the University will reach a crisis for want of maintenance funds. . .

Even so, he closed on a note of hopefulness. "A survey of the University growth and accomplishment and motivating spirit since the World War," he wrote, "shows that its development has been one continuing upward rush; that it has reached the plane where its organization, its processes, and

its social and industrial contributions mark it as of genuine University status; . . ." It was ironical that at this very moment the campus was plagued with issues which threatened to tear down what had taken so long to build up.

Additional light on the year is given by the Board minutes. The acquisition of additional farm land went forward during the year with the securing of an option on what was known as the Moses Hess tract of 91.2 acres at \$1000 an acre. In July, 1932, this price was shaded to \$50,000. Another development was an agreement with Ohio Wesleyan University for the joint use of the Perkins Observatory, near Stratford, especially for advanced work in astronomy and astrophysics. The Trustees also authorized publication of the University History covering "the Great War" which was the work of Research Professor Wilbur H. Siebert. This was to be Volume IV, Parts I, II, and III, of the History.

The University Schools were born in this time of financial trouble. The program called for the Pre-School, the Lower School, and the Middle School. As Dr. Rightmire pointed out, these were "essentially a new project and the financing therefore is a new University obligation." University requirements already in existence, he emphasized, "must be cared for progressively and adequately, and a new enterprise must expect to make development to full status only over a certain period of time."

At the May 20 Board meeting, the president presented the faculty actions of May 14 and 19 relative to the student petition requesting abolition of compulsory military training. The Board thereupon unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Ohio State University was established for the purpose of enlarging and enriching the lives of those who might avail themselves of the opportunities it offers.

The Board of Trustees believes that it is now, as heretofore, the desire of the people of Ohio who own and support this institution that it shall be so conducted as to conserve and further all those educational activities that have stood the test of time and have proved their worth. Among these is Military Training. The Board sees no reason to change this requirement.

The great majority of students and faculty members are earnest, hard-working, and sincere in their appreciation of the opportunities offered by the State of Ohio.

The Board feels that the University should not be subjected to emotional criticism because of the unripe vociferations of a small group of students and a very few members of the faculty who were under no compulsion to come here and are under none to remain unless they can subscribe to the fundamental purposes of this University.

The last paragraph was particularly obnoxious to the opponents of compulsory drill. But their indignation was minor compared with the uproar five days later when the dismissal of Professor Miller became known. This immediately raised the issue of academic freedom since it was assumed that he was being ousted because of some of his sociological views and, in

particular, because of some of his teaching methods. One incident for which he was particularly criticized was that he took a class of Ohio State students to the Wilberforce campus where they not only ate with the Negro students but some of the girls danced with them. Repercussions of the Miller case were quickly heard in all parts of the country.

Professor Miller gave his version of the case and various interested parties issued statements, including that by the "5 Brave Deans," as the Columbus *Citizen* labeled them in a supporting editorial. The written protest by a large section of the faculty followed. Two days later, the Board in a further statement sought to clarify its position. The American Association of University Professors entered the picture and in mid-June the House of Representatives killed three moves that had been initiated in the Legislature to investigate the Miller case. The Board met again June 8 and June 15. On the latter occasion it conferred with the special faculty committee of seven "on questions relating to University policies," i.e., tenure and academic freedom. The faculty committee was composed of Deans McPherson, Weidler, Shepard, and Professors W. E. Henderson, Boyd H. Bode, Robert E. Mathews, and M. B. Hammond. The meeting adjourned with an agreement "to confer further at some time mutually convenient."

The purpose of this meeting was to clarify the issues and to find, if possible, some common ground. The faculty committee represented various shades of opinion. At a Board meeting July 20, the Trustees adopted the following procedure in such cases:

Subject to the statutes of Ohio fixing the duties of the Board of Trustees, the Board states the following as the procedure normally followed for many years where objections have been made to the fitness of a member of the teaching or administrative staff, and announce that such procedure will be followed in the future.

Whenever objections are made to the fitness of any member of the teaching staff of the University, a statement of such objections shall be presented to such teacher, the Chairman of his Department, the Dean of his College and the President of the University.

The teacher in question shall have reasonable opportunity to make his reply to such objections supported by such evidence as he may desire to submit.

Thereupon, the President, after conference with said teacher, Dean, and Chairman, shall make such disposition of the case as to him may seem just and proper and report his conclusions to the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees may undertake an investigation on its own account, whenever it deems such procedure necessary. In all cases the right to a hearing before the Board shall be preserved.

This gave assurance for the future but it did little to placate those who felt Dr. Miller had been unfairly dismissed. The visiting A.A.U.P. committee made a report in August and a final report in October which cleared Dr. Miller and condemned the University's handling of his case.

For the next year or two the University, like other public and private

agencies wallowed in the depths of the depression. The effects were severe in many respects but in other ways the University emerged stronger for having to tighten its belt and to shed some of the surplus fat acquired over the years. Despite the doleful financial outlook, there were signs of progress. A new program was adopted by the College of Arts and Sciences which permitted students of ability "to go farther and faster." WEAO, the campus radio station, was allocated forty hours a week on the air.

The schools, including the University, in Dr. Rightmire's words, faced the task of "self-searching and appraisalment." It must, he added, "emphasize citizenship and economics," and it must be judged by its fruits. The immediate uproar over the Miller case had died down and the problem before the University was to live within its means without having to curtail or abandon any vital educational service.

In view of the greatly reduced appropriations, topped by the 7 per cent additional cut, one of the first actions of the new school year was to reduce salaries. This was done at the July 20 Board meeting. The salary cuts were imposed as follows: 10 per cent on salaries from \$7500 up, 7½ per cent on those from \$5000 to \$7499, and 5 per cent on those from \$3000 to \$4999. The president was directed to revise the annual budget on this basis and submit it at the August 8 meeting.

Retrenchments had to be made all along the line, Dr. Rightmire said in his report, in respect to additions and betterments, operation and maintenance, and personal service. The teaching staff was smaller by ninety-one persons in 1931-32 as against the previous year and nearly \$300,000 was lopped off the personal service budget. The positions canceled accounted for \$93,000 of the reduction, and salary cuts to nearly \$130,000 more. "Within this shrunken organization," he noted, "the work of the year has been conducted. There has been no lack of enthusiasm on the part of the teaching staff and the University educational work goes forward effectively. The decline in the registration was very slight, and the burden of instruction carried by the diminished staff was practically the same as the year before."

The library was particularly hard hit since the Legislature could make only very limited appropriations for it. "There was danger," as Dr. Rightmire added, "that the legal, medical, scientific, and literary journals and the continuation of sets or series of books might be broken." Through a special fee students contributed \$8500 for this purpose and the State Board of Control from time to time gave from its emergency funds so that, as Dr. Rightmire reported, "the University will get through the biennium without any diminution of its periodicals and continuations." But there was no money for new books and this he added, was "the cause of keen concern and anxiety. . . ."

He also reported on a variety of other matters: the deaths on the same day of Professor Emeritus George Wells Knight and of former Dean Edward Orton, Jr.; the retirement of Dean Alfred Vivian, of the College of Agri-

culture, after thirty years in University service; a bequest of \$10,000 from General Orton for the Edward Orton Memorial Library of Geology; the dedication, at commencement, of the Grace Graham Walker home management house; and other matters.

He ended his report with a lengthy discussion of "The University and the People." But first, he emphasized, the University had "rendered instant and sympathetic co-operation" with the state and the staff had shown "a sympathetic and understanding appreciation" of the state's financial difficulties. The University would, of course, "trim its program to suit the support," he added, but the entire situation raised anew the question of why the public should support education. "The life of the State depends upon education," he declared. Despite diminishing public resources, he argued, education "must be a *preferred charge*" upon them and this, in turn, put great responsibility on those in charge of education. "Under the pressure of falling resources," he added, "the educational program must be probed anew and must be appraised with the highest intelligence of which we are capable." He went on:

our scale of living is shrinking, and it is one of the tests of our education to adapt ourselves to a lower standard and yet to enable us to derive all the essential satisfactions and happiness on the lower scale. Saner and plainer living is coming perforce, and there is no reason why such an era should not be featured by higher thinking. . . . I have confidence that education will not fail us but that we shall miserably fail without it: . . .

In arriving at a University program "more nearly constituted of essentials," he continued, citizenship and economics must be emphasized. College graduates were trained, he declared, "for anything except civic duty and opportunity." As a result a great field for college training, he said, lay fallow and the remedy was to "provide that every college student must come into courses on citizenship. . . . We know now that something more than general education is needed to make responsible citizens." The debacle of the past three years, he added, "is a sad commentary upon the general state of knowledge of fundamental economics on the part of a society strewn with college-trained people!" He went on:

the men and women of tomorrow cannot at all succeed on an educational basis which might have been deemed sufficient for the man or woman of yesterday or of today. We are in a world of flux, of changing conceptions, of ingenious and fruitful hypotheses, and we must recognize these conditions. . . . We must now be prepared to send into the world's activities young men and women definitely and more adequately equipped, . . . There is here a vast field calling plaintively for the wisest attention of which a university faculty is capable and to which the faculty must inevitably attend.

But the graduates of the University, he declared in closing, were the fruits by which it must be judged. It was "a service station," he conceded, but its "great and permanent contribution, however, must be its graduates"

and former students. In fifty-nine years, he added, the University had sent back into the life of the country more than 27,000 graduates and 65,000 part-time students. All over Ohio, he said, were "men and women, capable and helpful in the community life, successful in their private lives, who gratefully attribute their vision and progress to the University." He closed with the assertion that "These people must forever be the great answer to the question—why a University at State expense? and the answer is found in every community!"

Much of the foregoing was reflected in the Board minutes, but there were other items. One was the adoption of a recommendation that play on Sundays on the University tennis courts should not begin before 1 p. m. This was so the churches would not be offended. For convenience in figuring all salaries were to be computed so they would be divisible by twelve. But by special dispensation, athletic department salaries payable entirely from athletic funds, were exempted from the general salary reductions. One of the actions contemplated in the revised budget was to make one of the veteran members of the chemistry department an emeritus professor, ostensibly for age. But when Professor William Lloyd Evans, the chairman, "explained the insistent necessity" of keeping him the action was rescinded. By reason of the financial stringency, University contributions to the Alumni Association and the campus Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were also reduced.

There were various organizational and other changes. Programs of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Administration, and Education were brought more into line—the first in terms of its Junior and Senior Divisions, and the last two in regard to admission to advanced courses. The depression had its effect, meanwhile, in other directions. A study was ordered to see whether campus dormitory rates could be lowered, a reduction was obtained in the scale of rent for Neil Hall, and an adjustment was obtained in the price agreed upon for the Hess farm.

Necessity, too, brought about an improvement in the status of WEAO, the campus radio station. As a result of orders from the Federal Communications Commission to improve the station's equipment, a grant was obtained from the State Board of Control, supplemented by \$5000 from interest on the endowment. This made possible a new 1000-watt transmitter the station had long needed. Nearly 500 volumes were added to the University library by gift from the library of the late Professor George Wells Knight. At the May 23 Board meeting, John F. Cunningham, a former Trustee long identified with agriculture, was elected dean of the College of Agriculture.

XII

THE UNIVERSITY TIGHTENS ITS BELT

THE RIGHTMIRE ADMINISTRATION, SECOND PHASE, 1932-1938

The events of 1932-33 compelled the University to tighten its belt further. It was a time of acute financial distress when, as President Rightmire observed in his annual report, "the very bottom seemed to have dropped out of our economic structure. Unemployment increased, and the need for relief mounted inconceivably, industry almost vanished, and there was a resulting feeling of economic helplessness." Serious questions were asked about public education, including the state universities, and there was much criticism concerning the "frills." It was a time for further stock taking and this was done notably on the campus during the year by the so-called Klein Committee, of which more will be said.

It was a year of further changes and of some progress despite the adverse circumstances. There were a number of important deaths on the staff, including those of Egbert H. Mack, a Trustee since 1922; of Olive Branch Jones, longtime librarian, and of Joseph Russell Taylor, of the English department, one of the great teachers on the campus during his two score years of service.

Campus activities reflected the difficult times through which the state and the nation were passing. There was another flurry over the question of compulsory military drill, with a plan proposed for the exemption of bona fide conscientious objectors. After ten years of experience, it was decided to retain the Four Quarter Plan. The biennial budget request was \$731,856 less than for the previous biennium but the amount finally voted was still less which called for further drastic economies and curtailments. The University Laboratory Schools made their formal beginning.

Then came the Hundred Days. The banks were closed for a time but for the moment state employes were better off than others for the state treasury was still cashing state warrants and on pay day long lines inched their way through the rotunda and corridors of the Statehouse. The Ohio Union offered depression meals for 10 and 20 cents and students sought relief at the deans' offices. President Rightmire had said that the proposed budget imperiled the University, but he also announced that it would undertake to continue its full program in the fall of 1933. Provision was made to defer fees in cases of hardship. An Emergency School was set up for the unemployed in charge of E. S. Burdell of the sociology department. In January, 1933, a second cut was made in campus salaries. In the spring the

Trustees approved a junior agriculture school, the veterinary course was extended to five years, and the degree of Master of Business Administration was authorized.

In a time of so much trouble it was perhaps too much to expect the year to be free from other difficulties. An issue was made over the admission of a Negro student to the Home Economics management house. Comparable provision was made for her elsewhere but the case was carried to the Ohio Supreme Court which ruled in favor of University authorities. In mid-May ten persons were hurt in an egg "battle" centering in the vicinity of Fifteenth Avenue and High Street which police finally broke up. And the year closed with an Alumni College which attracted a substantial attendance for a program of lectures, discussions and demonstrations.

The enrollment held up well considering the depression, the total for the year being 13,796, plus 828 in Commerce Extension, as against 15,126, plus 567 for the year previous. The time had not quite come when students would leave in large numbers because of sheer lack of means to remain and the policy of making work to enable many to stay on had yet to be devised.

In anticipation of further necessary economies provision was made in the summer of 1932 for a complete study of the University's activities, courses and program. As President Rightmire said, "a period of retrenchment was seen to be ahead of us for some years," and if curtailments and other changes were to be made it was felt better for the University to do it rather than some outside agency. The task was assigned to Professors Arthur J. Klein, Carl Wittke, and Alpheus W. Smith. They literally went over the University with a fine tooth comb, held numerous conferences with deans, department heads, individual faculty members, and others. Between January and June, 1932, they issued three partial reports. Unofficially they were known as the Klein Committee, but the official name was the Committee on Courses, Activities and Program.

It did its work exceedingly well. One direct and immediate result in conjunction with the Council on Instruction was a substantial reduction of the academic program as follows: 337 courses withdrawn, sixty-nine courses to be given in alternate years only, thirty-three courses consolidated, and thirty other courses reduced in frequency. The committee recommended extensive curtailments, but the reduced appropriations when finally voted required still more drastic cuts. "Violent reductions in personnel were necessary," the president wrote, "and an annual operating budget was prepared contemplating heavy teaching loads, larger classes, reduced administrative staff, and a curtailment of research programs. In addition, a third reduction in salary rates is inescapable." He went on:

Every effort is being made by the Faculty to preserve the personal contact with students and, accordingly, emergency teaching assignments have been cheerfully accepted in order to prevent a complete return to a condition of "mass education," which in recent years we have been desperately endeavoring to correct.

The spirit of the Faculty is deserving of high commendation. They have adapted themselves ungrudgingly to the present situation with an abiding faith in the people of the State of Ohio and with a loyalty to the principles on which the University was founded.

He had a good deal to say about the plight of the public schools, including the state universities, in the face of the depression. He took note of the mounting criticism of school programs and procedure and observed that "it was inevitable that the schools should come in for destructive criticism. The public seemed to turn upon the schools savagely or to turn away from them impotently—as if in some mysterious way they should have prevented the crisis but did not!"

He recalled that the University had "reached the zenith of its state support in the Legislature of 1929" when the total appropriation was "just short" of \$10,000,000. In 1933-34 it was "just short" of \$6,000,000, and a further reduction loomed. The Legislature meanwhile had met in special session several times to provide for the needs of the public schools and of unemployed and destitute Ohioans. Revenues fell below expectations and further reductions were imposed by executive order. The University, the president went on:

must delete some of its activities, release personnel . . . and shrink with as great intelligence as possible the entire University program within the available funds. . . . The reduction will not be accomplished without material losses, and without rather serious omissions in its course structure, a hurtful shrinkage in its graduate area, a material diminution in its research activities, an overloading of the teacher with the volume of class work, laboratory supervision, conference with students, and reading and rating of student papers. If all these activities go on adequately then the staff will be considerably overloaded, and if they do not go on adequately the teaching performance of the University is considerably below a desirable standard.

In this situation, however, let it be reported emphatically—the best of morale prevails throughout the University. Let it be registered, however, that on the scale of operation made necessary by financial limitations the University cannot adequately perform the service which has been and still is expected from it by the people of the State. So soon as there is some return to a prosperous condition, the University should be the beneficiary of the improved ability of the State to make its many educational agencies perform their maximum purpose. . . .

Yet progress was recorded despite these hard times which fell even harder on large elements of the public. The University Laboratory Schools opened in the fall of 1932 in the new University School building under Dr. Rudolph D. Lindquist, former president of Chico State Teachers College in California. They were to give some opportunity for observation and practice in teacher training as well as for high quality teaching and demonstration purposes. Dr. Rightmire also reported the growing support of various kinds of research through special scholarships and fellowships pro-

vided by industry. He had good words for the new Emergency School for the Unemployed as a public service in a time of distress. He listed nearly a printed page and a half of faculty publications during the year as evidence of its scholarly activities.

Even on the physical side there was some progress. Besides the new University School, the enlarged power plant was completed. This was regarded as of such importance that the new boiler was even "christened" with a bottle of Mirror Lake water by Miss Edith D. Cockins, the registrar, in honor of W. C. McCracken, veteran University engineer. "Unless the plant is required by its educational growth to make very great expansion hereafter," the president commented, "no further addition to its heating and lighting capacity will be called for." But even this new facility, representing an outlay of about \$1,000,000, was sadly outgrown in less than fifteen years. Meanwhile, the old armory was turned over entirely to the military department, and Kinsman Hall was refurbished and turned over to the department of medical and surgical research.

In terms of personnel, the president reported the following reductions for 1933-34 as against 1932-33:

Salary Budget, 1932-33.	\$3,510,306.64
Salary Budget, 1933-34.	2,965,019.00
Releases in Personnel (227).....	221,874.67
Reductions to Part-time (69).....	63,379.00
Salary Reductions.....	193,390.75
Special Summer Contracts.	66,643.22
Total Reductions.	\$ 545,287.64

Two major changes occurred in the Board of Trustees. Hon. Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland and Secretary of War in the Wilson administration, succeeded to the vacancy caused by the death of Egbert H. Mack for the term ending May 13, 1935. Mr. Baker, too, was to die before his term was up. To succeed Mrs. Alma W. Paterson, '04, whose term expired, Governor George White appointed Miss M. Edith Campbell, of Cincinnati, for the term ending May 13, 1940.

Various additional facts are available from the Trustees' minutes as, for example, that the Board revised its rules and regulations for the business organization of the University. A little later the faculty rules were also revised. At the August 8, 1932, meeting the Board had before it an order of the state finance director reducing appropriations for personal service and maintenance by 5 per cent or \$183,000 for the period ending December 31. The Board at once released \$63,000 of the maintenance appropriation and took steps to find the remainder. Another sign of the times was the appointment of a special committee to put the *Lantern*, which was about \$9000 in the "red," on a paying basis. At the October 14 meeting the remainder of the 5 per cent budget cut was met by releasing \$74,540.25 in personal service,

by transferring certain salaries in a number of departments to rotary accounts in the amount of \$44,540.25, and by setting aside \$22,000 from the interest on the endowment for salaries to December 31, 1932.

The University sought meanwhile to find a reasonable basis on which to exempt bona fide conscientious objectors to compulsory military service. A form of application was suggested by President Rightmire but a group of ministers and others took exception to it at the October Board meeting. The Trustees took the protest under consideration. Other signs of the times were a reduction in the rental of Neil Hall to \$30,000 a year and a request of an additional \$7500 from the State Emergency Board for periodicals and continuations for the University library. The request was granted by the Board whose president was Howard L. Bevis and who, less than a decade later, was to be president of the University. The Trustees took time out at their November meeting to adopt a testimonial to President Emeritus Thompson in recognition of his seventy-seventh birthday. "His continuing active interest in public affairs and social welfare," the minute read in part, "and his readiness to carry large responsibilities for the comfort and security of many families endear him to the commonwealth in increasing degree as the years pass."

Even in those difficult times efforts were still made to meet urgent University needs. An example was the action of the Trustees in authorizing the purchase of 150 milligrams of radium badly needed by University Hospital. It was paid for out of interest on the endowment fund. In December the State Emergency Board granted an additional \$5000 for the library.

At the January, 1933, meeting the Trustees authorized further salary cuts previously approved by the administrative council and by the faculty. Employees and staff members earning less than \$3000 were now affected for the first time, the reduction being 5 per cent on the first \$1000, 10 per cent on the second \$1000, and 12½ per cent on the third \$1000 or part thereof. Employees whose salaries were reduced eighteen months earlier received an additional 4 per cent reduction. This combined action was expected to bring the University payroll "slightly below the level required" by law. The cuts also applied to Agricultural Extension and rotary payrolls but not to those athletic department salaries paid in part from University funds. The University, it was pointed out, "was the first State activity to effect a reduction in its salary scale during the past biennium, and the present recommendation is made in further sympathetic co-operation with the State administration. . . ." The president's salary was reduced from \$13,500 to \$11,250.

But this was not the end. At a further meeting on January 30, the president informed the Trustees that the finance director indicated that for the current biennium the Governor's budget would recommend \$5,716,900 for the University for personal service and maintenance. This was \$1,212,134 less "than the requirements as heretofore determined by the Board." The University was asked to allocate the total into the desired budgetary classifi-

The first seven Presidents: in the group, *seated* (L), William Henry Scott, 1883-1895; (R), Walter Q. Scott, 1881-1883; *standing*, William Oxley Thompson, 1899-1925; *top left*, Edward Orton, 1873-1881; *top right*, James Hulme Canfield, 1895-1899; *lower left*, George W. Rightmire, 1926-1938; *lower right*, Howard Landis Bevis, 1940-.

1. Edward Orton.
2. N.S. Townshend.
3. J. Millikin.
4. R.W. McFarland.

**THE
FIRST
FACULTY
O.A. & M.C.**

5. S.A. Norton.
6. T.C. Mendenhall.
7. A.H. Tuttle.
8. J.H. Wright.

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Notable members of the Faculty—1) Joseph Villiers Denney, chairman of the English Department and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; 2) Joseph Russell Taylor, professor of English; 3) William Lucius Graves, professor of English; 4) George F. Arps, chairman of the psychology department and dean of the College of Education and of the Graduate School; 5) George Wells Knight, professor of history and dean of the College of Education; 6) Alice Williams, first woman member of the faculty.

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Builders of the University:

1) Edward Orton, Jr., first chairman of the ceramics department and dean of the College of Engineering; 2) Judge John Jay Adams, dean of the College of Law and several times acting President of the University; 3) William McPherson, longtime head of the chemistry department, dean of the Graduate School for twenty-five years, and acting President; 4) Julius F. Stone, for many years Trustee and benefactor; 5) Charles F. Kettering, also a longtime Trustee and benefactor; 6) Rutherford B. Hayes, Governor when the University was established and a Trustee at the time of his death.

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More Builders of the University:—1) Carl E. Steeb, longtime business manager and secretary of the Board of Trustees; 2) Edith D. Cockins, for many years registrar, secretary of the Faculty, and University Editor; 3) Lynn W. St. John, athletic director and head of physical education for many years; 4) J. L. Morrill, former Alumni secretary, one of the first Junior Deans, and the first Vice President the University ever had; 5) W. C. McCracken, for many years chief engineer and superintendent of buildings and grounds; 6) Col. George L. Converse, Jr., longtime commandant.

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Baseball game on one of the first playing fields west of Neil Ave.,
The North Dorm in the background

Intramural sports of a later day on the field adjacent to Stadium

The Ohio State-Michigan game in 1900 on old Ohio Field

The Ohio State-Michigan game in 1922
when the Stadium was dedicated

The original chapel, when daily attendance was compulsory

The Freshman-Sophomore Cane Rush in 1909

Neil Ave., looking north, old Veterinary Hospital in foreground, *circa* 1898

cations. Because of the drastic nature of the proposed cut, a committee of four was requested to call the attention of Governor White to "the critical effect the proposed reductions will have upon the University."

Meanwhile the Klein Committee was making progress and made several reports to the Trustees on its work. Various changes were authorized as a result of this intensive survey. One was to transfer the work in astronomy, formerly separate, to the department of physics which was renamed physics and astronomy. Another was to establish a combination curriculum in the College of Arts and Science and the Graduate School under which a student could earn his B.A. and M.A. at the same time.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon three alumni at commencement: Edward Francis, '94, D.Sc.; Paul M. Lincoln, '92, D.Engr.; the Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, '88, Litt.D. President Rightmire was temporarily incapacitated by an infection at commencement time.

I. THE UNIVERSITY CARRIES ON

Despite a restricted budget, the year 1933-34 was notable for a number of reasons. On the negative side there was further trouble over the conscientious objectors to military drill, over the fortunes of the football team, and over disorder between freshmen and sophomores. On the positive side, the first unit of the Tower Club was opened, the College of Medicine observed its centenary, a Radio Junior College was begun over WOSU, hundreds of students received federal aid to enable them to remain in school, the University itself received federal grants for campus improvements, and it expanded its public service.

In the Autumn Quarter a special committee was named to pass individually on the claims of conscientious objectors to exemption from compulsory drill. Early in the new year, fifteen such claimants received and sixteen others were denied the exemption. The losers appealed to President Rightmire but the Trustees backed him in his handling of the matter. A week after the committee action seven of the "objectors" were suspended from the University for refusal to drill.

Dissatisfaction over the football situation came to a head following the 13 to 0 defeat by Michigan, the third loss to that opponent in four years. Newspapermen were barred from practice after the defeat and some alumni as well as the "downtown coaches" became more vocal over the coaching. After the close of the season, the *Lantern* in a Page One editorial declared it was time for a change. At the end of January, Sam S. Willaman resigned as coach and a month later was succeeded by Francis Schmidt, who had made a conspicuous record at Texas Christian.

The year was also notable for a number of important deaths, including that of President Emeritus W. O. Thompson who died December 9, 1933. The necrology list also included the deaths of four men who were or had

been department heads. It was also a year of unusual honors for faculty and staff members five of whom, among others, were elected or served as presidents of national educational groups.

The report of the president was perhaps the longest in University history, filling thirty-four printed pages. He paid tribute to Dr. Thompson, his predecessor, as "the great character who for a period of more than twenty-six years devoted an abundant life" to the development of the University. In the first full year of the New Deal, he also noted the fact that nineteen faculty members were granted special leaves of absence for service with government agencies, with the comment that "The University is proud of any contribution it may be able to make in these times." He also reported the sponsoring of a series of nine lectures on the New Deal by the Graduate School in the winter and spring.

Honorary degrees were conferred on two alumni. They went to Charles H. Lake, '09, and D. J. Brumley, '95. At a special convocation during the medical college centenary March 2, three other honorary degrees were conferred upon Dr. Henry S. Houghton, '01, Dr. Torald H. Sollman, of Western Reserve, and Dr. W. S. McCann, '11.

Dr. Rightmire reported at length on the special services of the University to the state through such channels as Agricultural Extension, the University schools, special police and fire schools, foundry and welding conferences, and, in particular, Farmers' Week and the annual Ohio Educational Conference. The former, despite bad times, had an attendance of 4718, and the latter, called the "Citizens' Conference on the Crisis in Education," drew 17,000 people in four meetings in Memorial Hall. It had a notable list of speakers, including Governor Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana; President Glenn Frank, University of Wisconsin; U. S. Senator Royal D. Copeland, of New York; Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor, *New York Times*; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; and the Hon. Newton D. Baker. More than 400 attended the second annual Alumni College.

A high spot of the year was the three-day celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the College of Medicine which had its origin in the department of medicine of Willoughby College, near Painesville, in 1834. The observance dramatized a century of progress in medical education with more than 700 graduates in attendance and with a notable list of speakers, besides special clinics and other attractions. Two leading alumni, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, '91, and Dr. Edward Francis, '94, U. S. Public Health Service, spoke on their respective specialties, cancer and tularemia.

Government aid under the expanding New Deal program took two forms during the year—help for students through part-time employment, and grants through such agencies as C.W.A., F.E.R.A., P.W.A., and C.W.S., giving employment to outside workers, but resulting in badly needed repairs or improvements on the campus. The University's F.E.R.A. student quota was 933—648 men and 285 women—who were paid from 30 to 50 cents an

hour. A total of 1272 students actually received this help, amounting to \$45,005.71. These students were employed as laboratory and research assistants, for library work, as readers, in offices, on the farm, in campus shops, and WOSU. Like other universities, Ohio State was entitled to provide such employment for 10 per cent of its enrollment who were to earn an average of \$15 a month, working not more than eight hours a day or thirty hours a week.

"Essential University construction and maintenance," Dr. Rightmire reported, "have been made possible during the year through money grants and assignment of relief workers by the federal government." These projects included such items as grading and landscaping along the Olentangy river, installing service lines, cleaning and washing interior walls, interior painting, and remodeling.

But the greatest single benefit in this direction lay in the creation and expansion of the Tower Club and the enlargement of the women's dormitories. In the summer of 1933, Dean of Men J. A. Park made a thorough survey of the campus to discover, in Dr. Rightmire's words, "whether it might be possible to house a group of boys in some University building at low cost in some kind of co-operative dormitory." It developed that the southwest tower of the Stadium could be vacated and with minor heating, lighting and ventilating changes might be equipped for such a purpose at small additional cost. The athletic department willingly agreed to vacate the upper floors of the tower and it was prepared for a group of seventy-five men. They were chosen on the basis of need, scholarship, and leadership. There were many more applicants than could be accommodated, and those who were admitted paid \$3 a year for their "room," while their board averaged \$2.50 a week.

"By means of this co-operative dormitory," Dr. Rightmire reported, "the University has met in a modest way the need which exists to help prepare for useful citizenship through education young men who are the victims of financial conditions beyond their control. So heartening has been this enterprise that the University will make every effort to enlarge it next year." This was the 1933 version of the "dorms" of the University's early years. Thus was the Stadium put to a use of which no man dreamed when it was dedicated in 1922. And this was the first unit in a co-operative dormitory which eventually was to accommodate more than ten times as many as the original Tower Club.

In March, 1934, the federal government extended a hand in this direction. It made an outright grant of \$48,000 to supplement University funds for dormitory construction. This provided for an extension of Mack Hall, newest of the women's dormitories, to accommodate fifty-five more girls, and for enlarging the Tower Club to provide space for 100 more men.

