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Encyclopedic History of Utah State University

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"A" On the Hill, Lighting Of
(Contributed by Cliff Cahoon, class of ‘64)

In 1947, Student Council member Norman Jones (1949), who later became a professor of civil and environmental engineering at USU, and Dean of Students Daryl Chase, who became president in 1954, began talking about having a whitewashed rock block A on the mountainside, similar to those of other colleges and most high schools in Utah. Chase expressed the opinion that such noticeable letters were tacky.

Jones and other students began looking for alternatives and came up with the idea of a block letter that could be lighted for special occasions, but which would be invisible the rest of the year. Jones was an engineering student and a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity (Sigs). He and some of his fraternity brothers, who were also engineering students, including Frank Little (1949) and Rolf Nelson (1950) made arrangements with a property owner and laid out a block A on the mountain south of Logan Canyon, above River Heights. They had support from student body president Desmond Anderson and from the head of ROTC Col. E.W. Timberlake. The A was about 200 feet high and 150 feet wide. On November 11, 1947, following the first lighting of the "A" at Homecoming, the ASUSU Executive Council voted to make the event an annual, Aggie tradition. (See minutes, record group 25.7/2:35, box 2)

To light the A they filled approximately 200 one gallon tin cans with diesel fuel and used rolled up gunny sacks as wicks. The Sigs would go up early in the day and place the cans
and fill them with oil and insert the wicks. That night, when it was time to light the A, a group would start at the top of the A and move down the mountain, turning the soaked wicks upside down so the saturated end of the burlap was sticking up from the top of the can. Another group would follow with railroad fuses or flares and light the protruding end of the burlap. These "candles" would burn for two or three hours. For more than 40 years the Sigs performed the lighting of the A ritual at Homecoming and again in the spring for A Day or Agathon, which replaced A Day for a number of years during the 1950s and 1960s.

The A lighting was a raucous event for the Sigs. The boys only party featured a keg of beer and a huge bonfire, which combined to foster some crazy behavior. Until the late 1970s there were no homes high on the River Heights bench so the loud singing of bawdy songs didn't disturb anyone. During the last few years of the event, the owners of the homes creeping up the hillside began to complain about the noise. The local fire marshal always worried about the event and tried unsuccessfully a few times to shut it down.

In 1992, the year before the event ended, the Sigs declared the event dry as far as alcohol was concerned and that year they even invited dates, making it a coed event the last year. In 1993 Robert Harris bought the property the Sigs were leasing and put an end to the event.²

“A” On the Tower

The Tower “A” was first installed on the west face of the tower by the Class of 1909, the first senior class gift, according to University Historian A.J. Simmonds.³ Measuring 12 by 14 feet, the original emblem contained one hundred forty six, 16 candlelight bulbs. It was manufactured in Salt Lake City at a cost $215, and installed by Charles Batt, the long-standing head of buildings and grounds on campus. The “A” was eventually extended to all four sides of the tower.⁴

“A” Pins

The tradition of awarding gold “A” pins for student achievement began during the presidency of J.W. Widtsoe. Student awards were generally given out during the last Chapel Exercise of the school year, prior to commencement. In addition to athletic “letterman sweaters” given to members of the College’s football, basketball and baseball teams, the student newspaper, Student Life, reported on May 20, 1910, that nine “gold As” were awarded to College debaters. Members of the student council and student newspaper editorial board received “scholarship letters.” Six student scholars were also
recognized with “scholarship As,” although the newspaper did not stipulate if these were the same “gold As” given to the debaters.⁵

During ceremonies the following year, the scholarship awards are clearly identified as “pins,” provided personally by President Widtsoe. Recipients included J.W. Peters, Canute Petersen, Grant C. Gardner, Veda Hunsaker, Harry Beagley, and Vern C. Wooley. Six “honorable mentions” were also recognized, although not awarded pins. Debaters received “prizes” and “medals,” along with the coveted Thomas medal, provided by Professor George Thomas, and given to the best “inter-class” debater. Gold “A” pins were also awarded to those “students who had rendered faithful service to the College…” Included were L.A. Stevens, D.E. Robinson, I.L. Petersen, V.C. Wooley, David Sharp, T.M. Carmichael, A.J. Knapp, Fred Foerer and Patti Barrett.

In 1918, the College Catalog began detailing the various awards given for scholarship and athletics. They included the Scholarship “A” for academic excellence; the Hendricks Medal, the Casto Medal, and the Sons of the American Revolution Medal, given for excellence in debate and oratory; “special awards” in the form of Student Body “A” pins, given for dramatics, music and student publications; the Cardon Medal for “best all-around athlete;” and the West Medal for inter-class track and field. Athletes who competed inter-collegiately received the letterman’s sweater, as had traditionally been the case. Winners of the Scholarship “A” in 1918 included Gerald Therne, Lucian M. Mecham, Jr., Stella Young, Mable Hendricks, Geneva Wells and George D. Clyde. Clyde later became a professor in, and eventually Dean of the School of Engineering. From 1952 to 1960 he served as Governor of Utah, and signed the proclamation changing the institution from a college to a university in March 1957. The Utah Water Research Laboratory was posthumously named for Clyde in 1982.

The Scholarship “A” was distinguished from the student body “A” pin. The latter was a straight pin, featuring an old-English style “A” and the school motto, Labor is Life. The former was a lapel pin consisting of an old-English style “A” encircled by the word “scholarship.” The word “scholarship” was divided in half, with part being royal blue and part being white. After the College colors changed from royal to navy blue the word “scholarship” surrounding the letter “A” was solid navy blue, tipped in white. More recent examples of the scholarship pin depict the tower of Old Main encircled in navy blue at the bottom with the word “Scholarship” and at the top by USU.

Beginning in 1932, the Student Council implemented a point system to determine award winners. Students could accumulate “A” points through service, activity participation and scholarship. Two-hundred points were required for an award, either a certificate, or a gold medal. The point system endured through 1968, when enrollment simply became too
large to give awards at the University level. The awards section was deleted from the ASUSU Constitution, and student achievement became a matter for individual departments and colleges.

Academic Organization

Departmental designations developed gradually during the institution’s first decade of operation. Until 1903, students enrolled in courses to prepare them for graduation in one of four areas: Home Economics, Engineering and Mechanical Arts, Agriculture, or Commerce. In 1903, the institution designated five “schools,” including the School of Agriculture, the School of Agricultural Engineering and Mechanical Arts, the School of Home Economics, the School of General Science, and the School of Commerce. For a period of 13 years beginning in 1907, a legislative mandate prohibited the institution from offering courses in teacher training (pedagogy) and in engineering, other than agricultural engineering (See Consolidation Controversy – 1905). Pedagogy would be reinstated in 1921, and was offered as a companion option to degrees in one of the other disciplines. In 1923 the college offered course work within six schools (the present equivalent to colleges.) These included the Schools of Agriculture, Home Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Commerce and Business Administration, Mechanic Arts, and General Science. In 1924, the institution added a School of Education, and restructured the School of General Science to include a School of Basic Arts and Sciences.

All of the various schools became colleges when the institution moved from being the Utah State Agricultural College to Utah State University in 1957.

Utah State University presently comprises eight academic colleges, including Agriculture; Arts; Education and Human Services; Engineering; Humanities and Social Sciences; Natural Resources; Science; and Business. In December 2007 the College of Business was designated the Jon M. Huntsman School of Business.

Forty-three departments are included within the seven colleges and Huntsman School of Business. The College of Agriculture includes the departments of Agricultural Systems Technology and Education; Animal, Dairy and Veterinary Sciences; Nutrition and Food Sciences; Plant, Soils and Climate; and Agricultural Economics. In May 2008, Agricultural Economics was split from the School of Business, where it had been combined with general economics and jointly administered by the colleges of Business and Agriculture since 1976, and reestablished as a separate discipline, under the Department of Applied Economics, within the College of Agriculture.
Instruction in general economics within the Department of Economics remains part of the School of Business. Other departments in the School of Business include Accountancy; Business Administration; Management Information Systems; and Management and Human Resources. The Huntsman School of Business’s legacy stretches back to the beginning of the institution, when courses in Commerce were initiated to provide training for office workers and bank tellers, making it one of oldest Business Schools west of the Mississippi River.

While the College of Education and Human Services at Utah State University also has a long history, the State Legislature, as mentioned above, prohibited instruction in teacher training, or pedagogy, from 1907 through 1921. With inauguration of the School of Education in 1924, the College of Education and Human Services has distinguished itself as one of the nation’s most productive and progressive teacher training centers (See Edith Bowen School.) The present College includes the departments of Communicative Disorders and Deaf Education; Elementary Education; Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Instructional Technology; Psychology; Secondary Education; Special Education and Rehabilitation; and Family, Consumer and Human Development. Owing to the philanthropy of Emma Eccles Jones, the College is now known as the Emma Eccles Jones College of Education and Human Services.

Aspects of the Department of Family, Consumer and Human Development were formerly part of the College of Family Life, which was closed and consolidated within the Colleges of Education; Agriculture; and Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences in 2001. Until its disestablishment and absorption, the College of Family Life included the Departments of Nutrition and Food Sciences; Human Environments; and Family and Human Development. Early Childhood Education had been jointly administered with the College of Education, and moved wholly under the College of Education and Human Services, along with other parts of the former Department of Family and Human Development upon closure of the College of Family Life. Similarly, the Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences had been jointly administered with the College of Agriculture. Instruction in Nutrition and Food sciences was absorbed by the College of Agriculture in 2001. The former Department of Human Environments, which included instruction in interior design moved to the College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, where it is affiliated with the Caine School of the Arts.

Family Life, and its predecessors Home Economics or Domestic Science, was among the original disciplines offered when the institution opened in 1890. Agriculture; Commerce; and Engineering and Mechanical Arts were also emphasized under the institution’s initial curriculum. As with teacher training cited above, the legislative mandate also prohibited
the College from offering courses in all engineering courses except as it related to agriculture. In 1914, the College established a School of Agricultural Engineering.

In the years leading up to World War II, the College engaged with the federal government to conduct research in radar technology. A Naval Radio School was established at the College during the war, which is credited with the institution’s first effort to build an international reputation in electrical engineering. By 1957, the institution offered courses in all aspects of engineering, except those specific to the mining industry.

Currently, the College of Engineering includes the departments of Biological and Irrigation Engineering; Civil and Environmental Engineering; Electrical and Computer Engineering; Engineering and Technology Education; and Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

The institution has offered instruction in the Arts and Humanities, such as languages, art, music and literature, since its inception. The institution established a School of Music briefly in 1903, but was forced to abandon the plan after the 1907 legislative restriction took effect. Not until 1924, did the college inaugurate the School of Basic Arts and Sciences. In 1932, the division became known as the School of Arts and Sciences, a derivation persisting through 1957, when the college became a university. As Utah State University, the former schools became colleges, and the humanities fell under the University College. Social sciences remained with the College of Business and Social Science, even as the University created the College of Humanities and Sciences in 1961. A year later the College again reorganized as the College of Humanities and Arts. Physical and Life Sciences were moved to the College of Science. The Social Sciences were added to form the College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences in 1971. The largest of the University’s colleges, it included the departments of Aerospace Studies (Air Force ROTC); Military Science (Army ROTC); Art; English; History; Intensive English Language Institute; Interior Design (added in 2001 after closure of the College of Family Life); Journalism and Communication; Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning; Languages, Philosophy and Speech Communication; Music; Political Science; Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology; and Theatre Arts. The College also administered the Liberal Studies curriculum, as well as curricula in Women and Gender Studies and in Religious Studies. Of particular significance was the establishment of the Caine School of the Arts, a collaborative and interdisciplinary program to “foster a culture that values the arts and promotes access...in the University, the community, and the region.” In July 2010, the Departments of Art, Music, and Theatre Arts, as well as Programs for Interdisciplinary Studies, and Interior Design, were partitioned from the former College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences to form the new College of the Arts. Other humanities and social science disciplines remain in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences.
The present College of Natural Resources has also had an involved history at Utah State University. Perhaps more than any other college, Natural Resources has been subject to infrequent shifts in its mission, as the public perception of natural resources has changed from being primarily economic to being more concerned with conservation.

The institution’s close proximity to the mountains and canyons above Logan made them a natural extension of the classroom. As early as 1891, students were given the opportunity to acquire an understanding of forestry. With creation of the Cache National Forest in 1907, the institution began cooperating with U.S. Forest Service personnel to provide instruction at the college. Not until 1918 with the employment of R.J. Becraft, however, did the institution embark on the discipline of range management, for which it would gain a national reputation. Initially, range and forestry were included within the School of Agriculture under the Botany Department. In 1928, after learning that the University in Salt Lake City was considering establishing a program in forestry, President E.G. Peterson hurriedly secured permission from the Board of Trustees to launch a program in Logan. Under Becraft’s supervision, Peterson established a Department of Range and Forestry within the School of Agriculture. Summer camp near Tony Grove up Logan Canyon was also held for the first time in 1929. Students who enrolled in the courses also inaugurated the Forestry Club on campus. (See also, Forester’s Week)

Gradually during the 1930s, forestry and range took on greater autonomy within the School of Agriculture, until in 1938 it was set aside as a separate entity. The School of Forestry operated through 1945 when its name was changed to reflect other aspects of the curriculum involving range and wildlife management. The School of Forestry, Range and Wildlife Management persisted through 1957, and then as the College of Forestry, Range and Wildlife Management through 1966, when the present designation of College of Natural Resources was adopted.

In 2001, the College underwent a major reorganization. The departments of Fisheries and Wildlife; Forest Resources; Geography and Earth Resources; Rangeland Resources; and the non-departmental program Watershed Science; were merged to become three distinct departments. Currently, the College of Natural Resources includes the departments of Watershed Sciences; Environment and Society; and Wildland Resources.

As with disciplines within the College of Natural Resources, much of the instruction in the sciences began as components within agriculture. Botany, biology, zoology, as well as chemistry, were all studied in relationship to agriculture. As mentioned above, the institution established a School of General Science in 1903, and awarded its first degrees during June commencement the same year. As also mentioned above, the institution combined arts and sciences into a separate school in 1924. The derivation persisted
through 1962 when arts and humanities were separated from the college to form two colleges: The College of Humanities and Arts and the College of Science. The present College of Science includes the departments of Biology; Chemistry and Biochemistry; Computer Science; Geology; Mathematics and Statistics; and Physics.

Across the Quad at Even Tide

The Alma Mater Hymn was composed by Theodore M. Burton for a campus contest in 1952. Dr. Burton was a faculty member in the Chemistry Department.

Adams Field

See Romney Stadium (Old)

Aggie

The use of “Farmer” as the symbol for athletics at Utah State University was a natural expression of the institution’s agricultural emphasis. In the very first football game played against the University of Utah on Thanksgiving Day in Logan in 1894, reporters referred to the UAC team as the “Farmers.” By the early 1900s, Student Life used the term “Farmers” interchangeably with “Aggies.” Depictions of the bean-pole farmer, replete with a stalk of hay in his mouth and a pitchfork in his hand, did not appear until the 1930s and 1940s. Also, its use appears not to have been “officially” adopted, but rather, to have enjoyed general acceptance. This was particularly true during the early 1950s when campus artist Everett Thorpe depicted several representations for the covers of football programs. After 1957, when Utah State Agricultural College became Utah State University, the use of the “hay-seed” farmer gradually disappeared.

There was a move during the late 1960s and early 1970s to rid athletic teams entirely of the institution’s “farmer” past that proposed dropping the name “Aggie” in favor of the name “Highlander.” Public outcry was deafening, and the move abandoned.

The term "Big Blue" begins to appear gradually in the 1960s. The term, however, was intended to describe the color of athletic team jerseys rather than a name for the Aggie mascot, the bull. The first visual representation of the "Bull" appears in the November 22, 1975 football program, when the Aggies played the Colorado Rams. A year later on November 20th, the program for the game against Pacific announces that the "USU Mascot has finally come of age!" The program goes on to elaborate how the University had purchased a Brahma Bull and that a naming contest would be held.
Aggie Fight Song

See Hail the Utah Aggies

Aggie Ice Cream

The Animal Science Building included a modern creamery, and in 1921, the College hired Gustav Wilster to oversee instruction. One of Wilster’s innovations was the introduction of ice cream manufacture. “Wilster is now making lacto ice cream which has never before been produced in Utah,” noted Student Life. While instructive, the creamery was also operated on a commercial basis, and students and visitors to campus could purchase cheese, butter, or generous portions of ice cream at the Dairy Products Laboratory in the Animal Science Building, daily. Ice cold butter milk could generally be had for the asking. The first taste of Aggie Ice Cream became a rite-of-passage on campus, and is fondly remembered by many students and alumni.

Aggie Traditions

Campus traditions have only gradually been adopted by the faculty and student body. Over time, an institution either accepts or rejects certain values that distinguish it. These values are obviously tied closely to those of the local culture, as well as those of the nation. There has always been a tradition of honesty, punctuality, friendliness and civility at USU, and these traditions have endured for over a century. This tradition is presently exemplified in the “Hello Walk,” established in 1961, but certainly a strong Aggie tradition from the beginning. “Every Aggie student is traditionally friendly. He always says ‘Hello’ to the other fellow.”

Punctuality has also been a long tradition. Students often met “under the clock,” which adorned the entrance to the Old Main Chapel. The college bells in Old Main also tolled promptly at 8am, calling students to mandatory Chapel exercises. Although now electronic, the chimes have remained a campus tradition.

In response to local values, as well as the Victorianism of the late nineteenth century, Chapel exercises were a required tradition on campus until 1916. These non-denominational, religious gatherings took place each morning in the Old Main Chapel. They were under the direction of the faculty, or local religious leaders, and were representative of all churches in Logan.

In 1916, the Chapel exercises became a weekly event, held each Thursday for an hour at 10am. The strictly religious nature of the Thursday morning tradition gradually gave way
to an assortment of Lyceum programs, but the time slot was reserved for such assemblies until 1963, until growth in the student body required the scheduling of regular classes during the Thursday morning time period.\textsuperscript{9}

While the Chapel exercises responded to the religious nature of Cache Valley’s predominant Mormon population, they also corresponded with the beliefs of the institution’s first president, Jeremiah W. Sanborn, a devout Methodist. Sanborn also established the tradition of alcohol and tobacco abstinence on campus. Sanborn demanded adherence from both student and faculty. Professor Orrok, a young man from Massachusetts, who had been "conditionally" employed in 1892 to instruct classes in mechanical drawing, was dismissed from his duties early in 1893. "I received from him a promise," wrote President Sanborn to the President of the Board of Trustees, W.S. McCormick, "that his smoking would be strictly a private matter...not in public, either in Logan or elsewhere."\textsuperscript{10} Orrok was outraged over the dismissal; yet, Sanborn felt justified, stating that: "When he is temporarily in charge of students, a father as it were to them, he is bound to carry out the best sentiment of the community whose salary he draws."\textsuperscript{11} It was feared by Sanborn that Orrok’s propensity for frequenting saloons would also be "used by the students as an excuse for themselves." Several students, who had been "demerited" and brought before the president, had in fact objected to their treatment, noted Sanborn, on the basis that "two members of our own faculty...visit saloons...and smoke."\textsuperscript{12}

The prohibition against smoking persisted until World War II, when the campus was very rapidly converted to train military personnel. Most enrollees came from outside the immediate area and had only the vaguest notion of Mormonism. Many smoked cigarettes, which required the institution to suspend its long standing prohibition against smoking on campus.

The change in traditional decorum prompted one student to complain in the pages of Student Life how "the tradition of the Utah State campus has been that students refrain from smoking in the buildings or on the campus...Today we find students smoking on various parts of the campus...Why does such a situation exists? With the nation at war, all available facilities for education were needed to teach the soon to be soldier...The college was selected as one of many to carry on this training...With these men came a code of ethics which, contrary to the one long established at this college allowed smoking..."\textsuperscript{13}

Following the war the campus again reverted to tradition. The 1948 student handbook informed student smokers that they could indulge their habit only by visiting "our famous Nicotine Point," located on a cement slab across 400 North Street, to the south of the Library.\textsuperscript{14} By 1952, however, the prohibition against smoking anywhere on campus had been limited to "a long tradition of [not] smoking in buildings."\textsuperscript{15}
During the 1960s, students began agitating for the right to smoke in reserved portions of the Student Center and Library. In 1966, a student “smoke-in” was organized and student activists “lit-up” in the Student Center. Some faculty members participated, as well, and wanted the option to smoke in their private offices. By the early 1970s, a special room, designated the Hive, was constructed at the west end of the Student Center for smokers. Other rooms were designated in the Library and in the Business Building. Faculty members were granted the privilege of smoking in their offices. This arrangement persisted until the early 1990s, when the Utah Clean Air Act prohibited smoking in any public building.

The 1970s displaced for a time the usual conservatism of campus. The tradition of National Tequila Day began on November 16, 1974, when Beta Beta Beta fraternity members Bill Brown, Robb Sykes and Doug McCullouch first observed the festivity. By 1976, National Tequila Day was being celebrated in over 20 states and Canada. Reportedly, the observance earned USU a designation as a top-ten party school from Playboy Magazine in 1976. Student imbibers usually held National Tequila Day during Homecoming, or whenever Brigham Young University visited Romney Stadium. The celebration persisted annually through 1986, when the campus began to more strictly enforce Utah’s liquor laws, which prohibited alcohol consumption on State property. (Record group 10.2, box 54, folder 12; Student Life, 13 October 1976; and 15 October 1976.)

Due to circumstances, traditions have often changed. The Old Main Clock, for instance, was removed and placed in storage following the 1984 fire and subsequent renovation.

The Block-A has also spent some of its history in storage. (See Be-no Club) It is unclear when the tradition of “True Aggie,” requiring that a person be kissed under a full moon while seated on the Block-A, originated. It is not officially mentioned in any of the extant student handbooks, nor in any of the Buzzers through 1971. An alumni publication mentions the tradition in 1972, noting that “Tradition demands that no girl is an official USU coed until she has been kissed on this monument.”16 The tradition becomes more specific after completion of the Old Main renovation in 1990, and relocation of the Block-A to its present site, north of Old Main and east of Champ Drive.

The annual Snow Carnival, where students constructed snow sculptures and skied or tobogganed down Old Main Hill was a much anticipated traditional event, which advanced or waned from the 1920s through the 1960s depending on whether or not it snowed. Its demise may be associated with the growing popularity of the Beaver Mountain Ski Area up Logan Canyon.
The tradition of A-Day, or Agathon has changed from a work project, where students pruned and planted trees, built sidewalks and generally beatified the campus, to a celebration of games and music. It has traditionally taken place in the spring. The first A-Day was held May 15, 1914, at the encouragement of President Widtsoe. Student Life reported on May 1, how the “custom has been established at the college to have an ‘A’ Day. But as the school does not possess an ‘A’ other than the electric ‘A’ it is the habit to direct the attention of the students to some other activity that will be as effective as fixing up an ‘A’.” The lack of an “A” on campus may have inspired the Be-No Club to erect the Block A in 1917. Students and faculty met at Adams Field in 1914 to erect a wooden fence around the football field. (See Old Romney Stadium) During subsequent years other improvements were made to Adams Field, including installation of a cinder track. Students also made improvements to the campus, painting the tennis courts and laying concrete sidewalks. In 1915, the date of A-Day was changed from May to correspond with the March 8 date of Founder’s Day. Inclement weather, however, usually required suspending the event until later in the spring, sometime between March and commencement in early May.17

Founders Day remains a campus celebration held each year on March 8 in commemoration of the institution’s founding in 1888. The first official program was held in 1925.

Freshman Week gradually disappeared in the 1950s, probably as a result of older students returning to college following World War II and Korea. Underclassmen have traditionally been subject to initiation on college campuses, but from the mid-1930s through the early 1960s, freshman students wore caps or beanies to distinguish their class standing. In 1937, freshmen were expected to wear the green caps until after October’s Homecoming game. Later, the expectation was limited to wearing the caps only during Frosh Week. The color of the caps may have changed, as well. While “green” would certainly have been appropriate to characterize the youthfulness of incoming freshman during the 1930s, blue beanies were used prior to 1929.18 A.J. Simmonds noted that beanies were required of freshman students until 1964 and that men wore blue and women wore white.19

Airport, Logan/Cache

During the early 1920s, T.H. Humphreys (1897), then president of the Logan/Cache Chamber of Commerce, began advancing the idea that the valley needed an airport. With the help of Russell Maughan, another alumnus and the Valley’s most celebrated pilot, Humphreys and the Chamber of Commerce selected the area northwest of Logan.20 Maughan had gained notoriety as a flying “ace” in France during World War I, and achieved further fame in 1924 by being the first to make a solo, dawn to dusk,
transcontinental flight. Maughan made frequent visits to his home town of Logan, and often spoke on campus, or to civic organizations throughout the World War II period.\(^{21}\) Maughan’s choice of location for the airport required extensive site preparation, and throughout the 1920s and 1930s the Airport consisted of only two directional landing strips. These were used mainly by local flying aces Floyd D. Hansen and Archie Hill. During the 1930s, Logan City and Cache County applied for a Civilian Works Administration grant to gravel the two runways. With the creation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) in 1939, USAC became involved in administering the Civilian Pilot Training Program, while the city and county pursued additional federal funding through a WPA grant to further improve the runways.

The engineering faculty at the college also worked cooperatively with City Engineer Ervin Moser to install a complicated series of drain fields on the airport property.\(^{22}\) As mentioned above, the College arranged for NYA participants to construct an additional hangar at the airport in 1940.

In 1939, with most of the nation still overwhelmingly neutral regarding the war in Europe, the Civilian Pilot Training Program on campus intentionally distanced itself from defense by noting how “Nothing in program is militaristic with the course being primarily to train...those students who have [an] interest and ability to fly as private pilots.”\(^{23}\) By summer 1941, however, with the United States already contributing to Great Britain’s war effort under the Lend/Lease Act, the training of pilots and the development of airfields became a more urgent matter of national defense. In September, the CAA assumed responsibility for upgrading the Logan/Cache Airport. By mid-December the construction firm of W.W. Clyde began feverishly to complete the work which would make the Logan/Cache Airport a Class 4 facility. Its three paved runways would be able to accommodate large military transport and fighter planes, as well as small private aircraft.\(^{24}\)

In October, the college had received a Taylorcraft airplane to use for training. Professor Sidney R. Stock was placed in charge of supervising the ground school.\(^{25}\) Professor Stock would later be instrumental in establishing the Navy Training Station at the College in 1942. Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States government recruited Stock to assist in the development of radar technology. Stock, who received a direct commission as Lt. Commander in the Navy, set up the first training school in Chicago; the second he set up at USAC. The school opened with 100 navy and marine recruits on March 23, 1942. Professor Larry S. Cole was placed in charge of instruction. During the war, nearly 3,000 enlisted men rotated through the program. Trainees billeted in the Smart Gymnasium, received instruction on the top floor of the Engineering Building, and messed at the Commons/Home Economics Building.\(^{26}\)
Navy and marine trainees also took flight training at the Logan/Cache Airport. In January 1943, the army informed President Peterson of the College’s selection to provide additional training as an aviation facility. With the radio school in full swing, the president appointed Professor Merrill to make a survey of space on campus to insure that the College could accommodate the additional students. Although Merrill’s survey revealed that it would require extensive renovations of every conceivably available space, the President agreed to accept the responsibility. Trainees would be billeted in the basement of Old Main, and on the third floor of the Commons/Home Economics Building, which could be converted into living quarters. The Women’s Residence Hall, which at the time was home to the School of Forest, Range, and Wildlife, could also be used as a barracks (aviation students would refer to it as the “Biltmore,”) along with the Stadium House, which adjoined the football stadium, and the Sigma Chi Fraternity House.

On March 5, 1943, Commandant of Students Lt. Charles H. Faulkner met the first contingent of 500 Army Air Corps, 318th College Training Detachment trainees at the Logan Train Depot, and marched them to campus. A second wave of 250 students arrived on April 16. Cache Valley Flying Service at the Logan/Cache Airport contracted to provide flight training for both the Navy Training School and the 318th Aircrew. Cache Valley Flying Service employed Twenty-two flight instructors during the war, as well as full-time mechanics, and had a $10,000 annual payroll.27

Alma Mater Hymn

See Across the Quad at Even Tide

Alumni Association

In 1894, the institution awarded its first diplomas, and on June 13, 1899 graduates met together to organize the Alumni Association of the Agricultural College of Utah. The Association existed “to promote the interests and welfare of the College..., to foster feelings of gratitude and love for the institution, to form and strengthen, among the graduates, friendships for each other.”28

Alumni Center

Designed initially as a model farm house, this building became the President’s House by edict of the Board of Trustees on June 21, 1890. President Jeremiah W. Sanborn, the College’s first president, designed the interior and laid out the floor plan, while architect
C.L. Thompson, who also designed Old Main, furnished the plan for the exterior of the building. The President’s Home was completed in September 1891 at a cost of $4,322.10. While the institution’s second president, Joshua H. Paul, found living downtown more to his liking, the President’s House was home to 12 other chief executives at USU, from Sanborn through Stanford O. Cazier. On June 2, 1971, it was designated as a Utah historic site.

Following the fire which gutted the north wing of Old Main in December 1983, the Caziers moved into a separate residence and the President’s House was transferred to the Alumni Association. A generous gift from the Huntsman Chemical Corporation enabled the renovation of the house and provided funding for the addition of a banquet hall and reception room. On June 1, 1990, groundbreaking ceremonies were held and on July 11 the following year the new Alumni Center was dedicated and named in honor of businessman, civic leader and member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Council of the Twelve Apostles David B. Haight.29

Amphitheater

Located southwest of Old Main, the original wooden College Amphitheater had been dedicated in 1924 to showcase the beginning of the National Summer School. In 1934, construction commenced to replace the original with a concrete structure, utilizing Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds. Construction of the present amphitheatre was under the direction of Engineering Dean, Ray B. West, and employed 20 local laborers, who, in the depths of the 1930s depression, earned nearly $5,000. The project required an additional $3,000 in locally purchased materials. The 1,500 seat-capacity facility was used for theatricals and lectures, as well as extensively during the institution’s Summer School. Senior class gifts in 1937 and 1938 were also utilized to finish the present concrete amphitheater. (Student Life 5 October 1934)

Animal Science Building

The State Legislature appropriated $55,000 to build the Animal Science Building in 1917. This building, along with two additional buildings constructed during the World War I period, the Engineering Building, posthumously named for Dean of the School of Agricultural Engineering Ray B. West in 1986, and the Plant Science Building, now Geology, located at the northeast corner of the Quad, nearly doubled the physical plant of the college.

Art Barn
Built originally in 1919 as a horse barn, the Art Barn replaced the original horse barn that sat to the north and east of Old Main, and which was constructed in 1893. The original horse barn was razed, simultaneously with the construction of the new. James P. Hansen and Arnold Krause of Logan paid the College $100 for the original horse barn, dismantling it for the timbers and lumber.

Local architect, William L. Skidmore of Logan, designed the new horse barn. It was built by the firm of C.M. Alston and George W. Hoggan of Salt Lake City for a cost of $5,600. The new structure sat to the east of the College’s other livestock facilities: a large U-shaped cattle barn, a sheep barn, a piggery, and a poultry house, all constructed around 1900. (Record group 5.1:17, box 14, folder 11) In 1954, these facilities, except for the Art Barn, were either demolished or moved from campus to the Greenville Farm in North Logan. (Mss 342, series 4, drawer 4, folder 9)

At the request of President Daryl Chase, the Fine Arts Department initiated an expanded visual arts program in 1956, concentrating particularly in the area of ceramics, where the institution invested substantially in new equipment. In December, California ceramicist, David Creesey, visited to demonstrate his art.

In August 1959, Anderson Lumber Company, with offices in Logan and Ogden, submitted an $8,587 bid for renovating the Art Barn. Anderson’s bid included reinforcement of the existing floor with pipe columns and I-beams; adding a third floor; framing an office; installing restrooms; building cabinets, benches, and doors; constructing an outside covered stairwell; and painting and plumbing the facility as required. By fall 1959, the Art Department had begun moving the new equipment to the renovated Art Barn, which accommodated a ceramic studio, a graphic arts lab, and a painting studio. (Record group 3.1/10-2, box 6, folder 14; box 12, folder 4; and box 15, folder 6)

The Art Barn served this purpose until construction of the Visual Arts Wing of the Chase Fine Arts Center in 1981. Afterwards, it served as office and classroom space for the Psychology Department and the Languages and Philosophy Department. As the last remaining visage of the institution’s agricultural past on campus, the Art Barn is presently being investigated for renewal and renovation for the Anthropology Museum and as a visitor’s center.

Awards

See “A” Pin

B (top)
Barbs

See Utah State Barbarians

Beanies

See Aggie Traditions

Benedict Club

Founded in 1911, the Benedict Club was an association for married male students, their wives and families. A benedict is a newly married man. The organization persisted through the early 1920s.

Beno Club

In 1916, several students from Salt Lake City founded the Beno Club. In 1917, the Benos erected their “headstone” on campus, a “Block A,” which was placed to the west of the Mechanic Arts Building. In the late 1930s, the monument was moved to the front of the Library, at the east end of the Quad. When construction began on the Merrill Library in the early 1960s, the Block A went into storage. In 1967, past students, alumni, and seasoned faculty members campaigned to have the Block A returned to the Quad, where it was erected atop Old Main Hill, just northwest of the Main Building. The Block A has stood as a traditional monument to aggie spirit. Campus tradition dictates that only those who kiss while sitting on the Block A, under a full moon, can be “true aggies.”

Divergent stories exist as to the founding of the Benos. One story claims that the Salt Lake City students, while still in high school, had approached their principal at West High about starting a club. The principal’s response was that there would “be no” clubs. The experience stayed with the young men, and when they came north to attend the UAC, Carl “stubby” Peterson, one of the students, suggested they use the name for a club on campus.

Another story involves student pranksters affiliated with one of the clubs on campus during the time period who greased the trolley tracks coming up 500 North to College Hill. The episode so infuriated President Widtsoe, that he reportedly told the student body that there would “be no more clubs.”
Whatever its derivation, the Beno Club performed a conspicuous amount of service on campus. In 1926 the club affiliated nationally with the Intercollegiate Knights, adopting the motto of "service, sacrifice, and loyalty."³³

Bernston, Vendla

When 14 year old Vendla Berntson of Logan registered for classes in September 1890, she became the first of many thousands of students to enroll at Utah State University. Vendla’s age, and as public schools of the time generally only provided education through the eighth grade, required her to register for preparatory classes her first year. Passing her examinations in 1893, Berntson began pursuing the Course in Domestic Arts. While the early University emphasized the fields of mechanical and domestic arts, it exposed students to much more than agriculture and home making. Berntson, for instance, excelled in music, and from the institution’s inception, President Sanborn endeavored to lay a “foundation for broad and comprehensive reasoning,” which would “promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.”³⁴

Even with free tuition, Vendla Berntson and many of her peers lacked the resources to complete all four years of course work. The college experience, however, still positively affected their lives. After teaching private piano lessons for several years, Vendla met and married fellow musician Wilhelm Fogelborg in 1900. They became well known in Logan musical circles, until Vendla’s untimely death in 1924.³⁵ Wilhelm taught at both the ACU, and at Logan’s Brigham Young College.