Dr. Rightmire closed his report on the note that "The University Carries On" with a greatly reduced staff and a payroll reduction of \$550,000. One

result was larger class sections. "For five years the University made strenuous and successful efforts," he commented, "to organize the classes in smaller sections so that the teacher and students would have a better opportunity for becoming acquainted. . . . Both the teaching and the learning were being greatly improved under this plan. The economies we have had to practice in the current year to a very great extent nullify the improvement in the dealings with students." He ended:

the economic stringency has stripped the University academic and non-academic staff to a bare minimum, and commendable efficiency cannot long be maintained under these circumstances. . . . People do not expect less of the University under these conditions; indeed, the urge to expand University activities into new fields is constantly being pressed. . . . But surely the University must provide for those activities which it has already inaugurated. . . . Many of these have been reduced below the point of efficiency; any reinforcement in University support now should be applied in these areas where we are already functioning. Calls for extension of the University service . . . are difficult to resist, because everybody realizes and acts upon the theory that the University is here as a great service agency of the State of Ohio, . . . These calls the University is loath to decline on any grounds. . . . We trust that the economic conditions will so improve that it will soon be possible to render to the people of the state the educational services which they require and which the University was established to provide.

Gaps in the record for the year are filled from the 'Trustees' minutes. At the July 10, 1933, meeting, for example, Dr. Rightmire informed the Board that because of greatly reduced appropriations it would be necessary to lop \$652,057 from the University payroll for the year that began July 1. The Board approved the steps he outlined to achieve this end and also granted him leave of absence from August 15 to September 30.

Steps were also taken during the year to set in motion the University's industrial research program which was to become a major enterprise. The proposal was presented to the Trustees by James F. Lincoln, Cleveland alumnus and industrialist, who offered to underwrite the expense of the venture for the first two years. After investigation of the research programs at Purdue University and elsewhere, a similar program was launched with H. C. Jacoby, a Cornell graduate, as director. A group of close friends of Alice Mary Arps, wife of Dean George F. Arps, gave the University \$5259 for a foundation in her memory, especially for the purpose of "a substantial children's library." In keeping with the times, the rental of Neil Hall was reduced to \$18,000 for 1934. At their meeting of January 8, 1934, the Trustees adopted a special resolution to the memory of President Emeritus Thompson to "record the passing of a great figure in the history of this University. Yesterday it was his laboratory; today it is his monument. . . . There was, there is, no finer, braver man."

To meet the anticipated shortage of \$135,000 in the 1934-35 salary budget, the Board authorized the use of \$50,000 from interest on the endow-

ment for salaries, an increase in the matriculation fee from \$10 to \$15—offset by the abolition of all diploma fees—to yield \$5000 additional, creation of a library fee of \$1 per student per quarter to produce \$30,000, and transfer of \$30,000 from A-2 (wages) to A-1 (salaries), or a total of \$115,000.

The year 1934-35 was another one of financial stringency, of renewed trouble over compulsory drill and, at the close of the year, further complications caused by unfriendly and indiscriminating budget vetoes by Governor Martin L. Davey. Progress was reflected, however, in further improvement in the University's program of personnel work and, particularly, by a real start on the industrial research program, and by minor but important improvements to the campus through the federal works program. A further extension was also made in the Tower Club project so that nearly 300 men students were accommodated by this co-operative plan.

The opponents of compulsory drill continued active but by the end of the year, both as a result of University, legislative and Congressional action, the policy was pretty well confirmed. In the autumn, however, another plea was made to make drill optional and anti-drill groups announced that they would continue the fight against it. An Ohio pastors' convention also registered its opposition and two bills were introduced in the Legislature to abolish the compulsory feature. The Trustees meanwhile reaffirmed their decision to retain compulsory drill and in March this was upheld in the Senate. A few days later a bill proposing optional drill was killed in committee by a vote of six to three. A little later speakers were jeered at an anti-war meeting on the campus.

Again President Rightmire had occasion to note a number of important faculty deaths in his report. These included those of Professor William T. Magruder, longtime head of mechanical engineering, and of Joseph Villiers Denney, after forty-four years in the English department. "Joe" Denney was not only one of the great teachers in the University, but had been for many years secretary of the faculty, head of his department, and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The president also reported current gifts amounting to \$75,000. Dormitory facilities in the Stadium had been expanded meanwhile to accommodate 185 men and there was hope of further expansion. In addition, a large locker room in the new physical education building for men was cleared out to house 100 other men. Even so, applications for this kind of housing outran the facilities. "This is not only an economical utilization of the stadium structure," Dr. Rightmire commented, "but it also has the greatest social significance."

Along this same line, federal aid for students was continued and the University's quota was fixed at 1120 who earned a total of \$16,800 a month. "This was a great boon to many worthy young men and women," President Rightmire wrote, adding, "This reads like a strange story in the United States." There was no question, however, that this program enabled many

students to be in the University who otherwise either could not have come or could not have remained. At the same time the variety and volume of work they did for the University were of much value.

In this connection, too, the program of civil works was of direct campus benefit. Many persons on relief were assigned to campus projects or grants were made which underwrote their temporary employment. This work took such forms as "landscaping, in building walks, in cleaning buildings, painting buildings, in prosecuting repairs to buildings, making roads, providing sewers, and in numerous other ways." This resulted in necessary improvements and in providing proper upkeep and maintenance for buildings. Extensive alterations to the power plant, in developing the Tower Club and in enlarging Mack Hall also grew out of this source. Much of this would not have been possible except for the federal aid.

In the two years and more since the New Deal had come into power, a good many faculty and staff members had been granted special leaves of absence for government service. In time this drained off many of the best teachers and there was a growing tendency to prolong such leaves indefinitely. This meant also that their places were taken by others of less teaching ability or experience. In defense of the University's interests, therefore, the Trustees felt compelled to adopt a policy against granting any more such leaves or further extensions save in exceptional cases. A few resignations resulted. But the situation was illustrated by the case of one man who wished to keep his University status in a position which paid \$4500 while continuing to hold a federal appointment at \$8000 a year as long as possible. The University was mindful of the service rendered and of the experience gained, the president noted, but "reluctantly . . . found itself under the necessity of inviting its faculty members back out of the federal and state service and found that it had to fix a limit of time on which such return could be expected."

Perhaps the most far-reaching step the University took currently was to set in motion its program of industrial research. The first needs in this direction were met twenty years earlier in the creation of the Engineering Experiment Station but, as Dr. Rightmire observed, there was a growing feeling that a much broader field existed for industrial research. H. S. Jacoby, the director, began his work January 1, 1935, and, the president reported, was "making progress not only in coordinating the research resources of the University, but in the extension of their usefulness to the people of Ohio." In after years this agency, taken over and developed by the University, was producing a total industrial research program on the campus running well over \$1,000,000 a year.

One other change during the year was in the composition of the campus R.O.T.C. This resulted in the practical disappearance of infantry and larger enrollments in artillery training and for engineering service. The seeds of World War II were already being laid and many of these cadets were to see

service as junior officers. In connection with the change, the president said that "during the year the opposition to required military training in the University, which had been more freely expressing itself for a period of several years, reached a climax in an effort to control the military training through legislative enactment." University authorities and other advocates of such training as well as the opponents had their say before a House committee. The result was a joint resolution "approving the manner in which the University had all along been conducting the military training." The opponents failed similarly in Congress and, as Dr. Rightmire remarked, "the continuance, both of the federal and state governments, of military training for the future seems to be conclusively indicated." This proved correct prophecy.

On the economic front the times seemed a shade better and the University, along with other state agencies, looked forward to some relief from the recent stringency. In March, Governor Davey appeared to favor an increase of \$537,700 in University appropriations and the Legislature voted \$7,155,600. But on June 18, the Governor announced sweeping item vetoes of \$1,266,500 from this total which left the University, despite an increased load, with \$17,800 less than it had for the previous biennium. This precipitated a controversy with the Governor which lasted intermittently during the remainder of his two stormy terms in office.

In such times, President Rightmire observed in his report, "the University has not been a favored child of the state." With other state agencies, it had been compelled to limit its staff, reduce its offerings and shrink its program so as "to diminish greatly the value of the University as an educational institution." It presented its asking budget in two parts: operation and maintenance, and capital improvements if the state's financial condition justified some resumption of a building program. As indicated, the Legislature gave a sympathetic hearing to the presentation.

At one swoop Governor Davey reduced this by item vetoes amounting to 17 per cent of the total. "Low-water mark had been reached in the support of the University in the preceding biennium," Dr. Rightmire pointed out, "when the state found itself financially quite paralyzed and was forced to limit the University to the smallest appropriation for any biennium in the ten-year period just then closing." With the lag of the depression years and with increasing demands on the University, this was still worse. The Governor left intact the item for personal service, amounting to about 75 per cent of the total, but to accomplish his purpose he vetoed entire items "of prime necessity for University operation" from the total. His thought was that the State Board of Control would make transfers to these items from the personal service appropriation but the State Supreme Court ruled against such a procedure.

As of June 30, when the fiscal year ended, therefore, to quote Dr. Rightmire, "the financial plans and budget arrangements for the University for

the coming year were in complete suspense and hopelessly confused." To make matters worse, the Legislature had restored the salary cuts of all other state employes on January 1, but any such relief on the campus was erased by the Governor's action. "The University staff found its properly expected partial restoration of salaries," Dr. Rightmire said, "blocked by gubernatorial veto, and in addition, its total appropriation for maintenance and operation reduced by veto beyond the depths of depression figures. In the closing days of June, the University . . . vigorously questioned the vetoes and emphasized anew the necessity for and the wisdom of the total appropriation voted by the Legislature." In time this situation was partially relieved but for the moment there were more serious days. Dr. Rightmire put it this way:

The University has a single purpose and justification, and that is "to serve the people of Ohio." Our biennium budget of requests, submitted to the Legislature and to the Governor, includes nothing that does not directly contribute to that end. Whether we serve well or poorly, depends solely upon our support. . . .

The Board minutes afford further facts on this troubled year. A number of organizational changes were approved. The administration of the English department was put in the hands of a departmental committee of three. The name of the Student Medical Service was changed to University Health Service and its administration was transferred from the College of Medicine to the president's division with a newly created University Health Council to serve in an advisory capacity. Dr. John W. Wilce, former football coach, was made head of the service.

In setting up the University Research Foundation, the administration had the counsel of Mr. Lincoln, of Charles F. Kettering, of the General Motors Research Corporation, and of his associate, Dr. F. O. Clements, as well as of outside authorities. It was declared to be the purpose of the University

to widen and enlarge its program of scientific, industrial, and technological research to the end that any Ohio industry, lacking adequate facilities of its own, may have the assistance of University personnel and equipment for the solution of research problems under such proper financial arrangements with industry as will enable the University to give such assistance without additional cost to the state and will enable the University, directly and indirectly, to develop additional facilities for the solution of research problems, pure and applied. . . .

Another notable benefaction was a bequest of \$50,000 from Ferdinand Howald, '78, a member of the first graduating class. This was to endow the Elizabeth Clay Howald scholarship which, in terms of its yield, has been the richest of the University's permanent scholarships. Court approval was given, meanwhile, to use the income from the Elizabeth Owens Campbell Donation, previously received, for medical and surgical research instead of for the maintenance of a free bed or beds in University hospital. One sidelight on the industrial research foundation was that Trustee Newton D.

Baker voted against the appointment of the director as "an expression of his opposition to the general principle of organized Industrial Research as proposed for the University."

At its November, 1934, meeting, the Board adopted a resolution declaring that it "cannot, in justice to the student body and to the state at large, give leaves of absence to members of the University Faculty for public service beyond the current year." A few exceptions were made to this toward the end of the school year but for the most part the Trustees adhered rigidly to this policy.

A minor issue of the day, never aired publicly, was as to "the appropriateness" of the tower being erected on the addition to Mack Hall at Neil and Eleventh Avenues. The question was raised by Chairman Baker who described it as "a candle-snuffer" and recommended its removal. The Board concurred at the moment, but after a later meeting with the architect the tower stood.

Another index of the hard times was in athletic receipts which were greatly affected with the result that the Athletic Board was unable to pay off its indebtedness as rapidly as expected. Two spokesmen appeared before the Trustees to report, however, that "the prospects for next year were much better and that no doubt the Athletic Board would be able to make substantial payments on these loans at that time." The indebtedness had been greatly increased by the construction of the three-pool natatorium which, while structurally a part of the new gymnasium, was a charge against athletic funds.

The Trustees also made the legislative joint resolution favoring compulsory military drill a part of their official record. It referred to a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding such a policy at the University of California and to the unbroken policy of sixty years on the Ohio State campus. The resolution went on:

Whereas, The said University has been made unjustly the object of criticism and attack by certain citizens and groups of citizens because of its long-continued policy and regulations relating to military training; and

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of said University, in the proper exercise of powers and authority granted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in the fundamental statutes establishing the University and providing for its governance, has acted with wisdom and with fidelity to the public interest and welfare in requiring the training of students for the national defense; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University is hereby commended for its steadfast and conscientious adherence to the high principles of patriotism and training for citizenship, as manifested in the requirement of military training for male students; and be it further

Resolved, That grateful acknowledgment be, and is hereby made, on behalf

of the State of Ohio and its loyal citizens for the Ohio State University's substantial contribution to the national defense, made possible by said requirement; and be it further

Resolved, That the continued requirement of military training of students at the Ohio State University be, and is hereby approved.

Three honorary degrees were approved for the June commencement but only two were actually conferred because one of the prospective recipients, Raymond M. Hughes, '97, currently president of Iowa State, was unable to be present. The recipients were Sarah Wambaugh and Charles E. Skinner, '90. Commencement was also unusual in that no formal address was given.

At the June 10 Board meeting the Trustees formally expressed their "grateful appreciation" to the Legislature which, the resolution said, "has manifested in behalf of the people of Ohio a continuing watchfulness for the welfare of the University, an intelligent understanding of its purposes and service, and the steadfast determination to provide for its support as generously as state finances may permit." But eight days later the blow fell in the form of the Governor's item vetoes. On June 28 the Board met in special session to consider the financial situation. A lengthy letter was drafted to Governor Davey in which the University's sacrifices were reviewed, its co-operation with state authorities recalled, and in firm but respectful terms the Board expressed its deep conviction that the amount originally granted by the Legislature "should be made available as necessary" for the biennium.

The letter, while addressed to the Governor, was really meant for the public. It professed "entire sympathy with strict economy in government" as shown by the University's operation during the four previous years; it traced the University's current request from the time of its first presentation to its approval, with a few amendments, by the Legislature. It pointed to the salient facts that

the enrollment stood at 13,500, an increase of more than 1000, with the largest freshman class in University history.

by law the University could not limit attendance "to conform to its financial support," but must admit every qualified student.

supplies and equipment had been insufficient and replacements and additions were sorely needed.

the University was fourth in size among state universities and sixth among all American universities.

the minimum amount needed for new and additional teaching for the coming year "due to the insufficiency of the staff" was \$195,000.

the University reduced salaries eighteen months before a general reduction was ordered for all state employes, and had imposed three such cuts, while those of other state employes had been restored.

compared with other leading mid-western state universities, Ohio State "has the lowest average pay for Professors."

Ohio State suffered by comparison with other such universities in respect to state support.

And that the item vetoes completely abolished the Bureau of Business Research and Commerce Extension, for books and periodicals for the library, and "other items of imperative necessity and large amount."

"We have sincerely striven," the letter went on, "to be co-operative with the government of Ohio—we also are a part of this Commonwealth. We cannot refrain at this time from presenting this statement of the University's conditions and needs to the Governor and to the people of Ohio. We are acting in an official capacity with confidence in President Rightmire and with a deep sense of responsibility." The Board voiced its "earnest hope" that the Governor, "now apprised of the emergency confronting the University, may lend his assistance in providing the necessary revenues." Before adjourning it voted that all persons continuing on the payroll or who had been elected to service "will be regarded as in the pay of the University and shall be paid in accordance with their present salary scale or the terms of their contracts." But all others who were elected only for the year or who would not be recommended for reappointment "will pass from the payroll" July 1.

2. MORE DIFFICULTY WITH DAVEY

Continued difficulty with Governor Davey over budgetary matters studded the school year 1935-36. The controversy with him over the University's needs ran through the summer, autumn and winter. It was punctuated by appeals, protests, charges and counter-charges. Even the football team was dragged into the fuss when the Governor, after the season, asserted that most of the squad were on the state payroll and not doing the work for which they were paid—a smear that was promptly disproved.

And although the tramp of marching feet began to be heard once more in Europe, there was another stir over compulsory military training. The Veterans of Future Wars made their appearance with the announced purpose of never again being caught in the military dragnet. To oppose them were the Americaneers, some of whose methods were so highhanded the group lost its campus recognition. The Veterans of Future Wars, which originated at Princeton, drew the ire of Governor Davey, there was talk of a peace "strike" at the University and although none materialized a peace meeting was held late in May. Finally, the University denied recognition to the Young Communist League although this did not end the matter.

Apart from regular campus activities the news of the year centered around the budget situation and the running controversy with Governor Davey. Matters dragged through the summer, but early in October the Governor, in a letter to President Rightmire, proposed to name a committee "to investigate the University so as to satisfy himself as to the need for additional appropriations." His attitude, in effect, was that the University

had enough funds on which to operate and its protests were greatly exaggerated, but he was willing to consider letting it have more funds if the need was borne out by unprejudiced witnesses.

A week after the letter, the Trustees met in Cleveland—an unusual occurrence. In a lengthy but respectful statement, they reminded the Governor they were charged by law with the “government” of the University, a duty which they would continue “to perform within the limits imposed by whatever financial provision is made for the University by the Legislature with your concurrence.” They emphasized that the Governor as well as every Ohio citizen was entitled to any available information about it. Their very responsibility, however, compelled them to call attention to “the very grave situation which now exists at the University.”

They urged the Governor’s “intelligent cooperation with the Legislature in making such immediate provision for legitimate needs as will rescue the University from its present imperiled condition.” The statement declared:

In this present situation, the University is without the means to provide essential supplies, laboratory equipment, and materials for the upkeep of the State’s investment in its Physical Plant. It is, therefore, the earnest hope of the Board that the Legislature, with the cooperation of the Governor, will be immediately able to restore funds needed for these physical uses without impairing the funds needed for teaching—which are . . . the minimum with which the effectiveness of the University can be maintained and the education of the students kept measurably near the standards prevailing in the great colleges and universities throughout the country.

This Board must not fail in its duty to bring to the attention of the Legislature and of the Governor the growing needs of the University. These needs grow not merely because of the extent and complexity of the educational and public service demanded by the people of Ohio for their children and for themselves. If, in the present situation, the University should be obliged either to lower its standards or to discontinue the work it is now doing, our students would sustain permanent losses as a consequence and the University would surrender that high rank among the leading American universities. . . . For such an eventuality, if it should now come to pass, the Board of Trustees must not be held responsible.

Various developments marked this situation during the autumn. Consideration of a new money bill was begun, the transfer of some funds was voted, but the Governor renewed his attack. Between October and December, the new budget bill took shape with \$823,500 restored for the University and there were further complications in the General Assembly but in January when the measure finally went to the Governor he again vetoed the appropriation. The Trustees met once more to consider the situation, students protested and 2000 attended a protest meeting.

But of all this there was no word in the president’s annual report. He devoted sixty-one printed pages to the theme of “The Public Services and Public Relations of the Ohio State University.” This was one way of reply-

ing to the Governor by enumerating and underscoring many of the specific public services rendered by the University. Preparation of the report was undertaken at the president's invitation, as he explained in a footnote, by Vice President J. L. Morrill.

Six major kinds of public service were enumerated and described at length to show that in one way or another "every citizen is served." As the report put it, "probably there is no single citizen of Ohio who does not benefit indirectly at least from explicit services of the University to the people and communities in every section of the state. The social, economic, cultural and individual welfare of men, women and children throughout Ohio is being changed and bettered by the work of the University staff." At least a dozen classifications of public services could be catalogued, but six were enumerated and described in detail: science and agriculture; science and industry; service and assistance to governmental agencies; service to schools and adult education; information and research for business; and contributions to public health.

The report proceeded to give the dimensions of the University's many-sided outreach to the state as the practical results of its services. Among many other things it called attention to the new program of industrial research, the variety of educational programs afforded by the campus radio station, and other service activities. Brief quotations from it follow:

It has been said that the campus of the Ohio State University is bounded by the borders of Ohio—that it is the map of the state. The public relations and public services of the University attest this truth. The University is daily in the middle of the lives of the citizens of Ohio.

It is impossible, from this recital, to think of the Ohio State University as "above, beyond, and separate" from the daily life of all kinds and classes of men, women and children, or all citizens and taxpayers of Ohio.

The University is as close to the farmer as the fields and animals in his barnyard, as close to his pocketbook as the productivity of his soil, the progress of his crops against the ravages of disease and insects, the education and recreation of his children. Upon all of these factors in his existence, the University exerts an influence. . . .

Industry and business in the largest cities and the smallest towns of the state reap rewards from the creative intelligence and the applications of research to the problems and processes of both. Government touches the life of every citizen through taxation, regulatory controls and the provisions of public services at common expense. It has been revealed in these pages how the agencies of government turn constantly to the University for expert assistance, consultation in planning and research for the solution of perplexing public problems.

Apparent in this description . . . must be the recognition that the University is a disinterested agency with nothing to gain except the satisfying reward that lies in the realization of indispensability to the public welfare.

In the routine record of the year there were other events to be noted. Among these was the inauguration of a twelve-month schedule of operation

of the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory on Gibraltar, with Professor Dwight M. DeLong as director. Allied to this was the undertaking of a joint wild life research program. So, too, was the joint operation of the Perkins Observatory, with the third largest reflecting telescope for astronomical research in the United States, in conjunction with Ohio Wesleyan University. The Graduate School observed its twenty-fifth anniversary with a notable program in May, 1936.

On the human side, the Tower Club idea of inexpensive, cooperative housing was extended to women students with the opening of the Alumnae Cooperative House on West Tenth Avenue under the sponsorship of the Alumnae Council. Thirty-three girls, twenty-three of them freshmen, were thus provided for at an average cost for the year of \$225. One major death during the year was that of Dean Walter J. Shepard, of the College of Arts and Sciences, in January. The report also paid special tribute to W. C. McCracken, chief engineer, upon his completion of fifty years of services.

Additional details were supplied by the Board minutes. There were frequent references to the problems created by the budgetary situation. Regardless of this, the Trustees adhered to a policy of planning for the future. At their special meeting of July 17, 1935, they instructed the president "to prepare a budget which will provide for the present staff, such additions thereto as the continuing growth of the University requires and as are contemplated in the Legislative Appropriation Act, and such judicious and meritorious increases for the present staff as are provided for in the Legislative Appropriation Act."

The University meanwhile continued to benefit modestly from the F.E.R.A. and P.W.A. programs. Other Land Grant universities such as Purdue, Michigan State and Penn State profited far more extensively. One local item was the construction of a dam in the Olentangy River just below King Avenue with a levee from Lane Avenue south. This raised the level of the water in the Olentangy and made it available for recreational purposes. The cost was estimated at \$378,700 of which the University's share was \$21,635. Similarly, one item vetoed by Governor Davey was a \$200,000 addition to University Hospital to house its dispensary and isolation wing. This project was taken up by W.P.A. at an estimated cost of \$225,000, of which the University's share was \$90,000—\$25,000 in architectural and engineering services, and the remainder in cash taken from the interest on endowment. The only separate and complete new building the University obtained in this fashion was the Social Administration Building which cost approximately \$125,000,—entirely from federal funds.

One minor but difficult problem concerned the administration of the School of Nursing. Its nursing program was close to the College of Medicine, but its Education-Science Nursing program was also tied up with the College of Education. Eventually it was continued administratively in the College of Medicine.

The year was also marked by a substantial list of research projects arranged through the new department of industrial research with an amazing variety of problems to be investigated such as vitamin studies and food value ratings on soybean meal and oil, another on glass molds, a third on high silicon cast irons for heat resisting purposes, a fourth on the development of first grade refractories from Ohio clays, and so on. Accompanying this was a growing list of outright gifts or contributions for research such as the one of \$18,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for hormone research by Professor Frank A. Hartman, of physiology.

But the thread of the financial difficulties runs through the record of the year. At the January 13 meeting, the Trustees authorized the payment of coal bills amounting to \$9200 from the interest on the endowment "in case the Legislature does not make provision" for their payment through the sundry claims bill. And after the Governor's further vetoes of important items for the University in the revised appropriation bill, the Trustees made a direct appeal to the Legislature. The Governor's action, they declared, "deprives the Board of Trustees of sufficient means for the economical maintenance and the efficient operation of the University. The difficulties now confronting the University are such that it becomes the duty of the Board to call this serious situation to the attention of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in the hope that the Legislature, which alone now can meet this emergency, will restore the vetoed items." The University eventually got some relief but even in the Legislature the situation was confused.

After a careful study of University resources, the Board at its April 6 meeting voted to make a partial restoration of salaries, although not as much as planned in the original biennium budget. This action, because of the adverse attitude of the Governor was taken long after the salary cuts of other state employees had been restored. In so doing, the Trustees instructed Secretary Steeb to notify the finance director of their "determination to operate the University, until December 31, 1936, within the funds available and in full cooperation with his office."

The year also saw a number of major administrative and staff changes. Emeritus Professor Wilbur H. Siebert was made acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Two other deans, William McPherson, of the Graduate School, and Embury A. Hitchcock, of Engineering, were given emeritus status along with James E. Boyd, longtime professor of mechanics. Honorary degrees were conferred upon Ralph D. Mershon, '90, distinguished engineer; Dr. Roy D. McClure, '04, of Henry Ford Hospital; and upon Professor Herbert Osborn, distinguished entomologist. One change in the Board of Trustees was the appointment of Dr. Burrell Russell, of New Philadelphia, *vice* John Kaiser, Marietta, whose term expired, and who had served since 1915. The phonetics department was abolished and a department of speech created to include public speaking, dramatics and phonetics. The

department of medical and surgical research was also abolished, the former being absorbed by the department of medicine, with surgical research as a separate unit.

A variety of events marked the school year 1936-37—the Marietta Coleman Comly bequest for medicine of \$200,000, the death of former President William Henry Scott, another budget situation, the appointment of four deans, further ventilation of the "peace" issue, the passage of a bill to permit the University to build self-liquidating dormitories and, among many other things, a campaign against race prejudice on the campus.

The biennial appropriation bill as recommended by Governor Davey's special appropriations committee and approved by the Governor, called for an increase of \$533,043 for the University for the biennium 1937-38. The amount finally appropriated was \$6,572,322. It had asked for \$6,769,342. In a statement, President Rightmire said this would

enable the University to carry on with its present staff, salary scale, and program. It provides for the most essential maintenance items, the lack of which was very serious during the past biennium.

The bill does not provide for any new buildings or other expansions of University plant or activity. But the University recognizes the unusual demands upon state finances . . . and the University will make every effort to cooperate with the Governor and the Legislature in solving these difficult problems.

The University's stand on compulsory military training was attacked in the convention of the Ohio Pastors' Convention meeting in Columbus in February, 1937. After lively debate it voted a virtual boycott of the University and only by a vote of 65 to 59 deleted from the report a charge that religion was openly ridiculed on the campus. "We state our deep concern over conditions at Ohio State University," it declared. Since the University refused to make military training optional or to allow students to take optional courses, it added, "It, therefore, leaves us no alternative. We shall do all in our power, as religious leaders, to influence our young people to attend other institutions."

In rebuttal a Student Senate committee rejected the charges and expressed "astonishment and resentment at two recent attacks on the University by misinformed or plainly hostile individuals and groups." It pointed out that the pastors' convention ignored the fact that only two years earlier the Legislature "by overwhelming majorities" upheld the military drill policy. On the charge by a Columbus minister holding three degrees from the University that religion was "openly ridiculed" on the campus, the Student Senate statement said, "We have yet to experience this condition."

The appropriation bill was not finally signed and passed until July 21, 1937, but, as it turned out, thanks to months of cooperative negotiation with the Governor¹ and with legislative leaders, it carried \$60,450 more than the

¹ The Board conferred with him December 12, 1936, on the general problems of the University.

Governor had agreed to support. The situation was quite different from that of two years earlier. At no point was the University under attack nor was the integrity of its budget request challenged. The University administration expressed itself as well pleased with the outcome, especially in view of a legislative controversy over public relief and a bitter political struggle between the House and Senate which necessitated a special midsummer session to work out a compromise on state appropriations. Out of all this the University emerged with its budget intact as agreed upon.

Meanwhile Dr. George F. Arps, dean of the College of Education, was named dean of the Graduate School. The Education deanship, in turn, went to Dr. Arthur J. Klein. Bland L. Stradley, University examiner, was made dean of the College of Arts and Sciences to succeed Dean Walter J. Shepard, deceased, and Charles E. MacQuigg, '09, a distinguished engineer, became dean of the College of Engineering.

The president's annual report was one of the briefest on record, filling only six printed pages. He noted a record attendance of 16,670, a gain of 10.7 per cent over the previous year. He called these figures "staggering" by contrast with those of previous years. "In attempting to meet this obligation to the people of Ohio," he added, "the University has proceeded on the principle that the educative process must be a highly personal one and that there must be an intimacy between student and teacher and between student and adviser." The report stressed the personnel services rendered to students, especially those developed in the past ten years. It said in part:

The individual student must be regarded as a separate entity . . . and the process of training the individual student for useful citizenship cannot be mechanized. In the classroom and laboratory, this means that he must be under the direction of a mature, experienced and sympathetic teacher and that the number enrolled in his classes must not be so large as to prevent the teacher from becoming thoroughly familiar with the student's progress and development. It also means that the University . . . must be in a position to offer him guidance and advice in regard to the choice of a career and must assist him in choosing courses of study. In serving the student in this way, the office involved must have an intimate knowledge not merely of the student's classroom record but of such matters as health, personality, and character. Personal advice in regard to finances, outside work, recreation, social life must be given. . . .

The report also noted the death on January 11, 1937, of former President William Henry Scott in his ninety-seventh year. "During his presidency, the place and function of the University in the life of the state," it commented, "became clearly defined and he formulated a broad conception of the University as a powerful agency in a democratic society upon which the late President William O. Thompson built so firmly."

Other aspects of the year's activities are culled from the Board minutes such as the formal incorporation of the Ohio State Research Foundation as a corporation not for profit. A notable bequest received consisted of \$43,843

from the estate of the late Professor John A. Bownocker for the benefit of the geology department. Incorporation of the Research Foundation was followed by the first industrial research conference November 6-7, 1936.

Upon the death of former President Scott, the Trustees made a lengthy memorandum prepared by President Rightmire a part of the official record. It closed with the statement: "His name is written high in the annals of the institution and his lofty purposes, his unyielding intellectual honesty, and his notable achievement as teacher and administrator will have an enduring place in the permanent records of the University."

Some time after the Marietta Comly bequest of more than \$200,000 to the University for medical and surgical research and other purposes, it got another valuable windfall through a peculiar chain of circumstances. This grew out of the will of Mary S. Muellhaupt, of Portland, Ore., whose family came originally from Ohio. After minor bequests, she directed that under certain conditions half of her estate should go to the city of Portland and the other half to the University of Oregon medical school. In case neither complied with the terms, Stanford University was to be the beneficiary under certain conditions. But in the event that Stanford did not qualify, the Ohio State University was named. It was a long and complicated story, and the final settlement took some years, but in the end the University received upwards of \$200,000 from this unexpected source for the establishment of graduate scholarships in biology. The estate consisted of cash, securities, real estate and personal effects. One of the conditions laid down was that the personal effects were to be placed in a museum on the campus "to be properly preserved, protected and displayed." The will also requested that a memorial garden be established because of the testator's "love for the beautiful" and because of her late husband's "inherent love for growing flowers and shrubs."

Another question grew out of a resolution adopted by the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers at its convention in Columbus in February. It called the attention of college and university authorities to the outside professional activities engaged in by faculty members. It urged them to prohibit faculty members from engaging in "such professional activities at fees below the recognized professional standards as adopted" by the society. President Rightmire was asked to bring before the Board such rules and procedures as might be necessary to carry out the principles indicated in the resolution.

Honorary degrees were conferred at commencement upon Professor Charles S. Plumb, Willard M. Kiplinger, '12, Alice G. Carr (for public health work in Turkey), and upon Charles F. Scott, '83. In place of the Summer Quarter Council, consisting of three deans, direction of the Summer Quarter, because of its growing size and complexity, was placed in the hands of a single director, George W. Eckelberry, assistant to the president.

3. EMERGING FROM THE DEPRESSION

The year 1927-28 was particularly momentous. It was marked by such events as the close of the long and notable tenure of Julius F. Stone as a Trustee; by the resignation of Newton D. Baker as a Trustee, soon followed by his death; by the launching of the Alumni Development Fund which was quickly to play a large and growing part in the life of the University; by a supplementary legislative appropriation of \$427,000; by the report of the faculty Committee of Twenty-Five on the status and needs of the University; and last but far from least by the retirement of Dr. Rightmire after twelve and a half troubled years in the presidency. Dean Emeritus William McPherson was named acting president.

Many other things could be mentioned. There were some signs that the depression was about over although the N.Y.A. work program for students was still in operation. For the first time the University offered a curriculum in marketing. Plans were laid, too, for the Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff to serve liaison purposes between the administration and the faculty in matters of mutual interest. Dean Harry M. Semans, first and only head of the College of Dentistry after it became part of the University, retired and George W. Eckelberry, assistant to President Rightmire, returned to the department of accounting. In the late spring, there was another "peace strike" although even then the war clouds were beginning to gather over Europe.

In July, Julius F. Stone, who first served in that capacity in 1909, was replaced as Trustee by Dr. Clinton J. Altmaier, '95, '01, of Marion. Mr. Stone's close personal interest in the University extended at least as far back as 1895 when he was instrumental in procuring the McMillin Observatory for the University. Between 1917, when his first term expired, and 1925, when he was reappointed, he served as treasurer. He then served continuously as a Trustee until 1937, a total tenure of twenty years. Over the years he was perhaps the most generous living benefactor of the University, his generosity ranging from items of equipment to further the research and professional work of individual professors to Gibraltar Island as the permanent site for the University's marine biological laboratory. His benefactions, most of them unknown to the public, continued after he left the Board. That body, in token of its respect and regard, elected him chairman emeritus. A Board resolution described him as "devoted in purpose, resolute in performance, exemplary in fidelity to the highest conception of trusteeship."

Although his term had four and a half years to run, Newton D. Baker tendered his resignation to Governor Davey in November, 1937, after five years on the Board. He gave ill-health as the reason. His death occurred on Christmas Day. In a statement, President Rightmire said the University community felt a deep personal loss in Mr. Baker's death. Of the latter's service as Trustee, he added, "he was zealous in promoting its wide interests, and brought to its problems . . . the high quality of intelligence and vision

with which the people of the United States had long been familiar." There was no question that Mr. Baker was one of the most distinguished members in the long history of the Board. Lockwood Thompson, of Cleveland, was appointed to the vacancy. In February, Carlton S. Dargusch, '25, of Columbus, was appointed Trustee *vice* Lawrence E. Laybourne, Springfield, who had served since 1921.

One of the year's innovations was the beginning of an Exploratory Program in the College of Arts and Sciences, designed especially for students who were uncertain as to the curriculum they wished to pursue or for those who expected to remain only one or two years. It was limited to 300 students and was partly experimental in nature. Other changes included the transfer of the School of Journalism from the College of Commerce and Administration to Arts and Sciences; the designation of optometry as a school and its allocation to Arts and Sciences also; and the requirement that veterinary students must have a first year of general studies in Arts and Sciences.

The year also marked a new day for WOSU, the campus radio station. Its transmitter, by permission of the F.C.C., was moved to a corner of the University golf course to give it greater effectiveness and coverage. Among other things, it had a new 330-foot antenna. Before long its power was increased from 1000 to 5000 watts and it was to become increasingly important as one of the University's most valuable educational assets.

At the March 12 Board meeting, President Rightmire gave notice of his intention to retire. He wrote the Board that he had "just completed twelve years in the presidency of the University and am approaching the usual age of retirement from active service." He therefore "most respectfully" requested the privilege of retiring as of July 1. He expressed "deepest appreciation to the members of the Board . . . for their unfailing courtesies and cordial sympathetic relations." He hoped after a rest to do some study, writing and lecturing. Action on his letter was deferred until the May 9 meeting when the Trustees acceded to his request. They elected him president emeritus at \$5000 a year, effective July 1, and recorded their "grateful recognition of a life-time of devoted, inspiring and useful service to the University, and thereby to the people of Ohio."

Speculation was rife as to a successor. Many alumni and faculty friends of Vice President Morrill were active in his behalf although against his wishes and to his embarrassment. Several of the deans were mentioned as possibilities. One Trustee circularized members of the faculty to get their opinions and the Columbus *Citizen* conducted a poll. But the Trustees were in no hurry and just before the hour for commencement on June 13, they named Dean McPherson acting president. Dr. McPherson himself first learned of the action when an *Ohio State Journal* reporter telephoned him for an interview and to pose for a picture. Although past seventy, he served capably in that capacity for nineteen months before the new president was elected and arrived to take over.

Meanwhile, the passage of the supplementary appropriation bill in February, and its signing by Governor Davey in March, gave the University badly needed financial relief for maintenance and additions. This brought it financially, as Dr. Rightmire pointed out, nearer normal than at any time since the depression began except as to salaries not restored. For the first time in five years it had money to buy scientific equipment and \$160,000 was available for additions to campus buildings, "matching" W.P.A. funds. This made possible such improvements as a fourth addition to the Tower Club, an addition to the Journalism Building to house all mailing and post-office facilities, a new poultry plant, resumption of the Ohio School of the Air after a lapse of two years, and equipment for the out-patient department of the College of Medicine.

Dr. Rightmire's thirteenth and final report went into considerable detail as to the events of the year and as to the state of the University. He listed the major staff changes, including accessions and resignations. He called attention, among others, to a number of unusual honors held currently by University personnel: Dean J. H. J. Upham, of the College of Medicine, president of the American Medical Association; Dean Harry M. Semans, of the College of Dentistry, president of the American Association of Dental Schools; Dean O. V. Brumley, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, president of the American Veterinary Association; Dean H. W. Arant, College of Law, president of the American Association of Law Schools; and Edith D. Cockins, registrar, president of the National Association of Collegiate Registrars.

Besides those mentioned, the president alluded to notable gifts during the year. These included motion picture sound equipment for the chapel, given by Julius F. Stone and Emeritus Professor Wilbur H. Siebert; funds for a cyclotron for nuclear physics research, also from Mr. Stone; \$36,500 from the General Education Board for a study of school broadcasting, and numerous others. Instead of off-campus teaching as in former years, the College of Commerce and Administration arranged campus conferences for trade executives and for an accounting institute. This phase of University public relations was being rapidly developed.

A major activity of the year was a study of the University by itself through the medium of the faculty Committee of Twenty-Five, or Committee on Urgent Needs, with eight sub-committees covering such matters as building needs and public relations. In Dr. Rightmire's words, this was "the first general opportunity presented to the University faculty to study and present analytically the University needs." The committee was headed by Dr. W. W. Charters, director of the Bureau of Educational Research. Its work was broader in scope than that of the earlier Klein Committee in that the latter confined itself largely to University organization, curricula and courses. Much of this work had been continued by the Council on Instruction as a standing committee.

The president was grateful for the increased appropriation which brought the total for the biennium to more than \$7,000,000, or an increase of more than \$1,000,000. "Since this enlargement of University support is taking place in a time in which the Legislature and the Governor of the State are sorely harassed by emergency demands of many kinds, the people of Ohio may take renewed courage from the most liberal and sympathetic efforts of their representatives to meet the needs of higher education." He reviewed also the employment prospects of graduates, with the comment that they "have greatly increased in recent years." As to the best training for the future, he went on:

educational institutions must maintain the open mind and the experimental attitude; the way ahead is marked with constant adjustments based upon the appraisal of individual capacity, the perennial changes in industry resulting from research and invention, and the ceaseless flux of standards imposed on the social order.

It is entirely certain that the University must be very sensitive to conditions in the world affecting the social, industrial, economic, political, and moral interests of the people, and it must do this in furtherance of its announced and expected purpose of furnishing some degree of leadership. It is only through appropriate preparation of its students that this leadership can be forthcoming. College professors, therefore, must understand not only the educational procedures on the inside but the changing world conditions on the outside.

He stressed the solicitude for student welfare, touched on the University Health Service, and reviewed the place of the University in the scheme of public education. He declared that the two most urgent building needs were for "a material addition" to the library and a general recitation building, especially for music. He mentioned more than a score of administrative officers by name and spoke of their work. There was no mention of himself or of his impending retirement, but he declared of his subordinates "if the business goes on well the credit is theirs." But he had a good deal to say on the theme that the University must constantly and sympathetically adjust to the changing conditions of life. It is well to remember, he declared, that education is not static, and education which looks only on the past "is of little worth." He went on:

Therefore we are under the constant necessity of bringing our educational program into direct contact with the life of the times. Certainly, we should become wise about the past so far as it may affect our conduct or our usefulness or our appreciation of nature and man in the present, but no university can rest its educational program upon the antique. It must treat human development and human progress as a seamless web. The educational program must be conditioned by ceaseless experiment and change; .

education must be a dynamic process, comprehending the forces which are constantly bending and shaping society and so determining the changing human scene.

Our responsibility as teachers and administrators is clearly to be aware of the life of the times, to shape our educational procedures in such fashion as to enable the student to take his place enthusiastically, purposefully, and effectively therein. This is the hope entertained by every one of the constituents of the Ohio State University, and we must not grow weary in endeavoring to bring it to materialization.

As educators we must also realize that the professions and the technologies are calling for more adequately prepared persons and that the steady urge in these times is towards a greater pre-education for the professional or technical courses.

He wondered "whether it is not possible to direct the training into a few fundamental fields of subject matter, thereby enabling the student at an earlier age to pass into the activities of life and to adjust and adapt and master the situations which he faces there, and so at an earlier and more flexible period of life feel himself at grips with realities. . . "

Supplementing his report are other items from the Trustees' minutes. One action had to do with outside employment by staff members in line with the question raised in February, 1937, by the engineers' society. The Board adopted the policy, drawn up by the president, that "Contact by the University teacher with the practical problems in his field of specialization is indispensable to the highest effectiveness of the teacher in his University work," and permitting such professional and technical employment under certain conditions where it was in the public interest. But it must not interfere with University duties or service, it should be only such as would help "to maintain and increase the professional competency of those so engaged," such work must not be solicited in competition with private practitioners, and compensation for such work must not be less than the prevailing scale of fees and charges.

One outgrowth of the increased state appropriations was to revive some of the offerings that had lapsed for lack of funds. These included, among other things, provision for Commerce Extension and the Bureau of Business Research. For the time being the former was held in abeyance until the whole program of adult education could be studied further, but the latter was re-established.

Another development was a move among mid-Western state universities designed to avoid expensive overlapping and duplication in special curricula. This arose in the Association of Governing Boards and Ohio State agreed to explore the possibilities with the University of Michigan and Purdue University as a starter. A particularly important move was the organization of the University Development Fund as an organized and continuing "effort to create funds for the University's needs outside of, and in addition to" state and federal appropriations. The University was a leader in this movement and, in the years that followed, consistently ranked near the top in alumni

giving. The proposal was presented to the Trustees by an alumni committee consisting of Harry R. Drackett, '07, of Cincinnati, James F. Lincoln, '07, of Cleveland, and Secretary John B. Fullen. The initial budget for the Fund was set at \$13,400 of which the University contributed \$7500 from the interest on the endowment.

Reorganization of the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory was also effected. Dr. Thomas H. Langlois was made director and Professor Dwight M. DeLong returned to the department of zoology and entomology. The laboratory was made a separate department and provision was made for enlarging the staff.

Five honorary degrees were conferred at commencement upon Julius F. Stone, President Rightmire, E. Jay Crane, '11, Robert B. Sosman, '03, and Judge Florence E. Allen. Administrative changes included the appointment of Dr. Wendell Postle as acting dean, College of Dentistry.

So ended the administration of George W. Rightmire. For nearly fifty years he had been identified with the University as student, professor, acting dean, acting president and president. He had seen it grow from a small, struggling institution to a position of eminence, and he had played a substantial part in its development. He had guided it through a dozen of the most troubled years of its history. His burdens had been heavier in many respects than those of any of his predecessors, but he never faltered and he never lost his faith in public higher education.

He was a strong advocate of "personalized" education and his administration was marked by consistent efforts to strengthen the University in this direction. Freshman Week was instituted, the Junior Dean system launched, the size of classes was reduced in many instances, and other personnel agencies and services introduced. Much of this program was nullified by the impact of the most severe depression in the country's history and by the Davey controversy. In the face of all this the enrollment continued to mount and demands for University services increased. Major gifts came to the University, the Research Foundation was organized, the Development Fund was launched and somehow progress was made in various directions.

President and Mrs. Rightmire were the guests of honor at an appreciation dinner June 10. The title page of an illuminated book told the story of his service, his philosophy and the place he had won in University life:

To the people of Ohio his life and work offer the enviable example of devoted and productive public service rooted in generous fidelity to the highest conception of trusteeship for the common good. To thousands of young men and women, and to their families and friends, his firm integrity and sympathetic outlook have been the source of encouragement and confidence and security. . . . To the University he has given new direction . . . He has brought the institution to a new threshold of opportunity and service. The finer flowering of the Ohio State University of tomorrow will arise from roots firmly planted in the soil he tilled and prepared. . . .

His own outlook he summed up in his final message to the alumni on Alumni Day. He spoke of the individual, the University, the state and the nation. He said in part:

the test of whether we are a great people or not is in front of us. We shall have to do what our ancestors always did—face the situation as it is and go on from that point. That is what we must do here. The hope is that the almost universal system of education that has prevailed in these United States for, lo, these many years has been giving us and will continue to give us a citizenry that will enable us to understand our environment and to do those things which are necessary to keep us moving forward. . .

. . . We are all irrevocably united in this business of promoting the Ohio State University and at the same time keeping in mind the requirements of the Commonwealth. Upon us and others like us will depend the answer to our quest for a satisfactory kind of life and a citizenship which will master situations as they appear by its adaptability, by its trained intellect, and by the social intelligence which, almost without exception, up to the present time has marked the people of our Commonwealth.

In this frame of mind and with the plaudits of the University community ringing in his ears, George W. Rightmire made his exit to enjoy "the leisure of the unharassed future." He had given the University substantial direction and purpose, he had added to its stature and accomplishments, and he had earned its gratitude and affection. Now some one else could take over the burden and the opportunity of its presidency.

XIII

THE UNIVERSITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

THE BEVIS ADMINISTRATION, FIRST PHASE, 1938-1943

Nineteen months elapsed between the time George W. Rightmire laid down the reins as president and his ultimate successor, Howard Landis Bevis, took office. In that period, marked by the preparation of a new biennium budget, by another "red" investigation, and by other events, Dr. William McPherson conducted the University with quite efficiency, with a saving sense of humor, with accomplishment, and with credit to himself and to the University. This was the more remarkable considering that he was already in retirement when summoned unexpectedly to this added duty but it was also a testimonial to his competence and to the universal confidence he enjoyed.

The search for a new president proceeded slowly during 1938-39. In October, a committee of three Trustees went to New York on this errand. In December, the Trustees were asked to consider campus candidates for the office. In March, the Columbus *Citizen* published the results of a faculty poll it had conducted. This led the administrative council to urge the *Citizen* to abandon its project as well-intentioned but as an unwarranted interference in University affairs. Also in March, the Trustees tendered the office to Dr. Arthur H. Compton, a native of Ohio and Nobel prize-winning physicist, but he declined the offer. Dr. Compton conferred twice with the Trustees, once in Columbus and once in Marion. So the hunt went on into the following year.

"We would prefer to get a man in the relatively middle-aged brackets," Board Chairman Harry A. Caton said after one meeting, "who will grow along with the University rather than some 'great name' who would be president as sort of a valedictory to his career. We are seeking a scholar and an administrator. . . ." At its December 12 meeting the Board resolved that it was its "present sense" that "we look outside the University in selecting a president." Following this the Student Senate urged the Board to "enlarge its quest to include the well qualified members of the administrative and faculty staff" since "Unquestionably there are within the University's splendid staff a number of persons who ought to be considered."

After the April meeting it was announced that each Board member would be asked to submit six choices in order of preference. In June it was said the prospects had been narrowed to fourteen, among them President Clarence A. Dykstra, of the University of Wisconsin, and Francis Bowes

Sayre, assistant Secretary of State and son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson. At a special meeting Sunday, June 25, only "progress" was reported. In the meantime a faculty committee of ten, named by Acting President McPherson from a list elected by the general faculty, gathered its own information about the remaining fourteen prospects to assist the Board.

Among the other names remaining were those of Howard L. Bevis, former state director of finance and member of the Ohio Supreme Court, currently on the Harvard faculty; Dr. Wilson M. Compton, economist, of George Washington University, later president of Washington State College; Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, of the University of Wisconsin law school; President Philip C. Nash, of Toledo University; and Dr. William I. Myers, agricultural economist, Cornell University. The only campus name still heard was that of Vice President Morrill, who had a strong following on the faculty and especially among the alumni.

In the meantime the University was confronted with a "red" hunt which, on a much broader scale, was reminiscent of the "rum and rebellion" inquiry of 1925-26. The result, as usual, was negligible, but in the months of investigation that followed the University got much unfavorable publicity. The Legislature received three resolutions calling for an investigation, and the three-member Trustee committee which conducted the formal inquiry heard two score witnesses and turned up exactly one admitted Communist.

The inquiry grew out of the activities of the campus Marxist Club of ten members which, as the *Alumni Monthly* reported in its March, 1939, issue, "got more publicity for the University last month than the combined activities of 13,000 other students." The first action was a demand by the Franklin County Council of the American Legion for legislative investigation of "un-American and subversive activities" on the campus. Presently a resolution was introduced in the State Senate, then in session, asking for a Senate investigation of "alleged un-American activities and teaching at state-supported universities and public schools in Ohio." This was general in scope but was aimed at the University. A companion resolution was offered in the House. There was also a further demand by the county council of the Legion for a bill to provide for an investigation by a joint legislative commission of alleged subversive campus activities.

The upshot of all this was that the Trustees at their February 13 meeting named a committee of three—Trustees Dargusch, Altmaier and Atkinson—to look into all charges of alleged "un-Americanism" on the campus. In so doing the Board formally recognized

the fundamental right of freedom of speech and academic freedom. The Board also recognizes that there is a logical and definite distinction between the advocacy of controversial matters as contrasted to the academic consideration of such matters.

The committee gave assurance that its inquiry would not be "a white-wash," but would be based on evidence and a full report would be made.

The county council of the Legion had charged that the Marxist Club, the American Student Alliance, and the Peace Mobilization Committee were all controlled by the Communist Party. The *Lantern*, in an editorial captioned "The un-American Legion," asserted that the council's resolution represented an attack on freedom of speech and academic freedom and voiced the hope that it would be killed in the Legislature.

The Trustee committee engaged counsel and began hearings, the first in the State Office Building and the others in the Board room on the campus. Off-campus witnesses who were heard first testified there was much talk of un-American activities on the campus but offered no specific evidence of Communist activity. Eight faculty members testified at the first campus hearing but again no evidence of direct Communist activity was uncovered. The inquiry revolved more and more around the responsibility of faculty advisers to campus organizations. It developed that in many cases they seldom attended meetings of the organizations they had agreed to "advise," and often did not know what they were doing.

In six weeks of inquiry, the Trustee committee heard forty-one witnesses. The only avowed Communist it found was a 21-year-old Cleveland freshman girl who was president of the Marxist Club. Later the committee found another Cleveland freshman, aged 19, who insisted he was not a member of the Communist party, although he believed in Marxism but not in the overthrow of the government by force. Meanwhile the State Senate voted unanimously to kill its resolution for an investigation, and Trustee Carlton Dargusch, chairman of the Board's investigating committee, said he was forced to conclude that the county council of the Legion did not have "tangible evidence" of subversive and un-American activities on the campus. This prompted veterans', fraternal and patriotic groups to renew their demands for an outside investigation—even by the Dies Committee of Congress—but nothing came of these moves. The end result was a temporary smear on the University's good name and the adoption of a rule by the Trustees requiring faculty advisers to function actively in that capacity or recognition would be withdrawn from the student organization in question. The whole tempest in a teapot was summed up that spring by acting President McPherson who told a Mothers' Day banquet on the campus:

Some say we should not study communism on the campus. I think we should give students the facts and let them choose their own way. I am sure that the students are capable of choosing wisely. If you throw a rope around any 15,000 people in any part of the country you will find more communists in that group than you will at Ohio State University.

Another event of the year which had a bearing on the University's welfare was the election of John W. Bricker, '16, '20, as Governor. He was the first alumnus to hold that office. One result was a more sympathetic attitude and understanding of the University's needs on the part of the

incoming state administration. The University asked for and received no favoritism on this score but there was a first-hand understanding of its needs. The budget request was for \$8,819,850, an increase of \$1,817,928 over the previous biennium, with additional requests "for vitally needed buildings" to be submitted later if conditions warranted. It was pointed out that except for relatively minor W.P.A. grants the University had had no funds for new buildings since 1929. Its current enrollment was 121.4 per cent of that of 1929 while its corresponding budget was only 70.9 per cent of that of a decade earlier. The Legislature ultimately voted and Governor Bricker approved an appropriation of \$7,372,455 for operation and maintenance, an increase of \$371,000 over two years earlier. The worst of the lean days were over.

Another major development was the formation of an Inter-University Council to coordinate the educational programs and policies of Ohio's five state universities. The University played a leading role in this badly needed accomplishment and much of the planning leading to the agreement was done by Vice President Morrill. Following a meeting of the five presidents, acting President McPherson said the council was organized in the interest of a better-planned, more efficient and economical system of state-supported education in Ohio. Its first action was to approve unanimously a statement of objectives as follows:

The conclusion is inescapable and must be frankly faced by all concerned that the state of Ohio cannot and should not embark upon the impossible purpose to build five large, highly-specialized and all-equivalent universities worthy of comparison with the single, outstanding state universities in surrounding states.

Each university was represented by its president *ex officio*, by its business manager, and by one trustee. Vice President Morrill was named non-member secretary. In after years the council proved of inestimable value in enabling the universities to present a united front in budgetary and other matters, it made for uniformity of purpose, contributed greatly to mutual understanding, and ended the threat of unrestricted competition among them for appropriations and curricular offerings. It also resulted in the recognition by common consent of Ohio State as *primus inter pares*. It meant, in brief, an end to the bickerings and jealousies of years gone by.

Acting President McPherson observed in the annual report that "one cannot fail to recognize that the University has continued its onward march." The enrollment, he pointed out, stood at the record figure of 18,067 or 4 per cent more than for the previous year. He said the Legislature had been "as generous to us as could be expected under the present financial conditions of the state." But he called attention to an expenditure for lands, buildings and improvements amounting to \$338,522 or "a sum exceeding the combined total expenditure for the same items in the five previous years." Gifts, too, were "generous and promise to increase from year to year," while the incep-

tion of such projects as the Development Fund, the Inter-University Council, and the new University retirement income plan "must be regarded as of outstanding importance by everyone." He added:

But even more important than the material advance has been the fine spirit maintained by faculties and students alike—a spirit of high scholarship, research, and cooperation. The faculties include among the members their share of scholars of national reputation . . . and it would be difficult to find a more serious-minded group of teachers and students alike on the campus of any college or university than we find on the campus of the Ohio State University.

He did not mention the recent accusations of radical influences on the campus, but this was his way of controverting those charges which had already been exploded as largely false. He reviewed the events of the year in some detail. He dwelt at some length on the Rightmire administration, noting that while it was a time of much adversity it was also a period of "remarkable growth." Among other staff changes, he reported the retirement of Dean H. M. Semans, first dean of the College of Dentistry, and the deaths of Professor Royal D. Hughes, head of the music department; of Hurlbut S. Jacoby, director of industrial research; and of Emeritus Professor C. S. Plumb, for many years head of the animal husbandry department.

New appointments included those of H. B. Alberty, as director of University Schools, and Dr. A. R. Olpin, director of industrial research. Major resignations included those of Dean H. W. Arant, College of Law, to become judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; and Dr. W. H. Cowley, educational research, to become president of Hamilton College. Honorary degrees were conferred upon Governor Bricker, Charles P. Cooper, '07, Charles R. Hook, Dard Hunter, and Merritt F. Miller.

Dr. McPherson had considerable to say about the budgetary situation. He expressed appreciation to the Governor and the Legislature for "thoughtful and generous understanding of the University's program of service to the people of Ohio." The amount granted was far below that of earlier years and well under the needs, but the University recognized that they could not "be considered separately or apart from the financial condition of the state government as a whole and the requirements of other agencies and activities which the state must support."

He praised the organization of the Inter-University Council as "a movement which . . . may have far-reaching and constructive significance for the state." He recalled that in 1906 the Legislature had adopted in Section 7832 of the General Code "a distinct and fixed policy in regard to universities and colleges for all time to come." But since then, he pointed out, "legislative and administrative adherence to the principles so stated has largely lapsed." It was the hope that the new council "might agree upon a system of cooperation that would redound to the good of the whole cause of higher education in the state." This proved to be the case. Dr. McPherson was elected the first chairman of the council.

His report also touched upon such matters as the steady improvement in alumni relations and the successful result of the first Development Fund appeal. He had a special word for the post-collegiate assemblies or conferences in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, for the construction of the University's cyclotron, and for the new welding engineering curriculum as a "notable" addition to University offerings.

Thanks largely to P.W.A. funds, a start was made on a number of badly needed buildings during the year. Two of these projects were dormitories for men and for women. Except for the Tower Clubs there had been no such facilities for men since the abandonment of the old "North Dorm." Under a P.W.A. grant, a dormitory accommodating 550 men was begun east of Ohio Union, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, and an addition to Mack Hall accommodating 250 girls. Both projects were to be self-liquidating as far as the matching funds were concerned and the bonds, amounting to \$830,000, were sold to the State Teachers' Retirement System. The fourth unit of the Stadium dormitories, accommodating an additional 120 men, was nearing completion.

Other capital improvements launched or completed during the year included: an addition to the Journalism Building, a new Faculty Club overlooking Mirror Lake and known officially as the Faculty Assembly Building, the new dispensary and isolation wing of University Hospital, a "little theater" in Derby Hall, a poultry husbandry building, and a large addition to the horticulture greenhouses. Provision was also made for an additional nine holes for the University golf course.

Other sidelights on a busy year are supplied by the Trustees' minutes. One of these was the adoption of a new University coat of arms, designed by Professor Thomas E. French. It consisted of a shield with buckeye leaves in the base, surmounted by a truncated pyramid on whose face were the words Letters, Science, Arts, Agriculture and Knowledge, and below, the motto "Disciplina in Civitatem."

A new retirement plan to supplement the State Teachers' Retirement System was also adopted. For some time, as previously noted, the administration faced the inescapable facts that a growing number of staff members were rapidly approaching retirement, that this meant a larger drain on University finances, and that some doubt remained as to the legality of the practice of paying emeritus faculty members from state appropriations. The solution, worked out by a special faculty committee, was to set up a supplementary insurance program with monthly salary deductions. As it finally worked out, a professor on a salary of \$5000 at age 45 would be assured upon retiring at 70 of approximately half that amount as retirement pay. He also had the option of retiring voluntarily at 60 or any time thereafter if he had been at least twenty years in University service.

It had also been the practice in case of the death of a member of the teaching staff to pay up to three months' salary to his family or estate. This

led to the occasional accusation that the University was carrying "dead men" on its payroll. A group insurance plan was substituted. To meet the cost of this feature all teaching salaries were increased by \$1 a month which paid the premium. The benefits were scaled according to age, and the plan was so successful that these were later increased.

In the spring of 1939 the committee on honorary degrees recommended five names and the faculty approved this recommendation. But there was some difference of opinion in the Board of Trustees about the matter. A motion was lost that the number of such degrees be currently limited to two. Another motion that the awarding of honorary degrees "be dispensed with for three years" was lost for want of a second. The five names were then approved individually. One change in the Board occurred when Governor Bricker named Leo L. Rummell, '15, of Columbus, to succeed Harry A. Caton. Miss M. Edith Campbell, of Cincinnati, became Board chairman.

I. A PRESIDENT IS FOUND

In a world again at war the long search for a new president came to an end in the middle of the school year 1939-1940. Despite a peace rally and appropriate resolutions designed to help keep America out of another world conflict, the shadow of the war was already falling across the campus. For during the year the Civilian Pilot Training program was launched, with the University as a participant, and the nation itself embarked on a preparedness program.

The year was notable in other respects. The University suffered a great loss early in the year in the death of Dean George F. Arps, of the Graduate School, former dean of education and head of the psychology department, and a faculty member since 1912. Another major death was that of Emeritus Professor C. E. Sherman, for thirty-six years head of civil engineering and a faculty member for forty-three years. New staff appointments included those of Dr. B. V. Christensen, as dean of the College of Pharmacy; of Dr. Wendell Postle, as dean of the College of Dentistry; and of Dr. Alpheus Smith as acting dean of the Graduate School. The only honorary degree conferred at commencement went, appropriately, to Dr. McPherson who was also elected president emeritus.

In other areas the annual report noted, among other things, the "impressive record" of the Research Foundation and the fact that the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory at Gibraltar was finally placed on a "full-time, year-round basis of operation." An Institute of State and Local Government was established. With better times seemingly in prospect, a building program was projected to make up for the stalemate of the previous decade. Two of the newest buildings were named—the new women's dormitory Canfield Hall in honor of former President and Mrs. James H. Canfield, and the new men's dormitory Baker Hall in memory of the former Trustee.

By far the most important campus event of the year was the selection of Professor Howard Landis Bevis, of Harvard University, as the University's seventh president. His name had been under consideration almost from the first. It was January, 1940, before he became the unanimous choice of the Board and agreed to accept the post. He took office February 1 and made his first official appearance that morning at a meeting of the Ohio Newspaper Association. His formal inauguration was arranged for the following October.

There had been little development on the presidency during the summer. The only announced action was the elimination of Vice President Morrill as a possibility to save him further embarrassment. In November it was said that selection of a new president by January 1 was a possibility. A month later it was understood that three men remained in the running: Dr. Wilson Compton, already mentioned; James G. McDonald, president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. Then on January 8 the Board unanimously elected Dr. Bevis.