Black Student Union

Students initiated the Black Student Union May 4, 1969, electing officers and drafting a constitution and bylaws. Eighty percent of the campus’s black student body participated in the process, and elected the following officers: Jessie Jefferson, president; Roietta Goodwin, secretary; Sims Walker, Jr., treasurer; Bernard Bradley (Badja Djola), public relations; and Fred Hall, sergeant-at-arms. The organization’s objectives included sponsoring action and educational programs intended to “raise the level of Black consciousness;” serving as a resource for information; promoting Black identity; and affiliating with similar campus organizations, nationally. (Student Life, 12 May 1969)

Bluebird

See College Bluebird
Business Building


Buzzer

The University yearbook was first published by the Associated Students in 1910 and annually thereafter through 1971. In 1971, the Student Council cut $15,000 from its budget for the Buzzer, hoping to make the publication self-sustaining by requiring students to pre-subscribe and pay the full printing cost. The idea failed, and the Buzzer ceased publication on an annual basis. A smaller, less inclusive volume was published in 1978. Again in 1981, a yearbook was published, but it did not use the Buzzer name. Students have not published a yearbook since.

Buzzer, How It Got Its Name
(The following was written by a student, or students, affiliated with the editorial staff of the year book. As it refers to the USAC, it is believed to be retrospective, not contemporaneous. The institution was not referred to as USAC (Utah State Agricultural College) until after 1929. Nevertheless, it does appear that the writer, or writers, had access to the memories of some of the original 1910 Buzzer staff members.)

HOW THE BUZZER GOT ITS NAME
The Class of 1910 decided late in the year 1908, to initiate an annual for the U.S.A.C.. The matter of giving it a suitable name became a real problem. Especially was this so, with the art editors, who had to do with the illustrating of the book.

The Sego Lilly, was first adopted. It was supposed from all intents and purposes, to be made permanent, until Joe Grue and his associates Agnes Lewis and Nettie Wade, met to consider their job. They exchanged every idea that came to their minds as they deliberated upon their task. The only positive features they could find were: it was the Utah state flower and a nice picture could be made of it. Further than that, they were unable to go. And they gave the matter all the serious thought possible under the then situation before them.

They appealed to Professor of Art, Calvin Fletcher, for a way out of their dilemma, not once thinking but what he could suggest how to illustrate with this beautiful flower. But after he gave it a serious thought he suggested a change of name. “I don’t care what you name it,” said he, “so long as you can utilize the bees and the bee-hive, for illustrating.”

With that in mind the matter was brought to the attention of other members of the Editorial Staff. Some one said: “When opposites are placed side by side, they become strikingly emphasized – for instance when black comes against white, the black is blacker and white whiter.” And so the idea developed that by hitting upon a name which would be entirely opposite from industry, would be unique. By contacting Prof. E. W. Robinson with this idea and casting about for a new name, it occurred that the drone, was the antithesis of industry. Nothing could fill the bill quite so well. That idea prevailed for a time until some one reminded us of the necessity of making an explanation for such a name. “How many,” asked he, “will take the trouble to read such an elaborate explanation? Do we Aggies want to dub ourselves as drones?”

That put a new angle to the situation and everyone concerned bestirred himself in order to dig up a worthy name from somewhere. In the meantime someone happened to mention “Buzzer” to Editor Lloyd, who in turn whispered it to Grue and asked him what he thought of it. “I don’t like it.” was his quick reply.

“Now Grue,” opined Lloyd, “pronounce it aloud to yourself and think about it until you are convinced that it is the name we should adopt. I won’t mention it to anyone else until you are ready to go. Then we’ll call a meeting and decide.”

“Well,” interposed Grue, “I’ll do that, but I have my doubts about my ever falling for that name.”
Grue was loyal to the cause. He was not easily swayed one way or the other. One thing he was anxious about, was to discover a name that would serve well the purpose for all time, if that were possible. And so he followed the suggestion of his chief, uttered the peculiar name Buzzer over and over and studied about it. The more he repeated Buzzer, the more it buzzed in his mind and finally he was completely sold on the idea.

A meeting convened, when a stormy discussion ensued. Grue championed the new cause and gave substantial reasons there for. A vote was taken, overwhelmingly in favor of the BUZZER. And so it was adopted. That’s how it all happened.

The BUZZER Vol. 1 was published in the spring of 1909 by the Juniors of that year. 500 copies came off the press, 100 of which were taken by Pres. John A. Widstoe and the board of trustees. Most of the balance were sold by Joe Grue and what’s more he got the money for them, before the students went home for their vacation. The editorial staff consisted of the following:

Editor in Chief : Orson G. Lloyd Associate Editor: Josephine West

Business Manager: W.L. Peterson Assistant Business Manager: W.C. Ritter

Secretary: Ray B. Curtis Treasurer: A.F. Rasmussen

Assistant Editors

Art: Joseph Grue Agnes Lewis Nettie Wade
Department: Ethel Bennion Alex McOmie Wm. F. Oldman

Class: Margaret Morrell Veda Dixon V.A. Sadler
Literary: Coral Kerr J.H. Stewart

Faculty: A.B. Ballantyne R.H. Stewart
Photography: L.M. Winsor F.A. Wyatt

Socials: Nan Nibley Helen Bartlett
Caine, John T., Jr.

John Thomas Caine, Jr., son of John Thomas and Margaret Nightingale Caine, was born in Salt Lake City on March 9, 1854. He married Kathinka (Kinnie) Ballif in October 1878. They were parents of nine children, seven of whom reached maturity: John T. III, Lawrence B., George B., Alfred, Arthur, Blanche, and Kinnie.

Caine spent his early years in Salt Lake City working as a clerk for the Mormon Church owned ZCMI Store. He attended the University of Deseret before traveling east to New York to study agriculture at Cornell University. Caine was the first Utahn to pursue the scientific study of agriculture.

After returning to Utah he moved to Logan and resumed his employment with the Logan branch of ZCMI, but continued his interest in agriculture. In 1883, Caine purchased pasture land and imported the first purebred Jersey dairy cattle to Cache Valley. In 1908, he purchased a large farm north of Logan, near Richmond, naming it Ballamoar, after the family’s ancestral estate on the Isle of Man. Here, he continued his pursuit of scientific agriculture.

This interest made him a natural choice, when in 1888 the Board of Trustees of the newly founded Utah Agricultural College selected him to be the Board’s secretary. Caine’s abiding farming interest, along with his experience at Cornell, made him the only man in the territory familiar with professionals trained in scientific agriculture. Caine was solely responsible for selecting and hiring the College’s first director of experiments, and eventually the College’s first President, J.W. Sanborn. He also recruited the institution’s first faculty.

Caine remained at the institution he helped establish until his death on August 8, 1940. In addition to his position as secretary to the Board, Caine also served as professor of English, head of the preparatory department, registrar and auditor. He influenced the lives and career choices of countless students, who affectionately referred to him as “Pa” Caine. (See Outlook, April 1970)
Carillon

The original bells or chimes were installed in the Old Main Tower in 1914 and 1915, and came as a result of senior class gifts. These hand-rung bells replaced the original single bell that was installed in 1904, immediately after completion of the center-tower section of the Main Building. Graduating senior Harold Hagen was reportedly the first to “bring a tune from them” in August 1914. According to the Logan Journal Hagen “played America, then went directly home and shaved his face except the hair from his upper lip. Hereafter he will wear a mustache, in commemoration of the event.”

The new chimes did not evidently resonate with all the student body, as suggested in the following stanzas, which appeared in the 1915 student yearbook, the Buzzer.

Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight.
Ring the old bell again just for tonight;
Let it come back from the echoless shore,
To cheer my cold heart as it cheered it of yore;
And smooth from forehead the furrows put there
By new-fangled sounds that now float thru the air.
Over my slumbers let its vigil keep,
And awaken me gently should I over-sleep.

Backward, turn backward, O tide of the times,
I am so weary of noise of these chimes –
Noise that aspires to be music in vain –
Take them and give me the old bell again!
I have grown weary of rag-time and hymns
Coming to greet me as each day begins.
As slumber’s soft calms o’er my heavy lids creep-
Let the old bell again, ring me to sleep.

The chimes persisted, nonetheless, until replaced in 1978 by the present carillon. Presented to the University by the family of businessman and former Board of Trustee President Frederick P. Champ, the carillon was named in honor of Francis Winton Champ (1939), Frederick’s wife. The Verdin Carillon is an electronic device designed to simulate the ringing of bells. The room which houses the carillon was official designated the Francis Winton Champ Carillon Bell Room on March 3, 1995.

Catalogs
Coinciding with its opening in September 1890 and the publication of the first course catalog entitled *the Agricultural College of Utah Announcement*, USU has consecutively published a course catalog, either annually or biennially, for more than 120 years. In 1900, the course catalog began to be issued as a College Bulletin, a series that often included other promotional literature, as well as a special Summer School bulletin denoting course offerings during the summer session. A separate graduate course catalog first appeared as a bulletin in 1961, and continued through 1995 when graduate courses were recombined within the general course catalog. Course catalogs continued to be published as part of the bulletin series at least through 2010, when beginning in 2011, its publication moved entirely online.

The course catalog is a useful and widely consulted historic record. Not only does it show the development of curricula over time, it also discloses changes in policy and procedure, and includes among other things facilities information, requirements for admittance and graduation, and a calendar of notable events for the school year. Until 2006, course catalogs included a list of faculty and professional staff, which has been an indispensable reference used often to document the careers of university employees. Until enrollment became too large during the 1930s, the course catalog also contained a list of students, along with their class standing and home town. Except for a few years during the teens and 1920s, a campus map showing buildings and grounds was a ubiquitous feature of the course catalog. More than any other single historic record the course catalog provides a reliable snapshot of the University’s historical development.

Cazier, Stanford O.

With the retirement of Glen L. Taggart in 1979, a Search Committee comprised of members of the Institutional Council and State Board of Regents, selected Stanford O. Cazier to become the twelfth president of USU. No stranger to the USU campus, Cazier had served variously as a history professor, a department head and as an assistant to President Taggart. President Taggart once remarked that when he began considering Cazier for the assistant’s job he was told that although Cazier was uniquely qualified, he probably would not remain in an assistant’s position more than five years before he would be appointed to the presidency of some other institution. Only three years elapsed before Cazier, in 1971, was selected to head California State University, Chico.36

Prior to his eleven years of service at USU, the native of Nephi, Utah received his bachelor’s and master’s degrees from the University of Utah. He began his teaching career at USU as an Assistant Professor of History in 1964. After earning his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin he became head of the department of history. In 1967, Cazier obtained leave
from USU to become an American Council on Education Fellow in Academic Administration at New York University.  

After honing his administrative skills as a fellow at New York University, Taggart selected him to be his assistant.  Cazier assisted the president, while also acting as vice provost and department head until 1971.  His unique administrative abilities resulted in his selection as president of California State University, Chico.  After serving in the Golden State for eight years, Cazier returned to Logan to become Utah State’s new president.  

Under Cazier’s presidency, the University prospered.  As the institution approached its centennial year in 1988, Cazier took his place among the eleven other notable and influential individuals who have directed the university through one hundred years of service to the state, the nation and the world.  Cazier retired from the presidency in 1991 and was succeeded by George H. Emert.  

Cazier, Shirley Anderson  

See First Ladies of Utah State University  

Center for Persons with Disabilities  

See University Research  

Champ Hall and Champ Drive  

The area of administrative offices clustered around the President’s suite on the first floor of the west section of Old Main was designated Champ Hall on Founders’ Day, March 8, 1979.  The designation was made in honor of Frederick P. Champ, an ardent supporter of the University and former chairman of the Board of Trustees.  

Champ had attended the institution in 1911, and served on the Board from 1925 until 1941.  During a time of unprecedented financial hardship, Champ used his political influence and financial acumen to arrange for the construction of many campus buildings, including the original library, the Home Economics cottage, the Family Life (Commons) building, the renovated Amphitheatre, and Lund Hall.  He was also singularly responsible for forming the committees that worked to construct the original Romney Stadium, as well as the George Nelson Field House.  

By resolution of the Board of Trustees on March 3, 1995, the entire West Wing of Old Main was named for Champ.  Concurrently, the roadway extending south from the Field House,
around Old Main, past the Ray B. West and Family Life buildings to the junction with Highway 89 was designated Champ Drive.

Chase, Alice Koford

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Chase, Daryl

After 14 years as President of Utah State University, Daryl Chase told a group of faculty how he “never fully expected to last a year, but I thought [I’d] give it a try.” The Chase years constitute a period of transition for the institution. The growth and change which began with the end of World War II crystallized during the 1950s, as the college became a university in 1957. Chase assumed the presidency in 1954, after having served in a number of prior duties. He first came to USU as Director of the L.D.S Institute of Religion in the 1940s. Prior to this, he had worked in his church’s educational program in Arizona.

As with a number of presidents before him, Chase's Mormon background wielded a strong influence on his pursuit of education. After receiving his B.A. at the University of Utah in 1927, Chase became a seminary teacher (for the Mormon Church) in Preston, Idaho. There, he became acquainted with Joseph F. Merrill, Commissioner of Church Schools for Idaho. Merrill lent Chase the money (out of Church funds, which Chase later repaid ahead of schedule) to enroll in the graduate school at the University of Chicago. Chase continued his studies at Chicago throughout the 1930s, eventually earning both an MA and a doctoral degree.

Chase’s successful directorship at the Logan LDS Institute of Religion brought him to the attention of President Franklin S. Harris, who "insisted", according to Chase, that he accept the position of Dean of Students in 1946. After six years as Dean of Students, the Utah State Board of Trustees appointed him President of the Branch Agricultural College in Cedar City (Southern Utah University). From here, he returned to USU as the institution’s tenth president.

Chase assumed the presidency during tumultuous times. Within a few short years, however, the wheels of progress were again turning at the college and a new "era of good feelings" ensued. In 1957, the State Legislature rewarded Chase's effort and institutional success by changing the college’s status from Utah State Agricultural College to Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Science.
During his fourteen years as president the institution distinguished itself in research, international programs and in a spirit of positive faculty/student relations. Between 1954 and 1968 the University attracted a 400% increase in research appropriations, the student enrollment increased over 250%, and the international student population burgeoned with an 800% increase. In 1968 the institution awarded 400 doctoral degrees, compared with only 7 when Chase became president in 1954. Additionally, the faculty at the college grew from 370 in 1954 to 600 in 1968, and of these 283 held terminal degrees, compared with only 101 during the earlier period. A tremendous expansion of the physical campus also occurred during the Chase years. Valued at $8.1 million when President Chase became president, the campus boasted of having a combined worth of almost $50 million in buildings with another 11.5 million under construction when he retired in 1968.\textsuperscript{44}

Chase's modest statement of how he thought he would last only a year points to the implicit humility he brought with him into the presidency. "If any gains have been made, "he stated in acknowledgement of the faculty at USU, " this is not a one man show. A president can do nothing important, only as he can rally these forces about him."\textsuperscript{45}

\textbf{Chase Fine Arts Center}

Named for retiring President Daryl Chase, the Fine Arts Center was dedicated October 18, 1967. Designed by Burch Beall and constructed by John H. Mickelson and Sons, the building was “as noteworthy a work of art as any activity which [would] be carried on within.” The structure included a large concert hall (named later for Melvin Lloyd and Editha Smith Kent), a small theatre (named later for Professor Floyd Morgan) patterned after the famous Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, an art gallery (named later for gallery director Twain Tippetts), rehearsal rooms for the choir, band, orchestra, and studios to for dance.

A visual arts wing was added to the complex in 1981, and the addition of the Nora Eccles Harrison Museum of Art in 1982 completed the facility. (See also Fine Arts)

\textbf{Chemistry Building}

See Widtsoe Hall

\textbf{Class Gifts}

Gifts of the graduating classes of USU are listed below in chronological order. Unfortunately, all senior class gifts are not known, either because some graduating classes did not bequeath a gift or because the gift was never documented.
Class Gifts (1909)
See “A” On the Tower

Class Gifts (1914, 1915)
See Carillon

Class Gifts (1919)
Plaque honoring those who died during World War I

Class Gifts (1920)
Marble Bench at top of Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1923)
Sidewalk on Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1924)
Sidewalk on Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1925)
Sidewalk on Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1925 and 1926)
Original Amphitheatre on Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1927)
Sandstone planter at southeast corner of Visual Wing Fine Arts Center

Class Gifts (1930)
See Library

Class Gifts (1934)
Abraham Lincoln’s signing of the 1862 Morrill Act made possible the establishment of the nation’s land-grant colleges. As Utah’s representative institution, Lincoln’s action holds special significance for Utah State University. In recognition of this, the graduating class of 1934 presented the institution with a statue of the sixteenth President. The statue depicts Abraham Lincoln as a young circuit lawyer. It is a plaster cast of the original Lorado Taft bronze statue, erected at Urbana, Illinois in 1927. The Library replica bears the mark: “Lorado Taft copyright 1923.” It was unveiled at the 1934 senior assembly on May 25, and placed conspicuously in the old 1930 Library reading room. It has remained within the Library ever since, sitting directly behind the first floor reference desk after completion of the subsequent Merrill Library in 1967. The statue was moved to its present location in the Government Documents reading room when the Merrill/Cazier Library opened in 2005.

Class Gifts (1937)

A Day sidewalk on Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1937, 1938)

See Amphitheatre

Class Gifts (1939)

Bronze Bulletin Board that hung in the foyer of the original 1930s Library, present whereabouts unknown.

Class Gifts (1941)

A Day sidewalk on Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1944)

A Day steps on Old Main Hill

Class Gifts (1946)

Plaque honoring those who died in World War II

Class Gifts (1963)
In commemoration of the centennial of the land-grant college act, the class of 1963 donated a sculpted bust of Justin Morrell, who introduced the legislation in 1862. The sculpture was created by art professor Larry Elsner. Sculpture is now located in Special Collections.

Class Gifts (1966)

See “With all thy getting, get understanding”

Class Gifts (1967)

Marquee located at the southwest corner of the Taggart Student Center, then referred to as the Student Union Building. The large marquee was used to announce upcoming student activities and athletic events. It was likely dismantled during one of many renovations to the TSC.

Class Gifts (1987)

Sidewalk to the south of the Eccles Conference Center

Class Gifts (1988)

Flags and poles at the Taggart Student Center

Class Gifts (1992)

Landscape painting in the Alumni House

Clyde, George Dewey

See Water Studies and Utah Water Research Laboratory

Colors, School

See School Colors

College Bluebird

The College Bluebird, the campus extension of the downtown restaurant owned by the Cardon Family, appears to have opened on College Hill during Fall Quarter 1928.
Reportedly, the building had previously been used by a fraternity, possibly Pi Kappa Alpha, which moved to the old Jones Hospital Building on 300 North Street during the same year.

Gertrude Perry managed the College “Bird” from its inception through 1944, when George and Rhoda McDermaid assumed management. The original building included only a ground level café, along with an upstairs apartment, where Perry and her family lived. The McDermaids also lived in the apartment until about 1950, when the café was remodeled to include a basement, and the couple moved to private quarters. Afterwards, a barbershop operated in the upstairs area.

In vogue with the times, the new basement addition included high-backed booths, covered with naugahyde, which added a sense of privacy to the open tables and counter seating on the original level. As many as seven waitresses worked the tables and booths at the Bird during the 1950s, serving both breakfast and lunch. During the 1960s, the College Bird became self-service, as competition from the food services at the Student Union, cut deeply into its business.

The Bird was a favorite hang-out for students and faculty, particularly those who enjoyed a cigarette with their coffee. Smoking was prohibited on campus until after World War II. For many, the “Bird was an oasis [:] a place to stoke up for or unwind from a big test. A place where students and faculty shared common traits and academic barriers fell. A place to buy a pack of cigarettes, [a] place for intellectual, pseudo-intellectual conversation, [and to a] few, it was the only place on campus where they felt comfortable.”

In 1962, the Cardon Family sold the property to the LDS Church, which planned to enlarge its Institute of Religion, located to the west of the College Bird. The Cardons leased the property from the church, and continued operating the café through 1974, when it closed. Today, the site once occupied by the Bird is part of the grounds of the LDS Institute of Religion. *(Outlook, June 1974)*

**Colleges and Departments**  
See Academic Organization

**Commercial Course**

Eight students received degrees in 1894 for the two year Commercial Course, making USU one of the oldest business schools operated continuously in the West.46

**Consolidation Controversy (1894)**
Lamenting how "the narrow ambitions of local men [had] dragged the institution into a political ring...," Utah Agricultural College President Jerimiah W. Sanborn predicted that "unless there is reform we shall for years be tormented with the movement which has set in."47

Political intrigue pervaded territorial Utah. In the decade preceding statehood in 1896, politics and religion combined to produce one of the most volatile periods in Utah history. Prior to 1891 Mormons voted exclusively with the Peoples' Party, while non-Mormons voted the Liberal Party ticket. Between 1891 and 1893 these two territorial parties disbanded and embraced the national parties. Virtually all former Liberal Party members gravitated towards the Republicans. As Utah undertook a renewed push for statehood, Mormon Church leaders feared reprisals from the Republican dominated U.S. Congress of 1890-1891, unless they could show a substantial Mormon-Republican constituency in the territory. Church Authorities, therefore, urged their membership to affiliate evenly between the two parties. Republicanism found some sympathy among Salt Lake City Mormons, but in Cache County the Democrats, under the leadership of Mormon Apostle Moses Thatcher, retained the majority.48 In this manner, political affiliation added fuel to the fire of a sectional dispute that pitted Cache and Salt Lake County Democrats and Republicans in a proposed consolidation of the Utah Agricultural College (now Utah State University) in Logan, and the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

For Jerimiah W. Sanborn, a non-Mormon Republican, the consolidation controversy proved particularly vexing. Yet, he was no stranger to political intrigue. Sanborn had waged three years of political warfare as Dean of the College of Agriculture within the University of Missouri before coming to Utah in January 1890. In a two-hour address, Sanborn sharply criticized members of the legislature, and University's Board of Curators, that resulted in "a near-fight and riot ...," according to one source.49 His abortive attempt to elevate the importance of the college in relation to the university as a whole, prompted the Missouri State Legislature to demand his immediate resignation.50

Utah quickly capitalized on Sanborn’s momentary unemployment, and persuaded him to accept the position of Director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Secretary of the Board of Trustees John T. Caine later convinced his associates to extend the offer to include the presidency of the college. Unlike the College of Agricultural in Missouri, the Utah Agricultural College (UAC) was not part of a university system, but was a separate institution with a separate board of trustees. With this in mind, Sanborn accepted Caine’s offer, and took the liberty of establishing a curriculum in Utah that embraced “broad and comprehensive reasoning, extend[ing] beyond farmers and mechanics to those of the several ‘pursuits and professions of life...’51 The course of instruction, according to the 1890 catalog, would “embrace the English language and literature, mathematics, civil
engineering, agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology; the veterinary art, entomology, geology... technology, political, moral and household economy, horticulture, moral philosophy, history,[and] bookkeeping..."§2

Much of the curricula proposed in the first college catalog duplicated course work already offered at the University of Utah (U of U.) Curricular duplication became the first salvo fired by the UAC’s opponents in Salt Lake City, who argued that the UAC impinged on the University’s educational legacy. Nevertheless, enrollment at the UAC climbed to over 300 students in 1893, exceeding attendance at the University.§3 This new found popularity convinced the UAC’s supporters to champion the idea of uniting the two institutions at Logan.

The consolidation controversy could not possibly have avoided the taint of territorial politics.§4 The Logan Journal, organ of the Democratic Party in Cache County and operated by the family of Moses Thatcher, noted after the 1892 legislative session how it was "a misfortune that our college [had] been forced into politics by the bitterness of Republican zealots."§5 The predominantly Democratic 1892 Legislative Assembly made a generous appropriation to the College. This, the Logan Journal stated, was accomplished "through the influence exerted by local Democrats...[who] went to Salt Lake and labored in the interest of the institution and secured the entire appropriation."§6

Following 1893, however, the territory and the nation entered a period of prolonged economic depression, which severely curtailed appropriations for education in Utah. In 1892 the College had requested only $60,000 for the biennium and the legislative assembly appropriated $108,000. A meager $15,000 appropriation followed in 1894.§7 Similarly, the University received $80,000 in 1890 compared with $45,000 in 1894.§8 Both institutions barely survived the next biennium as competition for students and concern for curricular duplication gave way to competition for finances in the controversy surrounding consolidation.

To most, it made more sense to combine appropriations and form an educational union. Not until the issue of location arose did opposition develop. "Union of the University and the Agricultural College is advocated upon the ground of economy," noted the Logan Journal, adding that there "will be no economy in the union...unless the union takes place in Logan."§9

In 1893, the U of U still occupied the area northwest of the Salt Lake Temple, the present site of West High School.§0 The UAC, although also limited in facilities, still had room to accommodate additional students providing that preparatory work took place elsewhere. Logan advocates aggravated their counterparts in Salt Lake City by arguing that, upon
union, the university campus should be converted to a full time normal school. Asserting his self with characteristic bravado, J.W. Sanborn boasted that the "Agricultural College is the University and the University is its normal department."  

The U of U’s supporters worried that the legislature was promoting the UAC at the expense of the territory’s first institution of higher learning. Supporters contended that Salt Lake County had a location more central, and a climate more temperate and better suited to agriculture. Salt Lake City promoters claimed that cold Logan temperatures required onions to be grown under glass, and that strong canyon winds had bent all the shrubs and trees on College Hill westward.

The problem was not the cold, canyon winds, countered Cache County Democrats, but the hot air of Salt Lake City Republicans. Cache County Democrats continued to press for union in Logan as Democrats territory-wide pressed the issue of statehood. The territory elected the Democrat, Joseph L. Rawlins, as congressional delegate in 1892, as voters nationally elected a predominantly Democratic Congress. The Democrat Grover Cleveland also won an unprecedented second trip to the White House in 1892, and wasted no time in replacing the Republican, A.L. Thomas, with the previous Democratic governor, Caleb B. West. Governor West, in turn, took advantage of the amendments to the UAC’s charter, by replacing several members of the Board of Trustees with new Democratic appointees.

As expressed in the Logan Journal, there had been considerable dissatisfaction with Republican Board members in Cache County. "It is a fact of considerable notoriety that W.J. McCornick, who is the president of the Board...has been averse to the location of the institution in Cache Valley... Mr. McCornick is a Salt Lake Banker. He is a Republican..."

Perhaps of more interest to local Democrats pushing for an educational union in Logan was the appointment of Moses Thatcher to the University's Board of Regents. Having one of the territory's strongest Democrats, and one of the strongest supporters of the college in a position of prominence at the U of U served to advance the cause of Logan in the consolidation struggle.

Caught somewhere in the middle was J.W. Sanborn. Although the Logan Journal praised him for bucking his party in trying to keep the college out of politics, Sanborn had been involved in politics practically since he arrived in Logan. It was only a matter of time before the Democrats in Cache County opposed him.

Sanborn favored the union as economical, but refused to support the local Cache Valley push for union in Logan. Sanborn declared (disingenuously, as it turned out), in an open letter to the Logan Journal, that his duty to serve the best interests of the territory, superceded all local allegiances and, therefore, he opposed Logan as the site for union. Subsequently, Sanborn revealed how he had met privately with Salt Lake City Republicans
and University supporters, who offered him the presidency of the joint institution in return for remaining neutral in this struggle so that Salt Lake City would prevail.  

Sanborn failed to profit from his political intrigues. The new Democratic Board of Trustees met in March of 1894 and by June had secured Sanborn’s resignation. The Logan Journal noted how it “is well enough for the people of Cache County to know just who have been traitors in this fight for the University.”

What better scape for the Democrats’ failed attempt at union in Cache County than a conspiring Republican president? After wringing from Sanborn his resignation, the Board of Trustees selected Joshua H. Paul as his successor. Paul had been the former associate editor of the Salt Lake Herald, the Democratic organ of Salt Lake County, and was then the president of the Brigham Young College in Logan. He had also been a professor at the U of U, and while there, favored consolidating the two institutions at Logan.

Meanwhile, University supporters finalized plans to move the campus to the east bench above Salt Lake City, adjacent to Fort Douglas. An act of Congress deeded 60 acres to the territory for this purpose; this move provided the University ample room to accommodate both the University and an agricultural college. Abraham H. Cannon introduced a resolution in the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce early in 1894 to acquire title from the city to the present university site, and to unite the university and college immediately in Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake City Council supported the Cannon proposal, and in April 1895 deeded the University Square to the Board of Regents, stipulating that when moved, the University would be “permanently located in or contiguous to the City of Salt Lake.”

To expedite the educational union, William Perry Nebeker and John E. Booth (both Republican legislators) introduced legislation in January 1894, to unite the two institutions at Logan Nebeker made clear, however, that the legislature would explore all alternative locations for the union, as well. The Salt Lake Herald suggested that Republicans advanced this initiative only to gain approval for consolidation, and then would move to change the location from Logan to Salt Lake City. The Logan Journal captured the feeling of many Cache County residents in the following editorial:

Certain wise men of Salt Lake City have long been urging a union of the Agricultural College and the University of Utah. They disclaimed all selfish motives in the matter and professed to have no personal interest in the location...Leading newspapers of the metropolis called upon the Legislature to consider this Question at once...Well, the legislature met and proceeded to investigate the question with all due diligence and haste. Then the sequel came: The learned men from Salt Lake declared themselves in favor of a union at Salt Lake only. When it was clearly shown to the
committee that the union would be just as strong in Logan and far more economical..., they concluded that they didn’t want a union as bad as they had at first supposed.76

With the U of U moving to a new location, Salt Lake City’s chances for obtaining union increased. Logan’s best hope lay in the continued separation of the two institutions. Delegates to the constitutional convention debated the issue the following year. The issue focused on Section 4 of Article X of the constitutional draft, which indicated separate locations. Cache County delegate and former U of U professor, William J. Kerr, took the position of amending section 4 to include a consolidation of the two institutions. Kerr, who assumed the presidency of the Brigham Young College upon Joshua H. Paul’s appointment as head of the UAC, engendered little support from fellow Democrats. Initially, Kerr stated no preference for the location of the union. Rather, he appealed for economy and efficiency, highlighting examples in other states where the agricultural college was beneficially attached to the state university - particularly Cornell. Mormon Democrats Moses Thatcher and Brigham H. Roberts opposed Kerr’s proposal, favoring instead a complete separation and maintenance of the two institutions at their present locations. Thatcher and Roberts ridiculed Kerr’s comparison between a consolidated Utah institution and institutions in the East, insisting that Utah needed an industrial college.

Roberts and Thatcher ignored the fact that the UAC’s curriculum far exceeded that of an “industrial college.” Nevertheless, opposition from these two political and religious powerhouses prompted Kerr to amend his initial proposal to include a union at Logan. Roberts still resisted, insisting that a union of the two institutions meant a union in Salt Lake City and the destruction of the UAC. Roberts maintained that Republicans had countered each motion to consolidate the two schools at Logan with a substitute motion to consolidate at Salt Lake City. Roberts warned the UAC’s supporters that Republicans would usurp Kerr’s proposal to achieve that result.

Following Robert’s remarks at the close of the third day of debate over the union issue, several delegates rose to withdraw their support for consolidation, and the motion to accept section 4, which provided separate locations, won near unanimous support. Although Kerr eventually voted with Roberts and Thatcher, his initial favoring of consolidation cost him dearly. A segment of the Cache County population never forgave Kerr for his favoritism towards union.77

With locations for the time secure, the delegates continued finalizing the State Constitution in preparation for the November elections. The Republicans, since 1894, achieved remarkable success. Republicans held the majority at the constitutional convention. Furthermore, in 1894 Utah elected Frank J. Cannon as its Republican delegate
to congress. In the elections of 1895, voters overwhelmingly ratified the constitution, and elected a preponderance of Republicans to serve as the state's first officers.\textsuperscript{78} 

In April 1896, a majority of Republicans assumed their posts as trustees of the college, and as their first order of business deposed the college's Democratic president, Joshua H. Paul. The new Republican board, compared to a military junta by which the \textit{Logan Journal}, choose Joseph M. Tanner as his replacement.\textsuperscript{79} 

A Mormon Republican, Tanner had been a professor at both the U of U and the Brigham Young College. Tanner held numerous positions in the Mormon Church, and like many church leaders of his time, entered into plural marriage.\textsuperscript{80} 

In 1898, Congress refused to seat Brigham H. Roberts when they discovered his plural marriages. Congress also amended the agricultural appropriations bill to withhold Utah's portion until they could prove that the UAC employed no polygamists.\textsuperscript{81} Subsequently, Tanner, who had been married at least five times, two occurring after the 1890 Manifesto that ended church-sanctioned, plural marriages, resigned his position in 1899.\textsuperscript{82} The Democrat, William J. Kerr, succeeded him. 

Although the Democrats again controlled the UAC's governing board, the Republicans understood Kerr's tenuous popularity in the county, and launched a campaign against him immediately after he assumed office. Over the course of the next six years the college and university again become embroiled in a consolidation struggle, and Kerr's opponents accused him of undermining agricultural interests by building up the non-agricultural curricula. 

In 1907, the state legislature severely restricted the curriculum at the UAC, mandating that agriculture, domestic science, and mechanic arts be emphasized. Courses in engineering, medicine, pre-law, and pedagogy became the domain of the U of U. Furthermore, under the governorship of John C. Cutler, Republicans stacked the Board of Trustees with political affiliates, forcing the resignation of W.J. Kerr, and elevating the state's most celebrated agriculturalist, John A. Widtsoe, to the presidency in 1907. 

George M. Cannon alluded to this latest chapter in the university and college feud when he rose to speak in favor of consolidation at the 1895 constitutional convention. Fearful that competition and rivalry would undermine the usefulness of both institutions, and create conflict in the Legislature, Cannon warned:  

\begin{quote}
Every time your Legislature meets, there will be a delegation from Cache County asking first for an appropriation for the agricultural college, not to confine it to its
Carried along by the ebb and flow of politics, rivalry persisted throughout the early part of Utah’s statehood. Had it not been for partisan politics and local sentiment in both Salt Lake City and Logan, consolidation may have occurred in 1895. But few matters in territorial Utah escaped the political undertow, and higher education was no exception. (See also, Sanborn, Jeremiah W.)

Consolidation Controversy (1905)

In 1904, proponents renewed their efforts to consolidate the Agricultural College and the University. These efforts were in response to President William J. Kerr’s conviction to expand the curriculum at the College. His convictions conflicted with supporters of the University, who feared that any expansion at the college would come at the expense of the University. Most of Kerr’s detractors came from Salt Lake City. Some, however, were also members of the College faculty. Among these were Experiment Station Director J.A. Widtsoe and editor, Lewis A. Merrill. While neither Widtsoe nor Merrill supported the consolidation effort emerging from Salt Lake City, both shared the opinion that the president’s emphasis on "liberal" education came at the expense of the college’s mandate to train agriculturists.