His acceptance meant a homecoming for the new president. He was born fifty-four years earlier in Bevis, Hamilton County, a town named for one of his forebears. He was a University of Cincinnati graduate in arts (1908) and law (1910) and had received a doctor of juristic science degree from Harvard in 1920. He had practiced law in Cincinnati. He helped to draft a new city charter in 1926 and from 1921 to 1931 taught law at the University of Cincinnati. In the latter year Governor George White invited him into his cabinet as director of finance and in 1933 appointed him to a vacancy on the state supreme court where he served for a year and a half but failed of election in November, 1934.

Six months later Harvard called him. There he held the Ziegler professorship of law and government and taught on the faculties of the graduate school of business administration and the graduate school of public administration. He was well and favorably known throughout the state. As finance director in the White administration and part of the Davey administration he had earned the gratitude and respect of the University, and he was regarded as a capable public servant. The press and the public hailed his election with satisfaction. The comment everywhere, to quote an *Alumni Monthly* headline, was that the "New President Meets Specifications."

On the personal side the new president was the fifth generation of his family in Ohio. Dr. Bevis had served in World War I as a civilian in ordnance and later in the Legal section of the Air Service. He was active in professional groups and was the author or co-author of three law books. While an undergraduate he had also been active in student affairs, especially in student publications. In his first statement to the press he said:

I am extremely pleased with the honor of being chosen president of Ohio State University. At the same time, however, I am rapidly becoming impressed

with the responsibilities that go with it. I am unprepared to outline in detail what the principles of my administration will be until I have had an opportunity to study my duties.

President-elect and Mrs. Bevis came to Columbus January 13 to confer with the Trustees. Everywhere they went they made a fine impression. Everything indicated, as the *Alumni Monthly* put it, "that the statesmanship of the University is in capable hands." On February 1, the new president arrived on an early morning train and soon hung up his hat in his new office and simply went to work. The next five months he spent getting acquainted with his job although much of the time at first, as he often said laughingly, he and Mrs. Bevis were in "the hands of the receivers"—to meet this group and that one.

At his first meeting with the faculty on February 8, he made a pledge and asked for one. He said in part:

I can only tender you the best that I have, the utmost of devotion and the best of knowledge and energy that I can bring to this task. I ask the same of you. Collectively, we cannot fail.

The University can be as great as, and no greater than its faculty, a body of teachers and research workers gathered in harmonious cooperation for the education of youth and the advancement of knowledge and science beyond their present frontiers.

The greatness of a faculty depends upon the individual activity of its members and the degree and quality of their teamwork. . . Only in cooperation with you can I do my part in making the faculty continue to be what we all would like it to be.

From now on, my one and only ambition is to cooperate with you in developing the possibilities of the Ohio State University as I am sure they can be developed through our joint and cooperative efforts.

But the year was studded with other and related events. The Trustees ordered the Marxist Club dissolved. This followed the 9000-word final report of the Trustee committee which since February had been investigating charges of subversive teaching and activities on the campus. Two Trustees—Chairman M. Edith Campbell and Lockwood Thompson—dissented from the action on the Marxist Club and brought in a minority report. They declared, "If the philosophy of a university is represented by the majority thought of its board of trustees it will vary from year to year. . . . Whether one approves or not of the principles of Marx, we cannot feel that the existence of a Marxist discussion club consisting of 12 out of 13,000 students is a threat to our free institutions." The American Civil Liberties Union also entered a protest.

As an outgrowth of the inquiry, the Board at its October 9 meeting adopted new rules governing student organizations. They were required to have "faculty counselors appointed by the Council on Student Affairs." In accepting such an appointment the adviser must agree "to maintain contact with the student organization to such a degree as to be familiar with its

program and personnel. " Each student organization was required to file a list of its officers and members and make an annual report to the Council on Student Affairs. Requests for rooms for off-campus speakers and films would be considered by the president's office only after approval of the faculty adviser.

Nine more faculty members were elected president of national organizations during the year, some of them the most important of their kind. They included Dr. William Lloyd Evans, American Chemical Society; Dr. Horace B. English, American Association of Applied Psychologists; Dr. Edgar N. Transeau, Botanical Society of America; Dr. Charles A. Doan, Society for Clinical Research; Professor John L. Carruthers, American Ceramic Society; and Dr. T. H. Langlois, American Fisheries Society.

When Dr. Bevis arrived a plan for a reorganization into a faculty council form of government was under way. It had been considered in committee of the whole. The president helped to iron out some of the difficulties which for a time seemed to threaten the plan. With a council of forty-five members representing the various interest areas of the campus, it was finally adopted.

He emphasized that his first report was partial rather than complete. The demands upon his time during his first five months on the campus, moreover, were so great "in taking care of the more immediate problems of the University and in getting acquainted with the faculty, students and alumni" that he was unable to "make as comprehensive a presentation of the work of the University as I should like to have done." But he reviewed the work, activities and accomplishments of the year. He referred to the retirement of Miss Campbell from the Board of Trustees and spoke of her "loyal and devoted service" to the University. Of her successor, he said "Mr. Kettering brings to the University not only the great ability of scholarly and scientific analysis of problems, but experience in the specific duties of a Trustee as well"—a reference to his earlier service. He also noted the growing number of gifts which currently amounted to more than \$287,000, and to the substantial growth of the Research Foundation which in 1939-40 had forty research projects under way. The first annual campaign of the new Development Fund, launched in March, 1939, yielded more than \$75,000. During the year also forty-two students were trained under the new Civilian Pilot Training program.

He summarized the new retirement and group insurance programs. The former went into effect January 1, 1940. It required the participation of all full-time staff members who were members of either the State Teachers Retirement System or the Public Employees Retirement System. Retirement was compulsory at 70. Each participant was required to contribute 4 per cent of his monthly pay toward an annuity contract in a company of his choice but no premium was to be paid on any excess of salary over \$5000.

Dr. Bevis said that with the help of Governor Bricker and the Legislature the University hoped "soon to meet some of its most pressing building

shortages, including several projects related to National Defense." He recalled that with a few exceptions there had been no new construction of importance since 1931 and "untouched" were projects amounting to \$2,475,000 which were made "increasingly serious" because the enrollment had risen in that time from 9500 to 13,000. He listed the principal items as a library addition, agricultural laboratory, auditorium-field house, recitation building, dental building, and a science laboratory.

He closed with a brief review and a prediction. He registered his "sincere appreciation" for the "splendid spirit of cooperation, the one thing above all others which is needed to build a great University." He voiced, too, his "profound conviction that the years ahead, difficult though they are certain to be, will prove that the money put into education is the most productive investment the State of Ohio makes." He added:

The things which count most in any University are those which are subject to a yardstick of qualitative rather than quantitative measurement, and as yet no precise nor wholly satisfactory yardstick of qualitative measurement has been devised.

We count the numbers of our students, alumni, faculty, and friends; we add up the gifts, scholarships and endowments; and we itemize our buildings, equipment and other tangible assets. But there is much more to a University than mere numbers of people and things, something infinitely more important, namely the quality of these people and things and the manner in which they are integrated and coordinated.

I am pleased to discover and proud to report that the quality and caliber of the University family . . . are very high. Although there is no way to measure that quality exactly, the high standard of scholarship among the students, the distinguished achievements of the alumni, and the recognition of faculty members for their meritorious teaching, research, and publications, all attest to the high calibre of the University family.

A less favorable statement must be made, however, with respect to the quality of the physical equipment which shelters the University family and provides the facilities for its activities. The family has long since outgrown its house.

Ohio State University is 70 years old—three score and ten. For a man that is old age, for the University it is a coming of age. The institution has reached manhood but not maturity. In the years ahead it will develop, not grow—develop in stateliness and maturity, and in the quality of its teaching, research, and service to the citizens of Ohio and the nation.

For the most part the Board minutes simply bear out the year's story as already limned with additional facts. The College of Veterinary Medicine, which had been operated as a single department, was now, in conformity with prevailing practice, divided into eight departments. Following the resignation of Dean Arant, the administration of the law college was placed in the hands of a faculty committee.

The final report of the Trustee committee investigating alleged un-Americanism on the campus filled eleven printed pages. In its conclusions it emphasized that "less than 1 per cent of the University population ex-

presses any real interest in such activities," and added that even on the assumption that "such activities are objectionable, we do not feel that the University should be generally condemned for the activities of a fraction of a per cent of the population of the community. On the other hand, we can not excuse the infractions of a few because the University generally is without fault." What had been lacking was adequate supervision of student organizations, and where they were "found to exist which do not reflect the philosophies or principles of the institution, they should be denied further existence." It was also recommended that the Council on Student Affairs be required "to scrutinize more carefully all campus organizations" and to "advise with and consult faculty advisers periodically." The report was adopted unanimously, but the dissenting statement of Trustees Campbell and Thompson was made part of the record two days later.

Very little reference to the search for a new president appeared in the minutes except that from time to time the Board went into executive session. The unanimous election of Dr. Bevis was noted at the January 8 meeting, with a special meeting January 14 to fix the salary and date when he would take office. The date agreed upon was February 1 and the salary was set at \$15,000. The Board also expressed its "deep appreciation" to the faculty and alumni committees which had given "valuable assistance" in appraising those persons considered for the office. A joint Trustee-faculty committee was authorized to arrange for "a suitable inauguration ceremony" and Dr. McPherson was named to preside at the formal exercises. Formal notice was also taken, meanwhile, of the completion of forty years of service by Carl E. Steeb, business manager and secretary of the Board. A long resolution voiced "grateful expression . . . for his exemplary public service to the University and to the state of Ohio."

One other action of the year had to do with WOSU, the campus radio station, which shared a channel with WKBN, of Youngstown. That station had filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for simultaneous nighttime broadcasting with WOSU. This led to a study of the entire campus broadcasting situation and facilities by a special committee headed by Vice President Morrill. The eventual results included a new transmitter for WOSU, a shift of the station to a new wave length, and to daytime operation. In the course of the negotiations, WKBN agreed to give \$14,000 toward the purchase of a new transmitter for WOSU. This amount was ultimately increased to \$25,000.

2. THE SHADOW LENGTHENS

Two events, one local and one global, left their deep impress on the campus in the year 1940-1941. One was the formal inauguration of President Bevis. The other was the lengthening shadow of World War II, reflected for the moment in stepped up preparedness and defense training. The

inauguration took place October 25 as the climax to a two-day celebration attended by scores of notables.

Other events of more or less import left their passing mark. One was another football upheaval which resulted in the resignation of Coach Francis A. Schmidt followed presently by the hiring of Paul Brown, of Massillon High School. In respect to national defense, Dean Charles A. MacQuigg, of the College of Engineering, was named director of the campus program. The Civilian Pilot Training program was expanded. The effects of Selective Service began to be felt in the enrollment. But even in the face of mounting danger voices of opposition were heard. The American Student Alliance planned a protest on the "draft," Communist bulletins were posted on the campus, and in the middle of the Spring Quarter two students were arrested following a "peace strike." On the fiscal side, the Legislature appropriated a record-breaking total for the University, along with badly needed funds for buildings.

The detailed events and major addresses of the Bevis inaugural have been published in a separate volume of the University History series so that it is sufficient here to summarize them. Among the notable speakers were Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School; President Aurelia H. Reinhardt, of Mills College; Dr. Morris Fishbein, secretary, American Medical Association; Dean Walter C. Coffey, later president, University of Minnesota; President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard; and President Clarence A. Dykstra, University of Wisconsin. The charge to Dr. Bevis was given by Herbert S. Atkinson, '13, for the Board of Trustees, with President Emeritus George W. Rightmire presiding at the inauguration session which followed a formal dinner attended by 700 the preceding evening.

The two-day program centered around an educational forum. The general topics included "The University and Agriculture," "The University and the Professions," "The University and Industry," "The University and the Social Services," and "The University and Humane Living." More than 100 college and university presidents and scores of other distinguished educators took part in the program or were in attendance.

Several weeks earlier President Bevis met with his first freshman class that reached the record-breaking total of 3367. In a warm, friendly talk he reminded them that he and they were all freshmen together. Among other things he told them: "I want you to have a good time. I want you to learn to know people. I want you to learn to be an American." Then, in keeping with the times, he added: "Don't be ashamed of a little enthusiasm for your country, of displaying a little patriotism. We want you to learn all you want to about all kinds of government—if you are interested. But we do not have much use here for those who would seek to tear down the last great stronghold of democracy in this world on fire."

The formal inaugural turned largely on the theme of University respon-

sibility. President Dykstra, a former Ohio State faculty member, the first speaker, was the new director of the Selective Service Act. He spoke on "The University's Responsibility in Training for Citizenship," drawing upon the Selective Service program for illustration. President Conant, of whose faculty Dr. Bevis had been a member, spoke on "The University's Responsibility in a Free Society." He pointed to the state university as "one of the most important educational developments in the past hundred years."

In his formal charge to the new president, Trustee Atkinson voiced "the earnest hope and the supreme confidence that your administration of this great office will be productive and successful and distinguished." He added:

For you I bespeak the generous loyalty of alumni and students; the inspiration and indispensable assistance of your fellows in the Faculty; the continuing concern of public officials and of the General Assembly of Ohio upon whose interest and support the institution must rely; the good will and understanding of the constituent people of Ohio to whom it belongs.

I pledge you the firm support of the governing body of this university in the exercise of your difficult duties. May God bless you in your task.

This was the first formal inauguration in the University's history. The first three presidents—Orton, W. Q. Scott and W. H. Scott—simply went to work. President Canfield was sworn in the state Supreme Court room as was President Thompson, while President Rightmire took his oath in the Trustees' room. President Bevis now formally assumed his new responsibilities in all the setting of academic pomp, but his address and manner were simple and direct.

"The leadership of our state's largest educational institution," he declared, "is a solemn responsibility of which I am deeply conscious. I accept the responsibility, not in reliance upon my own strength, nor even upon the cooperative strength and wisdom of the company of scholars who labor with me. I believe this university to be an instrument of social progress and I accept its leadership in reliance upon an unseen Power which gives to Man his ceaseless yearning for a better life." He uttered the belief that it was the University's primary task "to fit to each student's need such a selection of school pursuits as shall enable him to build a cultural and educational background for the life work he means to follow." Excerpts from Dr. Bevis' address follow:

The door of opportunity must be kept as widely open to qualified students as our resources will permit. My belief in the soundness of this policy is based not only upon the tenets of democracy, but upon the conviction that the very preservation of democracy depends upon the wide diffusion of learning. The vast expansion of government activity and the intricate and difficult character of modern public service create an imperative demand for trained public servants and an electorate which can comprehend at least the outlines of their problems.

Both on and off the campus we stand four square for constitutional free speech. We stand for academic freedom. We recognize, of course, that free speech may be bad taste or bad manners, and we feel no compulsion to provide

halls or platforms for empty or offensive mouthings. No constitutional provision requires it. But we expect our teachers to present the full results of their studies and researches with no inhibitions save those of their own good judgment. We expect of them professional competence and tact. We expect them to lay bare the facts and pronounce their honest judgments. It is no service to youth to pamper ignorance or prejudice. . . .

In the preparation of our students for life *in their time* I trust we may keep before their eyes the goal of Culture and the goal of Competence. Indeed . . . the two cannot be separated. In proper focus they merge . . . into an indistinguishable vision of completeness for living. . . .

Our task then, simply stated, is to fit to each student's needs such a selection of school pursuits as shall enable him to build a cultural and educational background for the life work he means to follow. . . .

For us who cherish the civilization wrought by the champions of free spirits and free minds events now making may strike the hour of destiny. In that civilization I was bred, in it I want to live. In my firm belief its perpetuation depends on faith and knowledge, faith to keep us facing to the mark though mists obscure and mountains rise between; knowledge to implement that faith and multiply our powers. To that end I would dedicate myself. To that goal I would point this university.

The hour of destiny had indeed struck. A little more than thirteen months later it was to strike again at Pearl Harbor. In consequence, the new day for the University had to be postponed until the world could be restored to some semblance of order. The University as a small but important part of the body politic was already feeling the effects and great changes were to occur before it could resume anything like a normal course, but it could never return to the past.

In March, 1941—five months after the inauguration and six months before Pearl Harbor—the mounting national defense was reflected in these developments: 3000 students had registered for Selective Service, many to be called up before the next school year; 300 men from 19 to 60 years old, enrolled in eighteen defense courses which they attended three nights a week; 165 engineering students registered for service in the U. S. Naval Reserve following a visit to the campus by Fleet Admiral Harry E. Yarnell; a new physical education course was arranged especially for students anticipating induction into the armed forces; announcement was made that all seniors completing the advanced military training in June would be inducted immediately into the Army as officers; in anticipation of an increased Army demand for physicians, plans were approved to increase the size of the 1941 entering freshman medical class from seventy-five to eighty-four; and increasing numbers of faculty and staff members were granted leaves of absence for defense work.

Steps were also taken presently to request local draft boards to grant deferment for certain teachers and other University employes engaged in campus work related to national defense. More defense courses were added. The Trustees also authorized enlargement of the scope of the Adult Evening

School to offer "refresher" courses to help prepare young men for the Army Air Corps examinations. Three men identified with the University, meanwhile, were playing a major role in the national defense program with respect to Selective Service. They were Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, formerly of the political science department, director; Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, at one time in the campus military department, deputy director; and Col. Carlton S. Dargusch, '23, Trustee, assistant to Gen. Hershey. In time Gen. Hershey became the director of Selective Service, and Col. Dargusch (later Brig. Gen.) the deputy director, where both served to the war's end.

In this atmosphere it seemed ironical that as late as April, 1941, the campus was the scene of an abortive "peace strike" involving a few students. Early that month a student group calling itself the Committee on Democracy in Education, with permission held a meeting on "Negro discrimination, conscription, civil liberties and student problems." Ten days later they requested permission to hold another meeting on "Peace and Democracy" and wanted the president to excuse classes. A day or two later they proposed the topic, "No A.E.F.—No Convoys." Both times they were told they could hold a meeting but classes would not be excused. On April 22 in concert with simultaneous "strikes" on other campuses, called by the American Student Alliance, an unauthorized meeting was held near the Thompson statue. The meeting was uninterrupted but later six students were haled before the Student Court which recommended leniency. Official recognition was withdrawn from the campus unit of the A.S.A. when it was shown that most of the participants were members of that group, and two students were detained by Columbus police for passing out handbills at the Fifteenth Avenue entrance.

Although it did not get what it requested the University fared fairly well in the biennial appropriations. The amount granted, including student fees, was \$10,023,573 for operation and maintenance, and \$1,216,875 for building expansion. The latter was 55 per cent of the total allotted to the five state universities and the share of each, in proportion to its enrollment, was worked out by the Inter-University Council. The war came on before any of this expansion could be realized. A bill was killed during the legislative session that would have prohibited any more self-liquidating dormitories. It was sponsored by private rooming house operators.

A number of major administrative and operational changes occurred during the year. Two new deans were appointed—Arthur T. Martin, '29, law, *vice* former Dean Herschel W. Arant, who died during the summer, and Dr. Hardy Kemp, medicine, *vice* Dr. J. H. J. Upham, retired. Dean Kemp soon got into war service so that his stay on the campus was relatively brief. Governor Bricker renamed Charles F. Kettering as a Trustee and reappointed Trustee H. S. Atkinson.

On the campus side, the greatest single change was the establishment of the Faculty Council which the faculty had approved in February, 1940. It

consisted of forty-five elected members and fourteen *ex officio* members. The elected members represented fourteen interest "areas." Six large "areas" had six members each and the other eight, excepting medicine, one each. The major "areas" were agriculture, physical and biological sciences, social sciences, engineering, languages and humanities, and education and psychology. The council replaced the old general faculty as a deliberative body. It had four major functions: to establish rules and regulations for the conduct of the educational activities of the University; to act upon all matters of routine faculty business in pursuance of already established University policy; to receive all reports from all University councils, boards, committees and faculties and take appropriate action thereon; and to present subjects for discussion and other matters of business to the University faculty for consideration and decision.

President Bevis presented his first full annual report in new format. In place of the fat, detailed report of the president, covering each of the Colleges and other subdivisions of the University, he issued a fifty-page summary of the year's work. Important steps were taken during the year, he pointed out, "to improve the effectiveness of the entire University program—its teaching, its research, its administration, and its public service" through "a thorough self-appraisal of all its activities. . . The underlying philosophy . . . is clear—the people of Ohio have at great cost established and financed the University, and the University accepts without reservation its obligation to render service in return."

He reviewed in detail the part the University had played in helping to meet the national emergency through engineering defense training courses and other means, including the Research Foundation, aviation medicine, the Civilian Pilot Training program, a nurse training program, Army, Navy and Marine Corps recruiting, the building of a new armory, the expansion of advanced military training, the offering of night school classes for non-college Army Air Corps candidates, and assistance in the Selective Service program. He also reviewed the manifold ways in which the University served Ohio citizens through the various colleges and other agencies, facilities, and activities such as WOSU.

He cited the part the University was playing in research. One new activity was the Radiation Laboratory, a joint enterprise involving four science departments. Important new equipment for this and related purposes included an electron microscope and the cyclotron, both completed during the war. On the undergraduate side was the introduction of a general studies program in the College of Arts and Sciences and the establishment of the Occupational Opportunities Service to study occupational opportunities for graduates and former students and to advise them with their study programs in terms of their aptitudes.

On the human side was the inauguration of a "Prexy Hour," held once a month on Thursday afternoons to give an opportunity for students and

the president to visit. Steps were taken to revive "University Hour" programs in the chapel, while the Arts College initiated a biweekly "Coffee Hour" in the Little Theater in Derby Hall. Another major event was the opening in September, 1940, of Baker Hall, the first regular men's dormitory on the campus since 1906. It cost \$870,000 and housed 550 students. Canfield Hall, accommodating 175 women students, was also opened that month, bringing the dormitory facilities for women to 734 students.

Three distinguished Ohioans received honorary degrees at the 1941 Commencement which was marred by a last minute thunderstorm so severe that the exercises had to be held with makeshift facilities underneath the Stadium. The storm was so bad it was said the class of 1941 was "launched" rather than graduated. Honorary degree recipients were Anne O'Hare McCormick, distinguished New York *Times* writer; E. G. Bailey, '03, engineer and inventor; and Lieut. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, U.S.A., '98. Four leading members of the faculty received emeritus status at the close of the year. They included Dean J. H. J. Upham, for fourteen years dean of the College of Medicine; Dr. William Lloyd Evans, '92, chairman of the chemistry department since 1928; Dr. J. A. Leighton, chairman of the philosophy department since 1910; and Dr. George H. McKnight, member of the English department since 1899.

Dr. Bevis gave special attention to the biennial appropriation and its application. As a former state director of finance he had a special understanding of the state's as well as the University's problems in this respect. While the amount granted was less than the amount sought, the former represented an "agreed upon" program sponsored, as he said, by Governor Bricker and the Legislature in cooperation with the five state universities. This procedure "of joint consultation and agreement," he pointed out, "represents a significant forward step in the development of state support for higher education." He called the appropriations for new buildings, most of which were not to be realized for another decade because of the war, "especially encouraging."

"Ohio State University has been of material assistance to the nation in meeting the national emergency," he wrote in conclusion. "It has continued to serve the citizens of Ohio. It has attempted to look ahead in developing sound programs of graduate and undergraduate work. The University is doing a good job. It can do a better one."

A few additional details are supplied from the Trustees' minutes. For example, a six-man committee, headed by President Bevis, was named in the summer of 1940 on emergency cooperation with the state and federal governments to advise with the president "concerning matters arising from the emergency growing out of the European war." Other members were added later. By special action the Trustees authorized the refund in full of fees paid by any student who entered military or naval service. In the late fall a contract was signed with the Council of National Defense for special

research by the chemistry department. Another question that arose involved staff members otherwise liable for military service and others who held reserve commissions. Steps were taken to determine the "indispensability" of those engaged in research or other work connected with national defense and to make proper representations in individual cases to local draft boards for deferment where it seemed indicated.

An important agreement drawn up by the Inter-University Council was also approved by the Trustees. This cited the dangers of demands for expensive duplication of plant, equipment and personnel unless "met by the intelligent development of the existing institutions." It also pointed to the necessity for a coordinated program "whereby these institutions may serve in a combined way through curricular integration and without unnecessary or uneconomical duplication to offer a unified program to the state as a whole." To this end it was agreed that the Ohio State University alone would offer graduate work at the Ph.D. level, specialized technological training, and professional education such as law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and pharmacy. The others would find their fields in liberal arts, including fine arts, education, business and commerce. Ohio State, meanwhile, would cooperate with the others in planning joint curricula so that their work might be accredited and transferred toward certain specialized degrees, including the Ph.D., to be awarded by Ohio State. The door was left open to modify the general plan as changed conditions might suggest.

Plans were also approved to proceed with the Patriarchs' Gateway at the Fifteenth Avenue entrance. This project had its inception in 1912. Further contributions were made by the Classes of '31, '39, '40 and '41. The amount in hand, with WPA cooperation, was enough to complete the gateway. Authority was given to see it to completion.

3. THE WAR ENGULFS THE CAMPUS

As elsewhere in America, there was no outward and visible sign of the active involvement of the United States in the shooting war when the regular school year 1941-42 opened. There was, to be sure, a 10 per cent shrinkage in enrollment due chiefly to the influx of men into service or defense employment. The resulting loss in student fees just about offset the modest increase in legislative appropriations in the biennial budget. On the academic side, new night school courses were added, defense courses were sandwiched into the regular curriculum, the new Faculty Council began its first full year of operation, and the Trustees approved "in principle" a new code governing faculty appointments, tenure and promotion. A new committee headed by Dean Alpheus W. Smith, of the Graduate School, began again the task of examining "thoroughly the organization and programs of the University." Dean Smith had been a member of the so-called Klein Committee which

had made a similar inquiry in 1932. At the opening of school the enrollment stood at 11,671 as against 12,957 a year earlier.

The great event of the year, of course, was Pearl Harbor and the resulting declarations of war. Life on the campus was not wholly disrupted but the University, like other agencies, had to realign its sights and adjust itself to sharply different conditions. The war was at once brought home to the campus by the involvement of University personnel in the conflict. More than 100 alumni, for example, were known to be in the Pacific zone, including many in the Philippines, China, Hawaii and even Japan itself. The first Ohio State casualty was Ensign William Halloran, '38, a graduate of the School of Journalism, who was killed aboard the *Arizona* in the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was also the first U. S. newspaperman killed in battle in World War II. By an ironic touch a Christmas greeting he had posted aboard the *Arizona* at sea several days before the Japanese attack was received on the campus several weeks later.

Three days after Pearl Harbor, President Bevis addressed a mass meeting of students in the chapel in an attempt to answer the universal question, "What should I do?" The Japanese attack, he commented, "which cleared our national outlook has, I fear, confused our individual outlooks." The answers, he told the students, "are as hard for me as they are for you." But he pointed out certain things to "help crystallize your thinking."

He reminded them that in an all-out war, "Schools take their places along side factories and training camps as necessary agencies of preparation for war." Besides the direct defense service they were rendering through research, he called the universities "an essential part of the training facilities for war." The nation, he predicted, "will need the services of the colleges, and college trained people in many lines will be essential to national defense." He went on:

From this, it would seem the part of wisdom to stay in school while you can. Girls and men below draft age can do so without question. Men in fields warranting deferment can, in all probability, complete their college training. Others may at least complete substantial parts of it. This training will enhance your value to your country. . . It will enhance your own powers and capacities, and increase your chances of success. To those called into service, it will impart additional mental and spiritual capacity to carry on. To those who return—and most will—it will prove the greatest possible asset in starting life again. . .

This war may prove a long war. It is essential that we settle down for a long pull. . . . When the ship is in danger, every man must take his post. For many, I think for most of you, that post is still in college.

He promised that the University would "establish facilities for friendly guidance for those who may wish to help in choosing the best course." He said units would also be organized for home defense and other war purposes. "When your calls come for service in the public forces," he remarked in

conclusion, "I know you will be ready. Take with you the best training you can secure."

In similar fashion he counseled with the faculty. He also wrote a letter to the parents of each student during Christmas week. Its tenor was much the same as his earlier message to students. "It is my firm belief that every man and woman has some job to do," he wrote. "For many it is the armed forces; for many it is in industry; for many others it is in the home. For thousands of our young people the immediate task is to be found in preparing for the days that lie ahead." Unless called to other duty, he pointed out that the wise student would get as much training as possible. This advice he repeated in two broadcasts over WOSU during the holidays. Besides helping to resolve the uncertainties of many, one result of this prompt and timely advice was that enrollment for the Winter Quarter was down only about 300 from that for the autumn.

Other immediate results on the campus were that research facilities were made available for war use and many members of the staff possessing special skills were freed for war duty. A University committee on war activities, headed by Professor Henry E. Hoagland, succeeded the earlier committee on emergency cooperation. Night defense courses to train men and women for vital industries were increased and intensified. All research related to winning the war was placed under the direction of Dr. A. Ray Olpin, director of the Research Foundation. The Trustees approved an elaborate plan for collaboration with the government in consumer education. Faculty members prepared a special course on Japan and the Orient for officers and men of the Thirty-Seventh Division at Fort Shelby. The division, composed largely of Ohioans and led by Major General Robert S. Beightler, ex-'13, was to play a major role in the ultimate conquest of the Pacific.

Acceleration marked another major phase of the campus war effort. The complete story of that effort is to be told in a separate volume or volumes of the University History series so that only the high spots can be recorded here. As part of the University's share in the common war effort, a general speed-up of courses and curricula was undertaken which Dr. Bevis described as "a full rotation of courses in nine months instead of twelve." On this basis, in effect, a new freshman class was admitted every nine months and practically a full program of courses was offered in the summer, when 8000 to 10,000 students were expected instead of the usual 3000 or so. The effect of this speed-up was to make trained men and women available to the combat and production lines more quickly.

"This war can only be won by sacrifice," President Bevis told a special faculty meeting in February. His purpose was to review the University's war time program. "The nation needs our product and we dare not fail. In this war of machines and science our bit may prove decisive. . . . Sugar and tires, jobs and small businesses, years out of our lives in camps and training

ships, these sacrifices we are making now. We shall make more—more in money, more in comfort, more in blood. But in the name of human freedom, we shall carry on—in khaki, in denim, in sweaters, in our caps and gowns." He praised the faculty for its cooperation, commenting, "In this democracy of scholarship, I see epitomized the democracy of the world. Our democracy will not fail."

Special arrangements were also made regarding academic credit. They covered students who enlisted or were called by selective service, seniors who had an opportunity for important war activity before their normal time of graduation, and students who withdrew intending to return later for degrees. Under this set-up, full credit was given for those with satisfactory records withdrawing not less than seven weeks after the start of a quarter, and it permitted seniors to leave with full credit to enter "an important war activity not earlier than one month before the normal date of graduation." The five undergraduate Colleges also announced a policy of giving up to fifteen hours of credit for related service in the armed forces upon the ultimate return of the student to complete his requirements for a degree.

Nearly 150 women enrolled in a mechanical drafting class set up under the Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training program, of which Professor Harry E. Nold was made director. The usual summer military camp for advanced military science students was dropped. A course in the Russian language, never before given on the campus, was added along with special classes designed to improve the physical fitness of men expecting to enter the armed forces soon.