The debate over agricultural education became secondary, however, to the larger debate over politics. Republicans came to dominate Utah politics, with the election of Governor John C. Cutler in 1904. Only six months would pass before Cutler initiated changes in the governing board of the A.C. Dispensing with three of the old Democratic board members, Cutler appointed three new Republicans: Thomas Smart, Lorenzo Stohl and Susa Young Gates. Following the initial meeting of the new board, the Logan Republican noted how it was "generally conceded that there is a terrific fight on to oust Kerr..." 84

President Kerr owed his position to the previous Democratically controlled Board of Trustees. The Board had elected Kerr president in 1900 over John A. Widtsoe, the favored candidate of the Republican minority Board members. Kerr now found himself confronted with new Republican members, intent on re-visiting that decision. Adding to the intrigue, was Widtsoe’s contention that Kerr’s expansive curriculum undermined the agricultural interests of the college.

In May 1905, Truth, a Salt Lake City newspaper known for its sometimes scurilous “yellow” journalism, published a letter ostensibly written by a student. The writer blamed all of the problems at the college on Kerr’s incessant expansion of the institution’s mission. A He is a
At its June meeting, the Board of Trustees debated the issue of agricultural education and successively entertained motions from Kerr’s supporters that Widtsoe and Merrill be dismissed, while Republican Board members moved that the two scientists be retained, and that Kerr be dismissed. Deadlocked, Governor Cutler informed the Board in writing of his disappointment in its failure to “conduct business.” Local newspapers took the Governor’s remarks to mean that he would soon appoint additional Republicans to the Board to counteract the impasse. At graduation ceremonies the following week the Governor made more clear his expectation that the college’s curriculum should be restrained. Reading from the state constitution, Cutler interpreted the passage to signify that the “Agricultural department is the chief aim of the school and that all else is to be subsidiary.” Lewis A. Merrill further inflamed Kerr’s supporters by editorializing in the institution’s monthly agricultural publication the Deseret Farmer how “evidently Governor Cutler proposes making a real agricultural college out of the institution at Logan... All good citizens, irrespective of creed or politics endorse the sentiments expressed in his address.”

At its next meeting, the Board welcomed back its Chairman W.S. McCornick, who had been vacationing in Europe. A Democrat, McCornick had been Chairman of the Board since the institution’s founding in 1888. Members proposed motions and made impassioned speeches in either favor or opposition to the President, but in the end, McCornick cast the decisive vote in favor of President Kerr.

With Kerr sustained and Widtsoe and Merrill dismissed, the controversy appeared to be over. Yet, certain powers in the State had yet to be appeased, and contentions continued. Politics became the fuel which kept the controversy stewing. The Logan Republican confessed in late June 1905 how a “few weeks ago it was announced in Logan by the representatives of the political powers that Pres, Kerr..must be removed from his position -- that these powers had so decreed it and The LOGAN REPUBLICAN as a party paper was supposed to fall in line, THE REPUBLICAN asked for reasons and was not given any that warranted a belief that the move was a holy one, founded on anything but a deliberate
disposition on the part of a few politicians, a few churchmen a few others with personal grievances and two professors.\textsuperscript{91}

One of the most resilient political issues had been the controversy surrounding the proposed consolidation of the College and the University. Some considered consolidation a remedy for curricular duplication, reasoning that it was financially more feasible to support only one institution.

The debate over consolidation raged in the state legislature, and in February of 1905 a special committee convened to study curricular duplication. The outgrowth of this committee was the recommendation that coursework at the A.C. be restricted. The legislature also narrowly voted down a constitutional amendment to consolidate the two schools in Salt Lake City.\textsuperscript{92}

After being dismissed from the college, J.A. Widtsoe and L.A. Merrill took their agriculture expertise south to Brigham Young University, where they initiated a rival program. As editor of the \textit{Deseret Farmer}, Merrill also moved the offices of that publication south to Utah County, and began using its pages to further criticize Kerr and the Agricultural College. The new endeavor at BYU, noted the \textit{Deseret Farmer}, “will probably be the most comprehensive courses along these lines ever offered in the state.”\textsuperscript{93}

In a subsequent issue of the publication, Merrill characterized Kerr and others who favored expanding the college’s curricula as men “who afford the state they live in and the cause of agricultural progress, no hope. They are joined to the idols they worship and these are bigotry, ignorance and stubbornness ... Blind in their own selfishness and conceit, every move for progress and development and every effort for the dignifying and enobling of agricultural education smells to them musty and not sweet, rusty and not bright. Agricultural education and agricultural progress, not withstanding the fact that we are living in an agricultural state, where the opportunities for growth and advancement are unexcelled in any country on earth, are considered secondary and of minor importance to the so called classical and cultural studies... It is not necessary to name these men, the people...know who they are ...”\textsuperscript{94}

Kerr retaliated by publishing a competitive journal of his own, the \textit{Rocky Mountain Farmer} in 1907. The two journals did much to keep the agricultural dispute a-flame. While both journals favored separate institutions, the \textit{Deseret Farmer} was favorable to having the two schools governed by one Board of Regents. \textit{Rock Mountain Farmer} favored a complete separation of the two, and maintained that the University had “entailed great expense upon the state by establishing courses of study that duplicate courses that the college has given since the day it was founded.”\textsuperscript{95} In a minority report, the Legislative Committee
stated that "No special effort seems to have been made to develop those engineering courses until 1901" at the University. The College, however, had been given a mandate in 1888, to offer instruction in the "English language and literature and mathematics [and] engineering ...," according to the minority report. While both the College and the exiled scientists had much more in common than they would admit, their animosity precluded them from speaking with a unified voice. "The farm papers of every state in the union speak out in no uncertain terms when their Agricultural College is attacked," stated the Rocky Mountain Farmer. "Why should a farm paper in Utah be silent at a time when the very life of the institution that stands for the interests of the farm is in jeopardy?"

The Deseret Farmer shot back. "When President Kerr or his minions say that the Deseret Farmer is opposed to the Agricultural College, they tell an unwarranted falsehood. This paper is for a real agricultural college, but does not believe the finances of the State will justify two Universities. Mr. Kerr's administration has been an extravagant one and it is foolishness that has brought the present controversy about."

As terms expired for board members at the College, Governor Cutler appointed three new members, refusing to consider reappointment of the old board members. This attempt to further stack the board with those favorable to the Republican agenda brought the resignation of Board Chairman W.S. McComb. According to the Democratic mouthpiece for Cache Valley the Logan Journal, McComb resigned out of a "sense of honor," and would not permit himself "to assume the part of a public vandal." The Logan Republican, although not condoning the Governor's methods, attributed McComb's decision to the fact that he would be placed in a position of political impotency. Salt Lake City publications such as the InterMountain Republican, praised the Governor's efforts, while the Salt Lake Tribune decried his motives as an attempt to appoint a "puppet" board composed entirely of Mormon/Republican elements.

As the lone supporter of the President's policies, McComb's resignation also convinced Kerr to tender his own. Following closely behind the President's resignation came those of twenty staff and faculty who supported him.

The board moved in late March 1907 to unanimously elect J.A. Widtsoe to the office of president, thus effectuating the reversal of roles played by Widtsoe in the drama. Also returning to take up the position of Director of Extension was L.A. Merrill. In view of the mass out migration of faculty, the Inter-Mountain Republican, mouthpiece of the Republican majority in the State wrote: "The mistake most commonly made by people is that they have become indispensable; that the world can not go on without them."
According to the *Logan Journal*, the sudden departure of many of the faculty did place the new administration in a difficult position. Dalinda Cotey, a respected educator and long time head of Domestic Science, objected to the institution’s continued use of her name in the College Catalog. Writing to the board, Cotey stated that “Inasmuch as I did not request a leave of absence, nor receive any intimation of your intention of granting said leave of absence, I regard your action in my behalf as dismissal. In view of these facts you are hereby forbidden to use my name in the catalogue or in any printed matter whatever, from the college, either indicating me on leave of absence or otherwise.”\textsuperscript{103}

Additionally, J.A. Dryden, a renowned poultry expert and editor of *Rock Mountain Farmer*, also left the employ of the college, thus ending the short career of that publication. With the return of Widtsoe and Merrill *Rocky Mountain Farmer* was replaced again by the *Deseret Farmer*. \textsuperscript{104}

It appeared by June 1907, that the Republican powers of the State along with Widtsoe and Merrill, had succeeded triumphantly in the dispute and that Kerr and his supporters were defeated. In March, however, the *Deseret Farmer* announced how “The trustees of the Oregon Agricultural College are looking for a man trained in an Agricultural College to take the presidency of their institution. We are glad to see them follow the example set by Utah’s institution.”\textsuperscript{105} The *Deseret Farmer* further editorialized concerning the search how “The man who is at the head of the State Agricultural College should be a man who has been educated in a Agricultural College, and whose life work has been that of a teacher in some branch of agriculture.”\textsuperscript{106} Imagine the editor’s surprise when less than a month later it was publically announced that W.J. Kerr had been unanimously elected president of the Oregon institution.

Kerr, according to Oregon State University historians Don J. Mcllvenna and Darrold J. Wax, did manage a bit of clever subterfuge.\textsuperscript{107} He was not totally forthcoming with Oregon officials concerning his lack of agricultural experience, a point the *Deseret Farmer* was only too happy to confirm. The journal reported in May 1907 that “Kerr was entirely without agricultural experience until his association with the AC.”\textsuperscript{108}

Furthermore, Kerr failed to acknowledge his past involvement with polygamy, which brought immediate controversy in the Oregon newspapers. Nevertheless, Kerr achieved considerable success in the northwest, where he eventually rose to become Oregon’s Chancellor of Higher Education.\textsuperscript{109}

John A. Widtsoe, after taking the presidency of the College during a particularly tumultuous time, guided the institution through one of its most successful periods. He served until 1915, when he was elected to the presidency of the University of Utah. In 1912,
part of the curricular restriction was lifted when the College was again allowed to offer courses in agricultural engineering. Pedagogy was restored in 1921, and in 1927 all restrictions except law and medicine were removed.110

Course Catalogs

See Catalogs

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Dansante

While the TUB (Temporary Union Building) provided some outlet for socializing, the facility was nowhere large enough to accommodate major student events, such as annual balls and dances. For these functions the Associated Students often leased the Dansante, a downtown big-band venue constructed in 1933 by A.J. Lundahl.

It had been customary for Lundahl to hold public dances on Saturday nights and reserve Friday nights for College functions. While dancing and big band music were nearly synonymous with popular culture during the Depression and war years, dancing as an American pastime declined markedly almost immediately follow the war’s end. Crowds at the Dansante likewise began thinning. In October 1946, Lundahl announced that he would no longer reserve Friday nights for student dances, and “completely severed relations with the Council ...,” according to Social Chairman Vern Eyre, and refused to negotiate with the Associated Students unless they agreed to an exorbitant “500 percent increase in the former rental price.”

As a result, the student body began boycotting all Dansante activities. After three weeks, reported the student newspaper, it became apparent to Lundahl that "without the cooperation of the college students, his Friday night dances would be financial failures." In early November, the Associated Students and Lundahl signed a new contract, which reserved the dance hall for College activities on Friday evenings for the 1946-1947 school year. The rift never completely healed, and by 1949, the crowd of dancers at the Dansante had declined to the point that Lundahl decided to close the business and sell the building to the Mode O’ Day dress factory. The Dansante Building is presently home to the Utah Festival Opera Company.

David G. Sant Engineering Innovation Building
See Engineering Building
Defense Training (WWI)

Elmer G. Peterson assumed the role of president as war in Europe gradually engulfed the United States in a world conflict. By 1917 the campus Quad east of Old Main was reverberating with the sounds of drilling Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets. The Logan Journal reported that “over five hundred young men are preparing to become efficient soldiers [while] bettering their chances for early promotion by taking the training offered in the reserve corps.”

Students and faculty generously contributed towards Liberty Bond drives, and organized to help plant and harvest Cache Valley’s bountiful crops. Women students organized a Red Cross unit on campus, as the institution developed new courses to train students for Red Cross service.

Responding to one of its primary missions, the College also began training military inductees in the mechanical arts. Nearly 800 trainees from Wyoming, California, and Nebraska arrived on campus in summer 1918. All other male students over the age of 18 who wished to enlist were organized into the Student Army Training Corps (SATC.) In addition to regular college courses, students also received eleven hours of instruction per week in military tactics, and drill. Enlistment in the SATC not only allowed students to remain in school, but also allowed them to avoid induction into the regular army. A student at the time, Lowry Nelson, recalled how “some wag had dubbed it [SATC] Safe At The College.”

With the outbreak of influenza in 1918, the College was only slightly safer than the Western Front. Nelson had managed to remain at the College, not through his affiliation with the SATC, but through his work in the Extension Service. Although he attempted to enlist, President Peterson and College Secretary John T. Caine III both insisted that he could make a better contribution to the war effort by devoting himself to food production. Nelson shared an office with another recent graduate, Lorin A. Merrill. “One day,” wrote Nelson, Merrill “turned in his chair and told me he didn’t feel well. I went downstairs with him and watched him walk to the buggy and get in. It was the last time I saw him; he died a short time later from the ‘flu’.” Nelson, as mentioned previously, also contracted the disease, and did not fully recover for a year.

Defense Training (WWII)

Although a preponderance of Americans were still resolute in their neutrality, the growing threat of German and Japanese aggression brought a renewed push for military preparedness. As early as 1939, the federal government requested that all university and
college administrators analyze their ability to train students for defense work. Their reports indicated that there was a shortage of individuals receiving training in fields related to the defense industry. In July 1940, Congress created the Engineering Defense Training Program in order to increase the number of qualified workers. In September 1941, USAC signed its first contract with the agency. Just three months later, on December 7, the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor vanquished American neutrality and catapulted the nation into World War II.

After the United States entered World War II, the Engineering Defense Training Program became the Engineering, Science, Management War Training Program (ESMWT). The name change not only reflected the fact that the nation was at “war,” but also expanded the scope of training to include science, particularly chemistry and physics, and management, particularly the training of “production supervisors” in the war industries.

Dean of the School of Engineering George D. Clyde, who had assumed the position of dean after the sudden, unexpected death of Ray B. West, Sr. in 1936, supervised the ESMWT program at USAC. Students received training in a variety of subjects, including soil mechanics, aerial photography, reinforced concrete design, fluid mechanics, cartography, radio fundamentals, and engineering drawing. The program enrolled 108 students in 1942, which number climbed to 400 a year later. The institutional report noted that the increase was “due to the fact that several hundred convalescent soldiers from the Bushnell Army Hospital...requested training in ESMWT courses so that when they are discharged they will be equipped to go into professional work.”

While convalescent soldiers could receive training under the ESMWT Program, its purpose was not to provide training for military personnel. Active Army personnel received training through the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP). Over 400 trainees arrived on campus during the first two weeks of September 1943 to begin three quarters of instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and mechanical drawing. Trainees also took classes in English, history, and geography. Most ASTP participants had been enrolled in college prior to enlistment, and were representative of 38 states and 107 different colleges.

In preparation for the arrival of ASTP participants, the institution had to modify the Field House to serve as a barracks. These modifications included laying concrete floors, installing additional showers, toilets and wash basins, enlarging water and sewage service, replacing the hot water tanks, and constructing a barber shop and medical dispensary. The cost of these renovations exceeded the federal government’s estimate by over $5,000; however, according to a report issued in March 1944, “the program was authorized in spite of this shortage.”
Buildings constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) up Cub River Canyon, northeast of Franklin, Idaho, during the 1930s were moved to campus in spring 1943 to serve as an auxiliary mess hall. Ace Raymond Construction Company disassembled, moved, and reassembled the buildings behind the Library. Although the College and the federal government intended that these buildings be temporary, the institution continued using them for a variety of purposes long after the war ended.

Three additional CCC buildings were simultaneously moved to the Logan/Cache Airport for use by aviation trainees. USAC played a pivotal role in the shaping of the Logan/Cache Airport.

On March 5, 1943, Commandant of Students Lt. Charles H. Faulkner met the first contingent of 500 Army Air Corps, 318th College Training Detachment trainees at the Logan Train Depot, and marched them to campus. A second wave of 250 students arrived on April 16. Cache Valley Flying Service at the Logan/Cache Airport contracted to provide flight training for both the Navy Training School and the 318th Aircrew. Cache Valley Flying Service employed Twenty-two flight instructors during the war, as well as full-time mechanics, and had a $10,000 annual payroll.

Trainees also received academic training, which consisted of instruction in five subjects, mathematics, physics, English, history and geography, and physical training, which included military aquatics, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, tumbling, and calisthenics. The war largely depleted the campus of its former athletes. The institution suspended Intercollegiate competition in 1943. The handful of men students who remained, formed the Collegians, and competed in locally organized basketball games. Rival branches of the military often staged athletic contests, as well. A writer for the 1944 student yearbook, The Buzzer, poetically lamented the loss of Aggie athletics, but celebrated the soldier-students as erstwhile substitutes.

Bleachers - packed with cheering crowds in pre-war days; desolate, bleak as you glanced at it on a winter day - hope of future triumphs...
Few athletically [sic] inclined men;
no football team, so you yelled for the navy-marineteam in the stadium on [an] October Saturday afternoon...
You booed the referees’ decisions, swore when the team lost, and vowed you wouldn’t come back again.
On winter nights you sat on the edge of a field house bleacher, watched the Collegians, felt a surge of loyalty...
With the appearance of spring you watched the marine-sailor baseball games...
Groaned when a man in navy blue scuffed up the dust sliding into third...
Left as tired as if you had played the game...
Marines interrupted tennis classes...
Tried to ping a few tennis balls - it kept you on the run...
But, it was a revival year for sports.¹²²

During the height of activity, nearly 2,000 men received training in the Navy Radio School, Aviation School and AST Program on campus. Prosecution of the war demanded that preparation for and training of these men be both efficient and fast. What started as a whirlwind of renovation and reconstruction in March 1942 and extended through September 1943, was, however, all over by summer 1944.

World War II had a profound effect on the campus, as it did on the nation, generally. The war decimated student enrollments, which declined from 3,641 during the 1940-1941 school year, to only 1,129 in 1943-1944. Women comprised over 70 percent of the registered civilian student population on campus.¹²³

While these favorable ratios might appear to have been a serviceman’s dream, socializing between women students and military men was discouraged, except at official, college sponsored events. Civilian students were barred from the Library Reading Room from 7am to 5pm, and from 8pm until closing.¹²⁴ One co-ed complained that after “spending a tiresome summer with only females my hopes soared to the heights at the sight of a company of service men marching across the quad.” Much to her disappointment, however, the troops ignored her. “In fact not one of them even looked my way.” After hurriedly “checking” herself in the mirror, and confirming that she indeed “looked alright,” the young woman walked into the Library. “It was then,” she confessed, “that my thoughts were dashed to the ground by the remark that speaking to girls was not allowed.”¹²⁵

Women also participated in defense training. The College began encouraging women to participate in the War Production Training Program in February 1942. War Production Training was a cooperative program administrated by the Utah State Office of Public Instruction. Chiefly vocational, the State Office specified the curriculum, while the institution provided the facilities and instructors. Funding for the program came from the U.S. Office of Education. One hundred fifteen women enrolled for the training in 1943, while women accounted for nearly 10 percent of those enrolled in the ESMWT program. Training included aircraft mechanics, welding, metal finishing, blacksmithing, and radio repair.¹²⁶ George D. Clyde explained that the “national effort in the present war will call for women mechanics, and the college is doing its part in preparing for this situation.”¹²⁷
Many women students left college after 1942 in order to make a more personal contribution to the war effort. Barbara Dunn boarded a train in October 1943 to take employment with United Airlines in the nation’s capitol. Closer to home, Florence Crane found her niche working at Hill Field near Ogden, while Enid Roberts kept the books for the Army Engineer’s Office in Salt Lake City. Some former Aggie women, such as Dorothy Trevort, joined the WACs (Women’s Auxillary Army Corps) and worked as a mechanic on “anything from army jeeps to huge trucks.” College alums, Margaret Snow and Marion Peterson found their calling doing Red Cross work, where they provided for the recreational needs of recuperating soldiers in California and in Washington, D.C.  

By 1943, over 50 campus women were participating in the ROTC Sponsor Corps. Women drill teams had been a tradition on campus since 1892. In fact, drill was mandatory for all women students until 1957. While the Sponsor Club began in 1921, club members did not don uniforms until 1923, when they inaugurated the Women’s Rifle Team. The “elite” Sponsor Corp drill team evolved gradually from that point, with usually 10 or less participants. As women came to identify the Sponsor Corp with patriotic duty during World War II, the organization grew in popularity. Anne Ryan was elected to head the Sponsor Corps in 1943, with Beverly Tripp and Katie Loosle acting as her assistants.

In 1943, the Sponsor Corp hosted the annual Military Ball, the first time the organization had done so on its own. The Military Ball also had a long tradition at USAC, but during the war years it took on a particular significance. Choosing as their theme “United We Stand,” the Sponsor Corp spent over a week decorating the Dansante, a downtown ballroom popular with students, and which was used for many college dances during the 1930s and 1940s. Guests of honor included Governor and Mrs. Herbert B. Maw, who lead the grand march, and headed the receiving line. The Sponsors also anticipated performing their drill, which they had practiced for the previous three weeks.

With shrinking student enrollments, the training of military personnel and defense workers also allowed the college to retain its core faculty during the war. Many of the senior teaching faculty, including V.A. Tingey, Willard Gardner, J. Stewart Williams, N.A. Pederson and Joel E. Ricks participated in providing classroom instruction to military trainees. Particularly in male dominated disciplines such as engineering “war seriously curtailed the student enrollment,” according to Dean George D. Clyde. The School of Engineering registered only seven civilian students for the 1943-1944 year. The lack of a regular student body, Clyde concluded, was “made up by the specialized army training program which for the most part kept the teaching staff busy.”

With the almost simultaneous cancellation of the ASTP, Navy, and Airmen programs, the campus seemed deserted as fall quarter of the 1944-1945 school year began. Gone were
the throngs of marching servicemen, and still to return were the Aggie men and women who had left college for service during the war. Only 861 students registered for school in the fall of 1944.\textsuperscript{133} Still, a feeling of optimism permeated the campus, as news of allied successes provided a window-of-hope that the war may soon be over.

Dixon, Henry Aldous

H. Aldous Dixon succeeded Louis L. Madsen as the ninth president of USAC. To him would fall the responsibility for implementing changes suggested by the Kelly Report, and for healing the wounds of the tumultuous Madsen presidency.

Although Dixon’s administration would be cut short by his decision to embark on a political career, he would state his administrative philosophy, succinctly, in the theme of his inaugural address: "Partners in the Common Welfare." He would later expand these ideas in his biennial report to the State Legislature where he stated: "Nothing was more apparent at the beginning of this biennium than the need for teamwork at Utah State Agricultural College teamwork between the college and the community, teamwork between the Board and the faculty, teamwork between the Board, faculty and students, and teamwork with the officials of the State Capital, the alumni and the people of Utah.\textsuperscript{134}

President Dixon had been a life-long practitioner of teamwork. Born in Provo in 1890, he received his Bachelors degree from Brigham Young University, and begun teaching at Weber College in 1914, when that institution still operated as a church academy, under the auspices of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. President Dixon continued his education, being granted a Master's Degree from the University of Chicago in 1917. In 1919 he accepted the appointment of president at the LDS Church owned Weber Academy. After a year as president Dixon entered the field of public education as superintendent of the Provo City Schools. Upon the death of his father in 1924 he temporarily left to assume the responsibilities of the family banking business. He returned as superintendent in 1932.\textsuperscript{135}

Acquiring a doctorate of education in 1937 from the University of Southern California, Dixon again accepted the presidency of Weber College after the institution had been absorbed by the State of Utah in 1926. It was from this position that the USAC Board of Trustees convinced him to take executive responsibilities in Logan.\textsuperscript{136}

After only a year in the presidency, the Republican Party convention drafted Dixon to run for the vacated congressional seat held by the embattled Douglas Stringfellow. With much trepidation and thought, President Dixon resigned the presidency in October of 1954 to campaign and ultimately win the congressional seat.\textsuperscript{137}
Although many of President Dixon’s ideas would not reach fruition while he was in office, he laid much of the groundwork that subsequently enabled the administration of President Daryl Chase to rebound from the College’s controversial past and forge a new future.

Dixon, Lucile Knowlden

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Doctoral Degrees

See Graduate Degrees

Dormitories

See Student Housing

Edith Bowen School

During the 1920s, as the new School of Education began taking form on the second floor of the south wing of Old Main under the direction of Dean Arthur H. Saxer, the College leased the Whittier Elementary School from the Logan City School District to establish a teacher training school. In 1932, Edith Bowen became supervisor at the training school. Bowen convinced her friend Emma Eccles Jones, who had started a kindergarten at the school in 1926, to remain as a teacher after the College leased the facilities. Jones had graduated from the College in 1914, and later obtained a master’s degree from Columbia University Teachers College. Bowen had also attended Columbia, where she had earned a bachelor’s degree in education. Together, the two women helped established a baseline for teacher training which would span the century.138

In 1957, the institution dedicated a new laboratory school on campus, and named it in honor of Edith Bowen. In 1988, the University dedicated the new Emma Eccles Jones Education Building, and through the generosity of the Emma Eccles Jones Foundation, constructed a new laboratory school, which still bears the name of Edith Bowen. A separate Emma Eccles Jones Early Childhood Education and Research Building was dedicated in April 2008.

Emert, George H.
George H. Emert became Utah State University's thirteenth president on July 1, 1992. Prior to his appointment, Emert served as Executive Vice President at Auburn University. A native of Tennessee, Emert migrated west after being struck with wanderlust during his sophomore year at Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee. Intent on traveling to New Orleans, Emert instead hopped the wrong freight train and found himself heading for Denver. “It took me 20 years to get out of Colorado,” he later quipped to Outlook editor Cliff Cahoon. Emert received his undergraduate degree from the University of Colorado, and his MA from Colorado State University, before earning his doctorate in biochemistry from Virginia Poly-Technical Institute.

A Vietnam Era veteran, Emert met his wife Billie Bush while on furlough in Okinawa, where she was visiting family. Two years later they married, following her graduation from the University of Wyoming.

George Emert began his college teaching career at the University of Arkansas after having worked for Gulf Oil Corporation, where he rose to the position of Director of Biochemical Technology. In college Emert became convinced that the best teachers were those who had experience in the private sector. The “logical thing for me to do,” he later related, “was to get the terminal degree and then work...in industry so I would have that experience.” Emert said that he took a fifty percent pay cut when he returned to teaching, but that “he was serious about wanting to teach.”

At the University of Arkansas, Emert credited President Jim Martin with pulling him into the realm of administration. Upon Martin’s appointment as President of Auburn University, Emert accompanied his mentor to Alabama’s land grant institution as Executive Vice President.139

Emert began his presidency at USU with a single typewritten page of forty tasks he wanted to accomplish during his tenure. In November 2000, Emert’s list included checkmarks in the margins along side all but one of those tasks – “the completion of a university-wide fundraising campaign.” During his presidency scholarships rose from $6 million to $29 million, while the endowment increased from $7 million to $80 million. Contracts and grants to the University also increased from $89 million to over $140 million.

Emert also promoted intercollegiate athletics, while lobbying the State Legislature for greater resources to attract and retain exceptional faculty. During his tenure additional chapters of the Alumni Association were established in all 29 Utah counties, five additional western states and four foreign countries. President Emert retired from administration in December 1992, and after a year long sabbatical returned to his first love, teaching, where
he taught classes in the College of Science for an additional year before leaving the campus and Cache Valley in 1994.\textsuperscript{140}

Emert, Billie Bush
See First Ladies of Utah State University

Emma Eccles Jones Education Building
See Academic Organization, Edith Bowen School, and Engineering Building

Engineering Building

Constructed during the years of World War I, the original Engineering Building was named posthumously for the Dean of the School Ray B. West in 1986. The building was located east of the Mechanic Arts Building.

Constructed during the depression year of 1897, the Mechanic Arts Building was the only instructional building other than Old Main on campus at the time. Fire destroyed the Mechanic Arts Building in 1905. It was partially reconstructed the same year. The Mechanic Arts Building served as a laboratory for engineering and mechanical students through 1970, when a new Industrial Science Building was dedicated and opened in June. The Industrial Science Building was located directly north of the "H" shaped Technology Building, built in 1949, to train returning World War II veterans in automotive mechanics, welding and aeronautics. The Technology Building is still used by students in Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering. The old Mechanic Arts Building continued to be used as a classroom facility through the 1970s, albeit damaged by and condemned following the 1962 Cache Valley earthquake. It was demolished in October 1980.

The College of Education moved into the Ray B. West Building in 1962, following completion of the "new" Engineering and Physical Sciences Building. Construction began on the Engineering and Physical Sciences Building in 1959. It was later named for former Dean of Engineering, Dean F. Peterson in August 1982. An auditorium was added to the Engineering building in 1980, and named after USU alumnus Don M. Corbett and his wife Melba.

The Ray B. West Building became home to the English Department, after completion of the Emma Eccles Jones Education Building in 1990. The English Department had previously been housed on the fourth floor of the Merrill Library. Ground was broken for the Emma Eccles Jones Education Building and renovated Edith Bowen School in 1988. (See also, Edith Bowen School)
Ground was broken for a new state-of-the-art engineering building in April 2002. Located to the east of the Dean F. Peterson Building, the new building was dedicated in October 2003, and opened in early 2004. Entrepreneur David G. Sant (class of 1962 and 1964) pledged a dollar for dollar match up to $1 million towards construction of the new building. Sant also made possible the reconstruction of the west laboratory wing of the Dean F. Peterson Building. The new wing was dedicated in June 2008, and named the David G. Sant Engineering Innovation Building.

Additional engineering facilities were constructed beginning in spring 1985 with the groundbreaking for the Science, Engineering Research Building (SER). Located west of the Dean F. Peterson Building and connected through a breeze-way, the SER Building housed the Computer Center, the Physics Department, the Center for Atmospheric and Space Sciences, the College of Science, Dean’s Office, and other auxiliary energy and technology offices.

Estes, Wayne

Extension

See University Extension

F (top)

Faculty Code

Section 400 of University Policies and Procedures has traditionally been referred to as the Faculty Code. Among other things, the Faculty Code determines the composition, appointment, promotion and responsibilities of faculty members.

The first published Faculty Code was prepared in 1948 by the institution’s Board of Trustees, in consultation with the Committee on Professional Relationships and Faculty Welfare (PRFW), a faculty committee established in 1944, and elected by the faculty at large to foster equitable relations and ensure the general welfare of the faculty. The first Faculty Code consisted of 10 pages, and was published in miniature format. It addressed issues of faculty concern, contained in three sections, which included, (1) appointments, advancements in rank, tenure and dismissals; (2) contracts and services, including teaching loads, committee and executive duties, research and extension, graduate teaching, summer school, public service, and salary schedules; and (3) leaves and retirement.
In 1955, the Code underwent significant expansion and revision, which was occasioned by the unparalleled events that had occurred at the institution. These included the Board’s firing of President Madsen, the capricious demotion of faculty, and the circulation of the Kelly Report, a survey initiated by the Board in the interests of promoting economy, but which findings were particularly critical of the Board.

Preparation of the 1955 Code involved the entire campus. It included not only faculty committees, but also those representing the Board, administrative officers, students, institutional business, curricula and instruction, public relations, the library, and the registrar.

The faculty impaneled five subcommittees to consider specifically the areas of appointment, contracts, evaluation, teaching and service loads, and government. This last area is particularly relevant, as the 1955 Code established a Faculty Senate, as well as introduced the concept of shared, collegial governance. Unlike the 10 page miniature booklet from 1948, the 1955 Code was published in bulletin format and consisted of over 40 pages.

Almost immediately following its publication, a Code subcommittee of PRFW began addressing revisions. Two of these are particularly important. One, proposed revision was the faculty’s recommendation that the Code stipulate the requirement of a master’s degree for promotion, and a terminal degree for promotion and tenure. The other proposed revision was the adoption of a faculty code of ethics, which borrowed liberally from that of the American Association of University Professors. This generated some community agitation that the institution adopt a requirement that faculty uphold college traditions, such as not smoking on campus.

By 1962, the PRFW, its Code subcommittee, along with the Board’s subcommittee, began in earnest to revise the Code for publication. Negotiations and deliberation took five years to complete. The newly revised Faculty Code was released in April 1967.

The intention of the 1967 publication was that it would serve as the basis for subsequent additions and revisions, which would be appended to the original publication as recommended by the Faculty Senate and approved by the Board of Trustees. Within the span of a few years, the document had become practically unmanageable. Additionally, during the 1980s, significant additions and one entire section had been added. These included provisions for two types of faculty, those with tenure and those with continuing appointment; and a section added in 1985 on financial exigency, which was mandated by the State Board of Regents. In 1988, the Senate created three new standing committees to divide the work of the former PRFW committee. These included, the Professional
Responsibilities and Procedures Committee (PRPC), created to address Code revisions; the Budget and Faculty Welfare Committee (BFW), to address budget and salary issues; and the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee (AFT), to address sanctions and give hearing for faculty grievances.

PRPC began immediately to discuss and study revisions to the 1967 Code that had been initiated in the old PRFW Committee, with an eye to creating an entirely new, revised document. Each chapter of the newly revised Code was discussed and formulated within the framework of PRPC, which then brought its recommendations forward for Senate deliberation. Each chapter was read and discussed within the Senate, which then voted to approve the new chapters.

Significant among these revisions were the elimination of continuing appointment and the creation of new tenured faculty ranks for librarians, Extension professors, and Extension agents. These new ranks were differentiated from the core faculty, although all were given academic rank. Non-tenured faculty members were also recognized in the Code to include lecturers, clinical professors, research professors, and federal cooperators. These non-tenured, or term faculty, were employed on annual contracts, which were automatically renewed, depending on available funding and need.

The faculty's involvement in the process of revising the Code, which began in 1988 under PRPC leadership, took four years to complete. It took an additional five years of negotiation between the faculty, the central administration, and the Board of Trustees, before the new Faculty Code went into effect in 1997. These negotiations involved a thorough vetting of the new Code by the University Attorney General's Representative, as well as outside legal opinions, rendered by the law firm of Ray, Quinney and Nebeker. The University also contracted with the Mercer Corporation, a consulting group that advised the Board and Central Administration, particularly regarding the chapters which now constitute sections 200 and 300 of University Policies.

This Faculty Code “is a living document,” Senate President Grayson Osborne emphasized in 1996, and faculty in the future should make it their business to ensure that it stays that way. We “will press through our formal processes (i.e., PRPC; Senate)”, he added, “to change what is missing, what is ambiguous, what needs updating, what does not work, and/or what we find onerous or unfair.”

Faculty Senate

See Faculty Code
Fine Arts

By offering free instruction in music and painting "for those who have the taste and talent for their acquisition" the College made an early concerted effort to cultivate a cultured student body. The College employed Sarah Godwin jointly as the first librarian and as the institution’s first music instructor in 1891. Beginning in 1892 to 1894 Lillie S. Throop served as music instructor.

The College expanded its music department in 1895 by hiring two gifted local musicians, Wilhelm Fogelberg for instrumental music, and Joseph Hyde for vocal music. Mid-way through the Fall Semester, Fogelberg lead a number of his most promising students in a recital staged in the Old Main Chapel. A military brass band also organized during the early years of the College, performing periodic concerts throughout the 1890s.

Reprising her role as music instructor in 1896, Sarah Goodwin served through 1898, while simultaneously sitting as a member of the College’s Board of Trustees. Highlighting the music program under Goodwin, the 1898 College Catalog remarked:

That music is a great, perhaps the greatest refiner of human nature is incontestable. Cruelty and brutality generally the accompaniment of unmelodious races, become rare as the musical feeling grows, and music is a predominant characteristic of refined and gentle natures. Undoubtedly, therefore, music may be made a potent factor in civilization, because the tenderest feelings of men cultured or uncultured,
are awakened by it. This result may be obtained more easily when the heart is fully enlisted and faculties of the mind are fully exercised, thus making music one of the noblest factors in the education of the soul.

Alexander Lewis succeeded Goodwin in 1899, followed by Samuel Mitton. During President William J. Kerr’s administration (1901-1907) music instruction was greatly invigorated as he inaugurated a School of Music in 1903. Logan newspapers heralded a "Grand Opening Concert" to honor the new department on January 23, 1904. Performing at the concert was Millard Weihe on violin, J.A. Anderson on piano, Emily Grinsdell and A.G. Lund, operatic vocalists, and a symphonic orchestra under the direction of Arthur Shepard.

By 1905, the School of Music included a robust faculty and an expanded curriculum. Faculty included George Thatcher Jr., Director; Wilhelm Fogelberg, who returned after an eight year hiatus; Nettie Thatcher Sloan, Joseph Smith, Sr.; Louie Linnartz; and Jennie Eliason. The curriculum included not only piano and vocal training, but also individualized instruction for violin, cello, organ, mandolin and guitar. To the delight of the campus and community, the School of Music performed many concerts before falling victim to the curricular restriction imposed by the State Legislature in 1907. Notable was the “The Pirates of Penzance,” an opera involving both the Music and Drama in February 1906.

George W. Thatcher, Jr. Remained in charge of Music through 1926, when dissatisfied, he resigned. "I cannot admit that you as president of the college and your immediate predecessors," he complained to President E.G. Peterson, “have rated proper music instruction sufficiently high, in light of its real educational and cultural value and its tremendous popularity with all classes.”

The college employed several instrumental music instructors between 1926 and 1930, including Professors Lammer and Hawkins. In 1930, N.W. Christiansen began his career at the College, serving until 1955, when he died suddenly on September 3 from complications following surgery. Christiansen is credited with initiating summer music clinics. The program was continued during subsequent years by John Phillip Dalby, and later by Max Dalby.

Walter Welti also led a distinguished career at the institution, where he assumed vocal music instruction in 1925, producing many acclaimed operas through 1962. Welti also pioneered the use of the Capital Theater, downtown. Built by the Thatcher Family in the 1920s, Welti solicited the family’s assistance in staging his grand operas, among them the 1956 production of “Madame Butterfly.”
While music dominated instruction in the fine arts through 1903, a dramatic club was organized, which staged the comedy “A Boy of Mondays” in January 1898. Earlier in 1895, the College’s first dramatic presentation, “Galley Slave”, was staged on a converted platform in the Chapel. The college employed Alfred H. Upham in 1903, who historian Joel E. Ricks characterized as “the patron saint of UAC theatricals.” Under Upham’s direction the college staged several productions. Most notable were “As You Like It”, in 1904. The *Logan Journal* critiqued the performance by noting that it “is a pretty heavy piece for amateurs, and most of the people here expected to see a rather ragged performance; therefore they were delighted, and altogether surprised to see such a smooth finished rendition.”

Instruction in theater arts was carried out under English and Speech. In 1914, Sarah Huntsman founded the Periwig Club and began directing theatrical activities on campus. Huntsman also composed, staged and directed the College’s quarter centennial pageant in 1915. In 1918, Huntsman took leave to study public speaking and drama at Harvard University. In 1921, she accepted a position at UCLA.

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Chester J. Myers, N.A. Pederson, Cyril Bager, Ira Hayward and Halbert Greaves directed the College’s theatre program. Floyd Morgan was cast in the leading role for Pederson’s production of *Othello* and *The Merchant of Venice*, and in Myers’ production of *The Taming of the Shrew*. Following graduation, Morgan joined the College faculty in 1936, and became a leading figure in theatre arts.

Morgan, in cooperation with President Daryl Chase, also enabled the University to acquire the Old Lyric Theater, downtown. Built as a vaudeville venue in 1912, the Lyric had sat empty for many years when the University purchased it from Patience and Florence Thatcher. Tradesman from the University renovated the old building, laying new floors, reinforcing the ceiling, installing restrooms and enlarging the lobby. The Lyric opened in April 1961, with Vosco Call performing the leading role in *Hamlet*.

While the 1894 College Catalog had hinted at the future employ of an art instructor, not until 1905 did Henry Stuttered and Jonathon Powell, both instructors in mechanical drawing, begin offering art courses. With the employ of Calvin Fletcher in 1907, the college officially recognized an art department, while art exhibits also increased in both regularity and popularity. Fletcher brought an art exhibit from Boston to campus in 1913. “The exhibition,” stated the *Logan Journal*, “furnishes to the Logan public a rare opportunity to see the very best of the world’s art...” Fletcher obtained the reproductions from A.W. Elson, and exhibited them in the College Library.
In conjunction with the exhibit of world masterpieces, Fletcher also exhibited his own work at the Thatcher Music Store, downtown. Student art work was also displayed periodically in the Library. According to the *Logan Journal*:

> The Agricultural College is endeavoring constantly to educate the public in every way possible. It utilizes its departments as often as their time will permit in public educational features of this kind, believing firmly that the public does appreciate the best whether that best be in lecture, in art, in music, or science. A visitor to this exhibit may receive instruction as to the choice of picture in decorating his own home. There is a woeful lack of taste in many of the homes, especially as regards pictures and one of the hopes of the Art Department in this exhibit is to show to the people of the city what real art work is.

Fletcher largely established the Art Department, and directed its organization for forty uninterrupted years, retiring in 1947. The year 1947 also marked Utah’s centennial year. H. Reuben Reynolds, a colleague of Fletcher’s in the Art Department was chosen as the College’s representative for the Centennial Committee. Rather than focusing on the usual wild-West theme, the committee elected to stage shows featuring casts from the State’s three major institutions. USAC choose the Victorian play “Angel Street,” presenting the drama forty-two times between March and May, from Smithfield in the North to Kanab and Blanding in the South. With the assistance of ROTC Commandant Colonel E.W. Timberlake, the troupe took the celebration on the road using a donated army truck and one car. The cast included eleven students playing five different roles on alternating nights, which enabled the students to also attend to their schoolwork.

Joining Reynolds in the Art Department were Harrison Groutage, Floyd V. Cornaby, J. Jessie Larson, and Everett Thorpe, a student of Calvin Fletcher’s. In 1956, the institution recruited Twain Tippetts to head a new combined Department of Fine Arts, which included visual arts, theatre arts and music. In addition to above visual artists, faculty in the new department included, Floyd Morgan, W. Vosco Call and Claude Garren, in Theater; Walter Weiti, A.L. Dittmer, Irving Wasserman, John Phillip Dalby and George Pahtz, in Music.

One of the first projects undertaken by Tippetts and the new Fine Arts Department was production of the Cache Valley centennial pageant, *Look on the Land*. Under the management of H. Reuben Reynolds, other contributors included Floyd Morgan, Vosco Call and John Phillip Dalby, who wrote and directed the original musical score. In addition to these artists, Moyle Q. Rice and Vennetta Neilson of the English Department, and Edith Morgan from the *Herald Journal*, provided an historical overview and composed the script.

Presented in a completely refurbished Amphi-theater on Old Main Hill, *Look on the Land* was a huge success. During years to come, it would be presented a number of times, and
each time the production bettered itself. With the assistance of Rachal Yokom, the production received the help of students from the New York High School for the Performing Arts, where Yokom taught. This was the College’s first introduction to modern dance.

Although the Department had a first rate faculty, the lack of facilities on campus continued to hamper production and exhibition. After years of making the best of the inadequate campus facilities and the inconvenience of using down-town theaters, plans began formulating for the building of a Fine Arts Center in 1962. Burtch W. Beall was selected as the project architect, who oversaw the building’s completion in fall 1967.

Costing an estimated $4,175,000, dedication of the Fine Arts Center took place on October 18, with National Endowment for the Humanities and Arts Director Barnaby C. Keeney, providing the dedicatory speech, and the Utah Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Maurice Abravanel, presenting a concert in honor of the occasion.

In May 1981, an addition visual arts wing was finished and dedicated to house the Department of Art and the Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning. In December 1982, the Nora Eccles Harrison Museum of Art opened, providing storage and exhibition space for the University’s growing collection. Peter Briggs was appointed as the Museum’s first curator.

Named for retiring President Daryl Chase, completion of the Fine Arts Center opened up new possibilities for fine arts at Utah State University, where it could be fostered, nurtured and presented for the benefit of the students, faculty and community.

Fine Arts

(Contributed by Twain Tippetts)141

Theatre Arts

At the Agricultural College of Utah, amateur acting groups first evolved from teachers and students involved in literature studies, and in oral reading and interpretation. “The Galley Slave” was probably the first play presented at the ACU in 1895. In the years that have followed, more of Shakespeare’s plays have been featured year after year than those of any other playwright. However, a strong theatre tradition has been built on a rich variety of interesting and significant plays of all kinds.

Theatre arts were first included as part of the Speech Department in 1926, rather than English. The next year, the “Little Theatre” was organized and coordinated [for] productions for the college and community. Mrs. Ruth M. Bell, A.H. Upham, Chester Myers, N.A. Pedersen, Wallace Goates
and others were leaders through the years in theatre arts efforts.

Floyd T. Morgan, one of the most versatile theatre students to graduate from the school, was appointed to the faculty in 1935 to serve as director, designer, actor and technical theatre production man. For almost 40 years he has been Mr. Theatre at USU. As a tribute to his contribution and dedication the theatre in the Chase Fine Arts Center bears his name.

Another early builder was Halbert Greaves, whose specialties were public speaking, interpretation and play directing. He is credited with establishing the poetry speaking festival still held on campus and named for Gwendella Thornley, who directed it for many years.

Art

Calvin Fletcher was the one-man Art Department faculty appointed by President John A. Widtsoe in 1907. He served as department head for 40 years. His teaching colleagues included, H. Reuben Reynolds, Everett Thorpe and Jessie Larson. During USAC’s famous National Summer School, this small art faculty enlarged to include renowned American artist-teachers, who introduced modern art ideas and trends to Utah.

Reynolds’ natural energy motivated students preparing to teach art in the public schools. He was one of the first art historians to teach art history by using colored slides of great works of art to supplement textbooks. Photography was an art form for him. Thorpe’s scenic landscapes hang in many homes, offices, schools and churches. Thorpe was also an outstanding sports illustrator, capturing the dynamic action of sporting events in his drawings. Larson was interested in the ideas of Cezanne and the geometrical cubists. She originated art courses in interior design, as well as weaving and the fiber arts.

Music

Within 15 years after the UAC opened for instruction in 1890, musicals were being presented on a regular basis, although musicians were untrained and very scarce and funds virtually nonexistent. The first orchestra included four violins and a random assortment of a few other instruments. But in 1908, with an orchestra of 50 and some experienced vocalists, Professor George W. Thatcher directed a heavier musical, “Babette.”

A military band was created in 1915 in connection with the military science program. After the war, it was a natural transition from a military band to Professor Thorpe’s College Band, which grew and improved and provided much of the basic performing and teaching talent for instrumental music. The band’s success encouraged formation of additional instrumental groups, such as the College Symphony.
Orchestra, which was organized in 1935.

N.W. Christensen started the first instrumental music clinics in the summer for promising young high school students, who had the opportunity to study with some of the America's best music teachers during the National Summer School sessions. High school instructors also attended, improving their music teaching skills from the visiting professionals.

Walter Welti, appointed in 1925, developed an exciting new interest in the musical drama. In 1932 he directed the first grand opera, Verdi’s “Rigoletto.” Aspiring young singers took private vocal lessons and rehearsed long hours for performances. Many alums discovered their enduring interest in operatic music during those Welti years. Some of his most gifted singers became successful vocal music teachers themselves.

By 1938, under Professor Christensen’s leadership, the college band had been on nine tours, and played 120 concerts, and was featured on radio. In the same year, the 80 piece symphony orchestra was touted in the media and supported performances of the opera "Carmen."

With Irving Wasserman’s appointment, piano performance took on a new distinction and with the addition of a new pipe organ in the Kent Concert Hall and appointment of James Drake as organist in 1976, the organ program has also developed at USU. The music therapy and guitar programs were added in the late ’70’s to the existing choirs, stage bands, pep bands, marching bands, orchestra, voice instruction, and jazz programs.

In the mid-1960s, Max F. Dalby was named the first Music Department head. Under his direction the department reached new horizons in music education and graduates from the department have been highly sought after by school districts throughout the state ever since.

**After the Overture**

The Daryl Chase Fine Arts Center honors the president who led the USAC to become Utah State University and who gave the fine arts an exciting opportunity to really flourish. President Chase said, "These three words: the true, the good and the beautiful identify the tripod which supports every great civilization, and if a nation or a society neglects any one of the three, the tripod will collapse. Moreover, any university that does not keep this tripod of civilization strong and in balance in its curriculum and facilities is betraying the public that supports it and the students that are enrolled therein."

He set about to implement his convictions step by step. I was brought from UCLA in 1956 when art,
music and theatre were combined into one Fine Arts Department where many of their mutual interests could strengthen each other. One aspect of the program that flourished for a time was the summer musicals. They were an outgrowth of the community's centennial observance musical, "Look on the Land."

I went to New York City to obtain a choreographer and dancers to strengthen the dance sequences. Dr. Rachel Yocum, head of the New York City School for the Performing Arts, was enthusiastic about bringing choreographers, dancers and nationally known teachers to Logan. Among them were Gertrude Shurr, who had danced and taught for the great Martha Graham Modern Dance Company, May O'Donnell, Stuart and Linda Hodes, Norman Walker and Mary Anthony. These professionals brought to Logan many of the dancers who performed with them in New York City.

**Building the Future**

The arts fought for greater unity, cooperative strength and momentum that comes from challenges of a common cause. President Chase knew that gifted people in the arts would project the promising programs into the future. He wanted quality appointments in the arts. The addition of Andrew J. Galos expanded the orchestra program and Alma Dittmer increased offerings in choral music. The strong piano program begun by Professor Wassermann continues under the direction of Gary Amano. Choral music grew under the leadership of William Ramsey, and Ralph Matesky built a strong performance reputation for the symphonic orchestra. Professor Harrison Groutage was an important and versatile new member of the art faculty. He taught oil painting, watercolor, drawing and introduced print-making at the school—another first in Utah. He became head of the Art Department when Fine Arts was reorganized. Gaell Lindstrom developed watercolor studies and introduced the serious study of ceramics at USU. He organized an extension center for ceramics in Vernal and Moab. Photography offerings were expanded with the addition of R.T. Clark as the first full-time faculty member in this area. The program is now one of the leaders in art photography in the western region. The Theatre Arts Department saw the addition of a full-time faculty member for costume and set design. Kim Brandt became the technical director for USU Theatre.

By this time the Chase Fine Arts Center had become a reality. The Departments of Music and Theatre moved into the first phase of the building in 1967. In the early 1980s the art wing was opened, adding another department to the arts complex. Programs in all areas continued to grow as well as USU’s reputation in the arts. Summer theatre flourished at the Lyric Theatre. Innovative programs were introduced in the Music Department, including music therapy. The Art Department's offerings increased - commercial art is a successful example. Workshop and seminar programs are extensive. The Performing Arts Series finally had a home when the Fine Arts Center opened. The series included offerings in all of the cultural arts. Music, opera, dance, films and art exhibits presented abundant cultural offerings for students, faculty and community members. Fine arts tours were organized. Groups traveled to great cultural centers of the United States, Europe, Mexico, the Middle East and the Orient. The Nora Eccles Harrison Museum of Art completes the fine arts complex. USU now
has the facilities to present visual art works of local, regional, national and international importance. The past has seen impressive growth and development of all art forms at USU. With the impressive facilities and faculty the future is even more promising.

First Ladies of Utah State University
(Contributed by former First Lady Phyllis Hall)

**Belle Graham Osborn (Sanborn)**

Belle Graham Osborn was born about 1851 in Gilmantin, New Hampshire, the daughter of John Simpson Osborn and Rachel Jane Brown. She married Jeremiah Wilson Sanborn on June 4, 1872, very likely in Gilmantin. They had three sons and one daughter.

Before becoming president, Jeremiah had been promised a five room suite on the second floor of Old Main. He had also lobbied the Territorial Assembly for funds to build a model farm house on campus. When it was completed the Board of Trustees agreed that the Sanborns would move into the Farm House, which also housed the college dairy and ice house. There seems to be no direct evidence that Belle moved to Logan. Her fourth child was born 18 years after her first child in Missouri the same year that Jeremiah became president. At this time they also had a three year old son. Their oldest son, Harry, became a student in the Agricultural College of Utah. Evidence for this exists in the demerit books where Harry’s name appears. Nothing further is known about Belle Graham Osborn Sanborn.

In 1894, her husband left Utah and returned to his farm in New Hampshire “to carry out long deferred improvements on his large farm estate, accepting the editorship of the agricultural columns of the ‘Mirror and Farmer.’”

**Annie Maria Pettegrew (Paul)**

Annie Maria Pettegrew was born on May 12, 1862 in Salt Lake City. She was the daughter of David Pettegrew, chaplain of the Mormon Battalion and Caroline Cope Pettegrew. She married Joshua Hughes Paul on June 14, 1883 in Salt Lake City. Annie and Joshua had four sons and two daughters.
Annie was active in work for the LDS Church. She was president and regent of the Daughters of the Mormon Battalion and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her grandfather had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War and crossed the Delaware with Washington.

During Joshua Paul’s presidency of the Agricultural College of Utah, the family chose not to live in the Farm House during 1895-1896. The Farm House became a ladies dormitory. In the president’s report of September 21, 1895, Joshua Paul states: “I found it necessary in order to meet what seems to be public requirements of the president of the college to remove from the College House, built for the President, to a more accessible portion of Logan City.”

Annie Maria Pettegrew Paul died on March 4, 1931 in Salt Lake City and is buried there.

Jane (Jennie) Harrington (Tanner)

Jane (Jennie) Harrington was born on November 7, 1857 in American Fork. Her parents were Leonard C. Harrington and Lois Russell. In 1878 Jennie married Joseph Marion Tanner, a professor at Brigham Young Academy in Provo. Later, Jennie became the superintendent of women at the Academy.

When after five years of marriage Jennie had no children, she agreed that Joseph marry a second wife, Annie Clark, in 1883. Six months later, Joseph married Josephine Snow. In 1888, Joseph and Jennie had a home in Logan where Joseph was principal of the Brigham Young College on the site of the current Logan High School. Jennie was a teacher there.

Around 1890, a daughter, LaRue, was born to them. Annie Clark Tanner and Josephine Snow Tanner and their children had gone underground since it was then impossible to live an openly polygamous life following the passage in 1887 of the Edmunds-Tucker Act and the Woodruff Manifesto of 1890.

After his appointment as president of the Agricultural College of Utah in 1896, Joseph, very likely with Jennie and LaRue, moved back into the Farm House on campus after requesting that the following renovations be made: electrification, indoor plumbing, re-papering, a new furnace
and telephone installed. Joseph ultimately resigned his position on February 3, 1900 rather than abide by the Manifesto of 1890 and give up the practice of polygamy. “It became clear that if Utah wished to receive appropriations from Washington to run the college, all known polygamists would have to leave.” (Ward, pp. 37-38).

After resigning the presidency in the earliest years of the new century, Joseph married Carrie Amelia Peterson of Ephraim and Lydia Holmgren of Bear River City. Lydia had been hired to teach orthography at the Agricultural College of Utah in 1899 while Joseph was president. Joseph had a total of 24 children.

Jennie Harrington Tanner died in Salt Lake City on June 12, 1916.

**Leonora Deseret Hamilton (Kerr)**

Leonora Deseret Hamilton was born on July 10, 1864 in Millcreek, Salt Lake County, Utah. She was the daughter of James Lang Hamilton and Mary Ann Campbell. She married William Jasper Kerr on July 17, 1885 in Salt Lake City. Leonora and William had four daughters and two sons. William Jasper Kerr was also married for a time to a second wife, Lois Morehead of Smithfield, Utah. He divorced her after the Woodruff Manifesto of 1890.

After leaving the Agricultural College of Utah, William became president of Oregon Agricultural College in 1907. He remained as president until 1932. He then served as the first Chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education from 1932 until his retirement in 1935.

Leonora was a member of the Oregon Congress of PTA’s, Alpha Chi Omega, and had organized the College Folk Club in Oregon. She died on April 16, 1963 in Portland, Oregon at the age of 98.

**Leah Eudora Dunford (Widtsoe)**

Leah Eudora Dunford was born on February 24, 1874 in Salt Lake City. Her father was Alma Bailey Dunford and her mother was Susan (Susa) Amelia Young, daughter of Brigham Young and Lucy Bigelow. Leah married John Andreas Widtsoe on June 1, 1898 in Salt Lake City. The Widtsoe’s had four daughters and three sons. Three of these children
died as infants. Another died at two years of age. Two daughters and a son reached adulthood; the son died at age 25 of pneumonia.

Leah graduated as valedictorian, receiving a teaching certificate, from the University of Utah in 1896. She studied domestic science and domestic arts at the Pratt Institute for one year and received a bachelor’s degree from Brigham Young Academy in 1899. During 1897-1898 she taught home economics at the Brigham Young Academy. She received an honorary doctor’s degree from Brigham Young University in 1960.

In 1913, Leah conducted the first home institute for women in Utah. When her husband was director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station she traveled throughout the state with him, teaching homemakers about kitchen planning and home management. She published a bulletin on labor-saving devices.

In John Widtsoe’s autobiography, *In a Sunlit Land*, he related that Leah played string instruments, the piano, and sang. She had a “native wit” and “shyness was not in her nature.” She was an “excellent speaker.” Leah was interested in the study of nutrition and “became virtually a propagandist for better nutrition.”

With her husband, Leah was the author of *The word of Wisdom: A Modern Interpretation*, 1937. She was also the author of *How to Be Well: A Handbook on Health* with recipes and menus. She wrote a book about her grandfather, *Brigham Young the Man of the Hour* and collaborated with her mother, Susa Young Gates on *The Life Story of Brigham Young*. Leah was a popular speaker on health and nutrition, giving a lecture a few months before her death at age 91. While her husband was president of USU, Leah oversaw the remodeling of the kitchen to make it more efficient. Their third child was born in an upstairs bedroom.

Leah Dunford Widtsoe died on June 7, 1965 in Salt Lake City and is buried in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

In 1967, a graduate research award in the College of Family Life at USU was established and named in her honor.

Phebe Almira Nebeker (Peterson)
Phebe Almira Nebeker was born on June 3, 1890 in Laketown, Rich County, Utah on the east shore of Bear Lake. Her parents were Hyrum Nebeker and Phebe Hulme. Phebe married Elmer George Peterson on September 3, 1913 in Salt Lake City. The Petersons had two daughters and two sons. The two youngest children were born in the president’s house. Phebe attended grade school in Laketown and Logan, at the old Benson School on 4th North and First East. She graduated from Brigham Young College in Logan in 1909. She studied a year at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, taught home economics at Brigham Young College, and graduated from the Agricultural College on June 3, 1913 with a B.S. degree. She majored in English and minored in home economics.

Elmer George Peterson became president of USU in 1916 three years after his marriage. Phebe was only 26 years old at the time of his appointment. Before his appointment they had built a cottage at 130 East Center Street. Their daughter, Marian, was born there.

E.G. was president for nearly 30 years. Phebe raised her children, hosted teas, receptions and dinner parties; the first dinner party she gave was for the entire football squad; and organized the Dames Club for wives of married students and the Newcomers Club. One of the changes she made in the president’s home was to update the woodwork from dark to white or ivory.

In 1957, Phebe received an honorary doctorate from Utah State. She co-chaired the USU endowment campaign in 1970 and in 1971 was named University Alumnus of the Year. Her contributions to the community include service on the Logan LDS Hospital board. Among her memberships was the AC Woman’s Club.


Frankie Estelle Spilsbury (Harris)

Frankie Estelle Spilsbury was born on February 17, 1884 in Toquerville, Utah, a pioneer ranching community in the southern part of the state. Her parents were George Moroni Spilsbury and Roselia Haight Spilsbury. She attended school in Toquerville but moved to Sandy, Utah
to live with her sister and attend seventh grade, returning home the following year and graduating 8th grade as valedictorian. She then attended Branch Normal School (now Southern Utah University) for two years. She studied dressmaking and music in Salt Lake City one winter but had to stop when she became ill with typhoid fever. In 1905 she entered Brigham Young University and graduated in 1907 with a Kindergarten Normal Diploma. She taught one year in Price.

On June 18, 1908 she married Franklin Stewart Harris. They had met at BYU. They had two sons and four daughters, all graduated from BYU. Five children were born on the Logan campus, where Franklin was an agronomist and head of the Experiment Station. He also served as Dean of the School of Agricultural Engineering and Mechanical Arts. In 1941, Estelle graduated from BYU with a B.S. degree along with her youngest daughter.

From 1921 to 1945 Franklin was president of BYU. The Harris’ traveled throughout the world before and after his tenure at the USAC. They visited Jerusalem, Italy, Greece, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, and India. In 1939 they visited Iran where Franklin was an advisor to the government of Iran. Ten years later they returned to Iran for a two year stay. They also lived for a while in Paris.

Estelle was president of the USU Faculty Women’s League, the BYU Faculty Women, and the AC Woman’s Club. She was an active member of the LDS Church and a member of the Cleofan Club and the Friendly Circle.

Estelle died at the age of 90 on December 2, 1973 in Salt Lake City where she is buried.

Edith Louise Gundersen (Madsen)

Edith Louise Gundersen was born in 1910 in Salt Lake City. Her parents were Orson Wilford Gundersen and Ingeborg Teriesen. The family moved to Idaho when Edith was about 5 years old. Her elementary school years were spent in Idaho. The family returned to Salt Lake City where Edith graduated from high school. She also attended the LDS Business College. In 1932 she married Louis L. Madsen. The Madsens had 5 sons and 3 daughters. The family lived on a farm in North Logan for five years prior to Louis’
appointment as president of the Utah State Agricultural College in 1950. At that time they had seven children ranging in age from 2 to 16. The family moved into the president’s house on campus. Their daughter, Carol, was born in 1952 while Louis was president.

Their son, John, recalls his chores of “daily mopping the kitchen floor of the President’s mansion, helping to make the beds, and operating the large automated iron, to assist my mother in keeping up with laundry for our family...” John and his older brother, Louis, became the “ball boys” for the Utah State football team and water boys for the basketball team.

The Madsens moved from Utah to Maryland in 1953 and later to Pullman, Washington where Louis was Dean of the College of Agriculture at Washington State.

Edith loves music and plays the piano. She is a talented seamstress, has a great interest in political affairs, and has been active in LDS church work throughout her life.

Edith is now 92 years old and lives in Kennewick, Washington.

**Lucile Knowlden (Dixon)**

Lucile Knowlden was born in Provo on December 9, 1891. Her father was Robert Edwin Knowlden; her mother, Mable Twelves. Lucile grew up in Provo, attended the Maeser School, Brigham Young Academy, and received her normal degree from Brigham Young University. Lucile married Henry Aldous Dixon on June 2, 1915 in Salt Lake City. She taught for two years at the Timpanogos School before her marriage. The Dixons had four daughters and two sons.

Before becoming president of USU, Henry had been superintendent of schools in Provo and president of Weber Junior College from 1920-1924 and 1932 to 1937, then president of Weber State College from 1937 until 1953. He left the presidency of USU after being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to the Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-sixth Congresses (January 3, 1955 - January 3, 1961). The Dixons lived in Washington, D.C. for six years before returning to Ogden.

Lucile was active in the LDS Church. She was president and a member
of the board of directors of the Children’s Aid Society, a member of the Acacia Club, and Children’s Hour Club. She served as president of Weber College Faculty Women and was a charter member of the Nelke Reading Club of Provo. Lucile loved gardening, growing plants indoors and out. She especially enjoyed African violets and while she lived on campus the university horticulture group regularly brought her fresh flowers.

In gathering information for her book on the president’s house, Alice Chase learned from Mrs. Dixon that her “heart sank at the prospect of moving into” the president’s home. The Dixon’s had at that time a new house in Ogden. The president’s house had purportedly been neglected and the trustees decided to “recondition” the house rather than build a new house. Despite her initial impressions, Lucile told Alice that “living there proved to be a delightful experience.”

Lucile died on December 13, 1986 in Ogden. She was 95 years old.

Alice Koford (Chase)

Alice Koford was born October 11, 1906 in Brigham City, Utah. Her parents were Peter J. Koford and Rinta Thompson Koford. Alice attended the Brigham Young College in Logan the year it closed and received her teaching certificate from Utah Agricultural College. She married Daryl Chase on June 1, 1935 in Salt Lake City.

Alice received a B.A. degree in 1936 from the University of Wyoming and a Master’s Degree in psychology from USU in 1962. She receive an honorary Ed.D. degree from USU in 1978. Between 1926 and 1971 she taught elementary school in Brigham City, Salt Lake City, Cedar City, and Logan at the Whittier School. She also taught social studies and math to seventh and eighth grade students in the Tucson Arizona school system. While her husband was president of Utah State, Alice participated in workshops, leadership schools, gave talks to groups of teachers and taught demonstration lessons. She also studied Spanish and was chairman of the Language Arts Section of the Curriculum Laboratory under the auspices of U.S./AID in Bolivia in 1968 preparing reading books for children and guides for teachers. After her husband’s retirement as president, Alice returned to the classroom, teaching for a year at River Heights. She later taught under the U.S. EPDA Project at the Edith Bowen Lab School at
USU. She was appointed to the Steering Committee of the Utah Council for Handicapped and Developmentally Disabled Persons and served as Chairman of Utah’s Training and Planning Council. Alice died in Salt Lake City on December 10, 1999 and is buried in the Larkin Sunset Lawn Mausoleum.

Phyllis Paulsen (Taggart)

Phyllis Paulsen was born in Logan, Utah on June 13, 1915. Her parents were Willard and Sarah Ethyl Watkins Paulsen. In 1937 she graduated from USU where she was an art education major. Before her marriage to Glen Taggart on September 11, 1943, Phyllis taught in the Clearfield School system. Phyllis and Glen had one daughter and two sons. Phyllis traveled extensively throughout the world with her husband whose work in government service, education, and foreign service took him to many countries. The Taggarts lived in Nigeria for two years. Preceding his appointment as USU’s 11th president, the Taggarts lived in Lansing, Michigan where Glen was the first dean of international studies. The Taggarts lived in Nigeria for two years and after Glen retired, in Washington D.C. where he worked for the U.S. Dept. of State.

During Glen’s presidency, Phyllis took a particular interest in the international student organization and the Faculty Women’s League. She was a member of the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters and enjoyed sitting in on legislative and city government meetings. She was an active member of the LDS Church and a member of the AC Woman’s Club.

Phyllis died in Logan on October 11, 1998 and is buried there.

Shirley Anderson (Cazier)

Shirley Anderson was born in Salt Lake City on August 20, 1931. Her parents were Leland and Blanche Anderson. She grew up in Manti, Utah and graduated from Manti High School, Snow College, and the University of Utah with a degree in elementary education. On June 11, 1952 she married Stanford Cazier in Salt Lake City. They had met at the University of Utah. Shirley taught school in Idaho, Salt Lake City, and Madison, Wisconsin. The Caziers had four sons.
The family lived in Logan from 1960 to 1971, where Stan was a professor and provost at USU. They then lived in California where Stan was president of California State University, Chico before returning to Logan in 1979 when Stan was appointed president of USU.

Shirley was an active member of the LDS Church, serving as ward and stake Relief Society president and on the general board of the Relief Society. She developed and taught a course about the general presidents of the Relief Society at the Logan LDS Institute of Religion. Shirley supervised teachers for the college of education at USU and worked to help international students adjust to American culture. She was a member of the AC Woman’s Club, Literati, and Clerisy. She was also appointed to the Board of the Utah Endowment for the Humanities. Shirley was a talented singer and performed with the Northern Utah Choral Society.

She died in Logan on February 16, 1999 and is buried in the Logan City Cemetery.

**Billie Bush (Emert)**

Billie Bush Emert is the wife of the thirteenth president of Utah State University, George H. Emert. When she went to Logan in 1992, many individuals associated with USU referred to her husband, George, as the “Fourteenth President.” The Emerts realized that someone was delicately trying to circumvent any superstitions concerning the number “13”, but since many wonderful circumstances in Billie’s life had been associated with the number “13”, she helped her husband keep the count correct.

The product of homesteaders on both sides of her family, Billie was born in Greybull, Wyoming. Her father was a career military officer and pilot who flew in three wars. She attended elementary school in Laramie, Wyoming, before her family began moving annually following her father’s assignments. After graduating from high school in St. Louis, she returned to Laramie to attend the University of Wyoming where she majored in mathematics and was active in campus activities. During a summer trip to see her family in Okinawa, she met her future husband George, an Army lieutenant resting in Okinawa between tours in Vietnam, on a blind date arranged by her father. They were married two years later after she graduated from the university.
The years that followed were filled with arrivals of four daughters and the development of career paths through both work and graduate school—George’s in biochemistry and Billie’s in the computer world. After working in university computing centers in Colorado and Virginia, Billie ran an agriculturally based software company from her home for twelve years while being a mostly-at-home mom. She ended her computer career and began writing for adolescents—a lifelong dream—when George became a university administrator and eventually a university president.

Billie now devotes her time to four of her passions—her husband, family, writing, and horses.

**Phyllis Anne Moke (Hall)**

Phyllis Anne Moke was born in Meridian, Mississippi, the daughter of Clayburne L. Moke and Evelyn Jennings. Phyllis grew up and attended school in Akron, Ohio, graduating from the University of Akron with a B. S. in education. Shortly before graduation, Phyllis met Kermit L. Hall on a blind date. Two years later they were married.

In the early years of their marriage, Phyllis taught elementary school in Minnesota and Tennessee, earning a Masters Degree in Library Science from George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville. She later worked as a children’s librarian with the Detroit Public Library. Following that she taught in several schools in and around Gainesville, Florida and worked as a school library media specialist in Columbus, Ohio and Raleigh, North Carolina before moving to Logan.

Phyllis is a member of the American Library Association, Phi Delta Kappa, an international association for professional educators, and the Utah and Cache Valley Storytelling Guilds. In Logan, Phyllis has joined several community boards and become a volunteer in elementary schools and senior centers.

Phyllis and Kermit share a love of the outdoors and have a fondness for birdwatching. They enjoy music, reading, and traveling.
First Student Registered

See Bernston, Vendla

Forester’s Week

Students in the School of Forest, Range and Wildlife organized a Forestry Club in 1928, and in honor of their newly appointed Dean, Paul M. Dunn, inaugurated an annual “Paul’s Party” in 1938. As part of the festivities, members presented Dunn with a huge wooden statue of the “patron saint of all true foresters,” Paul Bunyon. The event was officially recognized in 1939 as Forester’s Week. The celebrations included competitions, along with a good share of bravado and hi-jinx involving the forester’s “arch rivals,” the engineers.