The war was reflected also in the 1942 Development Fund program. More than 55 per cent of its projects had a direct connection with the war and 35 per cent bore "war tags" only one step removed from a direct bearing on the war. Only 10 per cent were of general or special University importance. The campus seethed with a variety of undertakings related to the war. In April, about 1000 delegates from local defense councils attended a three-day Institute for Civilian Mobilization. A psychology workshop was set up as a defense project designed to test and build civilian morale. The University was one of the first to organize for defense of personnel and property in case of an air raid and a detailed defense manual was published for this purpose. Surprise air raid alerts were sounded from time to time. Two mobile first aid units were organized and University Hospital physicians and nurses were grouped into teams to give aid to injured in any part of the city in case of a raid.

By June, about 10 per cent of the staff had left for military and other government service or for positions in war industry. Under the acceleration program many students were denied the usual opportunity for summer jobs and this called for more financial assistance. To this end the Development Fund solicited \$25,000 for a student wartime loan fund and the Senior Class

voted to put its memorial money into a loan fund for the duration of the war. A summer enrollment of more than 8000 was forecast as a result of the curriculum speed-up as against 4500 for the summer of 1941.

Another war move led to a further important addition to University facilities. This was the acquisition of a University airport, eventually known as Don Scott field in memory of a star athlete who was an overseas casualty. The campus Civilian Pilot Training program was dispossessed when the Navy took over Port Columbus. To make a long story short, the University acquired 385 acres, some seven miles northwest of the campus. The necessary hangar, runways, shops, grading and fencing were provided by diverting funds from building appropriations. Up to this time 340 students had taken their primary and secondary work toward a pilot's license through the C.P.T. program and the 1942 summer quota was set at sixty more. By the end of the school year, eighty-nine members of the University staff were on leaves of absence because of the war either in active military service or important defense work.

Internally there was one other major change in University organization. This was the resignation of Vice President J. L. Morrill to become president of the University of Wyoming. He had previously declined the presidency of Hamilton College. His services to the University under four presidents had been as wide as the University itself, as difficult to measure, and of incalculable value. He had served on innumerable boards and committees, he had been instrumental in organizing the Research Foundation and the Development Fund, he had played a major role in the Stadium Campaign, he was chairman of the Athletic Board, and the University world literally beat a path to his door for sage counsel and friendly, understanding advice. He was also instrumental in bringing the Inter-University Council to reality, he was largely responsible for putting WOSU on a firm footing, and he was invaluable in the wide range of University public relations which were his particular forte. The University was reluctant to see him go, but sped him on his way to a larger field of usefulness when the time came. In his place, President Bevis presently named Professor Harvey Davis, chairman of the department of education, with Carl M. Franklin as assistant to the president. The latter was a new position largely connected with budgetary and faculty service matters.

In his report, President Bevis followed the pattern he had set the year before of a small separate report. He recalled how the war had come to the campus at the very moment of the annual observance of "White Christmas." The actual outbreak, he said, "served only to quicken the tempo of our thinking and our activity directed toward placing the full resources of Ohio State at the service of the nation and its leaders. The concept changed from 'defense' to 'war' " On the classroom front he reviewed the adoption of the accelerated program and said it was "accomplished without any lowering of standards, without any reduction in requirements."

He analyzed the adaptation of the curriculum to war needs such as the introduction of courses in Russian, Portuguese and Japanese and of new geology courses such as aeronautical meteorology, military geology, and the interpretation of maps for military purposes. The war had brought new responsibilities to physics, he pointed out, adding that "Where World War I was called a chemists' war, the present conflict might be called a physicists' war," with the demand for physicists far outrunning the supply, especially in electronics. With the purchase of the new University airport attention was also turned to the development of an aeronautical curriculum. Industrial engineering facilities meanwhile were being put to twenty-four-hour use, being used in the daytime for regular instruction and at night by the Army for training airplane mechanics. Besides the airplane and submarine detection school for Army and Navy officers, there was a Diesel engine school sponsored by the Navy.

The professional schools adapted their offerings, too, to war needs. The law college offered an Institute on Public Law. The College of Medicine not only geared its program to the accelerated schedule with a new freshman class every nine months, but increased the size of the class by 10 per cent. Both the three- and four-year nursing curricula were changed similarly. Meanwhile, figures in the Dean of Men's office showed that 87 per cent of students registered there in connection with their draft status were deferred by reason of occupational training, physical condition or dependency. The University continued to work closely with local Selective Service boards. Draft registration facilities were set up in the armory in October, 1941, and in February and June, 1942. These records were then forwarded to the students' home boards.

On the campus front, a defense council was set up with Business Manager Carl E. Steeb as head. Personnel safety and property safety divisions were organized. Each building was studied to determine its areas of greatest safety, with faculty leaders for each structure. Quarterly drills were held and most buildings could be emptied in less than a minute from the time the surprise alarm sounded.

Provision was also made for students called to service or enlisting in the middle of a quarter. As noted, those inducted or enlisting after seven weeks' residence, if in good standing, could have the choice of full credit for the work or a refund of their fees. Still later, students were "forgiven" any grades of D or E (poor or failing) in the quarter before they entered service or the first quarter after their return.

On the research front, the highlight of the year was the provision for a War Research Laboratory, costing \$167,000, as part of the engineering quadrangle. All over the campus laboratory lights burned late but, as Dr. Bevis pointed out, not all the research was "devoted to material things. The University also has a great concern for what the war does to people and to their institutions. It also looks forward to the problems of the postwar period, and

some of its research is directed toward that time." The enrollment, meanwhile, he reported, was down to 15,566 as against 17,568 for the previous year.

The report emphasized the scope and importance of the war research program, pointing out that as early as January 14, 1941, the administration had authorized research facilities and personnel to be placed at the disposal of the government. By the end of 1941-42, twenty or more government research contracts had been negotiated. One of the most important of these projects for the Navy had to do with training officers in the split-second identification of aircraft and ships, especially those of the enemy. Hundreds of officers attended this Navy "recognition" school which was directed originally by Professor Sam Renshaw, of the psychology department. Other departments engaged or involved in government research projects included ceramics, chemistry, electrical, industrial and mechanical engineering, physics and physiology.

All this time the University was broadening and deepening its services on what the report called "the public service front." There were thousands of inquiries daily by mail, telephone and in person from individuals, businesses and industries seeking campus help. The Bureaus of Special and Adult Education, of Business and Educational Research, the Research Foundation, the Agricultural Extension Service, WOSU, and veterinary medicine, medicine, psychology, phonetics, dentistry and law clinics were all public service agencies. As the report pointed out, however, "much of the public service remains, and should remain, an individual relationship between persons desiring assistance and those staff members best able to give it."

The engineering defense training program set up by Congress in 1940 by now was in its third stage and was known as "Engineering, Science, and Management War Training," under Professor Harry E. Nold. In 1941-42 a total of 2345 men and women had finished courses under this program of whom 1995 or 85 per cent received certificates of satisfactory work. Nearly all of the "graduates" of these non-credit courses, financed by the government, took their places in war industry. One of the most outstanding courses was that in the chemistry of explosives whose "graduates" were in great demand in ordnance and related plants. Ohio State was one of only forty-two colleges qualified to offer the course in ultra high frequency techniques.

On what he called the "home front," Dr. Bevis reviewed some of the other events of the year. One of these was the resignation of Vice President Morrill in whose departure, he said, "the University lost a tried and true friend and servant." He quoted the Trustees' resolution which said, in part, that the resignation was accepted "with the greatest reluctance," and described him as

An administrator of marked genius, a distinguished scholar, loyal public servant, wise counselor, understanding friend, he has endeared himself to all by his vision, his unwavering devotion to ideals, his firmness in decision, and his fine sense of comradeship.

Members of this and the Boards which have preceded it attest to his rare ability and effectiveness in the performance of difficult administrative duties with straightforwardness and diplomacy.

Elsewhere in the administration, Dr. Hardy A. Kemp, new dean of the College of Medicine, soon took military leave and was succeeded by Dr. Leslie L. Bigelow as acting dean. The latter had been on the staff since 1914. Miss Frances M. McKenna was named director of the School of Nursing. Nearly 100 staff members were granted leaves of absence during the year for war service.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese ambassador to the United States; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director; Dr. E. G. Hastings, '98, University of Wisconsin; Captain Glenn S. Burrell, '04, U.S.N. Special awards were also made at commencement to Colonel George L. Converse, Jr., longtime commandant on the campus, and Ralph D. Mershon, '90, for their part in originating, with former President W. O. Thompson and former Dean Edward Orton, Jr., "The Ohio Plan for Reserve Officers," which was incorporated in the National Defense Act of 1916 which established the R.O.T.C. throughout the country.

For all the difficulties, Dr. Bevis declared "it has at the same time been a good year." But the state universities, he observed, were now "in an age of new beginnings" and must learn to adapt themselves to its conditions. "Great as is the crisis of this war, our country," he predicted, "will face a greater crisis when the war is done." In the reconditioning process, he said, the colleges would have to bear a vital part. He foresaw for them at least four "must" rules:

First, we must adapt our college offerings to the developing needs of a changing situation. .

Second, we must at the same time maintain the levels of college work. . . . Some adequate system of selecting candidates will have to be devised so that universities may work with people who can avail themselves of their advantages, leaving to other agencies the task of helping the less well prepared.

Third, in the handling of those who are committed to our charge, we must find a way of demobilizing the military blocs that have been created in the time of war. .

Fourth, we must somehow devise a way to kindle in the veterans' leaders a new light. . . . It is for us somehow to give them a philosophy of personal standards and public policy which will lift their plane of thinking to the level of statesmanship.

The universities, he said in summing up, "need again to dedicate themselves . . . to power and service." The state universities must maintain "so far as possible, the open door to education." But they must also find the means "not only to prevent the lowering of our standards, but actually to raise them." They would also need to do what they could "to professionalize

more callings." Closely related to this was "the matter of expanding our graduate functions"—to differentiate more and more between "learning" and "thinking" courses. "We should strive for specialization on the 'hour-glass principle,' the continued pursuit of learning about the specialized subject until the narrow point is passed and the search again expands into the broader reaches of related knowledge."

A few more items are mined from the Trustees' minutes such as the establishment of a new curriculum in retail merchandising for women and a consumer education institute established in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration. In December, 1941, a far-reaching step was taken to raise the salaries of members of the instructional and non-teaching staffs in the lower brackets, effective January 1, 1942. Since building projects were stymied due to war priorities, the allocation adopted March 10, 1941, was canceled and \$600,000 was earmarked to supplement a federal grant for the construction of additions to University Hospital. This was subsequently amended to \$150,000, with \$300,000 from the federal government. Similarly, \$350,000 was set aside for an addition to the Engineering Experiment Station for a Defense Research Laboratory. Members of the teaching staff received increases in group life insurance benefits to a maximum of \$2400 instead of \$2100. The sum of \$100,000 was diverted in connection with the new University airport. In all such cases the approval of the State Controlling Board was also necessary. A project for a new agricultural laboratory was canceled due to inability of the contractors to obtain the necessary priorities for materials.

Except for its faster war tempo the year 1942-43 on the campus was not greatly different from the one that preceded it. The Autumn Quarter began with the largest freshman class in University history up to that time, numbering 3800. In place of the Adult Evening School was a new Twilight School offering eighty-four courses with full University credit. The Engineering-Science-Management War Training courses were increased from fifteen to forty-six. There was a strong undergraduate trend toward courses immediately concerned with the war. Seven hundred freshmen began their work in the summer quarter and the total enrollment was only 546 less than on the first day of classes in 1941. But the ratio of women to men was about 1 to 2 instead of the pre-war 1 to 3.

"We recognize that you come to the campus at this time with many uncertainties as to your future plans," President Bevis told the freshmen. "It is our purpose to help you in every way possible to solve your problems. . . . Perhaps the military situation will be such that some of you won't be permitted to continue the college course you have started. If your studies are interrupted by a call to the armed services or to war industry, you will be a better worker, better prepared for life itself, as a result of conscientious work in the classes you are now starting."

The Navy "recognition" School had become the center of this specialized

training program. The "course" lasted sixty days, the enrollment was 120, and sixty new "students" arrived every thirty days. Besides U. S. Navy officers, the roster included men from the British Royal Navy, the U. S. Marines, the U. S. Army, the British and Canadian air forces, and others. It also included a handful of enlisted men from the U. S. Army and Navy. Another part of the campus war program consisted of four National Service Curricula which offered women students after three years of college work a fourth year concentrated on courses training them directly for war work. The curricula included accounting, industrial management, industrial engineering, and statistics.

Despite the war interest in football was at a peak. Under Paul Brown, in his second year as coach, Ohio State won nine of its ten games, losing only to Wisconsin and defeating the others by decisive scores.

During the holidays, President Bevis again wrote a mass letter to the parents. Once more he pointed out the advantage to the student of remaining in school until called to service. He emphasized that Army Enlisted Reserves in non-professional areas would not begin to be called for active duty until late in March and those in professional studies would be permitted at least to finish the academic year. It was likely that Navy Reserves would also get to complete the year. "The immediately important thing," he declared, "is that the students continue to prepare until their calls come." Meanwhile, the Winter Quarter enrollment fell below 10,000 and there were signs that it might go as low as 7000 before many months.

By spring the University was approved as a basic training school in the Army Specialized Training Program for engineering courses, for training Army men in personnel psychology, for "area and language" training to fit men for foreign administration; for pre-medicine, medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and for preparatory work in the last three. All this was under what was known as an A.S.T.P. contract with the Army. Baker Hall and the Tower, Stadium and Buckeye Clubs were earmarked for the trainees and the University made ready to accommodate 1500 of them without seriously interfering with civilian student life and programs. The trainees were in uniform but their teachers remained civilians. Dr. Norval Neil Luxon, of the School of Journalism, was made co-ordinator of the program and Professor Lawrence E. Jones, secretary of the College of Engineering, was assigned later as assistant co-ordinator. The trainee program consisted of four thirteen-week terms a year.

A course in camouflage was offered in the National Service Course program. In the Spring Quarter five social science departments collaborated in a series of lectures designed to help students to a better understanding of vital war issues. Among the topics were "Ideas Behind the War," "Causes of International Economic Friction," "Social Problems of the War," "The Role of Government in War," "Financing the War," and "The Next Peace."

The Spring Quarter brought the enrollment to the lowest point in years.

At the outset it was down to 8000 and many were leaving to enlist while others were called by Selective Service. The University was awarded the S. T. A. R. (Specialized Training Assignment and Reclassification) unit for the Fifth Service Command. This called for a maximum of 600 trainees at a given time, later increased to 1100. The A.S.T.P. program, meanwhile, was slow to get under way because each man qualifying had to complete a thirteen-week basic military course before he could be transferred to a training unit. The first A.S.T.P. trainees arrived on the campus in June.

Looking ahead to the post-war years, a new four-year course in aeronautical engineering was set up, with specialization beginning in the third year. "Ohio, home of the Wright brothers, also is the location of many important aviation industries," President Bevis observed. "The University expects to help this state to maintain its leadership in the field." The new University airport was expected to give added impetus to the program. A related step was the announcement of a new curriculum in air transportation management offered by the department of business organization.

Another look ahead to the post-war years was taken when Dr. Bevis named a faculty committee on post-war problems in July, 1943. This had been suggested by the Faculty Council. The committee was instructed to make its first report by November 1, 1943. As of that time also the enrollment, including hundreds of Army and Navy trainees, was down to 7166. Of these only 4489 were regular students in course.

As President Bevis pointed out in his report, throughout the year "the University, its staff, its classrooms, and its laboratories have seen double duty. They have assumed many additional responsibilities related to the war, while at the same time continuing their services to civilian students." This was done, moreover, without additional state appropriations and with a depleted staff.

At the same time, he emphasized, it was preparing "to reorganize speedily for the post-war period. . . . However long or short the war may be, the University will have its post-war blueprint ready long before 'the boys come home.'" Since May, he explained, a seven-man faculty committee had been at work "scrutinizing the University program in anticipation of post-war needs." Professor James F. Fullington, chairman of the English department, headed the committee. It was asked to "look both outward and inward." Plans were also being readied for a post-war building program to meet long-postponed University needs.

He called the year again "one of very definite progress for the University." He reported the net enrollment as 14,787 or only 676 under the previous year despite the inroads of the war. This was proof of the usefulness of the accelerated program. He spoke, too, of the University's "increasing pride" in the contributions of thousands of former students and faculty members in the war effort.

Two changes occurred during the year in the Board of Trustees. James

F. Lincoln, '07, of Cleveland, succeeded Lockwood Thompson, also of Cleveland, and Warner M. Pomerene, '15, of Coshocton, replaced Dr. Burrell Russell, of New Philadelphia. Governor Bricker also named Donald C. Power, '20, a Trustee-designate to succeed Dr. C. J. Altmaier, of Marion. These changes gave the board an all-alumni cast for the first time.

Dr. Bevis reviewed the expansions and changes in the program to accommodate the S.T.A.R. and A.S.T.P. service programs, noting that as many as 500 Navy and 3000 Army trainees were on the campus at one time. Nearly 700 dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine students were sworn into active duty, most of them in the Army. Engineering trainees under the A.S.T.P. program were assigned for periods of from thirty-nine to sixty-five weeks, while those in the foreign area and language studies and in personnel psychology were to remain for twenty-six weeks. He called the steps taken to establish a School of Aviation "the inauguration of a program intended to make Ohio State the nation's foremost college training center for aviation." The aim was a comprehensive program of aeronautics.

Among other things the president touched on the University's increasing outreach through its radio facilities, the adaptation of its physical education program to wartime needs, and the extended personal service to students. He reviewed the work of the Graduate School and the individual colleges with special reference to war services. The year had been especially difficult for the College of Medicine because seventy-five members of the staff had left for military service in the face of the accelerated program and Acting Dean Leslie L. Bigelow died suddenly.

Research projects established during the year were largely confined to war work. As of June 1, 1943, fifty were in operation under the Research Foundation with annual budgets approximating \$2,500,000 and many more could have been had if men and materials had been available. A majority of the projects had to do with the development of weapons of war and were classified as restricted, confidential or secret so that little could be said about them. But most of them concerned aeronautical problems. Other research projects were related to war products, health and food problems, and civilian substitutes for critical materials.

The president reported a good many staff changes due to deaths, retirement, leaves of absence for war service and the usual turnover. Six well known professors received emeritus rank at the close of the year. Among them were: Professors W. W. Charters, educational research; Thomas E. French, '95, engineering drawing; William L. Graves, English; Homer C. Hockett, history; and Raymond C. Osburn, zoology and entomology. Dr. Bevis also reported the names of 115 other staff members who had gone into military service during the year and of twenty-eight others in civilian war work. Four honorary degrees were conferred at commencement as follows: Emeritus Professor J. E. Hagerty; Harry R. Drackett, '07, Cincinnati industrialist; Elmer E. Ware, Cleveland; and Emeritus Professor H. H. Goddard.

Further miscellaneous details of this second war year are provided by the 'Trustees' minutes. One unusual gift consisted of nearly ten acres of land with four houses, two of them doubles, at Olentangy River Road and Kinnear Road. They were conveyed to the University by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis as a memorial to their daughter Ruth Spencer Davis, '15, '23. The Davises were to receive a life estate and an annuity.

A refinement of University organization was effected with the adoption of rules governing the appointment and tenure of department chairmen. Their duties were prescribed in detail and they were to be elected for terms of four years. They were to be eligible for re-election upon nomination of the president and the recommendation of the dean of the college. Various savings were made in funds available to the University because of the emergency. One was a release of \$75,000 in funds granted by the State Emergency Board to help underwrite the accelerated teaching program. It granted \$139,410 but only \$64,410 was needed. Similarly, \$50,000 of a grant of \$350,000 for the War Research Laboratory was released. The University acquired an important piece of property when it bought Neil Hall which it had leased since 1928. The owner accepted its offer of \$276,057.77 for the dormitory and this sum was released by the State Board of Control from funds previously voted to the University for buildings. From the same source a total of \$136,000 was granted for the purchase and development of the University airport.

Another extension of University services was the establishment of a Graduate Aviation Center at Dayton. The purpose was to afford an opportunity for graduate students in that area, many of them from Wright Field, to pursue advanced courses in aerodynamics, airplane structures, communication engineering, applied mechanics, theoretical physics, mathematics, etc. The work was under the control of the Graduate School and was taught by members of the resident staff. A record of the campus participation in the war effort was contained in a film, "The University and the War," made and developed on the campus, which was shown widely. Another special gift received during the year was one of \$30,000 from the Grimes Manufacturing Co., of Urbana, for scholarships of \$250 each for the benefit of Urbana high school graduates.

In regard to the biennial budget for 1943-44, Governor Bricker conferred with the Inter-University Council. He advised its members that each university should carry the same grand total for operations and maintenance as was contained in the current appropriation bill. Each was to have the privilege, however, of adjusting the individual items in operations and maintenance as it saw best. It was also the Legislature's intention to reappropriate any balances remaining for new buildings.

Other developments included the acceptance of a proposal of the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford, Conn., to establish from ten to twenty-five special fellowships for the year

1943-44 in mathematics and industrial engineering. As a special project of the Development Fund sanction was given for the construction and equipment of an industrial X-Ray laboratory as an additional unit of the Radiation Laboratory. Three other pieces of special equipment under construction with Development Fund money included a 3,000,000-volt X-ray, a betatron, and an electron micro-diffraction camera. The industrial X-ray was to be devoted to research vital to industry. The Legislature gave some 1200 persons on the University payroll, receiving \$1800 or less a year, a 10 per cent increase in pay. Some 450 others whose salaries were between \$1800 and \$3000 also received cost-of-living increases of \$180. The action was retroactive to January 1, 1943.

XIV

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

The tide of battle, meanwhile, had begun definitely to turn in 1943-44 and the full effects of the long conflict were felt on the campus in two significant ways. The enrollment, even with the service units included, touched the lowest point in twenty years. At the same time the first trickle of returning service men reached the campus, betokening the great flood of GI enrollment of the post-war years. The University, with a long eye to the future, was taking serious stock of itself to shape its offerings and program as far as possible to the world of tomorrow. The shooting war had another year to go but as far as it could the University was already preparing for a future measured by greater usefulness both on and off the campus.

When the Autumn Quarter began the enrollment stood at 9232, a drop of 1920 from the autumn of 1942. The largest shrinkage was in the freshman class. The University, meanwhile, was trying to maintain and extend the personal touch wherever it could. A personal letter from Dr. Bevis went to each of the more than 5000 A.S.T.P. trainees so far assigned to the campus. The University also sent a memorial certificate to the next of kin of those of its alumni and former students who had lost their lives in service. Further changes in the faculty and staff occurred due to death, retirement and other causes.

The post-war planning committee was making progress. Two conclusions were indicated: that the educational needs of returning members of the armed forces must be met first, and that the new system must be sufficiently elastic to meet new demands. The committee was convinced "it is a certainty our society is not likely to be the same." Events proved it correct on both counts.

With the enrollment under 10,000, the Army and Navy trainees and others in uniform comprised more than 40 per cent of the total. In the Fall Quarter they numbered 3732. The Winter Quarter service enrollment was down, chiefly because 205 of the men were sent to Officers' Candidate Schools. By this time more than 2000 had been graduated by the Recognition School.

A number of major administrative changes were made during the year. These included provision for a new vice president to be responsible for student relations "from the cradle to the grave," i.e., from the time an individual became a prospective student until his alumni days. This was an area which, President Bevis told the Trustees, was badly in need of coordination. To the new post was named Dean Bland L. Stradley, of the College of Arts and Sciences. He was to be responsible for the activities of the

University Health Service, the offices of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women, the registrar's office, the entrance examiner's office, the counselling services and student employment.

His successor as dean was Professor Harlan H. Hatcher, '22, long a distinguished member of the English department, who was released from Navy service to return to the campus. With the retirement of Dr. Esther Allen Gaw, dean of women since 1927, Christine Y. Conaway, '23, was named to that post. Mrs. Conaway had served capably in various personnel capacities in the College of Arts office.

The University also took a look ahead at its postwar building needs. It was then estimated that it might have more than 20,000 students. This proved conservative for the peak total was in excess of 25,000. The tentative list of new buildings and additions included these items: agricultural laboratory, botany and zoology addition, Brown Hall addition, dentistry and University Health Service building, library addition, physics building, power plant addition and equipment, radio and speech unit, science building, recitation building (music and fine arts), central service building, and women's physical education building. No estimate was made of the cost involved, but the University was far behind other leading universities in its building program.

In the Spring Quarter the enrollment reached its lowest point since 1917-18. It fell to approximately 6170 of whom about 4400 were regular civilian students, plus 500 in Twilight School. The lowest previous Spring Quarter was in 1923, the year the Quarter system began, when there were 7041 students. While the semester system was still in force the figure was equalled in 1917-18 when the total was 6187, of whom 4187 were civilians and about 2000 S.A.T.C. trainees. The current drop was caused by a change in armed forces policy which sent about 1700 men to Army camps and presently to the fighting fronts. Of the 905 left on the campus, 638 were in dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine. Enrollment in the College of Law was down to thirty.

Meanwhile the faculty postwar planning committee made its report. It called for planning for three principal categories of students in the post-war period: those directly from high school, those from industry, and those from the armed forces. The committee made four major recommendations: for the appointment of a "coordinator of demobilized student affairs," and an appropriate administrative set-up, for a special period of adjustment after enrolling as a student, for the option of retroactive cancellation of grades, and for special refresher courses. The committee also urged that the University retain its acceleration program as long as there was sufficient demand for it. At a two-day campus conference on post-war education, a Selective Service official reported that 65,000 men a month were being discharged from the Armed Forces and that more than 1,300,000 had already been separated.

Two noted alumni and two other Ohioans were voted honorary degrees. They were Arno C. Fieldner, '06, U. S. Bureau of Mines; Thomas C. Midgley, Jr., president, American Chemical Society; Ernest R. Root, internationally known apiarist; and Dr. George C. Paffenbarger, '24, research director, American Dental Association.

At a special faculty meeting in May, President Bevis reviewed the first four years of his administration and took a look at the future. He voiced the opinion that enrollment was at its lowest point and steady increases were to be expected from then on. This proved correct. He characterized the administration's policy as one of gradual change and improvement rather than one of sudden and drastic departures.

He cited four "forward steps" in the over-all program: the establishment of separate divisions in the president's office for faculty and curricular matters, for student relations, and for public relations; the organization of the Faculty Council; the inauguration of a new program relating to faculty salaries, promotions and tenures recommended by a faculty committee; and development of a plan of four-year tenures for department chairmen. In the realm of future needs he pointed to a more complete co-ordination of University services concerned with the physical well-being of students.

Meanwhile, the advance guard of returning veterans made its appearance on the campus. Mid-quarter reports for the Spring Quarter showed that 100 veterans were back in classrooms and laboratories. But few had any real idea of the flood of GI's that was to engulf the campus in the next two or three years.

The 1944 commencement was described as a sacrifice to the times. The usual features of Alumni Day, baccalaureate exercises, and the Class Day were abandoned. The graduating class itself numbered only 450, the smallest since 1911. Of this total 320 were women. The commencement was moved up a week to conform to the accelerated program. For the approaching Summer Quarter, meanwhile, nearly 200 veterans were enrolled. The commencement also marked the final official appearance of Edith D. Cockins, '94, registrar, secretary of the faculty, University editor, who had served ably under five University presidents. She had served in many capacities and had had a hand in the matriculation and graduation of nearly 60,000 alumni.

The president's report for 1943-44 was the briefest he had made to date. As he explained, the University "continued to give first consideration to its responsibilities and its opportunities to assist in the prosecution of the war." These activities could have taken up all the available space in the report, but, as he said, "the narrative would largely be the same as the reports for two previous years, except for new statistics and new names." At some future time, he promised, a full report would be made of the University's work in the war when some of the "secrets" could be told.

He devoted most of the report to the new deal in student relationships growing out of the appointment of Dean Stradley as vice president with a

brief summary of other changes and developments. But the year, in sum, had been "one of continued progress and development in the University program. War work of various kinds reached new peaks," but with the pattern established it became possible "to devote our thinking more largely to the tasks ahead in the postwar years." This centered largely in the February 29-March 1 conference with off-campus leaders in agriculture, business, industry, labor and government, and in the work of the postwar committee.

New curricula adopted had a bearing on the postwar picture. These included aeronautical engineering, air transportation management, secretarial service, dental hygiene, medical technology, psychiatric nursing, with a new degree of B.Sc. in occupational therapy. In recognition of the growing importance of radio as a factor in education, Professor I. Keith Tyler was named director of radio education. WOSU, meanwhile, was playing a growing part in that picture. The new airport, seven miles north of the campus, was formally named Don Scott Field in memory and honor of the former athlete who was killed on a routine flight in England. He was the rooth alumnus or former student known to have given his life in the war. Scott Field was also designated as training headquarters for the Ohio Wing of the Civil Air Patrol and, pending a permanent appointment, Colonel Otto L. Brunzell, U.S.A., Ret., was named acting director of the School of Aviation.

The emergence of the Twilight School as a permanent part of the University's program was also cited after two years' experience. The president emphasized, "We expect that it will serve large numbers of returned veterans." He listed other personnel changes. One of the most important was that of Carroll Widdoes as acting head football coach because Coach Paul Brown accepted a Navy commission. Seven new department heads were named besides several acting chairmen. There were also thirteen staff deaths including those of Emeritus Deans Alfred Vivian, of the College of Agriculture, and David S. White, '90, veterinary medicine; and Emeritus Professors William L. Graves, '93, English, and Joseph N. Bradford, '83, former University architect. Dr. Bevis also reported the names of fifty-three staff members who had gone into military service and thirty-seven into civilian war work. This brought the total to 334 of whom 244 were in the armed forces. The year also saw the death of John F. McFadden, '78, of Steubenville, last surviving member of the first graduating class.

Supplementary details are harvested from the Trustees' minutes. One of these was a gift of \$18,000 from the Union Fork and Hoe Co., of Columbus, to establish agricultural scholarships. At the December 6 meeting, Dr. Bevis presented a suggested building program, looking ahead to the end of the war. Part of it was for immediate construction whenever restrictions were lifted and funds became available, and the remainder was in terms of a ten-year program. This was approved by the Board subject to future changes. A minor event was the destruction of the dairy cattle barn by fire

December 13, 1943. In February, 1944, the Board appropriated \$51,000 to rebuild the barn and declared its purpose in time to build five barns on the campus farm north of Lane Ave.

For several years the Development Fund had continued to yield increasing amounts for University purposes. A new step in this direction was the adoption of a bequest program whose purpose was "to stimulate and solicit gifts to the University in the form of bequests in wills, life insurance, estate pledges, annuity contracts, transfer of property or trust funds and the like." This, too, within a few years began to yield substantial sums to the University.

Even before V-E Day, the pendulum began to swing the other way during the school year 1944-45. The enrollment was swelling again, the number of returning veterans grew with each passing quarter—250 in the autumn, 650 in the winter—and for the future, the University in concert with the other four state universities was asking the Legislature to make substantial grants out of Ohio's fat surplus so that some of the ground lost could be rewon. Every indication pointed to an early upsurge in attendance.

One reason for optimism was that the state postwar building commission gave its blessing to the building requests of the five state universities. It pointed out that with one minor exception none of them had had a new building in fifteen years from state appropriation. By reason of the feud of an earlier state administration with the national administration, Ohio was one of the few states which had failed to benefit under the federal works program. State colleges and universities elsewhere, notably Purdue, Penn State and Michigan State, had profited greatly. All five of Ohio's state universities, meanwhile, had suffered severe growing pains with little or no relief in terms of badly needed facilities.

Specifically, the Inter-University Council asked for \$24,272,000 of which the proposed share for Ohio State was \$12,664,000 under the apportionment in force. This was in line with the report of the state postwar planning commission which said the universities could easily justify an expenditure of \$25,000,000 for building purposes, to be supplemented later. In reference to the building request, the Inter-University Council said: "The war has clearly demonstrated our dependence upon technological and other university training. The period after the war will find us yet more dependent upon science, technology, and the liberal arts. The joint request is presented in the belief that funds invested in these buildings will prove the most productive investment the state can make."

Ohio State's asking was in two groups. The first, amounting to \$6,840,000, included eleven major items. Within the space of a college generation, the University received far more than the \$12,000,000 it first asked for, but some of its ideas changed and the library expansion, for example, cost well over \$2,000,000 when it finally materialized.

1. THE PERIOD OF CHANGE AND IMPROVEMENT BEGINS

The enrollment in the fall of 1944 was up 37 per cent. Here were the first signs of the whopping enrollments of the postwar years. The early figure was 7586 as against only 5520 of the year previous. The freshman class was still approximately two-thirds women, and there were 600 more women in the class than in any first year class in the University's history.

The year saw the Bevis administration in its second phase. The first, as the *Alumni Monthly* described it, was "the period of looking around, learning the University's relationships, inside and out. The second phase will be the stage of change and improvement." The next few years were to prove this true beyond the wildest dreams of many who had been connected with the University since its "cornfield" days. Remarks Dr. Bevis made in an address that fall before the Land Grant College Association were to the point. He said the democracies' capacity to outproduce the dictatorships derived "from the stream of trained men and women who have left the universities, the shops, laboratories, and classrooms, in the last two generations and who were able to assemble the miracle of war production which will win this conflict." Universities had ceased long since to be "companies of scholars" and had become a "vast and complex entity composed of students, faculty and management, of colleges, departments and teachers, geared together to meet a limitless, insatiate and infinitely varied demand, with maximum efficiency and minimum cost." He credited science and the democracy of learning with producing this growth. He went on, in part:

The key question for the future is not whether we are efficient; it is whether, with all this organization, we can keep our universities free and human. We had better; the authoritarian handling of universities has shown that.

Science is our modern frontier. After each preceding war a frontier provided recovery, a horizontal frontier with unappropriated resources of land, lumber, mines, metals, opportunities, and elbow room. This time, the frontier is in the laboratory . . . in our plants, and on our university campuses. We possess, through science and appliance, the resources to relegate to secondary importance the problem of subsistence. .

Of the physical sciences we need have little concern. We know what they can do. The human sciences present the question mark. . .

Any great university acts upon the belief that life is more than meat, the body more than raiment. At its core stands the college of liberal arts feeding the "applied" colleges and being fed by them in turn.

And to its campus will gather increasingly, I hope, young men and women, students in every field, who value above everything else in life, the treasure of the individual soul. .

Men and women were not meant to be mere corpuscles in some vast social body. For all our numbers, each one should count. Here is the greatest mission of the university in the coming peace.

The University, meanwhile, took definite steps to welcome and serve

the returning veteran. Howard C. Ginn, assistant University examiner, was named liaison representative between the University and the Veterans' Administration. Plans were made to ask the help of every former student in arranging for postwar education, including curricula, accelerated courses and "refresher" courses. The purpose was to give every assistance to those who were starting, resuming or renewing their educational work. In a special message to returning veterans, Dr. Bevis said in part: "You are constantly in our thoughts at the University as we, with you, look forward to the cessation of hostilities and your return to civilian life. . . To each of you Ohio State sends its warmest greetings and its gratitude for the service you are giving your nation in its time of need."

Another sign that the end of the war was not far off was reflected in the closing of the Navy "Recognition" School on December 31. It had been in operation for twenty-seven months and had trained thousands of officers and men in the split-second identification of ships and planes. With the departure of Navy personnel, Baker Hall thereby became available for other purposes.

On the science front a major event of the year was the putting into operation of the 4,500,000-volt betatron. It was the third of its kind in the United States and the second in an American university. It was made possible largely by alumni gifts through the Development Fund which in 1944 amounted to a record-breaking total of \$221,833. It was the outcome of nearly four years of planning. In the field of atomic physics the betatron was called the most important development in more than a decade.

Another event was the observance by WOSU of the completion of its twenty-fifth year on the air. As Station 8XI, later WEO, it was the first Columbus station on the air. It became WOSU in 1933. President William Oxley Thompson took part in the first broadcast on April 20, 1920. Said he, in part: "We are starting tonight the first of a series of programs of entertainment and instruction for the citizens of central Ohio. . . . These programs will be of the highest type, including music and science and other subjects of popular interest. . . ." Little could he or the few listeners in 1920 foresee the tremendous strides radio would make in the next quarter century. WOSU observed its anniversary with a special week of programs March 19-26.

Another event was the removal of the Alumnae Scholarship House from West Tenth Avenue to 201 Sixteenth Avenue. Each year there were many more applicants than could be accommodated. The House had proved of great value in enabling many outstanding young women of limited means to prepare themselves for work in specialized fields. Year in and year out the group achieved an outstanding scholarship record. The girls did all their own cleaning and housework, except cooking, and took turns serving meals and washing dishes. Each girl paid only \$3.75 a week for board and \$5 a quarter for a room.

When it came to a showdown on legislative appropriations the University fared better than it had in some years but not nearly as well as it had hoped. It asked for \$13,624,328 for personal service and maintenance and received \$11,923,266, an increase of nearly \$1,900,000 over the previous biennium. It sought \$12,664,000 for new buildings and received \$4,000,000. But as a special project it was voted \$5,000,000 for a new medical center, plus \$500,000 as a loan toward additional dormitory facilities. An effective campaign for the medical and health center had been conducted by a special faculty-alumni committee representing both medicine and dentistry. The need for such added facilities was shown to be critical, not only for the immediate teaching of medicine, dentistry, nursing and allied fields, but in their outreach to the state at large through public health and the state departments of health and welfare. As a result the Legislature made the grant over and above the regular University appropriation. The over-all showing was due in part to a concerted public relations program adopted by the Inter-University Council to inform the public fully.

The president's annual report was relatively brief. During the year, Dr. Bevis noted, the University "continued to devote its efforts wholeheartedly to the emergency needs of the nation—in the classroom, in research, and in public service." The details, he added, even if they could be given would be largely repetitive "except for changing figures."

But just as the University began to marshal its resources for war long before the actual hostilities began, he pointed out, in the same way it "was studying its peace-time responsibilities many months before the final shot was fired." In the preparation of the annual report, the Colleges and the Graduate School were asked three questions:

In what activities are the departments of your college now outstanding, through instruction, research, or public service?

In what areas do your greatest needs and deficiencies exist?

What are your proposals for remedying these deficiencies and improving the work of your departments?

The report consisted largely of the replies to these questions. A reading of it, the president commented, would show that the University's "planning for its post-war role was well in hand at an early date." And even though all of the details could not be carried out promptly, he added, "The blueprint was ready." But the report would not be complete, he emphasized, without "a statement of appreciation to all who have helped to make this another year of achievement and progress"—the Governor, the Legislature, other state officials, Trustees, the staff, students and their parents. "With the help of all of these," he promised, "Ohio State will continue to move forward."

The event itself went unobserved but the year marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the University. As already indicated, the year was notable in other ways. Among other things the president cited the upward movement in enrollment so that "from quarter to quarter

momentum was gathered which was destined to carry the student body to new record proportions a few months later." The year also saw the awarding of the University's 60,000th diploma. In terms of organization, an important development was the creation of a School of Music with Professor Eugene J. Weigel as director.

The president emphasized the importance of the building appropriation. These structures, he reported, "are the beginnings of a program intended to bring the University eventually to a point where it has facilities adequate to its responsibilities." Since 1929, he recalled, the University had received almost no instructional buildings yet during that time its enrollment had nearly doubled. "The University curriculum has continued to be under constant scrutiny," he continued, "to the end that it might adequately meet the needs and interests of students. Among the curricula added this year were those in American civilization, dental hygiene, medical technology, psychiatric nursing, international studies, rehabilitation of the handicapped, conservation, radio journalism. Training of civilians at the new University airport also was started . . ."

New appointments included: Dr. Ronald B. Thompson, as University registrar and examiner; Dr. Charles A. Doan, dean of the College of Medicine and director, University Hospital; Carroll C. Widdoes, head football coach; and Dr. Walter R. Hobbs, acting dean, College of Veterinary Medicine. Notable retirements included those of Professor Boyd H. Bode, education, after twenty-three years; Professor Edgar H. McNeal, history, after forty-two years; and Carl E. Steeb as business manager. Mr. Steeb continued, however, as secretary of the Board of Trustees, a position he had held since 1904. An innovation on the human relations side during the year was a "recognition" dinner, with the Trustees as hosts, given to more than 200 staff members with twenty-five years or more in the University's service. Janitors and deans, professors and plumbers sat down together in their Sunday best and received appropriate pins and certificates in recognition of their service. This became an annual affair.

Well-known faculty members who died during the year included Dr. Felix E. Held, secretary, College of Commerce and Administration, and professor of business organization—one of the best loved staff members; Thomas E. French, emeritus professor, engineering drawing and from 1912 to 1944 the University's representative in the Western Conference; and Dean Oscar V. Brumley, College of Veterinary Medicine. There was great satisfaction on the campus and in alumni ranks, meanwhile, at the selection of former Vice President J. L. Morrill, '13, as the new president of the University of Minnesota after nearly three years as president of the University of Wyoming.

Miscellaneous items for the year are culled from the Trustees' minutes. For example, the Ohio Public Health Association endowed the Robert G.

Paterson scholarship in the amount of \$10,000 in honor of Dr. Paterson, '04, a former professor and former executive director of the association, in the School of Social Administration. A step designed to help the returning veteran make his adjustment to civilian life gave him the option of cancelling D and E grades he had received in the last two quarters before going into service and in the first quarter after his return. Such students needed the approval of their dean and the co-ordinator in so doing but this was usually freely given.

In connection with the new University airport, Lieut. Col. George A. Stone, commander of the Ohio Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, was named adviser to the School of Aviation director. Under a contract with the National Research Council, which made a grant of \$25,000, a research project was set up regarding flying personnel. Also in this connection the University undertook to purchase ten or twelve planes for use at the airport. Permission was given to erect a building for the state bureau of aviation at Scott Field. A major individual gift during the year was one of \$20,000 from Franz T. Stone to establish the Julius F. Stone Fund for Medical Research.

A relaxation of wartime restrictions and a surge of returning veterans contributing to a rapid increase in enrollment marked the first postwar school year—1945-46. Not all the signs of war were gone, however, for secrecy was still clamped on many of the details of the University's war work and some 400 Army A.S.T.P. trainees remained on the campus. At the same time the Navy chose the University as one of ten in the entire United States for the establishment of a Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit with an initial cadre of 200 hand-picked Navy enlisted men.

To quote the *Alumni Monthly*: "Part of the University's greatest contribution to the war effort, work relating to the fissioning of the atom, could now be told. The 'real story' was still held under secrecy blackout, so important was it considered by the War Department. Now, with the Peace to be won, the University cleared the decks to meet its responsibilities to its returning sons and daughters, veterans of service with the Armed Forces." For the first time since 1942 an enrollment of more than 10,000 was expected, among them some 1500 ex-service men and women. As it turned out, both estimates were too low.

More than 100 alumni and faculty members had a direct hand in the atom bomb project. Many graduates were employed in the plants and laboratories of the Manhattan District Project, as it was known officially. So did a number of faculty members on leave from the University. But some of the research was conducted on the campus, chiefly in the War Research Laboratory. The cryogenic laboratory, in charge of Professor Herrick L. Johnston, of the chemistry department, was used in connection with some aspects of the work.

2. MEETING THE VETERANS' PROBLEMS

With the vanguard of returning veterans already on the campus, the University was doing all it could to meet their needs and desires. Some 1200 inquiries during the summer of 1945 indicated that most of the ex-service men and women wanted the regular courses and as yet there were not many requests for family housing. Most of them knew what course they wanted, they were pleased that they were to get some credit for service experience and special training, and they liked the Four Quarter system which would enable them to go to college the year 'round. One change that affected the entering freshman class was the addition of a full year to the engineering program to give it a broader base, especially in cultural studies.

But the end of the shooting war created new problems and headaches on the campus. Within three weeks after V-J Day, the total of new students was up 31 per cent, with more to come. This made it necessary not only to increase the teaching staff to handle the added load but to find the necessary personnel and the funds with which to pay them. It required also the setting up of machinery to handle the problems peculiar to the veteran. In particular it meant a student housing problem that grew more and more acute.

The housing situation was further complicated by the fact that in anticipation that the war would continue a while longer, Baker Hall had previously been allocated to women students. Quarters had to be found also for the new Naval R.O.T.C. unit. Private rooms were in great demand and apartments and single houses were simply not available. In time a student trailer camp was set up at the State Fair Grounds, with other trailers scattered here and there in the city and on its fringes. A "G.I. Village," consisting of government portables, was ultimately set up on the University farm along the Olentangy River Rd. north of Lane Avenue. But all of this took time.

The housing problems grew apace. The Autumn Quarter enrollment mounted to nearly 12,000, almost 2000 more than the best estimates only three months earlier. There were 1500 veterans on hand, instead of the 1000 expected, and about one in six was married and had his family with him. Some students were already dropping out of school because of inability to find housing and the same problem plagued faculty members. Applications for places in the women's dormitories were already on file for as long as three, four and five years ahead. Some wondered whether some sort of limit should not be put on the enrollment, but under Ohio law this could not be done with Ohio students as long as they held a diploma from an approved Ohio high school. In time, however, strict limitations were placed on out-of-state students, especially in the freshman and sophomore years.

The story was the same everywhere the length and breadth of the land. On the campus the best that could be done was to arrange for some portables and to take steps to speed the expansion of the Stadium facilities by enclosing the entire west side of that structure so that presently it had accommodations

for 800 men. In the interim the situation was painful. Some relief was given when Army trainees vacated the Stadium dormitories, thus making room for 420 men. The housing picture had changed completely in a scant six months.

By winter the University's emergency needs were so great it sought major help in two directions. It applied to the federal government for from 1000 to 1500 temporary prefabricated housing units. In principle, meanwhile, the Board of Trustees was opposed to this type of housing,¹ remembering how long it took to get rid of it after World War I and knowing how unsightly and inadequate it was at best. Indications pointed to a Winter Quarter enrollment of between 12,000 and 13,000 students. Meanwhile, between 4000 and 5000 others had been turned away, nearly all of them applicants from outside of Ohio. An additional 1000 veterans were expected also for the Winter Quarter. Despite the housing shortage the winter enrollment soared to 14,053.

The University's other urgent need was for additional funds to meet the heavy load caused by the greatly increased enrollment. Dr. Bevis, as spokesman for the state-supported universities, asked Governor Frank J. Lausche to include their needs in his call for a special session of the Legislature. The amount requested for them was \$1,515,000—of which \$1,015,000 was for immediate needs and the remaining \$500,000 to be released at the discretion of the State Board of Control in the event of further enrollment increases in the fall of 1946. In the meantime, \$267,000 of the \$500,000 appropriated by the previous Legislature was released toward the construction of the additional Stadium dormitories, the remainder of the cost up to \$400,000 being met by the University out of accumulated dormitory earnings.

To make ends meet the University had to devise new ways and means and a lot of students and professors had to change their schedules. There were more 8 o'clock classes than ever before and 12 o'clock noon classes were added as one way to expand the facilities. There were even classes at 6 p. m. and classes as late as 11 p. m. Teaching techniques were modified and adapted to care for larger groups, especially in the so-called "service" areas such as mathematics, English and chemistry. The University inquired meanwhile into the possibility of renting space in buildings in the campus neighborhood having auditoriums but this never came to pass. It also made a survey of the ability of other colleges and universities in the state to accept additional students with the result that some who could not get into Ohio State, at least initially, were admitted elsewhere.

As part of this over-all picture, the Trustees adopted a five-point order of preference for students. This was done not only as a measure of self-defense, in a sense, but to insure priority for those seeking admission who most deserved it. It provided for the admission of students in this order:

¹ "By general agreement, the Board did not favor the establishment of this type of temporary housing. . . ." the minutes read for Sept. 3, 1945.

1) Ohio veterans who qualify 2) Ohio residents already enrolled; 3) Ohio residents not then enrolled; 4) non-resident veterans; and 5) other non-residents. By mid-winter, University officials were looking for a Spring Quarter enrollment of 15,000, of 10,000 for the 1946 Summer Quarter, and of 18,000 to 20,000 for the autumn of 1946. About 3000 veterans were included in the 1946 Winter Quarter enrollment, and thousands more were to come.

Since the Navy barracks at Port Columbus were being placed on a "caretaker's status," the University made application for their use. This was eventually granted but, as it developed, the men who were housed there found it inconvenient and much preferred to be on or near the campus. This facility was soon given up. In the meantime, however, the University along with the other five state-supported universities requested temporary federal housing for at least 3900 students of which Ohio State's need was put at 500 family units and 1000 units for single veterans. Governor Lausche conferred with the presidents of the universities and made this observation, "I am convinced that with the moneys now available the universities are not in a position to carry the burden of the added financial obligation caused by the heavy enrollment of the returning servicemen. The state owes a moral obligation to these returning veterans."

As a reward for their wartime work, the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry received certificates in recognition of "effective co-operation with the U. S. Navy in the training of officer candidates in the V-12 programs" concluded in the Autumn Quarter, 1945. Of the 100 or more men enrolled in these programs at their close, every one elected to stay on and transfer to inactive duty. Another change was the opening of new and enlarged quarters for the University Health Service in Baker Hall. The Colleges of Law, Medicine and Dentistry, meanwhile, announced "refresher" courses for returned veterans. In law, for example, fifteen such courses were offered. Another achievement of the year was the passing of the \$1,000,000-mark in gifts to the University, chiefly by alumni, through the Development Fund. The fund was then in its seventh year of operation, with current pledges of \$278,708. Its record in terms of total giving and of the number of givers was among the best of any university in the country.

In March, 1946, the *Alumni Monthly* published a memorial edition, reviewing the part the University, its alumni, students and faculty played in the war effort. It carried this greeting from Dr. Bevis:

The University is proud of the heroic part played by her alumni and former students in the armed forces of our country.

The documentation of their sacrifices and deeds conveyed in this issue of the *Monthly* commends itself to the attention of all other alumni and friends of the institution.

We honor the memories of our 632 sons and three daughters who died while in the service of our country. We shall remember them vividly as we consecrate ourselves to the task for which they gave their lives—a world in which there shall be no more wars.

Many of the 18,000 who served in the armed forces from this University are now discharged and re-enrolled in classes on campus. The administration pledges its utmost in time and effort to make available for them the finest educational advantages we can provide.

To tell the complete story of Ohio State's part in the war, a University committee is now at work planning a complete history of the University's participation in the war.

A tabulation of University war dead showed the following breakdown:

Army officers.....	376	
Army non-commissioned officers.....	106	
Army privates.....	90	572
Navy officers.....	63	
Navy petty officers.....	14	
Navy seamen.....	5	82
Marine Corps officers.....	19	
Marine Corps non-commissioned officers.....	5	
Marine Corps privates.....	3	27
Merchant Marine officers.....	2	
Coast Guard officers.....	1	
American Red Cross.....	1	
Royal Airforce officers.....	4	
Royal Canadian Airforce officers.....	2	10
		<hr/> 691

Of the casualties, 419 occurred in action as follows: land fighting, 196; air combat, 153; sea fighting, 33; from wounds received in action, 18; in Japanese prison camps and ships, 17; by German civilians, 1; and on secret mission, 1. Others lost their lives in accidents as follows: in plane crashes, 153; by drowning, 1; other accidents, 32; twenty-seven died of disease and three following operations.

To each family which had lost a son or daughter, or a husband, the University sent a memorial scroll signed by President Bevis. The text follows:

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EXPRESSES TO YOU ITS PRIDE IN THE VALIANT SERVICE
TO HIS COUNTRY OF

ENSIGN WM. L. HALLORAN

HE WAS PREPARED TO ADVANCE ITS WELFARE IN PEACE;
HE WAS READY TO DEFEND ITS HERITAGE IN WAR. THE
SACRIFICE HE HAS MADE IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM
BECOMES A PART OF THE TRADITION WHICH HAS IN-
SPIRED AMERICAN CITIZENS AND KEPT OUR COUNTRY
FREE.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENDS ITS DEEPEST SYMPATHY AS IT
ENSHRINES HIS NAME ON ITS HIGHEST ROLL OF HONOR.

HOWARD L. BEVIS

President

(seal)

As the year wore to a close, the University was like the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe. It literally had so many "children" it hardly knew what to do. The Spring Quarter enrollment reached 16,118, a gain of 2062 over the 1946 Winter Quarter. But there was some relief in the desperate housing situation. The Navy made available thirteen buildings at Port Columbus with a total capacity of 720, although the University took only about one-third of these accommodations immediately. Meanwhile, a decision was reached to turn Baker Hall back to men students in the Summer Quarter and the Trustees approved plans for Federal Public Housing Authority units on the farm site as a "G.I. Village." Eight one-story "T" type units were to be brought in, and two two-story "H" type units. It was hoped to have these ready by fall. The State Emergency Board granted \$198,322 to finance the necessary remodeling and equipping at Port Columbus. The "G.I. Village" cost was put at \$425,000 of which the University's share was estimated at \$125,000.

The "double shift" classroom program continued and was intensified in some directions with classes from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. There were more night classes and laboratory periods than ever before in campus history. Despite every effort to spread the teaching load, there were some outsize classes such as English 450 (Shakespeare), held in the chapel and "limited" to 450 students; another introductory English course in the Commerce auditorium, with 300 students; and a Geography 401 class with 520 enrolled.

Toward the end of the year it was seen that the additional \$1,075,000 the University had sought would not be enough to see it through the calendar year 1946. The figures were revised a third time and it was now estimated that about \$2,500,000 would be needed to take care of the swollen enrollment that had still to reach its peak. To meet various emergency needs, Governor Lausche called the Legislature into special session June 24. The additional funds needed by the state universities were now estimated at some \$3,600,000 of which Ohio State would get \$1,898,546—\$420,000 for facilities and the remainder for instruction. An additional \$750,000 was sought subject to release in the autumn by the State Emergency Board if needed.

The Legislature went beyond the requests. It granted the universities an additional \$3,709,869, with \$760,000 more earmarked for their use but subject to later release by the State Emergency Board. Ohio State's share of the amount actually appropriated was \$1,993,564. Its share of the emergency fund was \$475,000. The session was short, the Legislature understood the obvious need and party lines were erased. The session also authorized the universities to provide temporary housing for married veterans and their families but put a limit of five years on temporary housing and classrooms which were to be removed within two years after the emergency ended.

Meanwhile, the "G.I. Village" began to take shape. Two of the T-shaped

units for single men were erected and work on eight others was well under way. Thirty-one one-story barracks and fifty-three two-story barracks were to be reconverted for the use of married veterans. The University also planned on using between sixty and seventy temporary classroom buildings spotted in various campus areas. The special session of the Legislature had provided the University's share of the cost of readying these. The personnel and housing crisis was far from over but at least the means were now available to work out a solution.

For his part in his annual report, President Bevis called 1945-46 a year "in transition." And this it was—in transition from wartime to peacetime, in transition from the pre-war planning stage to that of marked expansion in curricular offerings, in public service, in personnel and in enrollment, accompanied by a multitude of growing pains inevitable in such a transition. Dr. Bevis wrote, in part, of this transition:

The No. 1 event in the life of Ohio State University in 1945 and continuing into 1946 was the end of the war and the transformations which it started. The story of the University in the period from July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, is mainly that of the transition on the campus from war to peace.

The University threw literally all of its resources and facilities into meeting the needs of Ohio veterans, who, back from military service, sought to start or renew their college educations.

Out of this transition has come a bigger University in the size of its facilities and in the scope of its plans and visions of service to the youth and the citizens of the state of Ohio. Much that was tried as an emergency to meet the unprecedented situation has been found good and been made a permanent part of our system.

The University has discovered that for the most part veterans bring a new seriousness of purpose and high scholarship level to the campus. They proved to be better students than the usual student group coming directly from high school to college, and individually they returned to do better work than before. . . .

Our gratification in having done so much in the first hectic months after the war's end is tempered by the knowledge that it was still not quite enough. By year's end there was much started and planned which would further enable the University better to serve all who came to it for an education.

Most of the report that followed was devoted to the reports of various administrative divisions, the Graduate School and the Colleges, and affiliated activities and agencies. The president praised the Trustees as "a bulwark of strength, guidance and encouragement to the administrative staff." Problems of his own office, the report pointed out, were multiplied by the fact that the year was not only one of transition but one "of decision for the colleges and universities of Ohio. The problem was whether the institutions of higher learning in Ohio could meet the needs presented by rapidly expanding enrollments." Ohio, he went on, decided to solve its own higher education problems and to this end the Governor appointed a special committee with

President Bevis as chairman. The outcome was that Ohio colleges not only geared their efforts to meet the needs of the veterans but more than doubled their enrollments.

"To make this opportunity of maximum value to veterans at the Ohio State University," Dr. Bevis continued, "courses and curricula were adjusted so as to give them the best possible program in the light of their needs. . . The Ohio State University is justly proud of the fact that not a single qualified Ohio veteran was excluded." The figures showed how the enrollment of veterans mushroomed in the space of a year: 339 in the Summer Quarter, 1945; 1254 in the Autumn, 4123 in the Winter, and 7079 in the Spring Quarter following. During the year 10,897 new students were admitted and 22,169 different students were actually enrolled in classes.

It was not easy to meet this tremendous demand on the part of the teaching staff. But the additional funds granted by the Legislature made it possible to re-engage those returned from military and other war service and to employ new teachers. Provision for some salary increase to meet outside competition and to offset rising living costs also helped.

On the physical side, by the end of the year the University was "in a position to ready itself for an expected registration of 25,000 students in the Autumn Quarter 1946 with equally large registrations to follow." The seventy-two temporary structures made available through federal agencies even included a chemistry laboratory built from a combination of small one-story barracks and Quonset-type buildings and two cafeterias. Plans were being made simultaneously for the "G.I. Village" on the University farm to accommodate 1300 single men and 352 families. In addition to all this, the University received large quantities of educational and other equipment from government surpluses. This windfall was estimated to be worth close to \$1,000,000.

3. BLUEPRINTING THE FUTURE

Even more important than the necessity of meeting the immediate emergency needs was that of planning for the future. "Even in the midst of making these vital but temporary arrangements," Dr. Bevis wrote, "the University administration was preparing the long-range blueprint. Permanent buildings were sorely needed and the needs were being catalogued. The biennial budget making was in process. The case was being readied for presentation to the 97th General Assembly. This was truly a period of transition for the University—from the relative quiet of the war period to the vigorous activity of the post-war period; to the planning and erection of emergency facilities; to the drawing of blueprints for the greater Ohio State University which is certain to emerge from this period of contribution by the University to the young people of the state."

Specific evidence of the improved work by the veterans was given by Dean Harlan H. Hatcher in his report for the College of Arts and Sciences.

"Any uncertainty about the ability and motivation of the veterans as a group," he commented, "was soon dispelled. They proved to be better students than the usual student group coming directly from high school to college, and individually they returned to do better work than before." Of a specific group of 145 veterans whose pre-war and post-war records were analyzed, he added, "After their return to the campus, they improved immediately half a letter grade so that, for example, 'C' plus' students (2.5) were doing 'B' work (3). Other studies in this University and elsewhere showed the same results. The added maturity and the training of wartime years tended to increase motivation and interest, and the veterans achieved better grades upon return to classes."

Enrollment in the various Colleges soared but not uniformly. In Agriculture, for example, it had fallen to a low of 156 in 1944-45 and in Law to only forty-two. A year later, however, the Law enrollment was up to 185. Registration in the Twilight School, too, continued to mount. It had tripled in 1944-45 and in the autumn of 1945 reached 1419. In cooperation with the Graduate School and the Army Air Force, the Twilight School program was enlarged to include a graduate center at Wright Field, near Dayton, where advanced courses in electrical engineering, mathematics and physics were given for AAF officers and civilian personnel. This had an initial enrollment of 104 in the Winter Quarter, 1946.

In summing up the year, Dr. Bevis noted that as of V-J Day there were only 4732 students on the campus and within seven months the number grew to 16,148—a record for the University, but only a temporary one. In that time 21 per cent of all the veterans in Ohio colleges and universities had descended on the campus to create problems of housing and classroom space, shortages of teachers, textbooks and equipment. Besides the new personnel the additional teachers were recruited from among retired faculty members, former instructors who had given up teaching for marriage, and even among wives of faculty members who were former teachers.

Among the major appointments during the year were these: Paul O. Bixler, head football coach; Jacob B. Taylor, former chairman, accounting department, as University business manager; Dr. Walter R. Krill, dean, College of Veterinary Medicine; Norval Neil Luxon, assistant to the president; Harry W. Vanneman, acting dean, College of Law; James S. Owens, director, University Research Foundation; and Richard C. Larkins, athletic director and head of physical education. Among those who retired during the year was Arthur J. Klein, dean, College of Education, while among the staff deaths was that of Dean Arthur T. Martin, College of Law.

A total of 2496 degrees were conferred during the year, more than 60 per cent of them in June. Three honorary degrees were awarded as follows: Provost Paul H. Buck, '21, Harvard University; Alpheus W. Smith, retiring dean of the Graduate School; and Carl E. Steeb, '99, business manager emeritus.

Additional details are gleaned from the Trustees' minutes. An increasing volume and variety of gifts were recorded, including such items as \$18,166.07 from the Development Fund for the new Alumnae Scholarship House at 201 Sixteenth Avenue; \$4000 from the Borden Co. Foundation; \$10,000 to establish the Ohio Field Crop Improvement Fund; \$2104.25 for the War Memorial Fund; and \$10,000 from the Beaumont Fund for leukemia research. In connection with the new medical center, an agreement was entered into with the State Welfare Department for the erection on the campus of a receiving unit for the Columbus State Hospital. This would provide a valuable teaching adjunct in connection with the work in neurology, psychiatry and neuro-surgery in the College of Medicine. Another notable development was the gift to the University of \$100,000 from the Research Foundation for fundamental research. A separate department of dairy husbandry was created in the College of Agriculture, effective October 1, 1946.

In April, 1946, the Trustees adopted a policy of limiting the use of campus facilities for political campaign meetings and purposes in view of the crowded conditions. The Board felt, to quote the minute, that "in view of the limitations of facilities for educational purposes which make it wholly impractical for the University to make its facilities available to all candidates for public office for campaign purposes, and in the light of the long established practice of the Board with respect to the use of the University radio station for comparable purposes and giving full consideration to all the problems surrounding the use of University property by candidates for public office, that the facilities of the University should not be made available for such purposes."

Three things set the school year 1946-47, the first full postwar year, apart from those that had preceded it. One was the record-breaking enrollment of more than 24,000 which reflected the "veterans' bulge," as some called it, and which far outran earlier predictions. This condition was more or less common to all the colleges and universities but in Ohio it was felt more severely at Ohio State than at many of the others because of the sheer volume if nothing else. It meant tremendous pressure on housing and dining accommodations, an enormous teaching load, and demands on the University's physical facilities which taxed it to the utmost. Yet the job was done with a will and all qualified Ohioans were taken care of, plus a good many from outside the state.