During the 1939 festivities, the Forestry Club arranged with Logan’s radio station KVNU to broadcast its assembly, the first radio broadcast made from the College auditorium. Additionally, club members commandeered the Student Life offices, and began the tradition of publishing a special Forester’s Week edition. According to reports, the “engineers had a lot to say about the activities and ended up by kidnapping Paul Bunyon from the fourth floor of our building and holding him for ransom of 500 tickets” to the Forester’s Ball. When the Foresters refused to pay the tribute, the engineers hung Paul from the entrance of the Engineering Building - “much to the delight of the engineers and amusement of the student body at large.”

The following year, in “partial payment for the gross insult...” the foresters burned an effigy of an engineer on the front steps of the Engineering Building, “while the engineers stood helplessly by and watched with tears in their eyes.” The engineers made several attempts to again abscond with Paul, but each “attempt was neatly curbed (but sometimes not so gently) by the ever alert and well organized Foresters.”

During the war years, the depleted student body declared a hiatus for Forestry Week. In 1946, however, the foresters and engineers resumed their feud, with the engineers seizing the opportunity early during fall quarter to kidnap Paul Bunyon. The foresters searched in vain for their lost “idol,” who eventually showed up on April 1, at the beginning of Forestry Week, hanging from the campus flagpole.

During succeeding years the foresters/engineers feud became increasingly more acrimonious. In 1947 for instance, unable to get their hands on Paul, the engineers kidnapped the Queen of the Forestry Ball, Lenore Hansen, drove her to Pocatello, Idaho and sequestered her in a motel room. As “friendly” competitions became ever rougher,
and pranks ever more dangerous, the College Administration declared an end to hostilities, and to Forestry Week, in 1953.\textsuperscript{148}

The large footprints of Paul Bunyon’s boots that appear painted on campus sidewalks each spring are the only hint of the once vibrant, sometimes raucous, Forestry Week of 50 years ago.

**Forestry Summer Camp**

The College first offered summer camp in 1928, and held its first in 1929. In 1936, the College began utilizing the old Civilian Conservation Corps buildings constructed at Tony Grove in Logan Canyon. The camp’s barracks and mess hall had not been well maintained after its original construction by the CCC in 1933, and after the first couple of summers much of the original site was razed and burned. In 1938 the College and the Forest Service entered into an agreement to construct some new buildings, with the Forest Service putting up the lion’s share of the funding. The College was responsible for maintaining the site during the spring and summer form April thru October, and Summer Camp became a regular part of the forestry curriculum. Students generally attended Summer Camp between their sophomore and junior years. It was mandatory for all Forestry majors. Theodore “Doc” Daniel was the durable Camp “boss” for much of his career at USU, from 1944 through the early 1990s. Camp was suspended during WWII, but resumed in 1946. It remained part of the Forestry curriculum through 2001, when the College of Natural Resources underwent reorganization, and Forestry, Range and Wildlife Sciences merged to become the Department of Wildland Resources.

**Fortier, Samuel**

See Water Studies

**Founder’s Day**

Founder’s Day is March 8, the day in which Utah Territorial Governor Caleb West signed legislation creating the Agricultural College of Utah in 1889. The date has been observed ever since, albeit the first “Founder’s Day” celebration was not held until 1912, and the first official program not until 1925.

**Freshman Beanie**

See Aggie Traditions
Graduate Degrees

The institution enrolled post graduate students in 1903, but did not actually award its first advanced degree until 1914, when Charles T. Hirst received a master's degree in agriculture. Jesse Skeen Robinson received a subsequent master’s degree in 1916. According to former Dean of Graduate Studies, the late Eldon D. Gardner, “No graduate school was established at [the College] at that time. A special committee was appointed to direct graduate programs. The M.S. program was slow in its development and made very little progress in numbers of students during and for several years after World War I.”

The committee was under the direction of the Dean of the Faculty. A School of Graduate Studies was organized in 1950 under Dean Bert L. Richards. Doctoral degrees were first offered by the College during the 1934-1935 school year and first bestowed on Walter H. Gardner and U Than Myint in 1950.

Hail the Utah Aggies

The Mickey Hart Orchestra first performed the Aggie fight song at a student body assembly held October 11, 1933. The rousing melody brought a motion before the student council that a contest be held to put words to Hart’s music. On October 25 entrants rendered their words at another student body assembly. Entrants included the trio of Vida and Veda Lucas and Ruth Wright; another trio under the direction of Miss Shephard; and a solo by Darwin Jepsen. The students chose Jepsen’s words. Jepsen and Mickey Hart had their pictures published in the 1934 student yearbook, Buzzer. The published music lists Mickey Hart as the composer of the music, with words by Darwin Jepsen and Mark Hart. It was copyrighted in 1933 by the Utah State Agricultural College.

Hall, Kermit

Kermit Hall became Utah State University’s fourteenth president in January 2001, succeeding George H. Emert. He served as president through December 2004, when he resigned to accept the presidency at the State University of New York (SUNY) in Albany.
On August 13, 2006, President Hall died in a tragic swimming accident, while on vacation at Hilton Head, North Carolina.

During his four years as president of Utah State University, Hall always endeavored to place “academics first.” During his administration the institution witnessed a substantial jump in enrollment, particularly incoming freshmen. Hall is credited with establishing the Student Inaugural Scholarship Program, in lieu of holding a presidential inauguration; initiating the Compact Planning process for departmental budgets; conducting an annual “Roads Scholar” trip, where university faculty toured the state to teach and meet prospective students; and worked to decrease the student/faculty ratio, by attracting and retaining exceptional teachers.

Research grants also increased by over 32 percent under Halls tenure, who continued teaching classes, as well as engaging in his own publishing and research projects.

A native of Akron, Ohio, Hall received his undergraduate from the University of Akron, his master’s degree from Syracuse University, and his Ph.D from the University of Minnesota. A constitutional history scholar, Hall also earned his law degree from Yale University, and served on the Assassination Records Review Board, which examined the Warren Commission Report of the investigation into the Kennedy assassination.

Hall, Phyllis

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Harris Athletic Center
See nelson Field House

Harris, Franklin S.

With the end of World War II, the college entered a period of phenomenal growth. The next decade became a particularly demanding and convulsive period for the institution. Four presidents served between 1945 and 1954, as the college experienced dramatic growing pains. Enrollment soared as servicemen returned to college under the G.I. Bill, during the remainder of the 1940s. This placed an additional demand on administrators to secure appropriations for buildings and faculty.

Furthermore, the college began to outgrow the confines of its name, as it gradually started on the road to becoming a full-fledged university. Undoubtedly, President Peterson re- alized the unavoidable expansion which would occur, as he sought to expand the
curriculum during the war years. His efforts, however, met stiff opposition from some members of the Board of Trustees, which influenced his decision to resign in 1944.\textsuperscript{152}

In an effort to curtail Peterson's curricular expansion outside the confines of agriculture, the Board of Trustees selected Harris as his successor. Harris had been the director of the College's Agricultural Experiment Station from 1916 to 1921, before leaving that position to become president of Brigham Young University in Provo.

Change was inevitable, however, and confining the curriculum to only agricultural education became impossible. Harris had, in fact, been largely responsible for the expanse of programs at BYU and he, more than anyone before him, had been responsible for establishing BYU as a permanent Utah educational facility.\textsuperscript{153} Like Peterson before him, Harris was a native of Utah. Born in Benjamin in 1884, Harris spent most of his youth in Mexico, but returned to Utah to complete his undergraduate degree at BYU. After receiving his Ph. D. from Cornell in 1911, Harris became a professor of agronomy at the Utah Agricultural College. He served in that capacity until his appointment as Director of the Experiment Station.\textsuperscript{154}

Harris was also the first to fully envision the possibilities of exporting the expertise of the college, internationally. His contacts with the United States Office of Foreign Agriculture initiated the institution's involvement with international programs. As early as 1940, while still president of BYU, Harris selected two USAC faculty members, agronomist Donald W. Pittman, and irrigation engineer Luther M. Winsor, to conduct scientific research in the country of Iran.\textsuperscript{155}

After becoming president in 1946, the college increased its foreign involvement. Almost immediately after becoming President, Harris took leave to tour Greece and Syria, and later, under United States President Harry S. Truman's Point IV Program, began a tour of Middle-Eastern countries. These extra-presidential activities enabled Harris to form a strong relationship with the federal bureaucracy and several foreign countries, particularly Iran, a relationship which persisted at the institution through the 1970s.\textsuperscript{156}

In late 1949 President Harry S. Truman selected Harris as his choice to become Technical Advisor to the Ambassador on Point IV activities in Iran. In 1950, Harris resigned the presidency of USAC to accept the appointment. Harris stayed active in foreign affairs, where he acted as a "good will" ambassador for USAC. Many international students received training at USAC as a result of his efforts.\textsuperscript{157}

Harris, Estelle Spilsbury
See First Ladies of Utah State University

Harris, Roy and Johanna

Prominent composer Roy Harris and his wife, concert pianist Johanna Harris, joined the college faculty in 1948 as “composer in residence” and “concert pianist in residence,” respectively. They remained in Logan until August 1949, providing students and the community with many popular workshops and concerts. (College Journal, August 13, 1949; and Papers of President Franklin Harris, box 18, fd. 1)

Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER) Building

Proposals for a new Physical Education building circulated in 1965, in response to the condemnation of the previous Smart Gymnasium in 1964. With growth in enrollment and a student body more concerned with physical fitness, the University planned to construct a large, multi-purpose facility that would include areas for men’s and women’s physical education; two swimming pools; classrooms for instruction and laboratories for faculty research; a small theater; paddle and hand-ball courts; a weight-lifting room; dance studios; boxing and wrestling rooms; a steam room; plus a large outdoor activity area. Covering nearly 149,000 sq. feet, the HPER Building was the largest facility on campus, at the time of its dedication in October 1971.158

Homecoming

Completion of Romney Stadium in 1927 also brought renewed interest for an annual Homecoming game. “For years there have been murmurs from alumni far and near,” wrote Alumni Association Executive Secretary Alden Lillywhite, “that the USAC begin such an event.”159 The new venue now made the celebration possible, and on October 11, 1930 the College invited the University of Colorado to Logan to help inaugurate the event. The College’s Athletic Council, the Alumni Association, the Associated Students, and the Logan Chamber of Commerce all assisted the Football Homecoming Committee in planning for the event. The day’s events included pep rallies; patriotic flag ceremonies, involving ROTC students; a downtown parade, featuring floats by Bingham Café, J.C. Penney, Ford Motor Company, Needham Jewelers, Logan Hardware and other local merchants; and a procession to the stadium, featuring sororities and fraternities, the Benos and Spurs (who had busily manufactured special pop poms in Aggie blue and white); and all the past Aggie lettermen who could be located. One thousand of the best seats in the stadium were reserved for returning alumni.160
Although extraordinary, the post game festivities were only prelude to what Student Life reported as “one of the most thrilling contests ever staged.” Pundits had picked Colorado as the clear favorite to take the Rocky Mountain Conference championship, having lost only one game the previous season to the University of Utah, who went undefeated. While the Aggies had already notched two conference wins, and were tied for first place, they were underdogs to Colorado, who had yet to play a conference game. The Aggies battled the “silver and gold” to a scoreless tie, in which the Aggie defense held the goal line on six separate occasions. The Aggies threatened four times to score, but were similarly rebuffed by Colorado.

A standing room only crowd witnessed the College’s first Homecoming Game. The new stadium repeatedly filled to capacity as the Aggies consistently fielded highly competitive teams during the 1930s. One of the most memorable was the squad from 1936. This Rocky Mountain Conference champion team included Bernard Magnusson, Tracy Maero, Dallas Greener and first team All-American half-back Kent Ryan in the backfield; with Elvin Wayment, Edwin Peterson, Gerald Mathews, Edward Wade, and Clark White on the line. Team Captain Robert Bunker and Carl Mullenaux were at the end positions. The 1936 team went undefeated, tying the University of Denver 0 to 0 before holding both BYU and the University of Utah scoreless.

Home Economics/Commons Building

The most elaborate of the federally funded projects built during the Great Depression was the Home Economics/Commons Building, completed in 1935 with Public Works Administration (PWA) funds. The building’s main purpose was to house the School of Home Economics. It also served the needs of students in the Art Department, as well as those studying public health and physiology. In addition to serving the academic needs of the student body, the new building also functioned as a “commons,” and included space for a bookstore, offices for student government, and a cafeteria, “modern and complete in every respect,” including a lunch counter and soda fountain. The art deco structure, designed by the Ogden architectural team of Hodgeson and McLenahan, was soon being heralded as “the most imposing and carefully planned [on] campus, ...the social center of the college.” A terrace constructed on the south side of the building’s second floor, gave students a panoramic view of Cache Valley, and overlooked the new state road that cut through college property on its way up Logan Canyon. The state road provided the opportunity to erect a new main entrance to the campus, which was moved from 400 North below College Hill to directly east of the Commons Building. Additional PWA funds were used to raise and replant the Quad, construct sidewalks, curb and gutter, and to install an irrigation system to water the College grounds.
Honors Program

On March 14, 1962, Vice president Milton R. Merrill suggested expanding the Honor’s Program, and formed an exploratory committee, under the chairmanship of English Professor, T.Y. Booth. Booth was instrumental in launching a bona fide program, and remained a member of the Honors Advisory Committee for most of the balance of his University career.

In February 1964, History Professor Stanford O. Cazier was appointed to head the Honors Program on a quarter time appointment. Cazier traveled to investigate established programs at several institutions, and made his recommendations to the Faculty Senate, which approved his plan in June 1965. Cazier’s plan called for the formation of an advisory committee. In 1966, members of the advisory committee included James Shaver, Irving Dunn, Ethwyn Wilcox, Kristin Barry, Raymond Saunders, and Allen Stokes.

An Honors Center was dedicated in the newly remodeled, and recently named, Merrill Library in 1969. The Program graduated its first “Honors” class in 1971, and initiated the Undergraduate Research and Creative Opportunities Grant Program in 1975. An Honors Program journal, *In Print*, was also launched in 1975, followed, in 1976, by the inauguration of the Last Lecture Series, at which a senior faculty member affected delivery of his or her last lecture.

In 1967, Raymond T. Saunders became interim Honors Director, when Cazier left the University on a Fulbright Fellowship. Saunders was appointed Honors Director in 1971. He was followed, in succession, by Douglas D. Alder, 1974-1986; Joseph Morse, 1986-1993; Daniel McInerny, 1993-1997; Penny Byrne (Interim), 1997-1998; David Lacy, 1998-2005, Tom Peterson (Interim), 2003-2004; and Christie Fox, 2005 to present. (Information received from Beth Heaton, Honors Program, 2010; see also Papers of Daryl Chase).

Humphreys, T.H.

See Water Studies

I (top)

Inaugural Scholarship

President Kermit Hall and First Lady Phyllis initiated the Inaugural Scholarship on September 28, 2001, as part of the ceremony installing Hall as Utah State University’s fourteenth president.
International Programs

The ascent of International Programs at USU is strongly associated with national trends. At the height of the 1930s Depression the United States Department of Agriculture began initiating foreign agricultural extension projects, by contracting with the nation’s land-grant colleges and universities to provide the expertise. In 1937, Horticulturalist H. Loran Blood toured Bolivia at the behest of USDA in search of disease resistant tomato plants to improve those grown in Utah. In 1939, former Director of the College’s Agricultural Experiment Station Franklin S. Harris was appointed agricultural advisor to Iran, at the request of Reza Shah Pahlavi. Harris selected two of the College’s agricultural scientists - L.M. Winsor in irrigation, and D.W. Pittman in soils – to survey the country’s needs and to establish research facilities at Iran’s Karadj Agricultural College. Thus began USU’s long involvement in international extension work.

World War II interrupted American plans to export scientific agriculture and technology, although both Winsor and Pittman remained in Iran for much of the war period. Following the war, Harris, who had been appointed president of Utah State in 1946, resigned in 1949 to accept an appointment with the United States Point IV Program. In 1951, the College signed its first contract with the government of Iran to provide agricultural expertise. Among the experts from Utah State who served under this first contract were Cleve Milligan, Bruce Anderson, J. Clark Ballard, Joseph Coullam and R.W. Roskelly. Subsequent contracts were negotiated from 1954 to 1958, from 1958 to 1961, and from 1961 to 1978. Fifty-one scientist and advisors from Utah State served in Iran between 1951 and 1963.166

Under President Daryl Chase (1954-1968) the institution embarked on additional international outreach programs, cooperating with federal bureaus and agencies such as the Peace Corps, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID.) In 1962-1963, Chase, in company with Entomologist B. Austin Haws, and Deseret News Editor William B. Smart, toured 14 Latin American countries. Following his return Chase received permission from the Board of Trustees to initiate several contracts, including the Spring Quarter in Mexico Program with the University of the Americas in Mexico City. In 1964, the University contracted with the Organization of American States (OAS) to help establish the Inter-American Center for Land and Water Resource Development (CIDIAT) in Venezuela.167

In 1965, the University began a decade-long relationship with the government of Bolivia under a USAID contract that eventually involved 25 full-time faculty members and 75
short-term consultants from Utah State. This was the apex of a relationship that had began nearly 30 years earlier when Loran Blood successfully crossed native Bolivian tomato plants with varieties in Utah to combat “curly top” and “wilt.”

In 1966, President Chase established the Office of Latin American Affairs under the directorship of B. Austin Haws. Following Chase’s retirement and the election of Glen L. Taggart as President in 1968, the Office of Latin American Affairs became International Programs, with J. Clark Ballard as director.

Under Taggart’s leadership the institution’s scope in international work expanded. In 1967 along with the University of California – Davis, and Colorado State University, USU became a charter member of a consortium. Originally referred to as the Council of United States Universities for Soil and Water Development in Arid and Subhumid Areas, the name was later shortened to the Consortium for International Development (CID.) The organization’s purpose was to “facilitate the involvement of the member universities and their faculties in the kind of international development that promotes institutionalization of research, extension, education, and training in recipient countries.” The consortium operated from the Utah State University campus for 20 years before moving to Tucson, Arizona. Dean of Engineering Dean F. Peterson served as the organization’s first secretary, while Bruce H. Anderson served as its Executive Director before its relocation to Tucson. Dean of Engineering A. Bruce Bishop also served as Executive Secretary.

Contracts obtained under affiliation with CID continue to enrich the University’s International Program. Beginning in 1982 and extending through 2001, Morris Whitaker directed the International Program Office. In addition to CID sponsored programs, the University continued to successfully compete for USAID grants. Irrigation, drainage and civil engineering became a major emphasis of the University’s International Program into the 1980s. The USAID funded Water Management Synthesis Project began in 1982, and included cooperating universities, Cornell and Colorado State University. It extended for five years with a budget of over $20 million, and included projects from Peru to Pakistan. Irrigation Engineer Jack Keller co-directed the project.

University scientists also conducted outreach in agriculture, engineering and natural resource conservation in Morocco, Egypt, Pakistan, Bolivia and the Philippines. In addition, the University received USAID funding for continued support of its International Irrigation Center, founded in the early 1980s to provide training, conduct research, act as a technical resource Center and promote international cooperation and understanding. Additionally, through the Department of Animal, Dairy and Veterinary Science, the University also established the International Feedstuffs Institute, and the International Sheep and Goat Institute.
Complimenting the University’s provision of expertise has been its effort to attract international students and to encourage resident students to study abroad. Dr. R. Edward Glatfelter established the Study Abroad Office in 1980 through an affiliation with the International Student Exchange Program. Agreements with other colleges and universities in Europe, Asia, and Latin America enabled USU students to acquire an international experience for the same tuition and fees paid on campus. As a counterpart to the Study Abroad Office, the Office of International Student Services is committed to facilitating the educational enrichment of students from other countries.

International Students

The first international students to register at the College resulted from President John A. Widstoe’s contact with Mirza Ali Gholi Khan at a dry farm meeting in 1912. Widstoe invited Khan to deliver the baccalaureate address in the spring of 1915, and so impressed was the wealthy Persian that he subsequently sent four of his nephews abroad to study at the College. (Jensen, 183) This was the College’s first involvement with what would become an over 60 year relationship with Iran. Only eleven additional Iranian students registered at the College through 1933, however. Not until the close of World War II and the appointment of President Franklin S. Harris did the College begin to actively recruit international students. By 1952, the campus was home to 111 international students, 20 per cent of whom were Iranian. While this figure represented only about 3 per cent of total enrollment, it represented an over 1000 percent increase from the previous decade. This is directly attributable to Harris’s influence. Harris often arranged tuition waivers and campus employment for these incoming students.¹⁷⁰

Harris’s legacy of support for international students persisted beyond his presidency, as his successor Louis L. Madsen unveiled a new international student program for the campus in 1951. Included were special intensive English language courses and sociology courses designed to “help the student get educational experiences in the local culture as a means of gaining knowledge of the American-way-of-life,” and a week-long celebration called International Days.

International Days was sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Club, a student organization founded in 1916 to “develop a sympathetic interest in foreign affairs and to foster good fellowship...”¹⁷¹ Initially, and for many years following its founding, the Club consisted mostly of members who had traveled to foreign lands as either missionaries for the LDS Church, or as members of the armed forces. By 1951, however, the club boasted a preponderance of Middle Eastern Students. Its officers included Hisham Kadi, Elizabeth Frank and Hamid Tabrizi.¹⁷²
International Days featured a model United Nations with participating representatives from the University of Utah and BYU, and culminated with an annual banquet featuring cuisine from representative students’ countries. In 1953, the menu included dishes from Italy, Japan, Thailand, China (Formosa), India, Palestine, Iraq, Canada and the United States. Chinese student Daniel Kai Lee acted as head chef. International Days had as its insignia two hands clasped in a handshake, outstretched in front of a world globe. Its motto was “humanity above all nations.”

*Student Life* editorialized how “few campus activities...have so impressed us as did International Days...” Following the 1954 event, the Student Council voted to make International Days an annual event, and also voted to amend the Constitution of the Associated Students to include “one international student representative” on the Student Council. Although the international student representative was inadvertently left off the ballot in 1955, Anwar Mudarris was elected the following year to serve on the Council.

Student government took its responsibilities to foster amicable international relations seriously, as the 1956 *Buzzer* remarked: “Until forced to face the problems of resolving national differences, the satisfied American views the topic with apathy. When forced, an antagonism born of set prejudices, conflicting ambitions and ignorance forms a bitter barrier. On a small scale this problem is being fought through at Utah State, and it is hoped that a solution here, built slowly on a personal understanding, will contribute to the world’s eventual lasting peace.”

The formation of a Foreign Student Advisory Committee composed of faculty and both American and International Students also helped bridge cultural differences on campus. Chaired initially by Sociology Professor Therel Black, the committee was later chaired by Professor of Languages George A. Meyer. Meyer began teaching at the College in 1935. He was keenly interested in language (it was said that he had at least a rudimentary understanding of at least 14 different languages) and the cultures of other people. He travelled widely, which made him a conspicuous choice to advise international students on campus. Dr. Meyer often opened his home to students attending the College, and hosted Sunday afternoon teas in the gardens which adorned his home below College Hill. On May 17, 1953, The Advisory Committee and the Associated Women Students sponsored a reception in Professor Meyer’s garden for 20 graduating international students. In May 1983, the institution dedicated a special International Room in the Languages and Philosophy Department to the memory of George A. Meyer, who passed away in 1971. Having “reached across differences of nationality, race, language and age to the humanity in us all,” the room was dedicated to “his understanding and love for students of other lands.”
Meyer’s effort to understand and empathize with the International Student Body ran contrary at times to the sentiment of the local community. In 1965, three International students were accosted in Logan by a man who threatened to shoot them. The incident “created a sense of insecurity and fear...” amongst the University’s foreign students, who “failed to understand this abnormal, uncivilized attitude of a person of a civilized country.” Furthermore, in the 1960s female students at the Triad dormitory were cautioned not to associate “with foreign students...,” according to reports in the student newspaper, Student Life. “You shouldn’t go with these fellows,” warned the head residents, “because they have different cultures and ideas than we do and they are fast talkers and can sweep you off you(r) feet. You are young innocent girls. It is best to just stay away from them.”

As relations between the United States and Iran deteriorated in the late 1970s, Logan Mayor Walter N. Nichol objected to the protests launched by Iranian students in opposition to the Shah, disproving their rash behavior and stating that “being guests of our country [they] should act accordingly.” The incidents negatively impacted the relationship between American students and their foreign born counterparts. “I’ve noticed a growing dislike among American students towards these...students,” wrote Craig Nelson. “When in Rome, do as the Romans,” he advised, intimating that International students (particularly Iranian students) needed to adapt to the American way of life.

In November 1979, Iranian nationalists over ran the American embassy in Tehran, sparking further reprisals. Immigration officials arrived on campus to interview Iranian students, an event that alienated some University students. “Since all the chaos started,” wrote Timothy N.J. Ford, “I have started putting myself in someone else’s shoes.” Ford invited all students to do likewise, saying that “you might feel different if you were a 19 year-old kid in another country under the same circumstances.

The hostage crisis that ensued following the occupation of the American Embassy shattered the 60 year relationship between Iran, the University and the United States. Between 1980 and 1989, the Middle Eastern student body at USU declined from 356 to only 51 students. Iranian students accounted for nearly 30 percent of the International student population in 1977. They accounted for only three percent in 1989. While the University has enjoyed a resurgence of representation from Asia, the percent of foreign born students has progressively declined during the last two decades.

Irrigation and Drainage

See Water Studies
Kelly Report (See also, Madsen, Louis L.)

The *Report of a Survey of Utah State Agricultural College*, or the Kelly Report, was issued in January 1953. The survey committee included Fred J. Kelly, committee chairman and former Chief of the Division of Higher Education, U.S. Office of Education; F.A. Anderson, former Director of Extension at Colorado A and M; Howard P. Barss, a retired administrator with the U.S. Office of Experiment Stations; and E.H. Hopkins, Associate Dean at Washington University in St. Louis. The survey itself was initiated in March 1952 at the request of the Board of Trustees as a means of “assuring the efficient use of State funds.”

While the report highlighted areas for achieving greater fiscal efficiency, it also emphasized the need for administrative innovation. It extolled the virtues of the land-grant tradition, but also cautioned that the College “must not...rest on [these] laurels.” There was much, the report stated, which land grant institutions such as USAC needed to do to “adapt the spirit of the Land Grant Act to the conditions of 1952.”

The Board probably did not anticipate the administrative reforms recommended by the Kelly Committee. The committee’s report played a pivotal role in presidential succession after 1953, particularly as it related to the presidency of Louis L. Madsen. The Committee clearly stipulated that the Board should establish policy, and the President should administer that policy. There “has been some deviation from this principle,” the report stated: “The Board has...entered at times into the administration of certain activities, which under good organization should have been handled by its administrative officers.” The report also upbraided the President for not delegating “proper responsibility to his subordinate ...officers and hence [for retaining] jurisdiction over such a wide variety of activities that his office [could not] operate with efficiency and dispatch.”

To counteract this imbalance the report suggested adding several layers of administration. These included an executive assistant, dean of the faculty or provost; a business manager, or comptroller; a dean of students, or director of student affairs; a director of public information and college development, who would have jurisdiction over alumni relations and intercollegiate athletics; and deans of instruction, extension and research.

The Kelly Committee also suggested dividing the duties of the Secretary/Treasurer into two separate positions, a business manager and a secretary to the board. The secretary, the Committee stressed “should not have responsibility for the business operations related to the program of instruction, research, extension, and public services...”
Kent Concert Hall

Named for distinguished alumni Melvin Lloyd and Editha Smith Kent, the Kent Concert Hall is located in the Chase Fine Arts Center. A dedication was held November 21, 1974, which featured the University Chorale and Symphony Orchestra in concert with Stanford University organist, James B. Welch. Welch’s performance highlighted a new pipe organ, which had been purchased with funding from the Kents, and from a matching grant from the Kresge Foundation. The Music Department also used the occasion to launch its organ program, and hired James Drake to head the program in 1976. (Outlook, January 1975)

Kerr, William J.

See Consolidation Controversy (1905)

Kerr, Lenora Deseret Hamilton

See First Ladies of Utah State University

L (top)

LDS Institute of Religion

The institute was first established and dedicated on April 12, 1929.

Librarians

Sarah Godwin Brown Goodwin, Librarian, 1890-1892; 1898-1903
Lettie Richman, Librarian, 1892-1893
Claire Kenyon, Librarian, 1894-1897
Elizabeth Church Smith, Librarian, 1903-1917
Harriet Smith, Librarian, 1917-1935
Leonard Kirkpatrick, Librarian, 1935-1938
King Hendricks, Professor of English and Librarian, 1939-1958
Milton Abrams, University Librarian, 1958-1971
Milton Abrams, University Librarian and Director of Learning Resources Program, 1971-1985
Max Peterson, Director of Libraries and Information Services, 1982-2000
Kenneth Marks, Director of Learning Resources Program, 1985-1989
Glenn Wilde, Dean of Learning Resources Program, 1990-1998
Barbara White, Dean of Libraries and Chief Information Officer, 1999-2002
Library

Since 1902, the library had been relegated to the second floor of Old Main’s north wing. College Librarians had perennially pleaded for a separate library building to safely “store books and serve an enlarged student body” since at least 1912. During the 1920s National Summer School, college administrators seized an opportunity to publicize the institution’s library needs by surveying its visiting scholars. “The greatest handicap which I found was the limited library facilities,” wrote E. Lawrence Palmer of Cornell. Similarly, R.C. McClain wrote, “except for a serious lack of library and reference material, U.A.C. has my highest recommendations.”

Under the chairmanship of B.L. Richards in 1927, the Alumni Association appointed a committee consisting of Paul V. Cardon, George Stewart, Ray B. West, Sr., and W.W. Henderson to conduct a campaign to raise a $50,000 endowment for library support. George P. Barber was appointed treasurer of the fund. In June 1928, Richards reported that “a total of $50,177 in cash and pledges [had] been secured...” Richards went on to report that the association planned to “continue with the work of soliciting subscriptions next year, and to launch out among friends of the college other than alumni... The plan is to conduct a state-wide campaign,” he concluded.

The Alumni Library Endowment never reached a level where it could be used for constructing the new library building. The endowment did generate funds for Library support, however. In 1935, library consultant Charles H. Brown of Iowa State College commended the Alumni Library Fund by noting how “It is not often that such interest is shown in a state institution. Many other institutions are attempting such a program without the results secured at Logan. Both for the sake of the alumni themselves as well as the library, the present program should be encouraged and stimulated on every possible occasion.” As late as 1960, the endowment had provided nearly $15,000 to the Library for the purchase of books and reference materials.

Built with a $175,000 state appropriation, the new library opened in December 1930. The 30,000 square foot structure consisted of a basement, plus three floors, and included an attractive, large, open reading room which could seat nearly 300 students. The graduating class of 1930 provided a large grandfather clock that adorned the reading room. The clock is presently part of the furnishings in the reading room of Merrill-Cazier Library’s Special Collections. The closed stack environment could accommodate 80,000 volumes, and
included booths and study carrels for faculty and graduate students. Offices for faculty in the departments of English and History, as well as classrooms, occupied the top floor. While the new library was a vast improvement over the previous space in Old Main, it was expected to only accommodate the College’s growth until 1940. Indeed, by 1944 the stacks were filled to capacity, and the library was forced to begin decentralizing its collections into a number of satellite libraries.

By 1940, only a decade after opening, the “new” Library was full. The History and English Departments still occupied the third floor, and the basement remained unfinished. Satellite libraries began appearing in the schools of Engineering, Education, Forestry, and Home Economics to compensate for the lack of space in the Main Library.

In 1958, a campus library committee began developing plans for building a new library. The committee recommended erecting a separate building in the parking lot to the east of the Student Union (TSC), and remodeling the 1930s building for continued academic and classroom use.

Ultimately, the need for additional classroom space, the need to accommodate non-library tenants, and the influence of the State Building Board convinced the University to accept a project which married the old building with a new building by essentially enclosing the 1930s structure in a brick and mortar box.

Despite compromising the original programming plans of the Library Committee, the “shiny bright” new library, admirably served the needs of the University’s approximately 9,000 students and 160 faculty members.

Built in phases beginning in 1961 and dedicated in 1967, the new Library included a Gallery on its west front section. Classrooms and offices occupied the west front portion of the second, third, and fourth floors, as well as the southwest corner.

In 1969, the Library was named for retiring Academic Vice President Milton R. Merrill.

The Merrill Library was razed March-April, 2006, and the new Merrill-Cazier Library was dedicated April 14, 2006. The Merrill-Cazier Library, named for Merrill and USU’s twelfth president Stanford O. Cazier, consists of a newly constructed wing adjoining the previously constructed Cazier Science and Technology Library, dedicated in 1991.

Lincoln Statue

See Class Gifts, 1934
Logan/Cache Airport

See Airport

Longfellow Literary Society

Organized in 1891, the Society offered students the “opportunity of acquiring before an audience, self possession and ease and skill in debate.” In 1894, the Society debated the issue of the popular election of senators. The issue grew in national importance, eventually being ratified as the seventeenth constitutional amendment in 1913.

Lund Hall

Not since the Women’s Residence Hall was constructed in 1892 had the College provided a building solely for the purpose of housing students. Most students rented rooms or boarded with Logan families. A 1936 study found an “astonishing lack of standardization in prices paid by students for similar accommodations,” and recommended that a director of housing be appointed to work with landlords to insure that accommodations were adequate for the student body. The study also found that many accommodations lacked heating, and bathrooms; were incompletely and unattractively furnished; were overcrowded, and lacked “provisions for privacy.” The report recommended establishing an approved housing list, and that landlords wishing to be included be obliged to open their doors to an inspection by the director of housing.

Nearly 20 years passed before the institution established an Office of Student Housing. The College used federal funds, however, to erect Lund Hall, a single women’s dormitory, in 1938. Named posthumously for Anthon H. Lund, the often heralded “father” of the College, the dormitory opened the same year the institution celebrated its semi-centennial. (See also, Student Housing)

Lund Hall served various purposes since its construction as a dormitory. Student athletes occupied its rooms during the 1970s. In 1986, the building was placed on the National Historic Register. Its last tenant was the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, which moved out of Lund Hall in 2012. During 2012, Landmark Consultants performed a historic survey on Lund Hall in preparation for having it removed from the National Historic Register. In April 2013, Lund Hall was razed to make room for the newly configured Huntsman School of Business. (See 15.2/7:36, 59p, no. 1; and 6.2:59, box 3.)
Madsen, Louis Lindon

The college experienced an unsettled period between the years 1950 and 1954. Not only was the college undergoing significant growth and change, but the college also experienced significant budgetary problems. The fiscal conservatism of Governor J. Braken Lee exacerbated the situation, at a time when the campus needed additional appropriations to meet educational demands.

Into this Malay the Board of Trustees cast Louis Linden Madsen. An alumnus of the college, President Madsen was born in Salt Lake City in 1907, where he grew up on a farm and attended Granite High School before graduating from USAC in 1930. He received his Ph. D. from Cornell University in 1934, and embarked on various research projects at Cornell, Columbia University and finally at Michigan State College. From 1937 to 1945, Madsen was associated with the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland in the Bureau of Animal Industry. From this position he was selected to head the Animal Husbandry Department at USAC.