A second major development was the formulation of a record budget request aimed not only at meeting the immediate needs but at ending the long building drouth. This met, as will be seen, with a cordial response on the part of the Governor and the Legislature. Hand in hand with this was a long look ahead at the University of tomorrow—of twenty-five years or more ahead. The blueprint for this, initiated by the Trustees and worked out by the administration with faculty and alumni help, was set down in

specific detail. Thus while the University with great resourcefulness was meeting the greatest demands ever made upon it, it was taking steps to anticipate the needs of tomorrow.

There were plenty of headaches in trying to meet the demands of the moment and the transition from a wartime to an unprecedented peacetime basis was extremely difficult in many respects. There were shortages in every direction—of classroom space, of teachers, of housing, of places to eat, of clerical help, and for a time at least there was an accompanying scarcity of such items as soap, meat and other food. By October 8 the enrollment rose to 24,727, a third of them new students, and including 1523 in the Twilight School. This was double the enrollment of a year earlier and a gain of 50 per cent over the previous Spring Quarter which until then was the high mark. Some 13,000 were veterans and three out of four were men. To keep pace with this flood tide of students the teaching staff was virtually doubled to 2000. Classes ran from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Most of them were held below forty students but some had 500 to 600 and for these there was little choice except to rely on the lecture method. In the total process more than 20,000 applications for admission from outside the state were handled.

Housing was perhaps still the greatest difficulty, especially for married veterans and for new faculty members. A trailer camp accommodating 150 families was set up at the State Fair Grounds. But material and labor shortages delayed the temporary housing units. In the late summer the University appealed by radio, the press, advertising and by mail to alumni and other residents of Franklin County to open their homes to students. There was a generous response but the demand still far outran the supply. Even so, temporary accommodations at Port Columbus and at Fort Hayes went begging. Baker Hall, which had been occupied during the summer by men, was turned back to women students. A group of veterans resorted to court action to prevent this but three courts in effect upheld the Trustees after a temporary restraining order had been dissolved. The fraternities and sororities also had their problems. Of forty-seven chapters of the former only four remained inactive as the Autumn Quarter opened and the entire membership of actives and pledges rose from a low of 440 two years earlier to more than 2500.

This was the beginning of a new era. It was evident everywhere, but perhaps to a much greater degree than on most campuses, the University directed much of its thinking, studying and planning toward tomorrow. This long range, overall program began to take shape during the summer when the Trustees devoted much of a five-day session to the problem in all its aspects, both for the immediate and the distant future. They digested all available information on such items as staff, curricula, housing, new buildings, land, the physical plant, and research. The immediate result of this was a comprehensive report entitled "Suggestions for Long Range Plans for the Ohio State University." It set forth a number of premises to help chart

the University's course for years to come. Even the enrollment was projected as far ahead as 1972 and it was forecast that by 1957 it would have receded to about 20,100 from a peak of 24,650 a decade earlier, but would be back to 24,100 in 1967 and to 26,100 in 1972. Outside estimates indicated that this might be as high as 49,000 by 1972. An enrollment of even 26,000, however, would require a much greater measure of state and other support for operation, maintenance, new buildings, and other facilities than the University had so far enjoyed.

President Bevis wrote Chapter One of the "Long Range Plans" in which he dealt with "The Mission of the University." He began by saying:

This attempt to plan for the next steps in the life of our University is rooted in the conviction that satisfactory life in America is vitally and increasingly dependent upon the continual development of American higher education. Satisfactory life in the American sense implies production adequate to the people's wants, economic and political organization adequate to the maintenance of complex modern life, and cultural ideals infused by spiritual aspirations within the reach of more and more of the people. This burden rests peculiarly upon American higher education because war and totalitarian philosophy have gravely impaired the capacities of old-world schools. . . .

This period of living on Nature's bounty is visibly approaching the end. . . . Basic research for useful knowledge never yet acquired and the dissemination of that knowledge among those who can apply it are indispensable. . . . Basic research and the wide dissemination of knowledge are peculiarly the function of modern higher education. Without its services we must have lost the war. Without them life in peace must degenerate into a straitened regime of gradually diminished standards until the grim law of biologic balance has its way.

In science and the dissemination of knowledge lie the only hope of adequate sustenance and supply. But, it is a hope of unexampled brilliancy. Standards of physical living, never before glimpsed in human history, lie within our reach. Higher education is essential to their realization.

But in planning for the future, Dr. Bevis went on, one question immediately presented itself. This was, "Shall we seek to expand our undergraduate numbers to the limit of our competitive ability or shall we increasingly place our emphasis on graduate and professional work in which research and service shall stand upon their own feet, budgetarily and otherwise?" The issue was largely one of emphasis. An undergraduate base, he said, was "desirable in a complete university structure," and it could be assumed that research was "essential to greatness or even respectability in any university." It seemed the part of wisdom, therefore, he continued, "to re-emphasize the policy established by the State Legislature in 1904 and confirmed by the Inter-University Council in 1941, namely, to make of Ohio State preeminently the center of research, graduate and professional work and to share with our sister institutions the giving of undergraduate instruction. . . ." Some misunderstood this to mean that the University intended to minimize

or discourage undergraduate instruction but this was not the case. It meant only that the University would not seek deliberately to swell its undergraduate enrollment but would give more and more emphasis to professional, graduate and research work.

The growing emphasis upon research was illustrated by limited disclosures made during the year about the work in science on the campus. One had to do with the cryogenic laboratory where extensive war work was done in manufacturing liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen and secret basic research with liquid gases related to the over-all atom bomb project. This important, highly secret work was in charge of Dr. Herrick L. Johnston, of chemistry. It was of such nature that the laboratory was under 24-hour guard during the war and many of the details are still secret for security reasons. The laboratory at the time was one of the best equipped in the world for low temperature research, with facilities for reaching within a fraction of a degree of absolute zero or about minus 460 degrees Fahrenheit. Along the same line was the jet propulsion laboratory, also under Dr. Johnston's direction. This research and developmental work, also of a "restricted" nature, was carried on in respect to jet engines and rocket motors in a small laboratory just north of Lane Avenue.

A remark by Senator John W. Bricker before the Washington alumni drew attention. "Subversive elements probably are the most important thing we have to fight in this entire country," he was quoted as saying. "Let Ohio State be the first to clean it from our teaching." President Bevis promptly declared that the administration was opposed to "subversive or un-American teaching in any subject area. If it is proved to exist anywhere in the University it will be stopped." Governor Lausche said he had faith in the Trustees. The Board, at its January 6 meeting, took cognizance of the remarks by adopting a resolution embodying this rule:

The Board of Trustees is mindful of the privileges, duties and responsibilities of teachers and other staff members in an institution of higher learning. The right to teach objectively in controversial areas is recognized, but it is required that all staff members of the University will maintain complete impartiality of opinion in class room discussion.

Some relief on the housing front was given before the start of the Winter Quarter with the opening of the "G.I. Village," north of Lane Avenue. Much work remained to be done and the completion of the original program remained in doubt because of a change in federal policy, but the first structures were ready for use and occupancy. First priority was given to veterans who had been living in Navy quarters at Port Columbus, and all 380 of the men took advantage of the chance to be closer to the campus.

First steps were also taken toward getting a new student Union to replace the sadly outgrown Ohio Union that had been in service since 1910. This came about through a student campaign for at least 10,000 student

signatures to support the move. In its final form it resulted in a petition to the Trustees to add a fee of \$5 per quarter toward a new Union. A structure costing \$2,000,000 was envisioned, but when actual construction finally got under way in 1949 it was for a building whose cost ran close to \$4,000,000. The structure was the result of long planning by a joint student-administrative committee.

The year was also notable for alumni gifts and contributions. One of the largest, if not the largest up to this time, was the bequest of Ellis Lovejoy, '85, who made the University the chief beneficiary of his estate of \$424,795. One-third of the residue was earmarked for the College of Engineering and another third to the horticulture department. A record was also set by the Development Fund which, in 1946, had 10,032 contributors who gave a total of \$299,796 for University purposes. This made a total for the eight years the Fund had been in operation of \$1,312,581, and three times as many givers as in the first year.

With a change in state administration, the University asked by far the largest appropriation in its history. For the biennium 1947-48 it requested \$25,527,434 for salaries and \$21,245,953 for building construction, remodeling, equipment and additional land. An additional \$3,000,000 was sought to supplement the \$5,000,000 granted two years earlier for the new medical center. This was because of the rapid increase in building and construction costs. The total asking, therefore, was \$49,773,387. The personal service increase was made necessary by the tremendous increase in enrollment, by higher living costs, and by the competition for skilled teachers. The large building and equipment request was occasioned by the "drouth" of more than fifteen years.

But the University made its requests in concert with the other state universities. As spokesman of the group, Dr. Bevis defined the problem, the challenge and the need before the state in terms of its universities. They presented, he declared, "one of the major responsibilities of the State government in this postwar period." He cited the flood of returning veterans as the major cause of the approximate doubling of enrollment but pointed out that "The need will not disappear when the 'veterans' bulge' disappears" but was likely to be still greater by 1960. Ohio State, meanwhile, ranked fourth in the United States in fulltime enrollment, following the Universities of California, Illinois and Minnesota. In the asking budget, the "prime project" was a new library, with a first and second group of building projects following.

Governor Thomas J. Herbert and the Legislature gave sympathetic attention to the requests. The Governor recommended \$40,000,000 for salaries and maintenance or approximately \$5,000,000 less than the universities sought. In an address to a joint session of the Legislature the Governor observed that "enrollment has practically doubled since the war and one-half of the students are veterans of World War II. The increased enrollment . . .

may be expected to continue at the present level during the current biennium." Meanwhile a supporting brochure prepared by the University, covering the enrollment and appropriations for the period 1921-48, declared "the acuteness of the need is shown by the almost vertical increase in registration." Meantime, too, the Trustees had approved a 50 per cent increase in incidental and non-resident fees as the Governor had suggested. The latter promised that "such increased revenue" would be made available to the institutions. In the current request, moreover, the University asked the Legislature to reappropriate the unencumbered balance from the building funds voted by the previous General Assembly, including the \$5,000,000 for the medical center.

4. THE DRY SPELL IS BROKEN

As President Bevis had predicted in June, "the long dry spell was broken" when the Legislature finally acted on the Governor's recommendations. As the *Alumni Monthly* proclaimed, "Ohio State University has been given its big chance." For the Legislature appropriated the astronomical total of \$46,332,700 for the University, of which \$24,491,700 was for salaries and maintenance and \$21,841,000 for new buildings, additions and campus betterments. This was more than twice as much as it had ever received previously. The improvement in the University's financial support is shown by the figures for three biennia:

	1943-44	1945-46	1947-48
Personal service and maintenance ..	\$10,024,328	\$13,059,830	\$24,491,700
New buildings and additions	2,000,000	9,458,923	21,841,000 ¹
Totals	\$12,024,328	\$22,518,753	\$46,332,700

A breakdown of the new buildings and other betterments follows: agricultural laboratories, \$960,000; physics, \$1,040,000; recitation (music), \$840,000; central service, \$1,040,000; industrial X-ray, \$100,000; dairy barn, \$50,000; botany and zoology addition, \$800,000; medical center \$8,000,000; library addition, \$2,500,000; commerce addition, \$1,085,000; electrical engineering, \$750,000; optometry, \$200,000;² incinerator, \$76,000; power plant equipment, \$750,000; roads, walks, tunnels, etc., \$250,000; land, \$200,000. Much of the credit for the success of the budget was due directly to President Bevis and to Business Manager Jacob Taylor whom the Trustees commended for "a job well done."

"By their wise and farseeing action," Dr. Bevis said in a statement, "the Governor and the General Assembly have placed Ohio State, financially, in the very front rank of American state universities. The funds placed in our trust are not a windfall. They implement a carefully developed program." The immediate objective, he added, was to care for the needs of the greatly

¹ Includes \$7,950,000 reappropriated from 1945-46, and \$3,200,000 for two Welfare Department buildings to be part of Medical Center.

² Supplemented by \$100,000 from the Ohio Optometry Association.

expanded enrollment, but at longer range was the development program drafted the previous summer by the Trustees at the Gibraltar Island meeting. "If that vision is realized," the president continued, "Ohio State University will take its rightful place in Ohio and surrounding areas as the center of higher education. . . ."

The amount appropriated, he observed "will take us far on our way toward the proper housing of a great university. The right use of what we have will provide the best argument for securing what we continue to need. . . . We look expectantly to the future." The immediate needs must be met but for the longer future, he added, "we must have increasing numbers of outstanding people . . . in every line of work, in every department, who will set the pace, establish standards and bring prestige. . . . The Governor and the General Assembly have taken us at our word, the greatest compliment they could pay us. Their beneficence is a challenge. We shall take the Governor and the General Assembly at their word. *We shall have a truly great University.*"

The year was "one of accomplishment," President Bevis emphasized in his report. It was marked, he commented, "by the greatest demand on its facilities" and at the same time it "saw within the near future the realization of the biggest building expansion program in its history." This last, of course, was due to the unprecedented appropriations. The record enrollment, with its more than 14,000 veterans, the president observed, made it "a correspondingly different campus" with baby carriages on the campus walks. But "the transition from war to peace became an accomplished fact."

He listed several "memorable" events during the year—the celebration by the School of Home Economics of its fiftieth anniversary, and the observance of a similar anniversary by the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory on Gibraltar Island. He also noted the adoption by the College of Arts and Sciences of "a new, broader curriculum" leading to the B.A. degree. On the personal service side was the creation of a Student Financial Aids office and an office of religious activities.

Elsewhere he noted that the enormous undergraduate enrollment "with its large percentage of veterans, placed an exceptional burden on the teaching facilities of the University." This problem was met in part by increasing "very greatly" the number of sections and by offering them in additional Quarters. Many new courses were given, including refresher courses to meet the needs of the veterans. New curricula were also arranged. The new five-year program in engineering went into effect and the College of Pharmacy was also moving toward a five-year curriculum. To handle large sections up to 500 special procedures such as loud speakers and special teaching devices were invoked.

One of the serious problems facing the larger universities, he said, was what to do with the large numbers of pre-professional students unable to secure admission to the desired professional college. At Ohio State, as else-

where, he added, there were from five to ten times as many qualified applicants for admission to the professional colleges as could be admitted. He listed three possible solutions: to reduce the number in the pre-professional program, to admit more to the professional college, or to adjust the pre-professional work so as to make it count toward some other curriculum in case the student could not get into the desired college. He reported some progress in each of these directions. He also reported "good progress" in obtaining "large numbers of ranking or promising scholars for our staff."

A breakdown of the record-breaking enrollment showed that 13,461 new students were admitted during the year. Of these 9117 were freshmen. During the academic year, 28,582 different students were enrolled. Including the Summer Quarter, the number was 31,596. The heaviest enrollment was on the freshman and sophomore levels and the report pointed out that as these students moved into the junior and senior levels "additional problems of classroom space, staff and facilities will be presented." A total of 2817 degrees was granted during the year.

Another event noted was the creation by the Legislature of an Ohio State University Housing Commission. This, said the report, "opened the way for future long-range expansion of the University's permanent housing, dining hall and recreational facilities for the students and staff."

Major new appointment included those of N. Paul Hudson, formerly bacteriology chairman, as dean of the Graduate School, Donald P. Cottrell, dean, College of Education; Wesley E. Fesler, head football coach; and Jefferson B. Fordham, dean, College of Law. A dozen veteran staff members retired. Among them was Dean Alpheus W. Smith, Graduate School, after thirty-nine years. Deaths included those of Joseph H. Gourley, chairman, horticulture and forestry; and former Dean James E. Hagerty, College of Commerce and Administration. Among the four recipients of honorary degrees at commencement was former Governor James M. Cox.

The year's record is rounded out by additional facts from the Trustees' minutes. The first step toward the long range planning program was taken at the July 1, 1946, Board meeting when the Trustees requested the president to present studies and plans along the lines indicated for their consideration. The over-all plan was designed "to meet the rapidly changing and expanding needs of the University, due to impending social and economic developments." It was to cover the next five, ten and twenty years.

At the September 4 meeting at Gibraltar, Dr. Bevis presented detailed suggestions covering nine phases of the University's work and relations as follows: The Mission of the University, Ohio State's Position in the University World, Numbers of Students, Research and Graduate Study, Areas of Growth and Development, Faculty and Staff, Plant, Equipment and Land, Public Relations, and Alumni Participation. Out of the extended discussion that followed various conclusions emerged. Among these were the necessity for adequate support for the Graduate School, the need for additional land

and along with this the possible relocation of certain Colleges or other adjustment, a statement of building needs for the next twenty-five years, and requests to be presented to the next Legislature both for immediate and long range needs. The Board also reaffirmed the emphasis upon graduate, professional and research work adopted in 1941 and looked "with favor" upon recommendations for the establishment of a limited number of "professorships of University-wide character."

The Board adopted a rule which declared that "the preparation and presentation of requests for appropriations by the State of Ohio and official dealings on behalf of the University with all State department offices, boards and agencies shall be under the direction of the University President. Unauthorized appearances before State officers or agencies are prohibited." This was to prevent independent lobbying. Following the death of former Dean J. E. Hagerty, the Commerce Building which was built during his deanship was renamed in his honor.

The student petitions in behalf of a new Union were presented at the March 3, 1947, meeting by a student committee. They contained 14,235 names. They urged the Trustees to "take action to secure a New Union Building (Student center for both men and women) at the earliest possible time." They recognized that it would have to "be a self-liquidating project" and therefore asked an increase in the general activities fee of not more than \$5 a quarter. At the June meeting these recommendations were approved. As an innovation one of the deans or another administrative officer was invited to Board meetings to discuss matters relating to his college or division. The Board also authorized Dr. Bevis to take steps to apply for a license to operate an FM radio station at WOSU, with the understanding that the action did not commit the University to the installation of FM equipment.

The enrollment began to level off with the school year 1947-48. The figure stood at 25,456—the largest full time enrollment on one campus in the entire nation. But as predicted, the "bulge" was shifting to the upper classes for there were only 5300 freshmen and new students as against 8000 a year earlier and of these only one-third were veterans. Temporary buildings to the number of 150 were in use for classrooms, offices, laboratories, student housing and storage, adding 270,000 square feet of building space to the physical plant. Since a year earlier, too, as Dr. Bevis told the freshman convocation, the University had added "some 2000 more beds of our own than we had last year and more are in prospect." Among the added facilities were two large new portable cafeterias with a capacity of 2300 customers an hour. In all, University restaurants could now serve more than 15,000 meals a day. The "G.I. Village," too, had grown to a population of 1276 veterans and 152 married veterans and their families.

Two other developments made the year particularly notable. First was the actual beginning of the huge building program made possible by the

appropriations of the Ninety-Sixth and Ninety-Seventh General Assemblies. Contracts were let and the ground was broken for the first of the new building projects which promised not only to relieve "the long dry spell" in capital improvements but to set the University firmly on the long road ahead to the greater University of the future.

The other was to set in motion ambitious plans for the observance of the University's seventy-fifth anniversary. Legally the University reached the three-quarter century mark in 1945 and its fiftieth anniversary was celebrated in 1920. But this time extensive plans were for a year-long observance starting in the autumn of 1948 and running through the school year 1948-49. But while this was to be a look back across the seventy-five years to the actual opening in September, 1873, the real emphasis, appropriately, was to be on the years ahead to the greater University of tomorrow. To this end wheels were set in motion all over the campus to devise a large scale program with every major campus interest represented following a three-day formal observance of the anniversary in October, 1948.

First of the fifteen major new buildings to materialize was the so-called recitation building mainly for the use of the School of Music. Plans for other units in the building program matured rapidly and a number were ready for bids in the autumn of 1947. The second structure to materialize was the new central service building. To expedite matters outside architects were employed on such major units as the medical center and the new Union. But the bulk of the great planning program was handled by the augmented University architect's staff. A fortunate leveling off in building costs by the time the first contracts were let made the appropriations go farther than expected.

But the betterment was not alone on the physical side. The substantial increase in appropriations also made possible a long overdue improvement in faculty salaries to bring the University scale more in line with those of other leading universities. This made it possible not only to retain staff members who might have been lured elsewhere, but enabled the University to compete for the best in enlarging and improving the quality of the staff. The increases granted were highest in the lower staff ranks so that the average salary of instructors in 1946-47, for example, was up 33 per cent over that of 1939-40, of assistant professors 20 per cent, associate professors 19 per cent, and professors 16 per cent. Further substantial improvement in this direction was made by the end of 1947-48 when "floors" or minima were established for full-time personnel as follows: professors, \$6000; associate professors, \$5100; assistant professors, \$3900; and instructors, \$2700. This was an increase of approximately 50 per cent since 1951. This move definitely put the University in a preferred position as to its salary scale among state universities particularly.

Student housing, meanwhile, was improved but was never quite adequate or satisfactory. The trailer camp was continued at the State Fair

Grounds and other student trailers were located elsewhere. During the autumn federal funds became available for 200 additional dwelling units for married veterans and their families. With the Autumn Quarter, too, the Stadium dormitories were full. In all, approximately 800 men were quartered in the six "clubs" underneath the west side of the Stadium. Each group had its own officers and the entire enterprise was run largely on a cooperative basis.

5. SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF "GROWTH THROUGH SERVICE"

Early in the new year preliminary steps were taken to formulate the plans for the observance of the Diamond Jubilee. Dean Harlan H. Hatcher was named general chairman. The keynote of the celebration was to be "growth through service." The program, President Bevis announced, was to be in keeping with the high position the University had attained, and would point up "the philosophy behind the growth of the institution, the achievements of its graduates and faculty, the areas of its strength, the unique elements in its educational venture, its relation to private and old-world institutions. The program will review the responsibility of the University to the State of Ohio and Ohio's responsibility to it. This will bring a reappraisal of the University's program, a reaffirmation of purposes and faith, and a consideration of future development. . ."

Coincident with the expansion program was the decision to relocate the College of Agriculture west of the river. This, too, was a long range project. Besides the barns, two units were already there—Plumb Hall, housing animal husbandry, and the poultry husbandry building. The immediate decision was to locate the new \$960,000 agricultural laboratory building there, as well as a new \$50,000 dairy barn. This meant in time that other agricultural buildings and eventually a new group to house the College of Veterinary Medicine would rise in the area west of the river and bordering on Lane Avenue.

Meanwhile progress and recognition came in other directions. Professor Henry Russell Spencer, for many years chairman of the political science department, was elected president of the American Political Science Association, and Dr. Norval Neil Luxon, assistant to the president and a member of the journalism staff, was named president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. In recognition of the University's standing in the field of science, the Atomic Energy Commission released a supply of seven rare isotopes, especially Cobalt 60, for cancer and other research. The Development Fund, which helped to underwrite research and other University needs, also reached a new high mark for the year with 10,944 contributors who gave \$306,337. Each year saw an increasing number of gifts to the University, especially larger gifts. One received during the year was \$100,000 to establish the Simon Lazarus Memorial Scholarship Fund

"for deserving students." Mr. Lazarus, who died in December, 1947, was a long-time friend of the University.

By the end of the Spring Quarter, the jubilee plans were pretty well crystallized. The formal observance was set for October 14-15 with such outstanding speakers as President Karl T. Compton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President Mildred McAfee Horton, of Wellesley College; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, distinguished theologian and writer; Charles F. Kettering, '04, trustee, industrialist and inventor; President J. L. Morrill, '13, of the University of Minnesota, and many others.

By the end of the school year, too, the dirt was flying on the new buildings. Ground was broken in the late spring for the new Medical Center, and contracts were being awarded steadily for the remaining major items. By the close of the school year half of the \$18,000,000 program was under contract and actual work was well along on the first of the new buildings.

The president's report reflected the year's progress and developments. He emphasized that in "a period of continued record-breaking enrollment," the University was also beginning "the greatest phase of the expansion of its physical facilities." Not only were the new music building and medical center actually under way but "Prospects were that the entire program of twelve new buildings and additions to three others would be under contract by the year's end." Even with this expansion much more would be needed. "Plans for the future were taking shape," he wrote, "plans which would provide needed facilities in many other important areas."

On the enrollment side he noted that its "unprecedented" total of 25,456 made the University "the fifth largest in the nation," according to a U. S. Office of Education report. In this total were 14,473 veterans of World War II. "Regrets at the inadequacy of many of our facilities," Dr. Beviß commented, "were eased by the knowledge that the fulfillment of our expansion plans was under way." The new Union he described as "a going project," with a site selected, the architects at work on preliminary drawings, and students consulted as to their wishes. The faculty and alumni were also canvassed as to their ideas for it. A special committee visited the best unions on other campuses for ideas.

In the field of instruction a department of welding engineering was created along with a department of preventive medicine. The report related in great detail the activities and achievements of the Graduate School, the Colleges, and other subdivisions. One of the newer activities, for example, was the establishment of a new geology field station at Ephraim, Utah, for summer field work. On every front the University was pushing forward, rendering new services, meeting new needs, improving its standards and, in general raising its sights. The progress was especially noteworthy in the field of research. The Research Foundation alone had in active operation during the year 120 cooperative research projects, fifty-two sponsored by industrial firms or associations and sixty-eight by government agencies. It

was through this course, in particular, that the University was receiving national or world-wide recognition for the work of its cryogenic laboratory (chemistry), its antenna laboratory (electrical engineering), its photogrammetry laboratory (civil engineering), its ceramic laboratories, and the infra-red program of the physics department.

With the appointment of Leo L. Rummell, '15, former Trustee as dean of the College of Agriculture, the work of that college and of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, at Wooster, was placed under one head. Other major appointments included that of C. C. McNeil, director, School of Social Administration. Fourteen staff members died during the year, notable among them Julius F. Stone, longtime Trustee and benefactor of the University; and Emeritus Dean E. A. Hitchcock, College of Engineering.

Seven honorary degrees were conferred, all to distinguished emeritus faculty members as follows: James R. Hopkins (fine arts); Boyd H. Bode (education), Charles C. Stillman (social administration), William Lloyd Evans (chemistry), Joseph A. Leighton (philosophy), William E. Henderson (chemistry), and Dr. Verne A. Dodd (surgery).

Leading members of the staff who retired included: Dean John F. Cunningham, College of Agriculture; and Athletic Director L. W. St. John.

Year by year the business of the University grew more and more voluminous, and the annual reports grew accordingly. This was one tangible index of the multiplication of the University's functions and outreach. The president's report alone for 1947-48 filled fifty-three printed pages, while the Board minutes made a fat separate volume. This was a measure, too, of the enormous scope of the University's business and of the administrative skill and "know-how" required to run it. It called for administrative ability of the highest order on the part of the Trustees and executive officers. It was quite an order, therefore, for President Bevis and his predecessors to express year after year "another word of sincere appreciation for the interest and guidance of members of the Board of Trustees," and for their devotion to duty.

A few additional items are extracted from the Board minutes for 1947-48. Of the \$200,000 appropriated by the Ninety-Seventh General Assembly for the purchase of land, approximately half was allocated for the purchase of additional farm lands and the other half to acquire city property in the area bounded by Woodruff, Tuttle, Lane and Neil Avenues. This was to round out further the University's holdings and to provide for future needs. It, too, was part of the long range planning.

In tribute to Julius F. Stone, chairman emeritus of the Board, who was not only a highly successful industrialist but an explorer of note and a scientist in his own right, the Trustees following his death at the age of ninety-two established the Julius F. Stone research professorship in physics with special reference to nuclear physics, the fundamental relationships

between matter and energy, and the biological and medical applications of radiations. The Board also adopted a resolution in praise of his life and works, with the comment that "He combined uniquely the talents of a highly successful man of affairs and a versatile student of nature with a ceaseless thirst for scientific knowledge." In another action the Board approved the creation of an Institute for Research in Vision for research in that field in its biological, medical, physical and social aspects. This was another example of the increasing co-ordination of University facilities. In another recognition of distinguished longtime service to the University, the Board named the library building which was about to be enlarged the William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library.

In connection with the new Union there was some sentiment among the students for the inclusion of a rathskeller in the new structure. But the administration received numerous letters protesting such a move. The Trustees by unanimous vote decided that "alcoholic beverages shall not be dispensed on the University campus." During the year a special state commission was concerned with the relocation of the State Fair Grounds. One of the sites favored lay some distance north of the University farm and east and south of the University Golf Course. One of the chief arguments for this site was that the facilities would be available to the University most of the year. There was considerable controversy over the issue and attempts were made to draw the University into it. President Bevis made it plain that regardless of the relocation of the fair grounds the University was considering the expansion of the College of Agriculture west of the Olentangy. But he emphasized that "The University has neither the responsibility nor the power to decide on the location of the Fair site and is not attempting to participate in that decision." The commission ultimately reported in favor of the site in question but the matter came to nought.

Taking cognizance of a continuing shortage of teachers in Ohio and elsewhere, the Board established eighty-eight tuition scholarships to encourage students desiring to become elementary teachers. One such scholarship was authorized for each county. The Board also adopted an oath of allegiance as part of the regular annual contracts to officers, faculty and employes from July 1, 1948. It read:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Ohio against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office or position in which I am employed, SO HELP ME GOD.

Do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or the Government of the State of Ohio by force or violence; and that during such time as I am an officer, instructor, or employee of

The Ohio State University, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or the Government of the State of Ohio by force or violence.

This step was in line with similar action elsewhere. There was another flurry over alleged Communism on the campus, this time aimed at the University Y.M.C.A. But inquiries by a campus committee and by one representing the Columbus and Franklin County Community Fund failed to unearth any supporting evidence. Indeed, the former reported, neither the Y.M.C.A. nor its officers were Communistic in their views, practices or policies. Such charges reflected the nervousness of troubled times. They were part of the price the University paid for being continuously in the public eye.

By now the doubts and antagonisms of the early years had given way before solid growth and accomplishment. In place of the struggling College of the 'Seventies and 'Eighties with scanty resources and a doubtful future, the University was now in the forefront of the Land Grant colleges and universities. It was, by common consent, among the great universities of America. It was something of which Ohio and Ohioans could justly be proud. "But let it be started," Governor Hayes had said in his annual message to the General Assembly in 1873, "with the intention of making it a great State University." This vision which he had then and later as a Trustee had been carried out on a scale and to a degree which the founding fathers of the University could not have foreseen. In an editorial of the time, too, the *Ohio State Journal* had hoped "for the accomplishment of a grand and noble work" in the interests of the state and its youth. This, too, had come to pass.

For its attainment of maturity and prestige, the University was indebted to thousands of men and women who believed deeply in the principle of public higher education. It was indebted to the faith and persistence of Edward Orton and the first faculty, to the fidelity and perseverance of men like William Henry Scott, to the aggressiveness of James H. Canfield, to the zealous leadership and effective persuasiveness of William Oxley Thompson, to the firmness and devotion of George W. Rightmire, and to the vision and long range planning of Howard L. Bevis. Countless hands in the faculty and alumni ranks, numerous Governors and leaders in the General Assembly, and innumerable plain private citizens had contributed over the years to the University's "growth through service."