Franklin S. Harris, the College’s previous president, hand-picked Madsen as his successor in 1949. Although Madsen was a gifted scientist, he lacked administrative experience. Furthermore, any progress which the administratively seasoned Harris may have made to re-establish proper procedures at the College vanished with his departure and Madsen’s appointment. Harris’s effort to replete budgetary control came over the objections of Secretary/Treasurer Russell E. Bernston. “Bernston,” argues Harris biographer Janet Jenson, “believed that he was spending money for the wrong things...” When “Bernston attempted to remonstrate with Harris...” however, the president stood his ground, “and once even reminded Bernston that the matter had been explained in detail to the board of trustees.”

It seems probable that President Harris counseled his successor regarding potential problems, for Madsen as well attempted to directly superintend the college budget. The Board, which had elected and appointed Madsen as president, underwent changes itself shortly after his inauguration. New gubernatorial appointees took office in 1951. The new Board stressed the conservative agenda of Governor Lee, and gradually control of the College’s finances resumed to the secretary/treasurer.

The Board of Trustees had long been the established administrative authority at the College. The Board was not willing to relinquish this authority, nor was it capable of the kind of governance required to bring the institution into the post war period. As political
appointees, the board championed the conservative rhetoric of Governor Lee, and rather than encourage change, the Board often sought to deter innovation.

In January 1953, the Board voted to demote Joseph N. Symons from Dean of Students back to his previous position as a professor of sociology. Madsen objected, citing a recent report prepared for the College by Fred J. Kelly, which clearly stated that the president, “as chief executive...in the administration of the college should be chairman of the faculty and with the faculty, should develop an organization with rules of procedure and definitions of authority...” Chairman of the Board Thorpe B. Isaacson responded by reminding the President that he was “the board’s man not the faculty’s man or agent.”

*Student Life* editorialized that the student body knew of no reason for Symons’s dismissal, and urged the Board to be candid, even offering the pages of the student newspaper at its disposal. “The Board,” wrote Chairman Isaacson, “does not feel required to account for or give reasons for actions taken...in accordance with the authority and duties imposed on it by law to manage the affairs...” of the College.

The only reason offered by the Board was that it had proffered a prestigious position to Symons, who had declined, stating that he preferred to remain in a position where he worked with and counseled students. The Board then instructed the President to offer Symons the “acting” department head position. Symons also declined this offer, and in February, he resigned. The Board appointed Joe E. Whitesides as Dean of Students. Whitesides, however, remained in the position for less than 3 months, when he resigned to accept full-time military service in May 1953.

At the time of Symons’s resignation, Student Body President Deon Hubbard asked the Board to explain the rumor that it had also asked President Madsen to resign. “This Board does not feel called upon to answer rumors,” Board member Arthur Woolley responded. The *Salt Lake Tribune* disagreed, however, intimating that discussion of “rumors” was a preeminent part of good public relations. *Student Life* agreed with the Tribune, noting that “Utah State's public relations policy has been bad lately. We'll even go so far as to say the damage which has been done our reputation throughout the state recently is entirely the result of bad public relations.”

With his authority eroding, the Board’s perceived subterfuge did not go unchallenged by the President. In April, he requested that the Board not renew Russell E. Bernston’s contract for the next year. The Board deliberated until its May meeting. Rather than dismissing Bernston, however, the Board voted instead to dismiss the President.
News of Madsen’s dismissal caused a firestorm of protest on campus, as the Student Council declared a “holiday,” and over 700 students drove to Salt Lake City in a 100 car caravan. The students camped on the steps of the State Capitol, invaded the halls of the adjourned State Legislature, and demanded that the Governor convene an investigation. “While other colleges like Princeton were frittering away spring in the usual way,” reported *Life Magazine* to a national audience, “students at the Utah State Agricultural College went on a more purposeful spree.”

As students paraded through the Capitol carrying signs of support for Madsen, and placards of disgust for Bernston and the Board, student leaders arranged to meet with Governor Lee and appealed for him to address the students. Lee complied, and while he “protested his lack of authority in the matter..., promised to appoint a commission to investigate the firing.”

Lee asked Utah Power and Light President Adam S. Bennion to chair a committee, which included H.C. Shoemaker of the Governor’s Office, State Senators, Dilworth S. Wooley, and Alonzo Hopkin and State Representative John Rowberry. Over the course of the next several weeks the committee interviewed representatives of the faculty and student body; members of the Board of Trustees; Russell Bernston; Joseph Symons; President Madsen; Ione Bennion, who was also dismissed from her position as Dean of Women Students; and James A. Nuttal, who had been replaced as the Director of the College’s Snow Branch in Ephraim. Student representatives stressed their belief that the Governor “was responsible for many of the troubles...because he had wrongly dictated policies...to the Board of Trustees.” The students also demanded the termination of Russell E. Bernston, and strongly suggested implementing the recommendations of the Kelly Committee.

The Bennion Committee recommended adoption of the Kelly Report. They further recommended the dismissal of Russell E. Bernston, stating that he is “presently so out of harmony with both faculty and students that...he should not be retained.” The Bennion Committee upheld the Board’s right to dismiss the President, however, noting that it was “legally” justified in doing so, and furthermore, the Committee did not, as student leaders had hoped, indicate any collusion on the part of Governor Lee.

The controversy surrounding President Madsen is indicative of the transformation which occurred as a result of World War II and its aftermath. The campus, as well as the nation, emerged from the conflict a far different place. The institution could simply not expect to conduct its affairs in the same manner as it had before. Whether or not President Madsen was the right individual to “adapt the spirit of the [Land Grant] Act to the conditions of 1952,” as the Kelly Report recommended, is irrelevant. The disjunctive lines of authority
and campus disunity would likely have challenged any executive. The campus needed a new blueprint, a new sense of purpose, and a clear direction, which the Kelly Report provided.

Still, Madsen left the presidency with the adoration of the student body, which praised him for “the warmth and patience extended to them.” The student body credited Madsen with completing the Union Building, and for beginning construction on the new agricultural science building. Madsen was also seen by students as having taken a keen interest in reviving a moribund intercollegiate athletic program, which was suspended during the war years.

Madsen left campus without a trace of bitterness, however. “I have done my best to serve the best interests of the college,” he stated as he prepared to return to Beltsville, Maryland for further research. Some twenty-five years later the college granted Louis L. Madsen the recognition he deserved by awarding him an honorary degree in 1979. Madsen achieved added success as both administrator and teacher at Washington State University, where he was Dean of the School of Agriculture until his retirement. Louis L. Madsen died in May 1986.

Madsen, Edith Louise Gundersen

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Mascot

See Aggies

Maverick Stadium

See Romney Stadium (new)

Mechanic Arts Building
See Engineering Building

Merrill, Milton R.

Milton R. Merrill began his career at USU in 1926, as an instructor of Political Science, within the School of Commerce. He taught courses in politics and history, later serving as Department Head. He earned his PhD. From Columbia University in 1951, a year after assuming the deanship in the School of Business and Social Sciences. His doctoral
dissertation on the hearings before the U.S. Senate regarding Reed Smoot, is regarded as a seminal study. It was published posthumously in 1990 by USU Press.

In 1959, Merrill became USU's first Vice President, serving alongside President Daryl Chase during one of the institution's most productive and expansive periods. He retired from his administrative duties concurrently with President Chase in 1969 and returned to his first love, teaching. He died unexpectedly in 1971.

A devoted bibliophile, the campus Library, completed in 1967, was named for Merrill in 1969. The Political Science Department also established the Milton R. Merrill Chair in 1969. The new University Library, which opened in 2005, was subsequently named for Merrill, and retired President, Stanford O. Cazier.

Military Science

See ROTC

Military Science Building
See Nelson Field House

Mountainside “A”

See “A” on the Hill

Music, School of

President William J. Kerr first established a School of Music in 1903. It was later curtailed through action of the State Legislature, which restricted the curriculum at the UAC in 1905 (See Consolidation Controversy, 1905; See Fine Arts).

Name Changes, Institutional

Agricultural College of Utah (ACU), simultaneously with Utah Agricultural College (UAC), 1890-1929
Utah State Agricultural College (USAC), 1929-1957
Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Sciences (USU), 1957-
National Summer School

President E.G. Peterson hoped to magnify the student body’s diverse interests, and to publicize the institution as more than just a “cow college,” when he inaugurated a National Summer School (NSS) in 1923. Between 1923 and 1925 the NSS faculty included, Henry C. Cowles, W. C. Allee, Mary Wood Hinman, and Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago; Edna Geister and J. E. Boyle, Columbia University; David Starr Jordan, Stanford University; Knute Rockne, Notre Dame; and M. J. Rosenau, Thomas Nixon Carver, and Frederick Jackson Turner, Harvard University. “I have never seen before so congenial and so happy an academic gathering in such a beautiful location,” wrote Turner. “Utah State Agricultural College is to be thanked and congratulated on having established this school. I know of no better situation on which such an institution can be built.”

Not only did the College provide some monetary inducement to prospective faculty, but also the chance to escape the humid east for a relaxing sabbatical composed equally of academics and recreation. “I am tempted,” Peterson wrote Frederick Jackson Turner, “to enlarge upon the recreational feature of your visit in order to forestall an unfavorable decision...by all means bring your fishing outfit.”

As the NSS grew in momentum, testimonials of support for the program continued to pour in to the President’s Office. College alumnus, Secretary of Agriculture William T. Jardine, noted how he wanted “to pay a most sincere tribute to the National Summer School...known all over the United States. The state of Utah can spend money in no better way than by bringing...a famous teaching group to beautiful Cache Valley, one of the few spots in the whole United States where summer school could be carried out successfully.”

The success of the NSS did much to influence the State Legislature to eventually relent the nearly 20 year curricular restriction that had limited offerings at the College, and award the institution full state college status in 1929.

National Tequila Day

See Aggie Traditions

Nelson Fieldhouse

In 1938, local financier and member of the Board of Trustees Frederick P. Champ proposed constructing a new field house. With the state still in the throes of the Great Depression, Champ realized the futility of seeking legislative funding, and proposed using a similar
strategy to the one he had employed to construct Romney Stadium. To increase support for the project Champ and fellow Board member Olof Nelson approached the Board of Regents at the University of Utah. They offered to apply for a federal Public Works Administration (PWA) grant to build two identical structures at USAC and the University. The $360,000 grant was to be augmented with building bonds carried by the USAC Building Association and a similar organization at the University.

Champ’s plan met with unanimous approval from the University, as well as state government. In a time of economic distress, Governor Henry H. Blood remarked, the project proved how “sweet are the uses of adversity.” The new building, which opened in January 1940, had a seating capacity of 5,600, and included offices for the Department of Physical Education, Intercollegiate Athletics, and Intramural Sports. It also included an indoor track, handball courts, showers, and dressing rooms. Adjoining the field house was a $10,000 state funded Military Science wing.

In 1956, the field house was named in honor of long time wrestling coach and team trainer George “Doc” Nelson. The new Assembly Center (Spectrum) opened in 1970, with the first basketball game being played against Ohio State University on December 1. Offices for Intercollegiate Athletics moved to the Spectrum gradually during the same year. Construction of the Harris Athletic Center, named for Aggie boosters and benefactors Jay Dee and Alice C. Harris, became home for coaches and Intercollegiate Athletics following its dedication on October 27, 1973. (See also, Spectrum)

Nora Eccles Jones Museum of Art

See Fine Arts

Nursing

The institution began training nurses during World War II under the federal Bolton Act, which created the Nurse Cadet Corps. Prospective nurses received two quarters of instruction at the college. When the war ended the college continued training nurses, offering a four year program beginning in 1947 in cooperation with the Budge Memorial Hospital, and later with the Logan LDS Hospital, with additional training at the Denver Regional Hospital in Colorado. This program continued through 1952.

Nursing training was suspended until 1954, when the college again offered a four year degree in nursing. Graduates in the program, however, had to have previously received a registered nurse credential, which the college did not (or could not) provide. Students could use their experience and past training towards completion of the degree, which
could be in either nursing, or a related discipline such as public health or bacteriology. An allowance for credit for a student's past experience and training was at the discretion of the registrar.

This arrangement persisted through 1970, when the University entered into a cooperative nursing program with Weber State College, now Weber State University. The program has continued to the present day. 223

O (top)

Old Main

(The following were written by former USU Archivist A.J. Simmonds. They were featured in his “Looking Back” column, published in the Herald Journal between January 2 and February 20, 1984.)

OLD MAIN BUILT WHERE SAGEBRUSH REIGNED

Maj. Pierr L’Fandt, who planned Washington D.C., once said that Jenkins Hill in that city was a "pedestal waiting for a monument." He provided one when he renamed the hill "Capitol Hill" and placed the United States Capitol on it.

While no record remains to suggest that the founders of Utah State University held such eloquent thoughts about Logan's East Bench they, too, had a pedestal waiting for a monument.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory chartered the Agricultural College of Utah in March 1888 and appropriated $25,000 to begin its works - including construction of something called in early records "The College Building" - one structure for all functions of the institution.

A lengthy discussion over whether the college would be built in Hyrum, Wellsville, Providence or Logan delayed construction until 1889, but in the spring of that year the decision was made to locate the new college of the bench northeast of Logan.

Meeting in Logan on April 15, 1889, the college's first board of trustees (headed by Territorial Gov. Caleb W. West) considered the plans of "The College Building" submitted by four different architects and chose the one of Mr. C.L. Thompson of Salt Lake City. While the editor of The Journal was delighted with the choice of Logan, and was delighted with the choice of a non-Logan architect [, he] made it the point of an editorial discussion at
the April 15 meeting of the board of trustees: “plans for the Agricultural College were considered and after much discussion those presented by Mr. C.L. Thompson were accepted by majority vote. These plans contemplate a very unique building; some features of the internal arrangement for ventilation, etc. will be made before the building is erected.”

In the same paper, the editor was more explicit about his feelings about the proposed building: “In the erection of a building for College purposes there are many things to be considered and the most competent person to judge of them is a professor who has charge of such an institution or who has had some experience…” It seems that the Agricultural College Board are undertaking an important task in a rather indifferent manner.”

Indifferent or not, the board considered itself fully capable of deciding what a college building should be and accepted C.L. Thompson’s plan for a three-section structure measuring 270 by 100 feet. With the plan adopted, the board decided to proceed immediately with the construction of the building’s South Wing. They also made a second trip to the site of the future campus to decide where to put it.

On April 16, 1889, the members of the board walked over the site of the future campus, and Caleb W. West, territorial governor of Utah and ex-officio president of the College chose the spot where the structure would be built. Gov. West picked the location just east of the brow of the hill and so located that building would be due east of the east end of what was then Seventh Street - today, Fifth North.

After advertising for bids in all of the leading papers in Utah Territory, on May 18, 1889, the board awarded the construction contract to Sommer, Petersen, & Company of Logan for a bid of $20,305.

Architect C.L. Thompson provided the specifications for the building on May 1, 1889: a mere 12 pages of double-spaced foolscap. They weren’t very detailed. The most important specification seemed to be that all the work was “to be done in a thorough, workmanlike manner ... ” The architect, himself, was to supervise the construction.

Since the construction of the College Building was the largest construction job taken by an individual company thus far in the history of Cache Valley (the Temple and Tabernacle were built by a community effort), Sommer, Petersen & Company, was specifically created by a partnership of two local contractors to bid for the job.
The company was comprised of the two different companies of Nicholas Sommer a Brick and stone mason who also worked two quarries that had supplied stone for the Logan Temple: The quartzite quarry in Green Canyon and a red sandstone quarry near Hyde Park. Sommer also apparently undertook to supply all the Stone and Brick for the building - the latter from a brickyard at Sixth West and Sixth North in Logan that he jointly owned with Gottlieb Gessel, a Swiss immigrant from Providence. Two years later, an 1891 directory of architects, contractors, and builders in Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming listed the Logan firm of “Sommer and Gessell, Brick Manufacturing.”

The other half of the company was the carpentry and building company of P.N. Petersen & Sons who owned their own saw and planning mill in southwestern Logan (near the later Anderson Lumber Company Planning Mill.) As Sommer had contracted the masonry work, so Petersen undertook to do all the carpentry work and supply all the woodwork mouldings and shingles for the building.

The company started excavation immediately; and, after, appropriate remarks, prayers by the Rev. Mr. Greene of the Presbyterian Church and an address by the Rev. Mr. Steeves of the Methodist Church, music by the Logan Firemen’s Brass Band, Arthur Thomas, the new territorial governor, laid the cornerstone on July 27, 1889.

Six-year-old Peter Larsen, who had come to Logan with his family just the previous day, later wrote in his diary: "Oh Christmas morning 1888 Father Chris and I climbed up the hill for a walk. We scared rabbits out along the rim. There was not a house on the whole flat where now the USU campus is located, nothing but sagebrush. Later, in '89 I remember, in company with other boys, going up the hill to hear a band play at the laying of the cornerstone on the south wing of the Old Main."

The sagebrush must have been prominent for the first USU school song began with the words: "Say, do you remember the days of '89 ...." and then went on for half a verse to talk about the sagebrush covered campus.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON SOUTH WING OF OLD MAIN

Once the architect, site, and contractors were chosen for the "College Building," work progressed rapidly. On July 31, 1889, College Secretary John T. Caine, Jr., wrote to the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture: "Dear Sirs: As you are doubtless aware, the last Legislative Assembly of Utah made an appropriation for the building of an Agricultural College. Owing to the difficulties in
selecting a site, no active work was begun, until spring. In April plans were adopted, in May the contract was let, work was commenced in June and the basement story is now finished. The building is about 100 feet square and is to be finished by Nov. 1st."

The letter was more than just a progress report to the Department of Agriculture. It was a plea for the secretary to include a request for an enlarged appropriation for the Agricultural College of Utah. In the midst of that plea, Mr. Caine dropped the hint that his father, John. T. Caine, Sr., was the delegate to Congress from the territory of Utah!

The Building was to be literally lithe College Building," containing within its walls every aspect of the institution, including living quarters for the president. In a letter of Nov. 4, 1889, John T. Caine, Jr., told Jeremiah W. Sanborn (whom he was trying to lure to Utah as director of the Utah Experiment Station) that: "The trustees have provided for five rooms - kitchen dining room, sitting room and two bedrooms in the college building ..."

No early floor plans for Old Main survive, but the only place in the South Wing that could have comfortably accommodated a five-room apartment such as Caine described is in the southeast corner of the ground floor, the area now occupied by the office of the College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences.

As things developed, however, the apartment wasn't necessary for living quarters. Right from the start it was used for classrooms and laboratories.

Sanborn arrived in Logan in January 1890 to become director of the experiment station and was present for the final inspections of the south wing which was completed on Feb. 22, 1990. While the college authorized by the Lund Act of 1888 was taking shape, the experiment station - the really key part of the institution as then contemplated, and the part Sanborn had been employed to head was hardly begun.

The trustees dispatched Sanborn to Salt Lake to lobby the Territorial Assembly for more money for the college and for start-up funds for the experiment station.

As lobbyist, Sanborn must have been successful, for the assembly nearly doubled the appropriation for the next biennium, from $25,000 to $48,000. That and the $15,000 Federal Hatch Act appropriation for the Agricultural Experiment Station and the sale of the public domain granted the college under Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 meant enough money to really establish the Agricultural College.
That spring and summer the trustees spent the money appropriated by the legislature to add new buildings to the campus: a home for the director of the experiment station, a model farm house to house the school of domestic science, a model barn, and a couple of cottages for the workers on the Experiment Station Farm.

They also appointed Jeremiah W. Sanborn as president of the college. And one of the first things that the new president did was to move into the model farm house, making it the official residence of the president of USU, a role it would play with only one interruption from 1890 to 1983.

The south wing was completed and accepted by the college's Board of Trustees on Feb. 22, 1890, at their first meeting in the new structure. At the same meeting they authorized final payment to the contractors: Somer, Petersen & Company. The bid for the building had been $20,305; and it should come as no surprise to a generation familiar with cost over-runs that the final figure was more than the bid. Instead of costing $20,305, the South Wing of Old Main cost $20,528!

**COLLEGE OPENED ITS DOORS WITH 22 STUDENTS**

After two years of furious construction of the south wing, the Experiment Station building, the president's house, the director's house, and a series of cottages to house workers on the Experiment Station farm, the Agricultural College of Utah was ready to open its doors.

The college was officially dedicated on Sept. 4, 1890, and opened its doors the next day with 22 registered students. Since it was just a beginning institution in a territory where higher education was not long developed, the first year of its life, the college only offered freshman and sophomore classes, and not until 1894 did it graduate its first students.

At the dedication of Sept. 4, the president of the Board of Trustees, W.S. McCornick of Salt Lake City read a telegram from Utah's Delegate to Congress, John T. Caine, Sr., that was to have vast importance for the institution in succeeding years. Delegate Caine reported that Congress had passed an act granting $15,000 a year to each land grant college in the United States, a sum that was by law to increase to $25,000 a year after 1900.

In addition to the freshman and sophomore classes at the ACU President Jeremiah W. Sanborn established a high school that operated in conjunction with the college. Most Utah school districts offered formal instruction only through the 8th grade, and the preparatory
department, as it was called, was formed to give a post-elementary training to would-be ACU students to prepare them for college level work.

Though the college opened its doors with only 22 students in September 1890, by the end of the 1890-1891 school year, President Sanborn could report to the Secretary of Agriculture that the new institution had reached an enrollment of 139, of whom 106 were male 33 were female.

Those 139 students and a faculty of nine must have stretched the facilities available in the south wing. The whole south wing contained only 14 rooms including offices. Those represented the only choices.

Restroom facilities for the south wing were located a few rods to the southeast of the building, in two identical clapboard privies!

The largest room in the south wing was a two-story auditorium called the chapel. It was located in the curved southwest portion of the building, the area now occupied by the School of Graduate Studies on the first floor and the department of geology on the second floor. The third floor was attic used only for storage.

The Chapel was exactly what its name implied, for one of president Sanborn's rules was that each day would begin with compulsory chapel exercises. Each student had an assigned seat and roll was taken before chapel exercises.

President Sanborn explained the policy in a letter to The Journal on Sept. 10, 1890: “In order to give variation and increased interest to the Chapel Exercises, representative of all the great churches, whether Mormon, Protestant or other Christian Churches, will be invited to alternate with each other, and with the Faculty in conducting the morning exercises. Not only other questions but questions of hour that have a bearing on the moral growth of the people will be considered, but they will be considered in all cases devoid of partisan or sectarian bias.”

The compulsory chapel exercises were of long duration. In 1911 the college even printed its own hymnal, with a careful balance of hymns from the Mormon, Methodist, and Presbyterian, and Episcopal Hymnals!

The chapel was the center of the college's life, and the first known indoor photograph of 1892 seated there for the daily service.
During the college's second year of operation, 1891-1892, enrollment doubled from 139 students to 293. Clearly the south wing was inadequate to hold this number of students ranging in class level from high school to junior class. And faculty from the ACU met with them to plead for increased space.

A successful plea, as it turned out.

BUILDING THE NORTH WING

On January 11, 1892, the Thirteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah convened in the City Hall in Salt Lake City. Representatives from the Agricultural College of Utah presented their case before the various education and appropriation committees of the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council.

The College's plea was telling. As a Land Grant institution, USU was obligated by national law to teach a certain number of subjects, but with the crush of students in the South Wing, the College simply didn't have enough space to meet the requirements of Federal Law.

It was a good year to make such a presentation. The national economy (and along with it that of the Territory of Utah) was booming. With the end of polygamy and the division of the old religious parties along national party lines, Utah Territory was entering what has been called "The Era of Good Feeling." The Territorial Treasury was full, and legislators were determined to use the money to bolster the public institutions of the Territory.

College officials were hoping for about $60,000 for the biennium. The Legislature appropriated $108,000!

The Board of Trustees still had on hand the C.L. Thompson plans for the Main Building, but with $108,000 at their disposal, the Trustees decided to modify the Thompson plans.

The Board called for new plans and specifications, and the award went to Logan architect Carl C. Schaub. The new plans called for a building of 342 x 190 feet, which the college catalogues between 1892 and 1901 called "one of the largest college structures in the country."

The Thompson plans for the North and South wings were maintained with only minor modifications. But whereas the Thompson plans called for a fairly compact central section joined directly to the South and North Wings, the Schaub plan called for a greatly enlarged central section and closed halls joining it with the wings.
One result of the expanded plan was to move the axis of the building 12 feet north from the center of the head of Fifth North Street. The original Thompson plan called for the tower to be due east of the end of Fifth North. But what was lost in the symmetry of the location was more than made up by the additional room—especially the main auditorium.

The growth of the college, from 139 in 1890 to over 300 in 1893, clearly revealed the inadequacy of the Chapel in the South Wing as a general hall for the student body.

There were some problems, however, with the new Schaub plans. While the building he projected would be much larger than the Thompson building, it would be so expensive that not even the generous appropriation for the 1892-1893 biennium would cover it. So the Board of Trustees made a decision. They would build the North Wing and the east part of the central section and the enclosed halls that joined the central part to the wings. They would wait, however, until the 1894-1895 biennium for the Legislative Assembly to appropriate the money to build the east 80 feet of the central section and the tower that would dominate the completed building.

Redrawing of the plans took a great deal of time, and it was not until the early spring of 1893 that work began in earnest on the new part of the building.

While the exterior of the North Wing would very closely resemble the already built South Wing, the growth of the College during its first three years had alerted the Board of Trustees to the need for more space. Consequently, while the third floor of the South Wing had been planned as a storage attic, the third floor of the North Wing was planned for use. Most of the floor was to be occupied by a gymnasium, with four small rooms for use as offices and an armory for storage of rifles that had been provided by the War Department to the College as part of the Military Science program that was started in 1892. Indeed, the gymnasium (the part that burned on December 19, 1983) was planned not so much for athletics as for an indoor drill field for the use of the military cadets. And they were military cadets of both sexes.

Military drill was made mandatory for both males and females in 1893.

But while the final touches were being put on the building, the national economy collapsed, and the Agricultural College of Utah virtually collapsed with it.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF THE 1890's

In 1893, while work was being pressed on the construction of the North Wing and the east part of the central section of Old Main, President Grover Cleveland signed the repeal of
the Sherman Silver Act that required the U.S. Treasury to purchase 4.5 million ounces of silver a month--virtually the entire silver output of the United States. At one fell swoop, silver was effectively de-monetized in the United States, as the country went back onto the gold standard.

The effect was catastrophic in the western states and territories where silver mining and military was big business. The West was plunged into a depression from which it would not effectively recover until 1898. Territorial officials began to take very hard looks at the budget and sought ways to cut expenditure. Even as the plaster was drying in the North Wing, members of the Territorial Legislature were telling the press that one of the easiest ways for Utah to save money was to consolidate the Agricultural College of Utah and the University of Utah.

The legislators from Salt Lake County were loud in proclaiming that the AC should be moved to Salt Lake and merged with the University of Utah. The delegation from Utah County thought they had an even better idea. That was to move both the University and the Agricultural College to Provo or Lehi or American Fork and start a whole new institution in the central part of the Territory.

Logan and Cache County had other ideas and hinged it on Governor Caleb W. West. The Journal editorialized on November 4, 1893: “The present governor of Utah, Caleb W. West, was governor at the time the College was located here and he will take an especial pride in keeping it here. He is vested with absolute veto power and could therefore prevent the representatives of southern Utah from having it removed.”

The Journal also went on to suggest that if it was advisable to consolidate the two schools, then obviously they should be consolidated at Logan where the new additions to Old Main gave the A.C.U. a superior physical plant.

The fight in the Assembly was hot; and while the bill to consolidate the University of Utah at Logan was defeated, the Salt Lake representatives succeeded in cutting the appropriation for the A.C. for the 1894-1895 biennium to a mere $15,000--quite a cut from the $108,000 of two years previously. So with $15,000 from the Territory and $15,000 from the Federal Government, the College was to operate for two years on a $30,000 budget.

It did. But just barely.
The new additions to Old Main gave the College ample room for classes and for growth during the rest of the 1890s. So proud was the institution of its new space, that the President ordered a series of photographs taken of the interior of the building, photos that are still preserved in University Archives and enable us to have some idea of where things were located in 1894.

The Library moved from its old quarters in what is now the Research Information Office in the South Wing to the area until recently occupied by Academic Services in the curved front of the North Wing. Directly overhead, in the area that was the Language Laboratory until December 19th, was the Museum. The area on the third floor now occupied by the south part of the History Department and by the offices of the Western Historical Quarterly housed the Chemistry Department. The Department of Domestic Science, the 1890s forerunner of the College of Family Life was squeezed into the classrooms on the east side of the South Wing (for sewing) and into the basement area where Admissions and Records were headquartered (for cooking).

The only areas that are unsure in their locations within the building are, surprisingly enough, the President’s Office and the Business Office (probably in adjoining suites) and probably somewhere on the First Floor and the School of Commerce, the ancestress of today’s College of Business. Considering that the Business School at Utah State University is the oldest such school west of the Mississippi River, having been established by President Sanborn in 1892, it is doubly unfortunate that we don't have any idea where it was located within the building until 1902 when it was clearly on the south side of the second floor under the Tower, the last part of the building to be constructed.

BUILDING THE TOWER AND THE WEST FRONT

The economic depression of the 1890s effectively stopped any expansion of the physical facilities of the Agricultural College of Utah for the next several years. The meager appropriation from Congress kept the institution alive---but barely.

Appropriations during the rest of the 1890s gradually increased, but the blank front of Old Main seemed to be a permanent fixture of the building for the eight years after 1893.

It was during the 1890s that the College began its first intensive lobbying campaigns with the legislature. Every year, the College invited the legislators to spend a day on the Logan campus. A series of photos in University Archives shows carriages and sleighs pulling up
to the front door of Old Main and depositing legislators for a day-long tour of the facilities
and for a formal banquet held in the College Library in the North Wing.

Those tours must have been effective, for in 1897 the Legislature appropriated enough
money to build a second instructional building on campus: Mechanic Arts. It is indicative of
the growth of the College in the field of hands-on training that Mechanic Arts space was
considered to be more important than the completion of Old Main. Two years later, the
Legislature made a second laboratory appropriation, this time for a greenhouse extending
north between the North Wing of Old Main and the Model Barn that stood on the site of
the present Maeser Chemistry Labs.

Both of these buildings freed space in the Main Building. The first campus greenhouse had
been built against the south wall of the South Wing of Old Main, and adjacent classrooms
in the building served the greenhouse. Wood and metal work classes had previously
occupied most of the basement of Old Main. With the construction of Mechanic Arts
Building in 1897, virtually the whole basement was reallocated to classroom use. These
developments gave the College a breathing space for a few years, but with increasing
enrollments, the press for space soon became crucial.

The State legislature of 1901 appropriated $57,000 for buildings at U.S.U. The bulk of those
funds were directed toward completing Old Main-- the west 80 feet of the central section
and the tower, the high point, physically and aesthetically for the building.

Though the Trustees still had on hand the C.L. Thompson plans from 1889 and the Karl C.
Schaub plans from 1893, they decided to advertise for new plans for the tower. The award
got to H.H. Mahler of Salt Lake City.

The Mahler plans called for a much less prominent tower than had either of the two
previous plans. Schaub, in particular, had planned a massive tower extending some 50 feet
higher than the plan Mahler finally devised.

And it was Mahler's plan that was built in the winter of 1902-1903.

Things had changed considerably at USU, and in Cache Valley between the time the South
Wing was built in 1889 and the Tower was finished in 1902. The South Wing had been built
almost wholly out of locally produced materials. The sandstone water tables and other
stone in the North and South Wings, for instance, had come from Hyde Park and the brick
had
been burned in Logan. For the last part of the building, most of the material came from outside of Cache Valley. Even the contractors, Bowman, Hodder & Company, were from Salt Lake.

The massive red sandstone slabs that formed the front steps under the Tower were quarried not at Hyde Park, but at Heber City and shipped to Logan on railroad cars.

OLD MAIN: THE FINISHED PRODUCT

At the opening of Fall Quarter, 1902, Old Main was completed in much the way it looks today. It was a huge building for the time (it is a huge building today), and within its walls were housed most of the instructional departments of the University. While Mechanic Arts was built in 1898 and the Smart Gymnasium would be added to the campus in 1910, not until 1913 and 1917 were additional instructional buildings erected on the campus when Widstoe Hall and the Animal Science Building were erected.

In the meantime, Old Main was essentially Utah State University. Into the new part of Main under the tower went the President's Office, occupying roughly the same area it does today and the Secretary's Office on the south side of Champ Hall where all the business operations of the institution were centered.

On the second floor, in the northwest corner of the building went the Library, in the area later occupied by the Little Theatre and until the fire of December 19, the Sociology Department. The entire third floor of the new part of the building was occupied by School of Commerce, the direct predecessor of the present-day College of Business.

Other departments were moved and readjusted in other parts of the building. The entire third floor of the North Wing was the gymnasium, and it was here in 1907 that the first basketball game was played—not by the men but by a women's team. Basketball was probably the only major sport that entered the USU athletic line-up as a women's sport.

But the gymnasium was also used for military science and for all Physical Education classes (it was then called physical culture). But there were problems with its location. Old Main was constructed without indoor restroom facilities and with no dressing rooms for athletic events.

A part of that problem was alleviated in the late 1890s when two restrooms were constructed in the basement of the South Wing. The men's restroom was also large enough to be used as a dressing room. But it was a long run from the basement of the South Wing to the third floor
of the North. And one of the instructresses of English was so incensed by the sight of bare knees of male athletes negotiating the halls and stairs that in 1909 she penned a very stiff note to President Widstoe about such indecorous behavior. It is unclear from the President’s reply whether he was amused or annoyed, but he promptly appointed her to head a committee to seek private funds for the construction of a separate gymnasium building.

During its history, Old Main has held virtually every campus department. In 1914, in the absence of other suitable quarters, Lt. Robert J. Binford, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, even set up a rifle range in the upper hall. During the Influenza epidemic of 1909, photos reveal a military hospital in the basement of the North Wing.

Crowding produced complaints and some wear on the venerable building. In 1916 President Widstoe complained to the Chemistry Department (moved just a few years earlier to the second floor of the North Wing, the area until December 19 that housed the Language Department) that chemistry students were throwing chemicals out of the windows and allowing them to run down the walls, eroding the mortar between the bricks. He had a similar complaint about the paints that students in the Art Department, located just south of the Chemistry on the Second Floor of the North Wing, that were running down the outside walls giving the building a Turn-of-the-Century psychedelic look.

Over the 90 years since the structure was begun, the interior has been much changed. There is, in fact, probably only one public area of the building that is much like it was when it was first constructed. That is the Main Auditorium in the Center Section. It was to the Main Auditorium that President Sanborn’s compulsory chapel exercises were moved in 1893, the precursors of the weekly assembly that was held on the stage of Old Main Auditorium every Thursday until the early 1960s.

PHOENIX FROM THE ASHES

On December 19, 1983, a fire, apparently from an overheated ballast in a fluorescent light, started in the attic of the North Wing of Old Main. This was the area that at one time had been the top of the gymnasium; and it was in that area that the fire was largely confined.

Fire damage was held to a minimum by the prompt action of the Logan, Smithfield, and Hyrum departments assisted by crews from the University; but the water that was poured into the building proved especially destructive. Thousands of gallons a minute were put on the fire for several hours.
But the basement of the North Wing did not turn into a pool; and it did not do so for a reason that dates back to the very beginning of construction. In 1893, when the North Wing was built, a dairy building was built just east of it. Part underground, the dairy was powered by belts from the engine room in the basement of the North Wing which was connected to it by an underground passage. The water built up in the basement only to the depth of a few inches, then it ran down a ramp into what used to be part of the dairy--an underground room now. In the old dairy, the water flowed through a grate in the floor and then into a stone-lined drainage tunnel that was built in the early 1890s!

But however minimized the damage might have been by location and handy helpers like forgotten Victorian tunnels, the damage was severe. Ceiling tiles fell, plaster crumbled, floor boards buckled.

The only thing to do was to tear open the whole North Wing and find out where the damage was and then start to rebuild. There were a few little drawbacks for reconstruction. To begin with there were not extant blue-prints or building specifications for the North Wing. I suspect that they were probably stored in the Mechanic Arts building when that structure was gutted by fire in 1905. At any rate, what did survive of documentary evidence were the historic photographs in University Archives, and it is from the photographs that the plans for reconstruction are being drawn.

Work began on the building during the Christmas Holidays, with the entire North Wing being gutted. It’s been a fascinating process to watch. As Archivist, I am one of the few people who can get into the North Wing; and I take advantage of it as often as I can. A friend of mine, Doug Hall is the construction superintendent for Spindler’s Construction on the Old Main project; and Doug is quick to keep Archives in mind when something interesting turns up. Doug also has developed a sort of side-line interest in finding just how many chimneys there originally were in the North Wing. For a couple of weeks it seemed like he was finding a new one every day. We decided after looking at early interior photographs, that they were not used so much for stoves for heating, but for coal ranges that were in the rooms used for cooking classes and for special equipment in the chemistry department.

Every so often, something fascinating turns up. Doug found the wooden pattern that was used to mark the shingles that were cut in decorative shapes for the towers and turrets on the North Wing. And Doniel Larsen keeps turning up small pink packages of Vanity Fair Cigarettes that were discarded by the carpenters who raised the building in 1893. So, all the people who have sneaked a cigarette in Old Main in the 91 years since then are following a long-established tradition.
We’re doing as much documentation as possible on the reconstruction. As walls are uncovered, the 1890s construction is photographed from every angle. the ITV Department is also shooting video tape that will eventually be a film dealing with the history of the North Wing, the fire, and the reconstruction. For it is being reconstructed and current plans call for that reconstruction to follow the lines of the 1893 decoration and style. A year from now this National Historic Site will be open and in use and returned to much the appearance it had when it so grandly opened 90 years ago. And--as 90 years ago--it will be returned to its function of providing space for the education of the students at Utah State University.

Olsen, Merlin

P (top)

Paul, Joshua H.

In June 1894, following President Sanborn’s resignation, the Board of Trustees elected Joshua H. Paul president of the College. As enrollment dropped significantly during the economic panic of 1893, President Paul inherited the presidency during difficult times. He and the faculty immediately launched a campaign to intice prospective students. A substantial amount of material was printed and circulated in the inter-mountain region and attendance at the college gradually began increasing. By 1895, enrollment had reached the 1892 figure and by 1896 the figure rose to nearly five-hundred.

To accomodate this growth in new students Paul initiated several curricular changes, including an elective science course for those preparing for a field in medicine or pharmacy, and an expanded sub-freshman course to replace the preparatory curriculum of the previous years. In 1896 during his last year of service to the college, Paul succeeded in spearheading the Cazier Bill through the Utah legislature. This bill allowed for a small allowance to be used to conduct "farmer's institutes'. Unofficially, this was the beginning of the extension service at the college, an organization which would ultimately play a vital role in disseminating research information from the institution to the area's farmers and ranchers.

Paul, Annie Maria Pettegrew

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Pep Band
A Pep Band was organized to provide music at athletic contests in 1938.\textsuperscript{227}

Peters Bill

The Peters Bill passed the State Legislature in 1927, and reversed much of the 1905 act which had restricted the College’s curriculum. The Peters Bill, championed by Box Elder County Senator John W. Peters, restored all subjects to the college’s curriculum except law and medicine. (See also, Consolidation Controversy 1905)

Peterson, Elmer G.

In 1916, after lengthy deliberation, the College Board of Trustees appointed Elmer George Peterson to the office of president. A native of Utah, Peterson was born at Plain City. After graduating from the College in 1904 he studied at the University of Chicago and later earned his doctorate from Cornell. Peterson attended the College during the presidency of William J. Kerr, who had since taken the presidency at the Oregon State Agricultural College. After Peterson’s graduation from Cornell, Kerr offered him an appointment in bacteriology, which he accepted in 1910. Two years later he returned to Utah to become Director of Extension. After four years in that position he was elected president.\textsuperscript{228} The Board’s resolve to elevate Peterson (or E.G. as he became affectionately known), then director of the Extension Service, to the executive post was a landmark decision. Peterson became the first graduate of the college to become president and at age 34, the youngest chief executive at a land grant college in the U.S.\textsuperscript{229}

If there had been some trepidation on the part of Board members regarding Peterson’s age and inexperience, their concerns soon dissipated. Scarcely had he assumed control of the college than the U.S. entered the First World War. Peterson immediately volunteered the services of the college to Uncle Sam as a military training center, and by 1917 the College began looking like a “veritable West Point”\textsuperscript{230}. Peterson boldly proposed to the State Legislature and to Governor Simon Bamberger that brick buildings be built instead of the customary wooden structures to house military trainees. To his surprise and jubilation the Governor accepted the idea and construction of the “brick” barracks began immediately.\textsuperscript{231} Although Peterson had no way of knowing how long the war would last, he realized that the permanence of the brick buildings could be used to double the size of the campus once peace resumed.
With the end of hostilities in 1918, he now began to cultivate prospective students in order to utilize the added space the college had acquired. By 1925 the enrollment at the college had soared to 2,149. This was a 50% increase over the pre-war figures of 1916. With more than adequate facilities to accommodate additional students, Peterson set about to recapture some of the curricular ground lost during the 1905 consolidation controversy. In 1921 he successfully petitioned the legislature to restore pedagogy. With passage of the 1927 Peters Bill, all course work except law and medicine was reinstated.

The timeliness of Peterson’s push for additional courses of study cannot be overemphasized. In a few short years the country would enter the Great Depression, and with State budgets severely curtailed expanding the curriculum would not have been allowed by the State Legislature.

After guiding the institution through the First World War, Peterson took control during the depression and the years of World War II. At the close of World War II, he resigned his post under pressure from the Board of Trustees, and became President Emeritus. Peterson remained unwaveringly loyal to the college, however, even returning as interim president during the tumultuous period of 1953 and 1954. In 1958, at the age of 76, E.G. passed away, after giving over 50 years of service to the State of Utah and the College he helped establish. In eulogizing President Peterson, President of the Faculty Association Don Carter stated that “Whatever contribution (the University) makes in the future will be indelibly marked by the intelligent wisdom, the warm humanity and immortal spirit of Elmer George Peterson.”

Peterson, Phebe Almira Nebeker

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Phi Kappa Phi

Organized by faculty on February 2, 1920, the USU Chapter of Phi Kappa Phi is the oldest honorary society on campus. Twelve graduating seniors were initiated into the local chapter on May 27, 1920. Following the first chapter organization at the University of Maine in 1897, the national society by 1920 had expanded to include more than 30 chapters at U.S. universities and colleges when the Utah chapter was organized. While scholarship usually determined, in part, the membership in honorary societies, it was the sole factor in considering members to Phi Kappa Phi, regardless of initiates’ field of study. (See Buzzzer, 1920, and record group 25.8/2-1, USU Archives)

Policies and Procedures
See Faculty Code

Plant Science Building

To counter increased enrollments brought about by the influx of military trainees on campus during World War I, the federal government appropriated funds for constructing barracks. Generally, the government expected the barracks to be semi-temporary wooden structures. President Peterson, however, convinced Utah Governor Simon Bamberger to augment the federal appropriation with additional state funds for the construction of permanent brick buildings. The Governor and Legislature agreed with the President’s assessment that the brick buildings could easily be renovated for classroom use following the war, and authorized the expenditure of $80,000 to erect the Engineering Building, later named for Dean of the School of Agricultural Engineering Ray B. West, and the Plant Science Building, now Geology, located at the northeast corner of the Quad. The Legislature had already appropriated $55,000 for the Animal Science Building, to the west of Plant Science. By 1920, all three buildings were available for use by the College. This infusion of brick and mortar nearly doubled the size of the campus, and according to historian Joel E. Ricks “definitely anchored the College on the Hill.”

Students studying animal husbandry, dairying, and range management moved into the Live-stock, or Animal Science building, while agronomy, botany, plant pathology, and horticulture students occupied the Plant Industry Building. Much more spacious and modern than the previous cramped quarters of Old Main, these new facilities, coupled with the existing barns, Stock Judging Pavilion, Poultry Yard, greenhouses, and orchards, rivaled any in the western United States.

Practice Farm

In 1921, the institution used federal funding to establish a Practice Farm to train and rehabilitate World War I Veterans. The Practice Farm Program was designed to give students experience in animal husbandry, and was to include facilities for sheep, swine, horses, and dairy and beef cattle. The College leased two adjoining properties, located north of the main campus in the vicinity of the present Aggie Village and Romney Stadium, to initiate the program: the Cronquist Farm and the County Poor Farm. In 1939, the College Board of Trustees resolved to construct a number of barns, arenas and other livestock facilities at the sites. (Record group 3.1/6-2, box 35, folder 5)

Presidents
President’s Garden

Ostensibly named for President Daryl Chase in 1965, the President’s Garden is located below College Hill at the corner of 700 East and 600 North. Planned by Laval S. Morris, Department Head for Landscape Architecture in 1960, and constructed largely by Physical Plant employees and student workers, the President’s garden was initially conceived as a “passive recreation” park. The park included flagstone steps, which Morris obtained from a quarry on the east side of Bear Lake. The park also featured an elaborate concrete pool, along with sprinkler irrigation. At the suggestion of Chase, many of the native plants were retained in the setting.238

Proverbs

See “With all thy getting get understanding”

Provosts

The University employed its first Provost in 1970. Prior to this, the institution’s central administration consisted of the president and vice-president, with managers appointed for Business, Student Services and Admissions. Since 2001, the Provost has also been designated as Executive Vice-President. The following individuals have served as Provost:

R. Gaurth Hansen, 1970-1984
Peter Wagner, 1984-1989
Karen Morse, 1989-1994
Bruce Bishop (acting), 1994-1996
C. Jay Gogue, 1996-2001
Stan Albrecht, 2001-2004
Noelle Cockett (interim), 2004-2005
Raymond T. Coward, 2005-2013
Noelle Cockett, 2013-

Q  (top)

Quad

The concept of the quad, or the campus “green,” was laid out in the institution’s first master plan prepared by Hubbard, Pray, and White in 1912.  

R  (top)

Ray B. West Building

See Engineering Building

Regional Campuses and Distance Education

See University Extension

Research

See University Research

Residence Hall (University Annex)

In 1891, the institution erected a dormitory at the bottom of Old Main Hill. Originally co-educational, with men and women students occupying separate floors, President Sanborn suggested a nominal charge for rent to off-set expenses, and encouraged students to “organize as a club and buy their own supplies.” Early College Catalogs often referred to the Residence Hall as the “Club” or “Boarding” House.

In 1898, the Dormitory became exclusively a women’s residence. With 36 rooms, it served the needs of seventy five students, and included “a model kitchen, large dining hall, [and] a pantry supplied with modern conveniences, a laundry and bath rooms.”(15, 1898) Naturally,
an observant matron closely monitored student residents. Kathinka “Kinnie” Caine, wife of Secretary John T. Caine, Jr., acted as the first matron, while Josephine Grissom and Sarah J. Miller assumed those duties for the balance of the 1890s. Ruth Evelyn Moench served as matron until 1903, also instructing students in English and physical culture, while her successor, Hazel Love Dunford, taught Domestic Science courses. Dunford preferred the title “women’s advisor” to matron, and is often hailed as USU’s first dean of women.

In 1909, the dormitory became home to the School of Domestic Science, ceasing its original function as a Residence Hall. After construction of the Home Economics/Commons Building in 1935, the Residence Hall became home to the newly created School of Forestry, Range and Wildlife Sciences. Various Departments were housed in the Residence Hall after the College of Natural Resources relocated to the newly constructed Natural Resources/Biology Building in 1960. The Residence Hall was demolished in 1970. (See also, Student Housing and Lund Hall)

Rhodes Scholars

In 1936, G. Fred Somers became the first of three successive Rhodes Scholars selected from USAC. Somers joined two previous recipients, James Morris Christensen, in 1921, and, Karl Young, in 1925. George Piranian, who in 1929 had emigrated from Switzerland while still in high school, joined Somers in England at Oxford University in 1937, while William McEwan became the third consecutive USAC student to be honored as a Rhodes Scholar in 1938. This unprecedented string of recipients, two in botany and one in chemistry, helped establish the college’s academic reputation in agricultural sciences.

In 1982, James Butcher was selected as a Rhodes Scholar, followed by Lara Anderson in 2004.

Robins Awards

The Robins Awards are named for former student body president, William E. (Bill) Robins, of Eden, Utah, a small community located up Ogden Canyon. Robins, his wife, Geraldine Rushforth, and two others, died tragically in an airplane crash on April 19, 1954. The campus initiated the Bill Robins Scholarship fund following his death to initially provide a college education for Bill and Geraldine’s six-month old son, Michael. Michael, however, contracted leukemia, and died in 1961, and the fund, thereafter, was used as a scholarship for deserving students who lacked sufficient finances to attend USU.

In 1958, Bill’s Sigma Nu fraternity brothers launched an annual Oscar Night at USU, to recognize student talent, student leaders, student athletes, student scholars, as well as
faculty and alumni. Two years later, they renamed the event the Robins Awards in honor of Bill.

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference

The UAC affiliated in 1914. Other members included five from Colorado, plus Montana State College, the University of Wyoming, the University of Utah and Brigham Young University. In 1937, the UAC joined with the University of Utah, Brigham Young University, University of Colorado, Colorado A and M, University of Denver, and University of Wyoming to form the Mountain States Athletic Conference. The Skyline Conference, as it was commonly known, persisted through 1962. Some affiliates left to form the Western Athletic Conference, while others joined in the Big Sky Conference. Denied membership in the Western Athletic Conference, Utah State University opted not to affiliate in the Big Sky, and for the next decade competed independently.241 (See also, Romney Stadium New)

Romney Stadium (Old)

In 1926, Board of Trustee member and Cache Valley Bank and Utah Mortgage and Loan Company President Frederick P. Champ assembled a group of prominent businessmen, and formed the U.A.C. Building Association. This group of “public spirited citizens,” wrote Student Life, united “for the purpose of assisting the institution in financing projects...”242 The Association’s number one priority was to raise capital for an athletic stadium.

Both intercollegiate and intramural athletic events at the College had been disadvantaged since the College and University inaugurated the state’s first football rivalry on a make-shift field east of Old Main in 1892. This area, which would eventually become the Quad, served the needs of the College’s football and track teams until 1913. According to historian A.J. Simmonds, it “was the responsibility of players to pick the rocks off the playing field before matches.”243 Student Phebe Nebeker recalled the field’s appearance after accompanying her future husband, Elmer G. Peterson, to a contest in 1903. “It wasn’t anything like what we think of today as a football stadium. It was merely a somewhat flat area - with a little grass here and there - that was very muddy when it rained and very hard when it didn’t. One small set of bleachers had been erected near the southeast corner of Old Main, but most of the patrons had to stand or sit on patches of grass along the playing field.”244

In 1913, College contests began taking place at Adams Field, located west of Old Main Hill on the east side of the present Adams Park. Although Adams Field represented an improvement, it did not provide the type of facility which could launch the Aggies into competitive intercollegiate play. The sparse facilities became more obvious after the
College employed Coach Lowell “Dick” Romney in 1918, and Aggie football began experiencing considerable success.

In 1921, Romney and his team captured their first ever Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference championship. The team included the outstanding play of Louis Falk, Willard Knowles, Percy Hansen, Louis Ballif, Joseph Maughan, John Croft, and others. In 1920 and 1921, Romney’s teams won the state championship by defeating arch rival, the University of Utah. The state rivalry expanded in 1922 when Brigham Young University was added to the schedule, as the Aggies continued their domination in 1923 and 1926.

The U.A.C. Building Association arranged for $50,000 to construct the new football stadium. Frederick P. Champ was instrumental in raising the amount entirely through local financial institutions. Logan City donated an entire city block of property to the College for use as a parking lot, and for an adjoining playing field. The City also agreed to widen and improve 800 East and 700 North Streets “to provide for traffic requirements.”

The Association prevailed on local contractor and Board of Trustees member Olof Nelson to contribute substantially towards the project by submitting a bid at least $9,000 below his nearest competitor. The new stadium provided seating for 8,000 spectators, with the capability of expanding its capacity to 26,000, “should the necessity arise in the future.” It also included a cinder track with seven, 440 yard lanes around the stadium’s circumference, and a 220 yard straight away. “This track will measure up to standard requirements in every respect,” noted Student Life.

Utah Governor George Dern took the controls of one of Olof Nelson’s steam shovels to ceremoniously break ground for the new stadium on October 12, 1926. Thirteen months later Nelson had completed the project in time for the stadium’s dedicatory game against the Colorado Aggies on November 5, 1927.

In 1936, the federal government provided $30,000 in Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds to design and build a stadium house. Karl C. Schaub designed the new addition, and Olof Nelson constructed the two story structure. It included showers and dressing rooms for athletic teams, offices for coaches, and provided a portal entry into the stadium for student fans and community spectators.

Romney Stadium (New)

The impetus for building a new football facility was tied closely to the dissolution of the Mountain States Athletic Conference (Skyline) in 1962, and the Aggies not being included in the reorganized Western Athletics Conference (WAC.) The Aggies experienced one of
its most successful periods during the early to mid-1960s. The Aggies successively fielded highly competitive football teams, and routinely defeated in-state rivals University of Utah and Brigham Young University, both of which were members of the WAC. It was often rumored by the Aggie faithful that the University and BYU repeatedly blocked USU’s WAC membership because they did not want to compete with them on the gridiron.

Of greater concern than competitiveness were USU’s location, and its ability to draw substantial crowds to its football games. While the Wasatch Front schools were both located in metropolitan areas with large populations, USU was isolated in the mostly rural, northern part of the state. By the 1960s, the Aggies found it more and more difficult to develop a large enough fan-base to be attractive to division 1-A football conferences.

It made little sense, some reasoned, to have truly competitive teams and not have the opportunity of conference affiliation. That mind-set convinced University administrators that a new, larger football stadium would make the program more attractive to the WAC, and result in Aggie membership. In 1966, ground was broken for the present Romney Stadium, with the first games being played in fall 1967. The completed stadium was finished and dedicated in a game against New Mexico State on September 14, 1968. The new stadium, like the old, was named in honor of Lowell “Dick” Romney.

The new facility had a seating capacity of 20,000, more than double the capacity of the old Romney Stadium. If the new facility’s purpose was, however, to garner admittance for USU to the WAC then its purpose failed. Still, the University continued pursuing the elusive affiliation, making additional renovations and improvements to the new stadium, while continuing to field highly competitive teams.

In 1978, after a decade of frustration, USU abandoned its hope of gaining membership in the WAC and affiliated with the Pacific Coast Athletic Association (PCAA). The PCAA reorganized as the Big West in 1988. The Aggies retained affiliation in the Big West until 2003, when, after 40 years, they accepted an invitation to join the WAC.\(^\text{249}\)

In December 2009, USU named the field in Romney Stadium for Aggie All-American and All-Pro defensive tackle Merlin Olsen. Olsen passed away on March 11, 2010. On July 1, 2013, USU left the WAC for membership in the Mountain West Conference. Since 2011, the Aggies have appeared in 4 consecutive post season bowl games. In June 2015, USU announced a partnership with the Intermountain convenience store chain, Maverick, to rename Romney Stadium, Maverick Stadium.

Roosevelt, Eleanor
The former first lady visited campus in support of the United Nations on December 1, 1960. (See Student Life, December 1, 1960)

ROTC

As part of its land-grant charter, USU was expected to provide military training. Most specifically, all students both male and female participated in military drill exercises, although female students by the mid-1890s could substitute classes in physical culture for military drill. Military drill or its alternative remained compulsory at USU until the mid-1950s.

Complying with the mandate to teach military science was at times challenging. Despite the continued pleas of President Sanborn and Secretary Caine, the War Department was unable to provide an instructor until two years after classes commenced. In 1892, the army dispatched the first of many to teach military science, Lt. Henry D. Styer. Difficulty in locating a suitable firing range also plagued the Military Department, as the late A.J. Simmonds explained, “with cramped building conditions, finding such a place was not easy.” Instructor, Lt. Robert Binford, in desperation took it upon himself to appropriate the third floor hall of Old Main in 1914, “proceeded to have target practice, and ignored a season of protests from President John A. Widtsoe.” (“Looking Back,” Herald Journal, 4 February 1977)

President Widtsoe’s less than enthusiastic support for military training was noted during a subsequent inspection, when Captain T. Ross chastened the institution for its lack of “discipline and firm management...” Uniforms and weapons, Ross wrote, were dirty, but most egregious was the total lack of support from the president. “Ross recommended one year continuance for the program,” wrote historian Jeffery Bateman, “in the hopes the incoming president would improve matters.” (Jeffery S. Bateman, Utah State Agricultural College as the “West Point of the West”: A Search for Exceptional Leadership,” Thesis (M.S.), Utah State University, 2005. Unless otherwise noted, much of the information which follows is gleaned from this source.)

E.G. Peterson assumed the presidency of USU in 1916, even as war erupted across Europe. Hoping to at least be prepared should the European conflict escalate world-wide, Congress passed the National Defense Act in 1916. Part of the act sought to strengthen military training at the land-grant colleges through the establishment of ROTC programs. Almost immediately after taking office, Peterson petitioned the War Department for an attachment at USU. After extensive lobbying, the army complied and established an infantry ROTC unit at the college.
The network of land-grant colleges began playing a greater part following the U.S. entry into WWI in April 1917. The need for trained soldiers was crucial, but more so was the need for mechanics and producers of food. Early in 1918, the War Department announced the formation of a Committee of Education and Special Training, the upshot of which would result in the establishment of a Student Army Training Corps (SATC) program at the college.

All male students over the age of 18 who wished to enlist were so organized, and in addition to regular college courses, students also received eleven hours of instruction per week in military tactics, and drill. Significantly, enlistment in the SATC not only allowed students to remain in school, but also allowed them to avoid induction into the regular army. A student at the time, Lowry Nelson, recalled how "some wag had dubbed it [SATC] Safe At The College." (Nelson, In the Direction of His Dreams, p.198) In addition to the regular student body, the institution also trained nearly 800 inductees from Wyoming, California, and Nebraska, who arrived on campus during summer 1918 to receive instruction in the mechanical arts.

Military training proved rewarding for USU. Major E.H. Pearce, who conducted a follow-up inspection of the military department after Peterson’s appointment, in addition to noting improvements in the program, estimated that the college received $92,000 in federal funds in 1918. While not all of this was tied directly to military instruction, a sizable portion was. Additionally, Peterson shrewdly parlayed an $80,000 federal appropriation for wooden barracks into a plan to construct the buildings out of brick and mortar. The resulting buildings (present day Animal Science, Geology and Ray B. West) nearly doubled the size of the physical campus. Peterson would later state that very few “institutions in America profited so extensively.”

President Peterson would be the seminal figure promoting and maintaining ROTC on the USU campus from 1916 to his retirement in 1944. His commitment placed USU in an enviable position once preparations for defense began in earnest in 1939. By July 1941, the institution’s quota for advanced ROTC students had surged to 120 cadet officers, a 20% increase from the previous year. Additionally, the college was again engaged to train students in the vocations that would be needed to sustain industry as it transitioned to war production. (See Defense Training WWII)

Peterson, however, would not be president to witness the most dramatic growth for the ROTC program he had first established and then nurtured for nearly three decades. Nevertheless, his successor, Franklin S. Harris, continued building on the legacy that Peterson left. In 1947, the Army Air Force established an affiliated ROTC program at USU, and in 1949 when the two branches separated, a separated Air Force ROTC program was initiated.
Additionally, as the war abated, thousands of returning servicemen entered college under the newly passed G.I. Bill. While this brought significant growing pains for the institution, President Harris was able to utilize the temporary housing and government surplus buildings brought to campus during the war for use as student housing and overflow classroom.

Concurrent with the return of servicemen, Colonel E.L. Timberlake relocated to Logan to take charge of the ROTC program. Timberlake had requested the assignment following his return from the European Theatre, even taking a reduction in rank from Brig. General. Timberlake had served alongside many USU graduates, and admired them, referring to them as his “Mormon Joes.” Timberlake focused much of his attention on inducing these returning GIs to take advantage of ROTC. Timberlake was not only a dedicated career army officer, but also a consummate promoter, and he lost little time in advocating for the program. Unquestioningly, if E.G. Peterson was responsible for laying the foundation for ROTC at USU, Timberlake was responsible for making the campus seem like the “West Point of the West.” He canvassed the county speaking before civic groups, describing his experiences during WWII, and never missing the opportunity to pitch the ROTC program.

One of the Colonel’s most effective ploys to increase enrollment in the ROTC program was exploiting the Sponsor Corps. This women’s auxiliary to ROTC had been part of the campus for many years prior to Timberlake’s arrival. Timberlake, however, envisioned the Sponsors as much more than an auxiliary unit. He recruited co-eds and outfitted them appropriately in attractive uniforms, while instructing them in the performance of precision drill and rifle routines. The effect was startling, according to Vosco Call, an ROTC cadet at the time. Timberlake used the attractive, sharply dressed and highly proficient Sponsors to “sex-up” ROTC.

Timberlake persisted in his promotion and by 1948 the ROTC program at USU was among the most successful and largest in the nation. Out of 335 Air Corps cadets attending the western region summer camp, 117 were from USU. Moreover, at the Quartermaster summer camp representing 26 states, nearly one-sixth of the 640 cadets were from USU. In 1950, Timberlake’s last full year as Commandant, more than 1,200 student cadets were enrolled in USU’s ROTC program. It had truly become the “West Point of the West.”

Interest in ROTC ebbed and flowed during subsequent years. Interest remained high during the Korean War (1950-1953), as ROTC students were automatically deferred from the draft until graduation. (See record group 14.2/3:70, box 2. Unless otherwise noted, much of the following is taken from this source). Interest waned for the reverse of those reasons during the aftermath of the Korean War. That reasoning, however, did not extend
to the Viet Nam War, where ROTC Programs nationwide experienced low enrollments. Campuses gradually became more radicalized as the war progressed, and ROTC programs frequently became the target of student activists on the nation's largest campuses, and occasionally even at relatively conservative institutions such as USU. (See *Student Life*, 8 May 1970) By 1975, enrollment in the AFROTC program had decreased to the point where the Air Force placed the university on probation. During the next two years, with Professor Eddie Peterson lending his promotional skills, USU turned the program around and the Air Force removed it from the probationary list. The AFROTC program has continued on the USU campus to the present day.

In contrast, Army ROTC experienced a number of low enrollment years during the 1990s. At the same time, the army began reevaluating ROTC programs, and in an effort to downsize closed the program at USU in 1997. In the wake of the September 11, 2001 attacks, however, interest again mounted in the army program, and in August 2001, President Kermit Hall proposed a partnership with the ROTC program at Weber State University and convinced the army to reestablish an affiliate ROTC program at USU.

Rural Life Building

Championed by Extension Service personnel, the completion of the Rural Life Building in 1941 fulfilled an acute need on campus of providing housing for rural groups who visited campus to attend conferences and workshops. County Extension agents in each of the State's counties solicited funds for the building's construction. The College contributed materials and supplies, while the National Youth Administration supplied the labor and paid professional contractors to supervise the project. Ace Raymond and W.W. Skidmore of Logan supervised over 130 NYA students during the building's construction. In 2003, the Rural Life Building was demolished to make room for the Merrill/Cazier Library.

Sanborn, Jerimiah Wilson

Jerimiah Wilson Sanborn, the first president of the Utah Agricultural College, proclaimed that the “the surrounding mountain scenery [and]...village farm system...” made Cache Valley a “unique” choice for Utah’s land grant institution. Although perfectly situated, the new institution and its president faced immediately problems. One problem was the perennial lack of legislative support and funding.

"I have your bill for $85.72 for the outhouse...", Sanborn complained to the U.O. Lumber Company; "the sum has grown from $61 ... and, in one or two respects, I think is an
overestimate...”252 The over charge for such a necessity may seem nit-picky by today’s standards, but Sanborn had to adhere to a strict budget. More serious was his correspondence with faculty member Sarah Godwin Goodwin in December 1890, the college’s first quarter of operation. “I should say further,” Sanborn apologized, “that at present our trustees, owing to the failure of the territory to sell its bonds and pass to our credit money long since due, are without funds. It is possible that for three months or so to come, the Trustees would desire you to hold your account as an accommodation to them.”253

Regardless of interruptions in salary, an honest and full day’s work was still expected. Sanborn chided chemist W.P. Cutter in 1892 by writing: “I have been patiently awaiting the prospective time when a change... would bring you in such relations to your work that you could voluntarily make the full eight hours, which your letter of contract pledged yourself to. Your ... constant tendency to decrease the hours of labor until they have been reduced down to about seven per day, leads me to remind you of the conditions of the contract. Under the circumstances, please permit me to say frankly that one minute off from the time ... would not be satisfactory.254

Founded on principles of hard work and cooperation, the territory of Utah was symbolized by the industrious bee hive. Although not Mormon himself, Sanborn easily gravitated towards the Mormon work ethic from that of his native New England. In surveying the prospects of hiring a stenographer, Sanborn mentioned: “We shall expect a man who has not dilletaste notions about being put at any other work, somewhere within the commons and approximating the duties mentioned, though it carry him into the fields or barn.”255

Undertaking to establish a college required dedication and hard work from each individual connected with the institution. There had been no place in pioneer Mormon society for the "shirker", a belief which Sanborn freely embraced. Other uniquely Mormon traditions and beliefs, while alien to some of the faculty, were also readily adopted by Sanborn. An abstinence from liquor and tobacco was demanded of all students attending the UAC, a precept, as well, of the faithful members of the Mormon Church. Sanborn also prohibited professors on campus from publicly imbibing in either of the two substances, a rule which no doubt seemed odd to anyone from outside the sphere of Mormon influence. Professor Orrok, a young man from Massachusetts, who had been "conditionally" employed in 1892 to instruct classes in mechanical drawing, was dismissed from his duties early in 1893. "I received from him a promise," wrote President Sanborn to the President of the Board of Trustees, W.S. McCormick, "that his smoking would be strictly a private matter...; not in public, either in Logan or elsewhere.”256
Orrok was outraged over the dismissal; yet, Sanborn felt justified, stating that: "When he is temporarily in charge of students, a father as it were to them, he is bound to carry out the best sentiment of the community whose salary he draws." It was feared by Sanborn that Orrok's propensity for frequenting saloons would also be "used by the students as an excuse for themselves." Several students, who had been "de-merited" and brought before the president, had in fact objected to their treatment, noted Sanborn, on the basis that "two members of our own faculty...visit saloons ... and smoke."

Personal habits became part of the criteria used by Sanborn to select professors for the college. Writing to F.B. Linfield, a prospective candidate for employment, Sanborn noted: "I understand that you have neither the smoking nor drinking habits, nor are your Sunday habits inconsistent with the common or popular acceptance of proper use of the day." Sanborn, himself a Methodist, wrote E.J. MacEwan, another prospective employee: "The society here is mostly Mormon, but nowhere in American... has my experience been more gratifying in the matter of kindly reception. Visiting is not common between the Gentiles and Mormons, not due to antagonism, but to inertia. We have a small Gentile element made up of ... professional men, and during the coming year some 16 to 17 professors of the college." Although the rules forbidding liquor and tobacco, may have limited the recruitment of some qualified instructors, the majesty and beauty of the valley provided some recompense for the lack of social amenities.

"Our college is not matched for beauty of location by any that I've seen," wrote Sanborn. "It overlooks a village of 5000..., a perfect gem of a valley..., encircled by the Wasatch range." The Logan Journal echoed these sentiments: "Already a number of the finest and most desirably situated residences in the county have been erected on this superb elevation from which almost the whole of the beautiful, fertile and richly watered valley of Cache can be seen as from no other spot anywhere so eligibly situated. The Territory of Utah, and the Government of the United States, are separately spending many thousands of dollars annually upon this delightful spot, and to make of the College the greatest institution of learning in the entire Rocky Mountain Region, while the large tract of land on which the College buildings are erected is rapidly being converted into a fairer park and more delightful site than any to be found within hundreds of miles."