But at the end of seventy-five years it looked ahead rather than back. It stood only on the threshold of its period of greatest usefulness and service. It reached out to every corner of the state and far beyond. Its emphasis was increasingly on the quality of its teaching, its research and its public service. It had more than fulfilled the hopes and aspirations of the founders and it looked forward with justifiable confidence and anticipation to the still more useful tomorrow.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

CALENDAR OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY*

1862

Congress passes Morrill Act (2)

1864

General Assembly accepts offer under Morrill Act (4)

1870

Law passed providing for Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, with 19 Trustees (8, 13-14)
Franklin County offer accepted; Neil farm chosen as site (10-11)

1871

Trustees decide on 10 departments (22)

Contract let for Main Building (11)

Salaries fixed (22)

1873

By margin of one vote, "broad gauge" plan adopted (23)

Edward Orton chosen president (20)

Disposal of Virginia Military lands authorized (28)

College opens its doors (32)

1874

Edward Orton formally inaugurated (34-6)

5-man Board of Trustees set up (14)

Second year begins; 9 departments in operation (36)

Boarding "hall" completed (61)

1875

Alice Williams becomes first woman faculty member (37)

Contract made for Neil Ave. car line (56)

North Dormitory in use (61)

1876

Number of students rises to 120 (37)

Laboratory method emphasized in science courses (38)

1877

Department of mining established; political economy dropped (39); first state appropriation made (53, 70)

20-man Board established (14-15)

1878

Name change to The Ohio State University, with 7-man Board (40)

Orton offers resignation (46)

First class graduated (42)

Fraternities make appearance (58)

1879

First winter course in agriculture offered (41-2)

Department of history and philosophy added (45)

* Some of the dates shown are approximate. This is because the school year, the fiscal year and the "official" year have varied. Page references are shown in parentheses.

Legislature makes military drill optional (45)

University offers 7 degrees (54)

1880

Entrance requirements lowered (48)

Compulsory drill restored (48)

1881

Orton resignation accepted, Walter Q. Scott elected successor (48)

Compulsory daily chapel ordered (75)

1882

Agricultural Experiment Station created (55)

Women petition for "boarding hall" (63)

Legislature permits use of Virginia Military Lands money for faculty houses (72)

W. Q. Scott give inaugural-commencement address (77)

University organized into four schools (76)

1883

Trustees reiterate rule on compulsory chapel (78)

W. Q. Scott fails of re-election (79)

W. H. Scott elected president pro tem (79)

W. H. Scott named president (91)

1884

Department of agricultural chemistry created (95)

1885

School of pharmacy and chair of veterinary science created (96)

First move taken toward law school (97)

1886

Chair of modern languages added (99)

First M.A. degree awarded (99)

1887

Hatch Act passed to aid agriculture (99)

Rutherford B. Hayes becomes Trustees (99)

Working agreement made with Agricultural Experiment Station (101)

Dr. Scott tenders resignation (101)

Demerit system abolished (87)

1888

Legislature appropriates \$25,335 for University (102)

Steps taken to add manual training department (102)

Case for 1/20 mill levy restated (102)

Physical facilities outgrown (103)

Admission requirements modified (103)

Pharmacy school added (103)

1889

Chemical laboratory destroyed by fire (104)

Electrical engineering building completed (104)

1890

First D.Sc. granted (107)

Morrill Act amended to yield more funds (107)

Admission policy eased (108)

1891

C. C. Miller, '83, first alumnus appointed Trustee (110)

CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY

University divided into 6 schools (110)
New veterinary hospital and chemical laboratory completed (112)
Neil Ave. opened through campus (112)
Springs go dry (112)
Hysell Act yields special levy for University (112)
Dr. Townshend retires (113)
School of Law established (113)
Agricultural Experiment Station leaves campus (114)
Henry F. Page bequest made (116-17)
Athletic field provided (117)
Seed planted for summer school (118)

1892

Noble law library acquired (120)
Survey made of Land Grant colleges (120)
Anatomy and physiology, botany, and rhetoric departments created (120)
Preparatory work limited (122)

1893

Hayes Hall completed (123)
Board accepts Scott resignation conditionally (123)
Indianola Run dries up (123)
R. B. Hayes dies (124-25)
Central heating system installed (126)

1894

Legislature gives further financial relief (126)
Central power plant completed (126)
Hayes and Orton Halls in use (127)
Department of ceramics, first in U. S., established (127)
Dairy school provided for (127)
First two fellowships created (129)
First move toward Lake Laboratory (129)
J. H. Canfield tendered presidency (136)

1895

Canfield elected president (130)
McMillin gives astronomy observatory (130)
Abolition of preparatory department authorized (130)
New Dairy School opened (131)
W. H. Scott's final report (131-2)
Purchase of first typewriter approved (139)
Canfield takes oath (139)
Disciplinary powers vested in president (130)
Twenty-fifth anniversary observed (131)

1896

Legislature provides more financial aid (141)
Chapel remodeled (141)
Lake Laboratory established (142)
McMillin Observatory dedicated (142)
Preparatory program abandoned (142)
Six independent colleges organized (142-3), with 15 degrees (144)
Departments of pedagogy and domestic science set up (143)
Work in journalism begun (144-5)

Summer School established (145)

Boiler house destroyed by fire (145)

First deans named (146)

1897

Enlargement of chapel completed (146)

Contracts let for Townshend Hall, armory, biology building (146)

Trustees take over Townshend Hall construction (147)

Prof. Williston defended (160)

Enrollment tops 1000 for first time (147)

1898

Legislature gives further financial relief (150)

Townshend Hall dedicated (151)

Siebert and Kellicott libraries received (151)

Campus part in war with Spain (152-4)

History and political science chair divided; one provided for economics and sociology (154-5)

Athletic Board organized (157)

Action taken to establish college of medicine and surgery (158-9)

1899

First two years of medical course approved (167)

Proposed commerce course approved (159)

Canfield tenders resignation (156)

College of Dentistry authorized (159)

William Oxley Thompson elected president (156)

American Association for the Advancement of Science meets on the campus (170)

Dr. Orton dies (167)

1900

University levy increased to provide law and physics buildings (170)

Weekly convocation established (168)

Grandstand for athletics authorized (168)

Schedule of ranks adopted (168)

Dr. Thompson gives commencement address (169)

Kendrick suits settled (169)

Congress grants aid for school of mines (169)

Rule against use of tobacco adopted (177)

1901

"Proper" driveway opened from High St. (174)

Work in mechanics transferred to mathematics (177)

1902

Legislature gives further financial relief (174)

Page will suits settled (174-5)

Dean C. N. Brown dies (175)

Rule adopted not to name buildings for living persons (178)

Difficulties over building program (179)

Graduate School of Agriculture held (182)

1903

Senior class offers Tower Clock (180)

Cedar Point site offer for Lake Laboratory accepted (180)

Prof. Ernst A. Eggers kills self (181)

Prof. F. C. Clark kills self (184)

Affiliation again proposed with Ohio Medical University (185)

1904

- Move taken to get fiscal help from general revenue fund (185)
- Chemical laboratory destroyed by fire (184, 185-6)
- Prof. Charles W. Mesloh kills self (184)
- First farm land bought west of Olentangy (184)
- Orton library received (185)
- Lake Laboratory completed (186)
- Capt. Cope retires as bursar and Board secretary (187)

1905

- First regular summer school held (189)
- Departments of agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, and rural economics created (191)
- Enrolment passes 2000 for first time (191)
- Special levy increased, appropriations boosted (192)
- Lybarger Act declares University *the* state university (192)

1906

- Plan to "readjust" men's physical education and athletics approved (193)
- Chemical storeroom damaged by fire (193)

1907

- "Short course" in agriculture revived (194)
- College of Education created (194, 195)
- Faculty conduct criticized (195)
- Additional state and federal funds provided (195)
- Steps taken toward student union (195)
- Medical college plan reported (197)

1908

- Plan for Graduate School presented (198)
- College of Law reorganized (198)
- Adverse report by Carnegie Foundation (199)
- Enrollment tops 3000 (199)
- Agricultural Extension expanded (199)
- Dr. Thompson ill, given leave of absence (201)

1909

- Dr. Canfield dies (203)
- Steps taken to raise funds to equip Union (202)
- Student activity accounting system set up (202)
- Administrative Council begun (202)
- 3-term plan gives way to semester plan (202)
- Trustees revise bylaws; provision for tenure (204-5)

1910

- Agricultural Extension grant increased to \$50,000 (204)
- Dr. W. H. Scott retires (205)
- Retirement system proposed (207)
- Alumni present organization plan (208)

1911

- Plan for Graduate School approved (208)
- Plan for more dormitories presented (209)

1912

- Alumni present proposal on men's dormitories (209)
- Reorganization of Athletic Board approved (209)

Steps taken to provide better facilities for women (210)

University admitted to Western Conference (211)

Penn State colors burned (211)

Graduate School in operation (213)

1913

Campus affected by great March flood (211-12)

First dean of women appointed (213)

Domestic science changed to home economics (213)

Question of honorary degrees raised (213)

Bills passed to establish Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry, extension department, Engineering Experiment Station (214)

Starling-Ohio Medical College offer made (214)

Athletic staff given faculty rank (215)

Cleveland-Pulte Medical School offer made (217-18)

1914

Starling-Ohio medical offer accepted (218)

Journalism department set, *Lantern* taken over (215)

Smith-Lever Act aids Agricultural Extension (216)

Dr. Thompson given 6-months' leave (220)

Fire destroys old English building (220)

Departments of agronomy and agricultural engineering created (221)

Alumni recommendations made (221)

Move to change name to University of Ohio (221-22)

1915

Dean H. C. Price, demoted, resigns (223)

Fiscal and academic year made to coincide (224)

Memorial gateway proposed (226)

Policy on lobbying reaffirmed (227)

Sprinkler system authorized for University Hall (228)

1916

Four new deans named—Vivian, McCampbell, Hagerty, Dye (228)

Research professorships provided (229)

College of Commerce and Journalism set up (230)

Congress of Human Engineering held (232)

1917

University's part in war described (231ff)

Plans for stadium presented, general site fixed (234)

School of Military Aeronautics established (232)

Dr. Walter Q. Scott dies (232)

Board adopts war policies (234-5)

War leaves granted (237-8)

1918

Lake Laboratory removed to Put-in-Bay (238)

Dr. Thompson on leave (238)

Agriculture plan presented (238)

Four Quarter Plan proposed (238-9)

Aviation ground school ended (240-1)

Report given on S.A.T.C. (241)

1919

Bureaus of Governmental, Business and Social Research authorized (242-3)
 Extra funds necessary to meet post-war load (244)
 Dr. Thompson appointed to Industrial Commission (247)
 Dr. Thompson offers resignation (248)

1920

Faculty turns down honorary degree overture (249)
 Thompson resignation "taken off the table" (248)
 C. F. Kettering gives 1000 shares of General Motors stock (250)
 Building program delayed because of high costs (245)
 Four Quarter Plan approved, effective July 1, 1921 (246)
 50th anniversary observance opens Oct. 12 (248)
 Stadium campaign held (249)
 Dr. Thompson serves on Anthracite Coal Commission (250)
 Legislature authorizes return of student fees (249)
 Carnegie Foundation criticizes University (253)

1921

Two new deans named—Arps for Education, and Hitchcock for Engineering (251)
 Student fees changed (251)
 Fouts Bill supplies added revenues for buildings (252)
 Joseph Sullivant Medal established (254)
 Four Quarter Plan postponed to summer of 1922 (255)
 Annual Educational Conference begun (286)

1922

Bureau of Educational Research established (256, 257)
 Point-hour ratio system adopted (256)
 Medical issue comes to head (257)
 Four new buildings named (258)
 "Co-op Store" founded (259-60)
 Student auditor provided (260)
 Department of economics and sociology divided into 5 departments (261)
 Merger of two Colleges of Medicine approved (261-2)
 News Bureau established (263)
 Stadium dedicated (263)
 Move to divide physical education department fails (264)

1923

Half century of operation rounded out (262)
 Commerce and Journalism becomes 4-year college (265)
 First award made of Sullivant medal (265)
 50th anniversary of actual opening of University observed informally (265)
 Enrollment exceeds 10,000 for first time (266)
 Four Quarter Plan in operation (268)
 Orton memorial library enlarged (269)
 Dr. Thompson taken ill (269)
 Trouble over Book Store (269)

1924

Book Store protested (270)
 New Administration Building occupied (272)
 Chemical engineering, industrial engineering, music departments created (273)

New agricultural buildings west of river near completion (272)

Important additions made to land holdings (272)

1925

5 students victims of poison capsules (273-4)

Dr. Thompson presents resignation (276)

Bureau of Business Research in operation (273)

Professor G. W. Rightmire named acting president (279)

Dr. Thompson given farewell birthday party (279)

"Rum and rebellion" investigation begun (280)

1926

Trustee committee takes testimony on liquor and alleged communism charges (281)

Committee reports findings to Governor (281-2)

Dr. Rightmire elected president (282)

Julius F. Stone gives Gibraltar Island for Lake Laboratory site (284)

Lamme and Campbell gifts received (284)

New protest made on "Co-op Store" (284-5)

Issue over compulsory drill (285)

1927

Pomerene Hall completed (286)

Book Store issue settled (286)

Junior Division plan adopted (287)

J. A. Park becomes first Dean of Men (287)

Dean E. F. McCampbell ousted (288)

College of Commerce and Journalism changed to Commerce and Administration (288)

Schools of Journalism and Social Administration created (288)

Freshman Week inaugurated (289)

Student Senate comes into being (290)

Athletic business comes under Trustee control (290)

1928

Effort made to improve teaching and reduce class size (291)

Junior Council formed (292)

School of Mineral Industries created (292)

Trustees take over Stadium and facilities (292)

Dr. Rightmire given pay raise and leave of absence (292)

1929

Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory dedicated (293)

Enrollment and appropriations set records (293)

Conferring of honorary degrees revived (294)

Student Medical Service reorganized (294)

Neil Hall leased (295)

Business Research and Commerce Extension omitted from budget (296)

School of Home Economics created (296)

Dr. J. H. Snook murders Theora Hix (296)

Dr. J. W. Wilce resigns as football coach (295)

1930

Departments of phonetics, medical and surgical research, photography, and adult education created (297)

College of Liberal Arts changed to Arts and Sciences (297)

Departments of chemistry, mathematics, physics, and bacteriology transferred to Arts College (297)

1931

Budget sharply curtailed because of depression (299)

Compulsory drill issue raised (300)

Professor Herbert Miller dismissed (300)

System of University schools set up (301)

Moses Hess farm acquired (303)

1932

Board reaffirms military drill policy (303)

Academic freedom issue over Miller dismissal (303-4)

Procedure adopted on dismissals (304)

Salaries reduced to meet budget cut (305)

College programs changed (307)

WEAO gets 1000-watt transmitter (307)

Klein Committee prunes course offerings (309)

Laboratory schools occupy new buildings (310)

1933

"Depression meals" offered (308)

Emergency School established (308)

Issue over Home Economics management house (309)

10 hurt in May Week egg battle (309)

Further salary cuts imposed (312)

Dr. Thompson dies (313)

1934

College of Medicine observes centenary (313)

First Tower Club unit opened (315)

Sam Willaman resigns as football coach (313)

Alumni College held (314)

Students helped by F.E.R.A. jobs (314-15)

Research Foundation program launched (317)

1935

Civil works program benefits campus (318)

Gov. Davey vetoes appropriations (319)

Student Medical Service becomes University Health Service (320)

Legislative resolution on compulsory drill adopted (321)

Protest letter sent to Gov. Davey on vetoes (322)

1936

Davey again vetoes appropriations (324)

Lake Laboratory put on year-round basis (326)

Alumnae Co-operative House opened (326)

Salaries partially restored (327)

Department of speech created (327)

1937

Comly bequest of \$200,000 received (328)

Dr. W. H. Scott dies (328)

Appropriation emerges as agreed upon (329)

Muellhaupt bequest of \$200,000 received (330)

1938

- School of Journalism transferred to Arts College (332)
- WOSU strengthened (332)
- Dr. Rightmire retires, Dr. McPherson named acting president (332)
- Committee on Urgent Needs reports (333)
- Bureau of Business Research revived (335)
- Development Fund organized (335)
- Stone Laboratory reorganized (336)

1939

- Presidency offered to Arthur H. Compton (338)
- Other names considered (339)
- Trustee committee investigates charges of subversive activities (339-40)
- Inter-University Council organized (341)
- Enrollment tops 18,000 (341)
- Lean years of budget end (341)
- P.W.A. grants provide start on new buildings (343)
- New coat of arms adopted (343)
- New retirement and group insurance plans worked out (343-4)

1940

- Howard L. Bevis elected president (344-5)
- Civilian Pilot Training launched (344)
- Marxist Club ordered dissolved (346)
- Faculty Council established (347)
- Veterinary Medicine divided into 8 departments (348)
- WOSU gets new transmitter (349)
- Dr. Bevis inaugurated (350-1)
- Paul Brown replaces Francis Schmidt as football coach (350)

1941

- 3000 students registered for Selective Service (352)
- Abortive "peace strike" occurs (353)
- President's report appears in new format (354)
- Radiation Laboratory established (354)
- Committee on emergency created (355)

1942

- Dr. Bevis advises students after Pearl Harbor (357)
- Committee on war activities set up (358)
- Credit allowed students leaving for war (359)
- Acceleration program arranged (358)
- E.S.M.D.T. program begun (359)
- Don Scott Field acquired (360)
- Vice President Morrill resigns, succeeded by Prof. Harvey Davis (360)
- Wartime courses offered (361)
- Defense council created (361)
- War Research Laboratory provided (361)
- Twilight School replaces Adult Evening School (364)
- Navy Recognition School in operation (364-5)

1943

- A.S.T.P. program approved (365)
- Enrollment falls below 8000 (366)

Campus awarded S.T.A.R. unit (366)
 Aeronautical engineering course set up (366)
 Committee on post-war problems created (367)
 Graduate Aviation Center set up (368)
 Neil Hall purchased (368)

1944

First returning service men enroll (370)
 B. L. Stradley named vice president (370)
 University looks to post-war building needs (371)
 Enrollment falls to 6170 (371)
 Post-war planning committee reports (371)
 Graduating class numbers only 450 (372)
 New curricula adopted (373)
 Carroll Widdoes named acting football coach (373)
 University seeks record appropriations (374)

1945

4,500,000-volt betatron in operation (376)
 WOSU completes 25 years on air (376)
 Increased appropriations voted (377)
 School of Music created (378)
 More curricula added (378)
 "Recognition dinner" inaugurated (378)
 Campus part in atom bomb partly told (379)
 Trailer camp set up (380)
 "G.I. Village" arranged for (380)
 More funds granted to meet swollen enrollment (381)
 Stadium dormitory facilities increased (381)
 Class schedules revised (381)
 5-point order of student preference adopted (381)

1946

Memorial edition of *Alumni Monthly* published (382)
 Legislature grants funds to meet emergency load (384)
 Dr. Bevis calls year one of "transition" (385)
 Enrollment exceeds 22,000 (386)
 Paul Bixler becomes football coach (387)
 Rule on political meetings adopted (388)

1947

Enrollment passes 24,000 (388)
 Veterans sue to get Baker Hall back (389)
 Trustees scan long range plans (389-90)
 Trustee resolution on "impartial" teaching (391)
 "G.I. Village" opened (391)
 Students vote added fee for new Union (391-2)
 Lovejoy bequest of \$424,000 received (392)
 Wesley E. Fesler becomes football coach (395)

1948

Nearly \$50,000,000 in appropriations sought (392)
 University fourth in U. S. in enrollment (392)
 Legislature appropriates \$46,332,700—a record (393)

School of Home Economics and Lake Laboratory 50 years old (394)

Enrollment total reaches 28,582 (395)

Housing Commission created (395)

Plans set to observe 75th anniversary (397)

New buildings begin to materialize (397)

Salary scale raised (397)

Plans approved to relocate College of Agriculture (398)

Development Fund reaches new mark (398)

Simon Lazarus Scholarship Fund created (398-9)

Ground broken for new Medical Center (399)

Geology field station established (399)

Institute for Research in Vision approved (401)

Loyalty oath adopted (401-2)

University looks to future (402)

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY SINCE MAY 13, 1878

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Appointed by Governor</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Expiration of Appointment</i>	<i>Served Years</i>	<i>Mos.</i>
1. James B. Jamison	Cadiz	Agriculture	Richard M. Bishop	May 13, 1878	May 13, 1886	8	
2. Seth H. Ellis	Springboro	Agriculture	Richard M. Bishop	May 13, 1878	May 13, 1887	9	
3. Stephen Johnston	Piqua	Attorney	Richard M. Bishop	May 13, 1878	May 13, 1881	3	
4. Thomas J. Godfrey	Celina	Attorney	Richard M. Bishop	May 13, 1878	May 13, 1882	4	
			Charles Foster	May 13, 1882	May 13, 1889	7	
			Joseph B. Foraker	May 13, 1889	May 13, 1896	7	
			Asa S. Bushnell	May 13, 1896	May 13, 1903	7	
			<i>Total Service</i>			25	
5. Alston Ellis	Hamilton	Educator	Richard M. Bishop	May 13, 1878	Nov. 17, 1882	4	6
6. T. Ewing Miller	Columbus	Industrialist	Richard M. Bishop	May 13, 1878	May 13, 1884	6	
7. James H. Anderson	Columbus	Banker	Richard M. Bishop	May 13, 1878	May 13, 1885	8	
8. Lucius B. Wing	Newark	Banker	Charles Foster	May 13, 1881	May 13, 1888	7	
			Joseph B. Foraker	May 13, 1888	May 13, 1895	7	
			William McKinley	May 13, 1895	Feb. 1, 1902	6	8
			<i>Total Service</i>			20	8
9. Thomas A. Cowgill	Kennard	Attorney	Charles Foster	Nov. 17, 1882	May 13, 1890	7	6
10. Peter H. Clark	Cincinnati	(No Record)	George Hoadly	May 13, 1884	Dec. 7, 1887	3	7
11. Henry J. Booth	Columbus	Attorney	George Hoadly	May 13, 1885	Feb. 1, 1890	4	8
12. Henry B. Perkins	Warren	Banker	Joseph B. Foraker	May 13, 1886	Oct. 25, 1888	2	5
13. Rutherford B. Hayes	Fremont	Attorney	Joseph B. Foraker	May 13, 1887	Jan. 17, 1893	5	8
14. Joseph H. Bringham	Delta	Agriculture	Joseph B. Foraker	Feb. 21, 1888	May 13, 1891	3	3
15. David M. Massie	Chillicothe	Publisher	Joseph B. Foraker	Dec. 4, 1888	May 13, 1893	4	6
			William McKinley	May 13, 1893	May 13, 1900	7	
			Andrew L. Harris	May 13, 1900	May 13, 1907	7	
			<i>Total Service</i>			18	6
16. Charles C. Miller	Ottawa	Educator	James E. Campbell	May 7, 1890	May 13, 1892	2	

Name	City	Occupation	Appointed by Governor	Date of Appointment	Expiration of Appointment	Served Years	Mos.
17. John B. Schueller	Columbus	Physician	James E. Campbell	May 13, 1890	May 13, 1897	7	
18. Ross J. Alexander	Bridgeport	Attorney	James E. Campbell	May 13, 1891	Feb. 15, 1895	3	9
19. William I. Chamberlain	Hudson	Agriculture	William McKinley	May 13, 1892	May 13, 1899	7	
20. John T. Mack	Sandusky	Editor	William McKinley	Feb. 4, 1893	May 13, 1894	1	4
			William McKinley	May 13, 1894	May 13, 1901	7	
			George K. Nash	May 13, 1901	May 13, 1908	7	
			Andrew Harris	May 13, 1908	July 8, 1914	6	2
				Total Service.....		21	6
21. James E. Campbell	Hamilton	Attorney	William McKinley	Feb. 15, 1895	Dec. 17, 1896	1	10
22. Joseph H. Outhwaite	Columbus	Attorney	Asa S. Bushnell	Dec. 17, 1896	Feb. 15, 1898	1	2
23. J. McLain Smith	Dayton	Agriculture	Asa S. Bushnell	May 21, 1897	July 4, 1905	8	2
24. Paul Jones	Columbus	Attorney	Asa S. Bushnell	March 3, 1898	May 13, 1905	7	2
25. Oscar T. Corson	Columbus	Educator	Asa S. Bushnell	May 13, 1899	May 13, 1906	7	
			John M. Pattison	May 13, 1906	May 13, 1913	7	—
				Total Service.....		14	
26. Myron T. Herrick	Cleveland	Banker	George K. Nash	Feb. 10, 1902	Jan. 12, 1904	1	11
27. Guy W. Mallon	Cincinnati	Attorney	George K. Nash	May 11, 1903	May 13, 1910	7	
			Judson Harmon	May 13, 1910	May 13, 1918	8	
			James M. Cox	May 13, 1918	May 13, 1921	3	—
				Total Service.....		18	
28. George K. Nash	Columbus	Attorney	Myron T. Herrick	March 28, 1904	Oct. 24, 1904	7	
29. Frank A. Derthick	Mantua	Agriculture	Myron T. Herrick	Nov. 4, 1904	May 13, 1909	4	6
30. Frank E. Pomerene	Coshocton	Attorney	Myron T. Herrick	May 15, 1905	May 15, 1912	7	
			Judson Harmon	May 13, 1912	May 13, 1919	7	
			James M. Cox	May 13, 1919	June 1, 1919	—	—
				Total Service.....		14	
31. Oscar E. Bradfute	Cedarville	Agriculture	Myron T. Herrick	Aug. 21, 1905	May 13, 1911	5	9
			Judson Harmon	May 13, 1911	May 13, 1918	7	
			James M. Cox	May 13, 1918	May 13, 1921	3	
			Harry L. Davis	May 13, 1921	May 13, 1925	4	—
				Total Service.....		19	9

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Appointed by Governor</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Expiration of Appointment</i>	<i>Served Years</i>	<i>Mos.</i>
32. Walter J. Sears	Chillicothe	Printing	Andrew L. Harris	May 13, 1907	Dec. 22, 1914	7	7
33. Julius F. Stone	Columbus	Industrialist	Judson Harmon A. Vic Donahey A. Vic Donahey George White	May 13, 1909 May 13, 1916 March 17, 1925 May 13, 1931 May 13, 1931	May 22, 1916 March 14, 1917 May 13, 1931 July 12, 1937	7 10 6 6	10 2
				<i>Total Service</i>		20	
34. Benjamin F. McCann	Dayton	Attorney	James M. Cox James M. Cox Harry L. Davis	May 13, 1913 May 13, 1920 Jan. 31, 1921	May 13, 1920 Jan. 31, 1921 Nov. 29, 1924	7 3 10	8 10 6
				<i>Total Service</i>		11	
35. John F. Cunningham	Cleveland	Editor	James M. Cox Frank B. Willis	Dec. 22, 1914 Jan. 26, 1915	Jan. 26, 1915 Dec. 12, 1922	7 11	1 11
				<i>Total Service</i>		8	
36. John Kaiser	Marietta	Editor	Frank B. Willis Frank B. Willis Harry L. Davis Myers Y. Cooper Martin L. Davey	Feb. 25, 1915 May 27, 1915 May 13, 1922 May 13, 1929 May 13, 1936 May 13, 1936	May 27, 1915 May 13, 1922 May 13, 1929 May 13, 1936 Dec. 9, 1936	3 7 7 7 6	3 7 7 7 6
				<i>Total Service</i>		21	9
37. Charles F. Kettering	Dayton	Industrialist	James M. Cox John W. Bricker Thomas J. Herbert	March 21, 1917 Feb. 6, 1941 May 13, 1947	March 17, 1925 May 13, 1947 May 13, 1954	8 6 ..	8 7 ..
38. T. C. Mendenhall	Ravenna	Educator	James M. Cox	June 16, 1919	March 22, 1924	4	9
39. Lawrence E. Laybourne	Springfield	Attorney	Harry L. Davis A. Vic Donahey George White	May 14, 1921 May 13, 1925 May 13, 1931	May 13, 1925 May 13, 1931 May 13, 1938	4 6 7	4 6 7
				<i>Total Service</i>		17	—
40. Egbert H. Mack	Sandusky	Editor	Harry L. Davis Myers Y. Cooper	Dec. 12, 1922 May 13, 1929	May 13, 1929 Dec. 20, 1932	6 3	6 6
				<i>Total Service</i>		10	—
41. Mrs. Alma W. Paterson	Columbus	Housewife	A. Vic Donahey	March 27, 1924	June 8, 1933	9	3

Name	City	Occupation	Appointed by Governor	Date of Appointment	Expiration of Appointment	Served Years	Mos.
42. Herbert S. Atkinson	Columbus	Insurance	A. Vic Donahey A. Vic Donahey George White John W. Bricker	March 17, 1925 Feb. 10, 1927 May 13, 1934 May 13, 1941	Feb. 19, 1927 May 13, 1934 May 13, 1941 Dec. 5, 1948	1 7 7 7	11 3 7 7
				Total Service.....		23	9
43. Harry A. Caton	Coshocton	Agriculture	A. Vic Donahey George White	May 14, 1925 Dec. 8, 1932	May 13, 1932 May 31, 1939	7 7	—
				Total Service.....		14	—
44. Newton D. Baker	Cleveland	Attorney	George White	Dec. 21, 1932	Nov. 3, 1937	4	11
45. M. Edith Campbell	Cincinnati	Educator	George White	June 9, 1933	Feb. 5, 1941	7	8
46. Burrell Russell, M.D.	New Philadelphia	Physician	Martin L. Davey	Dec. 10, 1936	May 27, 1943	6	6
47. C. J. Altmaier, M.D.	Marion	Physician	Martin L. Davey	July 13, 1937	May 13, 1944	6	10
48. Lockwood Thompson	Cleveland	Attorney	Martin L. Davey Frank J. Lausche	Jan. 27, 1938 May 4, 1946	March 2, 1943 April 9, 1941	5 4	1 11
				Total Service.....		10	—
49. Carlton S. Dargusch	Columbus	Attorney	Martin L. Davey Frank J. Lausche Frank J. Lausche	May 14, 1938 May 13, 1945 May 13, 1952	May 13, 1945 May 13, 1952 May 13, 1959	7 7 ..	7 7 ..
50. Leo L. Rummell	Columbus	Editor	John W. Bricker	June 1, 1939	May 13, 1946	7	4
51. James F. Lincoln	Cleveland	Industrialist	John W. Bricker	March 3, 1943	July 28, 1949	6	4
52. Warner M. Pomerene	Coshocton	Attorney	John W. Bricker	May 28, 1943	May 21, 1951	8	—
53. Donald C. Power	Columbus	Attorney	John W. Bricker	May 14, 1944	May 31, 1951	7	—
54. John W. Bricker	Columbus	Attorney	Thomas J. Herbert	Dec. 6, 1948	May 13, 1955	—	—
55. Forrest G. Ketner	Columbus	Agriculture	Frank J. Lausche	July 29, 1949	May 13, 1956	—	—
56. Robert N. Gorman	Cincinnati	Attorney	Frank J. Lausche	April 23, 1951	May 13, 1953	—	—
57. James W. Huffman	Columbus	Attorney	Frank J. Lausche	May 21, 1951	May 13, 1957	—	—
58. Robert F. Black	Cleveland	Industrialist	Frank J. Lausche	May 31, 1951	May 13, 1958	—	—

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