The college's rural atmosphere naturally endowed the institution with an inclination for agricultural work. Under the Hatch Law, the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1888 in connection with the college. The location of the college in practically the center of the Intermountain West, made it a valuable asset not only to local agriculturists but to all farmers living and working in the area. This region included all of Utah, southern Idaho, northern Arizona and parts of Wyoming, Colorado and Nevada. Agricultural interests predominated during the early years of the schools development.
The institution existed primarily "to promote," so noted the Logan Journal, "the practical education of the industrial classes..." Outside of agriculture, other curricular pursuits included, mechanical arts, general science, mathematics and military science, which was obligatory under United States law.263

In 1890, however, the United States government had yet to detail a military advisor to the Utah campus. Writing to John T. Cain, President Sanborn stated that "two years ago Congress passed a law providing for 50 military officers to be detailed to the several Agricultural Colleges." Stating that the Secretary of War was obligated to dispatch an envoy to Utah, Sanborn felt his failure to do so resulted from the fact that Utah was still a territory. Nevertheless, queried Sanborn to Cain: "Can you impress the Secretary of War with the fact that he is duty bound to detail this officer at once?"264 Three years elapsed before Lieutenant Henry D. Styer eventually assumed those duties.265 The college, the community and the entire territory supported the idea of military training. According to the Logan Journal, this instruction "gives to all communities those capable, in an emergency, of leading their neighbors." Additionally, military drill was valued "as the best possible substitute for the gymnasium...", also giving "grace of movement...,erect carriage and ideas of discipline."266

Outside of military drill the institution also offered instruction in mechanical arts and sciences, topics relating closely to the pursuit of agriculture. The early curricula did not, however, include "classical" instruction. The Logan Journal remarked "that at present a classical course will not...be included, as this option (is) at best an incident in the purpose of...the college."267 Regardless of the indirect relationship to which the study of a "classical" curriculum had with the technical pursuit of agriculture, President Sanborn felt education would not be complete without it. In correspondence with E.J. McEwen, who later became a professor of English and modern languages at the college in 1893, Sanborn stipulated: "We want for these chairs men of cultivation, men not afraid of the people, and whom the people will not be afraid of, and will do much to prevent our technical College from turning out men who are mere workers, without any of that spirit that belongs to an educated man, with that polish and the qualities that belong to an educated man."268

The expanse of the curriculum, among other things, would, over the next two years, embroil Sanborn in controversy. A movement began late in 1893 to consolidate the Agricultural College with the University in Salt Lake City. In addition to teaching "classical" studies, which many felt to be out of character for an agricultural institution and should be left to the University, Sanborn was also at odds with a segment of the local population; some of whom wished the college to remain as is in Logan. Others, such as the editors of the Logan Journal, favored the consolidation of the two institutions in Logan. Sanborn's position was, however, more realistic and perhaps prescient. Writing in March of 1894 to
the Logan Journal he stated: "It is my belief that the two institutions never will be united for the next legislature will find that this institution is within probably a couple of years of being self sustaining ..."269

The consolidation controversy, which became a political "soap box", pitting Democrat against Republican, was the apex of difficulties begun in 1892. Writing to A.L. Thomas, Governor of the Territory in April of 1892, Sanborn lamented "How the politicians of a little village would make an institution sweat ... the narrow ambitions of local men have dragged the institution into a political ring ... unless there is reform we shall for years be tormented with the movement which has set in."270

Similarly, the Logan Journal, although hostile towards many of Sanborn's policies, owing to politics, stated: "It is a fact of considerable notoriety that W.J. McCorinick, who is the President of the Board of Trustees has been averse to the location of the institution in Cache Valley. He was free to express his views and has said he didn't like the way the people treated the institution. McCorinick is a Salt Lake banker. He is a Republican."271

Political tumult eventually led to the resignation of Sanborn. Sanborn, himself a Republican, had according to the Logan Journal continually tried to keep the institution out of politics. The wish of Professor Sanborn, stated the Journal "that the college be not a political shuttlecock should be regarded by his party, which is persistently forcing it into politics. No democrat wants it (politics) there or has done aught...to put it there."272

The legacy left behind by Sanborn established one of the great agricultural institutions in the western United States. Yet, political controversy remained and the threat of consolidation and removal of the college from Logan, loomed continually over the next ten or twelve years. Political tightropes for Sanborn's next two successors, J.H. Paul and J.M. Tanner, would prove too narrow for them to successfully negotiate and as the institution moved forward into the twentieth century, under the guidance of President W.J. Kerr, the political, curricular and consolidation controversy would come to a head in 1907. (See also, Consolidation Controversy, 1893)

Sanborn, Belle Graham Osborn

See First Ladies of Utah State University

School Colors

On November 7, 1901, a meeting of the faculty decided on royal blue as the official color of the College. It is unclear when or why the color changed from royal to navy blue. The
UAC Banner found buried in the Controller’s Vault in 1972 is clearly royal blue. Students from 1915 are pictured holding it at a football rally. By the 1920s, the color had changed to navy blue, as evidenced by lettermen sweaters of the time period.

Science, Engineering Research Building (SER)
See Engineering Building

*Show Me a Scotchman*

This Aggie song was composed by Ebenezer J. Kirkham, class of 1918. However, the song’s origin predates Kirkham by at least a decade. A similar song was published by Ohio Wesleyan in 1906. Several other institutions and organizations have also used the song. Among them is Dakota Wesleyan University, where archivist Laurie Langland has endeavored to research the song’s derivations. It is possibly a traditional song of the British Isles, which has been uniquely appropriated to reflect the culture and geography of the various institutions and organizations.

Smoking on Campus

See Aggie Traditions

Smart Gymnasium

Aided by the generosity of Board of Trustee member Thomas Smart in 1912, the Smart Gymnasium sat northwest of Old Main, on the brow of the hill, just below the President’s House.

The need for better exercise facilities had long been a point of contention on campus. Women’s advisor Ruth Evelyn Moench remarked as early as 1905 that “People with any idea of personal cleanliness have a right to object to taking exercise, where no bathing facilities are afforded.” With its location on the fourth floor of Old Main’s South Wing, Moench also noted the impracticality of conducting physical culture classes when other classes were in session. The noise below was deafening, she stated, and years of use as a gymnasium and dance hall had weakened the structure, and made it downright dangerous.

The gymnasium had, in fact, been “condemned” as early as 1899, but not until competitive basketball arrived on campus could enough support be marshaled to construct a new facility. The first basketball team on campus, which organized in 1902, was composed entirely of women students. Although little is known about the organization, it is doubtful
that the A.C. Basketball Club competed at the intercollegiate level. Unfortunately, after the organization of a men’s team two years later, the women’s team becomes a footnote to history.\textsuperscript{279}

The lack of facilities on campus had forced the College into leasing the facilities of its downtown rival, the Brigham Young College. In 1908, BYC inquired as to payment of rental charges for the ACU’s basketball games, claiming the amount was "long past due..."\textsuperscript{280} Although the "farmers," or "aggies," generally prevailed in contests against the BYC "Crimsons," and generally drew a substantial number of fans, students continued agitating for their "own" facility. The need became more pronounced after the College affiliated with the State Intercollegiate Athletic League in 1910. "At present," \textit{Student Life} remarked, "the thing which occupies the attention of our student body most is boosting for a new gymnasium." The senior class organized a U.A.C Gymnasium League, and advised fellow students to "Talk gymnasium, think gymnasium, and dream gymnasium."\textsuperscript{281} In 1911, the State Legislature finally appropriated $50,000 for the purpose, and Board of Trustees member Thomas Smart contributed an additional $10,000.\textsuperscript{282}

Smart’s donation was crucial to making the building project possible, although he strongly objected to President Widtsoe’s premature announcement of his gift. "I see by the papers someone has me slated for a contribution of ten thousand dollars to apply on the Agricultural College Gymnasium," Smart wrote. Smart emphasized that only if a loan could be secured at five percent interest would he be willing to make the donation. "I am not assuming the responsibility of getting the money myself," he reiterated.\textsuperscript{283}

Profusely apologetic, Widtsoe reassured Smart that the newspapers had released the information without his approval, and that he would personally find the means to enable Smart to procure the funding on his terms.\textsuperscript{284} Widtsoe was evidently successful. By spring 1912, architect Karl Schaub had designed the building, and the Curley Company had begun excavation for the large indoor swimming pool which would make the Smart Gymnasium one of the most complete and modern athletic facilities in the region.\textsuperscript{285}

A year earlier, the College had honored Thomas Smart at a testimonial dinner at which students recited the following poem, specifically penned for the occasion:

\begin{quote}
How long we’ll remember the gift of Thomas Smart
And we’ll take off our hats to him
He’s an AC man and he’s surely done his part
And we’ll name it the Thomas Smart Gym
And the Governor will not let it pass him by
He will do the whole job up clean
\end{quote}
And he'll say by heck we needed that ten thousand check
Just to oil up the old machine. 286

The Smart Gymnasium was renovated during and after WWII, when the building’s first floor was removed, rafters braced and a new roof installed. The building was rewired and fire alarms were installed in 1964. Following the 1962 Cache Valley earthquake, the building was condemned. A crew razed the building in 1969, and a new Physical Education building was erected beginning the same year. (See also, HPER Building)

Sorosis Society

The Sorosis Society, a women’s organization, was the first sorority organized on campus. Founded in 1899, its objective was the “general literary and social culture of its members.” 287 Bessie McDonald, Rose Homer, Ethel Bullen, Beth Foster, Ethel Nelson, Edna Davis, Almeda Perry, Idalah Miner, Alberta Larsen, and Lydia Holmgren were its first members. 288

Gradually, Sorosis began de-emphasizing literature, art, and drama, abandoning the formal literary meeting, and embracing campus social life. In 1934, Sorosis became nationally affiliated with the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority. 289

Space Dynamics Laboratory
See University Research

Sponsored Programs
See University Research

Spectrum

The University began planning for a Multi-use Assembly Center in 1967. Its purpose was to “serve all the large crowd needs of the university proper, municipal or civic large group needs.” 290

Most importantly the Assembly Center would serve as the home for Aggie basketball, replacing the George Nelson Field House, constructed between 1938 and 1940. Opening with its first game against Ohio State University on December 1, 1970, the Assembly Center seated over 10,000 spectators, and was considered one of the best basketball venues in the Intermountain West. The building was designed by Salt Lake City architects of Folsom and Hunt, and constructed by the Logan firm of John H. Mickelson and Sons for nearly $3
million. By 1971, the facility was being referred to as the Spectrum, and was subsequently named for Smith’s Food Stores founder Dee Glen Smith.

Spurs

A women’s counterpart service organization to the Intercollegiate Knights, the Spurs was established on campus in 1928. The Spurs evolved from a small assembly of women students who had organized a “pep” club known as the Score Club in 1927. After only a year of activity, reported Student Life, the Score Club members proved their “exceptional alertness...” and were admitted to the National Spurs organization. The Spurs and Intercollegiate Knights held an annual ball each year in which the Spurs choose a “knight of [k]nights,” and the Knights choose a “Spur of the Moment,” to reign as the ball’s royalty.

Student Awards

See “A” Pin

Student Government

In 1907, shortly after John A. Widtsoe’s appointment as president, students began campaigning for a student body association, and in on October 26, 1907 students met together in the Old Main Chapel to form the first student government. The organization’s first officers included, President W.L. Walker, Vice President E.P. Hoff, Secretary Vera Taylor and Treasurer E.H. Walters. During early spring 1908, the organization adopted a new constitution and by-laws. Those elected under the new rules included Ernest Carroll, Anna Nibley, and Effie Jensen, president, vice president, and secretary, respectively. The Student body Organization took charge of all activities including, inter-class and inter-collegiate athletics, public musical performances, theatricals, debate, and student publications.

Student Housing

Besides the Residence Hall (1891) and Lund Hall (1938) for single women students, the top floor of the Plant Science Building was also periodically used for married student housing. The Residence Hall ceased functioning as a dormitory in 1909, and until the 1950s, most of the student body either lived downtown in apartments, or roomed with a local family. A 1936 study found an “astonishing lack of standardization in prices paid by students for similar accommodations,” and recommended that a director of housing be appointed to work with landlords to insure that accommodations were adequate for the student body.
The study also found that many accommodations lacked heating, and bathrooms; were incompletely and unattractively furnished; were overcrowded, and lacked “provisions for privacy.” The report recommended establishing an approved housing list, and that landlords wishing to be included be obliged to open their doors to an inspection by the director of housing.

Nearly 20 years would pass before the institution adopted these suggestions by establishing an Office of Student Housing. In the meantime, the College leased and converted some of the older, large homes in Logan, such as the David Eccles Home at 250 West Center Street to house men students. The College referred to this home as Kerr Hall.

Furthermore, pre-fabricated apartments located at the northeast corner of campus, along 1200 East at the approximate location of the present Student Living Center, were erected for married students following World War II. The Triad Apartments (Aggie Village) at 1000 North and 1200 East were built for married students in the early 1960s. The complex was expanded to include new apartments located to the north, above the old gravel pit area, in the mid-1990s. The University Trailer Courts to the south along 1200 East has also housed married students, as well as single students, since the post World War II era.

A shortage of housing for women students in 1964 required setting aside some of the Triad Apartments for single women. In 1955, the College constructed Moen, Greaves and Reeder Residence Halls, its first women’s dormitories since Lund Hall. Merrill Hall, located to the east of the complex was constructed a year later. Students could choose either a conventional room and board contract, or choose to live in one of the apartments, which were shared by six women with three bedrooms, a kitchen and living room. Located east of Lund Hall along 400 North, the four-building complex became a favorite driving destination for men students, as co-eds found the patio and lawn area to the south perfect for sunbathing. The residence halls were named for Ethylyn O. Greaves, Ella V. Reeder, Laura R. Merrill and Johanna Moen, prominent civic leaders and educators from both on and off campus.

Named for Le Grand Richards and Herschel Bullen, Jr., Richards and Bullen Hall were constructed for men in 1958, and located east of the Edith Bowen School on 700 East. The men’s dormitories, like those constructed for women, also included either apartments with kitchens, or conventional room and board, with meals provided at the Student Union.

The High Rise Dormitories, located to the north of Bullen and Richards Hall, followed in 1964, and included its own food service at the Junction Cafeteria. Each tower accommodated 392 students, one for men and one for women.
In 1962, the LDS Church built and managed the David O. McKay Student Living Center. Located southeast of the High Rise, the facility catered to the University's LDS population and included both men's and women's dormitories. The so called “Morm Dorms” were acquired by the University in the 1980s. The complex retained the Student Living Center name, although each building was subsequently renamed. Seven of the buildings bear the names of Utah counties. One wing was named in honor of University benefactor Emma Eccles Jones, while another was dedicated as Lundstrom Hall after former Dean of Women Helen Lunstrom in 1981. In 1986, Lundstrom Hall was designated as co-educational for Honors students, who were expected to comply with “responsible” community standards. Likewise, a portion of Greaves Hall for women, and Richards Hall for men, were designated for upper class-persons and graduate students.

*Student Life*

As the newspaper’s current masthead declares, the *Statesman*, and its predecessor *Student Life*, has served as the campus voice since November 1902. Earlier on October 25, 1902, a majority of the student body of the Agricultural College of Utah (ACU, now Utah State University) adopted a constitution to govern the publication of *Student Life*. It will be “devoted to the interests of the A.C. of U,” the agreement stated, and consist of a 20 page paper published once a month from October to June of each school year. The paper will be directed by an editor-in-chief, an associate editor and a business manager, all of whom are to be nominated by the faculty and elected by a majority of the paper’s subscribers. Five additional assistant editors will be appointed by the editor-in-chief to supervise the paper’s six departments: editorial, literary, student affairs, department notes, locals, and alumni and exchange. Two faculty advisors will have general supervision of the paper. The first students elected to manage *Student Life* included James Jardine, editor-in-chief; E.G. Peterson, associate editor; and J. Edward Taylor, business manager. Students appointed to manage the paper’s departments included May Maughan, literary; T.C. Callister, student affairs; J.T. Caine III, departments; A.P. Merrill, locals; and R.H. Fisher, alumni and exchange. While most all early graduates of the ACU went on to lead productive careers, those of Jardine and Peterson were particularly distinguished. Jardine later served as president of Kansas State College, and Peterson as president of Utah State from 1916 to 1944.

Published in magazine form, early issues of *Student Life* comprised both news reporting and literary writing. Beginning with volume seven, *Student Life* switched to a weekly publication. Under “the weekly newspaper form,” the editors announced on September 18, 1908, “more 'newsy' news will be obtained. You will able to secure your 'sheet' each Friday morning at room 275.” The debate of news versus literary lingered, however. *Student*
Life's editors began championing the idea of a separate literary publication, even proposing the formation of a Scribblers Club in 1910. Efforts to obtain sufficient material for a special literary edition of Student Life often failed throughout the decade, although student poetry and essays frequently graced the paper's pages. Not until 1925 did students finally organize the Scribblers Club, which published the initial edition of the Scribble in 1926.

The editors periodically devoted special issues to the interests of other student groups such as the Commercial Club, Agricultural Club, and Women's Club. A special Forestry Club edition became traditional during the 1930s, fueling further a heated rivalry between Foresters and Engineers that would endure until the 1950s. In October 1910, Student Life began the tradition of publishing a special farcical issue playfully entitled Student Lies. Reactions were mixed; yet the tradition continued for at least 40 years, with a special issue often appearing near April Fool's Day. Objections raised by the institution's governing Board of Trustees over the 1951 Student Lies edition resulted in the only censured issue of Student Life.

From 1902 through World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the turbulent 1960s and 1970s, to the present day, students have continuously published a newspaper on the USU campus. Even as Student Life changed names to become the Utah Statesman in 1978, it continued to honor its original creed devoted to the interests of the USU student body.

Studentville

In 1935, twenty-seven enterprising students moved 12 portable trailers onto the site eventually occupied by Lund Hall, to the south and east of the Library. They named the community "Windbreak" in recognition of the stiff canyon winds which blew across campus each morning. A year later, Tom Jorgensen, Lynn Hutchinson, and Julian Thomas secured a 5 year lease from Mrs. Noma Seeholzer on 2 acres of property along Seventh East Street between Eighth and Ninth North. By fall 1936, 45 students had rolled their houses into "Trailertown", and in December, Mrs. Blain Rowan of Ririe, Idaho gave birth to a daughter, the community's official "first citizen."

In 1939, student-residents adopted a constitution, and elected a governing board which included Mayor Larry Colton, Vice Mayor John Van Cott, Secretary Treasurer Katherine Berstad, and Historian Norene Thomas. By 1940, over 100 students lived at the community. They adopted the name "Studentville" to reflect the trend of discouraging trailers and sheep camps in preference for more permanent dwellings. Bounded with plantings of Lombardy Poplars, Black Locust, and Green Ash, the community took on a much more sophisticated appearance with the help of plans drawn up by Professor Laval Morris.
Morris, who established the Landscape Architecture Department, helped design much of the expanded campus in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.297

Summer School

The first summer school began on June 16, 1903 with an enrollment of 36 students. Summer school was divided into two sessions beginning in 1945. (See also, National Summer School)

Taggart, Glen L.

Glen L. Taggart became the eleventh president of USU in 1968. Along with R. Gaurth Hansen, who became USU's first provost under Taggart, they endeavored to streamline Utah State's administration and push the institution into a new era of perfection.298 1

Taggart came to USU from Michigan State University, where he had been Dean of International Studies and Programs since 1956. Taggart traveled widely while at MSU, serving from 1964 to 1966 as vice chancellor of the University of Nigeria.

He came to prominence at Michigan via a long career in international relations. After acquiring his bachelor's degree from Utah State, the Lewiston, Utah native began working for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as a rural sociologist. Taking time off in the early 1940s, Taggart worked as a research assistant at the University of Wisconsin where he earned his doctorate in 1943.

In 1944 the United States Department of Agriculture recruited Taggart to serve in the Foreign Agricultural Office. For ten years he traveled extensively for the federal government in over thirty-eight foreign countries.299 International programs would continue to be an important aspect of President Taggart's emphasis once he became president of USU. Among other aspects of Taggart's "streamline" administration, which remain unique today, are the decentralized budget, which allows individual department heads to handle their own budgetary concerns, augmenting them with funds generated within the department; the guidelines for faculty tenure and promotion, and a more demanding and varied use of the Extension Service

President Taggart served as president of USU during one of the most troubled periods of our nation's history. At a time when many of the nation's campuses were under siege by
student activists, it is commendable that President Taggart used diplomacy rather than the "iron fist" to deal with student unrest at USU.  

Taggart, Phyllis Paulsen

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Taggart Student Center

See Union Building

Tanner, Joseph M.

Following President Paul's resignation, the Board of Trustees selected Joseph M. Tanner to fill the vacancy. Because of politics and religion, President Tanner’s administration met with conflict from the very beginning. Although the church had officially prohibited the practice in 1890, many of those who had practiced plural marriage before the 1890 Manifesto, continued to do so. Among those was Joseph M. Tanner.

Polygamy had been the major obstruction for Utah’s statehood. Having a polygamist at the helm of the territory’s land-grant college was viewed by most as inappropriate. Nevertheless, Tanner guided the college through four successful years. Under his administration, the college embarked on a comprehensive two and three year Manual Training Program. These programs offered young men practical instruction “in the use of hand and machine tools..., to fit them for industrial pursuits as proficient carpenters, smiths, machinists and founders.” Young women were also offered similar courses in domestic arts.

Many capable and very influential members were added to the faculty during Tanner’s administration. While principal of the Brigham Young College, Tanner had encouraged such scholars as John A. Widtsoe to go east for graduate study. Others, such as Lewis A. Merrill, followed Tanner’s advice and a number of these Harvard graduates joined the UAC faculty after returning.

Politics cut deeply into the affairs of the college, and as Tanner endured four years of personal and political conflict he resigned in 1900 under pressure from both state and federal officials.

Tanner, Jennie Harrington
Space for social activities was at a premium for the growing student body that enrolled at the College following World War II. A significant number of temporary buildings had been moved onto campus during the war to accommodate military trainees, and during fall 1945, a student committee headed by Harold Dance persuaded President Harris to let them renovate the large mess hall east of the Library for an "Aggie Club House." In addition to Dance, others who worked tirelessly to spruce up the drab, green military decor included Marilyn Carter, Ruth Vickers, Julia Welch, Fanny Johnson, Ella Lou Hawkes, Clarene Guyman and Marva Lou Hillyard.

While the Intercollegiate Knights busied themselves with scrubbing the walls and floors, the above mentioned students began refurbishing the tables and chairs with bright coats of red paint, hung curtains, and decorated and painted the walls with other cheery colors and designs. A snack bar was also featured that served Cokes, hot dogs, hamburgers, hot chocolate, and ice cream. A juke box (still a curiosity) sat in a vacant corner next to a small open floor space to await the nickels of dancers.

By the time of the clubhouse’s grand opening on January 4, 1946, students had already cleverly christened it the Temporary Union Building, or TUB for short. The name kept alive their hope that the campus would someday have the social amenities that only a permanent Student Union Building could provide. Until then, the TUB became a suitable proxy for a campus starved by the social hardships of the war. A popular song of the day, Pistol Packin’ Mama, influenced one student to pen the following tune entitled Meet Me At The TUB:

Reading books the live-long day
Is not my choice of fun
So now there is a clubhouse
Boy, I’m on the run
(Chorus)
Oh, meet me at the TUB gang
Meet me at the TUB
Leave your cares behind you,
Meet me at the TUB
The library was quiet
The Bluebird was a jam
Then someone told me of the TUB
And brother here I am
(Chorus)
I went into the Main Hall
‘twas empty as a tomb
But over in the clubhouse
There’s barely standing room
(Chorus)
On Saturdays I missed my home
‘twas then we used to scrub
But now when I feel lonely
I jump into the TUB
(Chorus)
(See also, Union Building)

Tuition

In “keeping with its land-grant charter and character,” wrote President E.G. Peterson in 1934, “the college follows[s] a policy of keeping student expenses at a minimum.” (Ricks, A History of Fifty Years, p. 114.) In 1925, the college assessed $9 for tuition. Up until then, the institution charged no tuition, although registration and student fees were required. Total costs for attending an academic year (three quarters) in 1925-26 for resident students was $53.

True to his word, Peterson had maintained affordability in 1934, as fees had risen to only $60, although tuition accounted for $27 of that total. Furthermore, the college promoted “self help” by encouraging students to “earn part of their expenses...” The institution offered “employment to many students, and college officers are glad to be of assistance to students in finding work.” During the depths of the 1930s depression, more than 2,000 students benefitted from employment offered through the New Deal’s National Youth Administration. “I am confident,” President Peterson reported, “that no action of the Federal Government in recent years has been more defensible from every point of view than this program of student aid.”

As the nation and the college entered World War II in December 1941, costs remained reasonable, although enrollments plummeted. By 1942, tuition had increased to $51, while
total expenses increased to $80 for an academic year. Following the war, many veterans returned to school. Enrollment increased dramatically. Tuition in 1948, however, remained at the 1942 level, while total expenses increased to $100 with the addition of a $20 building fee. Not until 1967 did the institution differentiate between resident and non-resident tuition for undergraduates. (See catalog)

Below is a summary of tuition and fees for an academic year by decade from 1953 through 2003. Although fees have steadily escalated, USU was recently ranked by Forbes Magazine as the number one public university in the West and the fourth in the nation for lowest tuition. (Forbes, "America's Best College Buys," Aug. 2011)

<table>
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<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
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(See The Bluebook: A Summary of Budget-related Data, record group 3.2/4:77)

Trolley

In 1910, financier David Eccles extended his electric trolley from Main Street, up Fifth North Street, to the base of College Hill. 306

U (top)

Union Building

A Union committee had been formed in May 1947 headed by Board of Trustees member Hyrum Blackhurst, and consisting of Dean of Students Daryl Chase, Student Body President Lyn “Swede” Larsen, and Alumni Association Secretary Leonard W. McDonald. The Alumni Association had vigorously debated whether or not to continue its effort for the construction of a new dormitory, or whether to throw its support behind the students in the quest for a new union building. 307 "It’s something that’s way over due on the Aggie campus,” President Harris explained to the committee, “and we mustn’t let anything stop our efforts...to see the Union Building through." 308

With Harris firmly behind the plan, Swede Larsen continued to apply pressure to Dean Wanlass after Harris left campus for the Middle East. By January 1948, the Association had
established an Alumni Union Building Fund, with President Harris donating the first $100 check. Earlier in 1947, the College employed Porter Butts, Director of the Student Union at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, as a consultant to study the student needs on campus. Butts’ report recommended a Union Building complete with a ballroom, meeting rooms, cafeteria and coffee shop, barber shop, game rooms, offices for student government, the student newspaper and yearbook, as well as offices for the building’s administration. Butts estimated the building’s cost to be between $750,000 and $1 million, and “financing of the structure [would] be a major undertaking,” according to campus reports.  

Since 1938, students had been charged a nominal building fee at registration. The fee had gradually escalated from an initial three dollars to $11 by 1946. In 1948, the State Legislature increased the fee to $20. The sizable increase in the building fee, according to Secretary Treasurer and Union Building Finance Committee member Russell E. Bernsten, would be adequate to repay the loan on the Field House, and to begin construction on the Union Building.

The Board of Trustees authorized the employ of an architect in November 1947. Fred Markham of Provo was competitively chosen. An enduring decision, Markham designed a truly original structure, which provided “maximum student participation,” while remaining within budget. As the center of student life on campus, the building’s most visible feature was its glass south wall. “Through this,” it was noted, “light will pour into the building and withdraw from it every day almost as naturally as light pours in and out of the West itself.”

The Salt Lake City firm of Garff, Ryberg and Garff began erecting the above ground portions of the building in May 1951, and largely completed it by Homecoming in October 1952. Inspection requirements, and financial constraints, however, delayed use of the building for the next two months. Funding from the $20 student building fee implemented in 1947 had largely been expended by 1949 in the original excavation of the building’s basement. Students referred to the unadorned basement, which stood for nearly 2 years, as the “bomb shelter.” The budget shortfall was remedied by the State Legislature, which in 1950 authorized an $850,000 bond issue. That completed the brick and mortar of the new Student Union, but did not address the building’s furnishings.

By December 1952, the contractor had completed the inspections and relinquished control of the building to the College. Much of building, however, remained unusable because there was no money to buy tables and chairs. Students were, nevertheless, able to hold their first activity in the nearly completed building on December 12. The annual Christmas
Ball drew over 2,400 students, faculty and guests into the Union Building’s Ballroom to
dance to the sounds of Al Sedgley’s 16 piece orchestra, featuring vocalist Shirley Lamb.

By spring 1953, the building was largely furnished, and on May 2, the College officially
dedicated the new Student Union Building. Alumnus Dr. Edgar Brossard (1911), a native of
Oxford, Idaho, provided the keynote address.

The Student Union was expanded and re-dedicated on December 3, 1964, and on
September 30, 1985, ground was broken for the present addition, and the entire Union
Building was christened as the Taggart Student Center, after the eleventh president of the
University, Glen L. Taggart.

University Annex

See Residence Hall

University Extension

Extension developed as a way to bring the University’s research directly to Utah’s farmers
and home makers. In 1896 the State Legislature passed the Cazier Bill to provide for
holding farmer institutes in each of the State’s counties. This marked the official beginning
of Extension work at USU, with the first official institute being held at Provo in 1897.

Obviously, territorial lawmakers were overly optimistic that the small college faculty could
actually visit and hold meetings in each county, annually. Early faculty member F.B. Linfield
recalled the rigors of early extension work on a trip he took via horse and buggy in 1896: “I
started with a meeting at Tooele and then ...at Ephraim; then on to the Fremont Valley, to
Koosharem, Coyote, Panguitch and Kanab...From here we drove south into Arizona
through Fredonis, Pipe Springs Canyon (where we slept beside a haystack), and back into
Utah to Rockville, Toquerville and St. George...From here the trip was northward to Cedar
City, Parowan and Beaver City...” Six weeks later, after working his way back through
Millard, Utah, Salt Lake and Weber counties, Linfield was back at his campus office
preparing for the fall term!

These early extension efforts met with dubious success, as many farmers were suspicious
of the scientific principles being promoted and believed strongly that they knew best how
to manage their own enterprises. Furthermore, the small appropriation and limited staff at
the college made it impossible to comply with the Cazier Bill’s expectations. By 1904, the
college began making plans for a full-fledged extension department that would work with
a select group of “progressive” farmers in the counties. In 1907, the college hired L.A.
Merrill as the first director of extension. Merrill immediately steered the work of extension in another direction by organizing the institutes at the county-level. Each organization was to have a constitution, by-laws and elected officers. While this relieved college faculty from the routine of having to organize the institutes, the extension division still lacked adequate funding.

In 1909, the division began experimenting, by holding farmer and homemaker schools in the counties. The schools were to be under the direction of the local institute committee, which would charge tuition of one dollar for men and 50 cents for women. Only when the local committee could guarantee an enrollment of 150 did the college provide faculty to teach the classes.

Borrowing an idea successfully used in Iowa, the extension division also ran demonstration trains beginning in 1908 to communities adjacent to the rail road. These persisted for several years.

It gradually became apparent that the most productive strategy for bringing improved practices to farmers was to actually visit them individually on their farms to experience the problems they encountered, first-hand. In 1910 when E.G. Peterson assumed the directorship of extension, he re-organized the division into eight branches. Farm demonstration became of foremost importance. In 1911, after having graduated with the institution’s first irrigation and drainage degree, L.M. Winsor was dispatched to the Uinta Basin to help Ashley Valley farmers with their irrigation problems. Winsor later described the informality of his appointment: “I went to Vernal in a leather Spring Stage Coach with John A. Widtsoe (President), E.D. Ball (Experiment Station Director), and W.W. McLaughlin… I was given a horse to ride and was sent to my new job.”

Winsor’s appointment anticipated by several years the county agent movement solidified in 1914 by the Smith-Lever Act. This act, designed to bring the latest agricultural research directly to the farmer, provided for cooperative funding agreements between the states and federal government, and established formal relations between the USDA and the Utah Agricultural College, the State’s land-grant college. The USDA, through the States Relations (Extension) Service, supported the employment of extension agents at the college, to be placed within each of the State’s counties. Agents would provide instruction on farming practices, based on research emanating from the college.

Local farm bureaus, acted as an organizing arm for the College Extension Service, where the county agents often worked formally with local Bureau leaders to build a constituency of farmers, and encourage participation in Extension Service programs. This model worked particularly well in Utah. Until late during the Nineteenth Century, the LDS Church had encouraged cooperation and promoted self-sufficiency. The church greatly influenced how agriculture developed on Utah’s small irrigated farms, predisposing Mormon farmers’
to the type of cooperative organization proposed under the Cooperative Extension Service and promoted by the farm bureaus.

The Farm Bureau and the Extension Service were practically indistinguishable during their infancy, an arrangement that benefitted both organizations. It enabled Extension personnel to reach a much wider audience, while allowing the Farm Bureau the opportunity to profit from increased membership. In 1916, the various county farm bureaus met in Salt Lake City and formed a State organization. Three years later, the Utah Farm Bureau Federation joined with other state organizations to become a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF). Until becoming overly political during the post WW II period, the Utah Farm Bureau had a positive influence on extension. The Farm Bureau’s rise to become the nation’s largest farm organization within the span of a few years was directly tied to its relationship with the Extension Service.

Rival farm organizations protested this “cozy” relationship, and in 1921 the AFBF and the federal Extension Office agreed to circumscribe county agent’s commercial and political activities. Even so, the relationship between the Farm Bureau and Extension remained strong. In 1954, responding to continued public concern, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson issued an executive order that officially separated the Extension Service from state farm bureaus.

As the Cooperative Extension Service took root in the counties, the College initiated the Farmer Encampment as a way to bring the farmers and home makers to campus, rather than having college faculty travel to the counties. More than 1,500 farmers, homemakers and their families pitched tents on the Quad and College Farm east of Old Main to attend the second annual event in 1922, making it the largest farm-family gathering in the West. Budding poet, C.E. McClellan, commemorated the event by penning the following lyric to the tune, *Marching Thru Georgia*.

Encampment time has come again; we’re at the ACU
Biggest time of all the year, for
Folks like you and me
Agriculture claims us all – its
Friends were pround to me
That’s why we have our Encampment

Chorus

Harrah! Hurrah! Good farmers
We will be;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The life that
Keeps us free
We'll learn to plant, to reap, to
Sow, and better farmers neighbors be
While we are here at our Encampment

Beginning in 1924, the encampment was held in conjunction with the National Summer School.

Extension would play a seminal role during the 1930s depression. Extension and affiliated county farm bureaus provided a ready-made organization to carry forward New Deal programs such as those advocated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service and Farm Security Administration. These federal bureaucracies depended almost entirely on county agents to explain and publicize the New Deal to area farmers.

Another aspect of Extension, implemented during E.G. Peterson's supervision in 1910 and which popularity increased during subsequent decades, was the correspondence course. This initiative allowed students to take courses via mail. Extension coursework proved both popular and practical, especially with students in rural areas of Utah, as well as working adults.

In 1964, correspondence coursework, referred to as independent or home-study, as well as evening classes and continuing education was consolidated under the Extension Class Division. This included off-campus extension classes. In 1975, instructors from the main campus began flying from Logan to other Extension hubs in Price, Moab, Tooele and Roosevelt to teach off-campus classes. During the peak of the “flying professor” program six flights per week were scheduled. (Continuing Education, Annual Report, 2005-06.)

With a major grant from the Kellogg Foundation, first initiated under President Glen Taggart, continuing education was reorganized as the Life Span Learning Program under the Conference and Institute Division in 1981. Continuing education forms a seminal part of USU’s land-grant mission to provide education in a variety of forms to a diverse student population. By 1976, such programs at USU were serving more than 160,000 learners through “symposia, conferences, short courses, institutes, seminars and workshops.” (President’s Report to Board of Trustees, record group 19.2/1-2, Box 1)

In 2005, USU revamped extension education again with the creation of Regional Campuses and Distance Education. Regional campuses at Brigham City, Tooele, and the Uintah Basin exemplify the land-grant mission of USU by providing greater access for working and non-
traditional students. The addition of satellite campuses at USU-Eastern in Price and Blanding further enhances these opportunities. Regional and satellite campuses, together with the twenty-nine county Extension offices, seven Service Centers and multiple other distance education sites, enables USU to encircle the state.

University Research

Although research has constituted a part of the institution’s mission since the beginning, the proliferation of University research over the last 40 years has been nothing short of remarkable. Until 1955, most campus research was funneled through the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station (UAES), which was established concurrently with the College in 1888. Early research conducted at the UAES included extensive and notable studies on irrigation and dry farming. As a corollary, the College established an Engineering Experiment Station in 1918, primarily to study the relationship between agriculture and irrigation and drainage. These early research endeavors established a legacy of excellence that has endured to the present day. 313

In 1955, the College augmented these initial research programs with commencement of a Division of Research. The Division endeavored to take advantage of federal funding that became available following World War II, chiefly from the National Institutes of Health and from the Atomic Energy Commission. College researchers also benefited from State funding available through the Mineral Lease Fund. A Research Council with members drawn from each of the six Academic Schools and from the School of Graduate Studies was established in 1956. From its inception the concept of institutional research broadened to include all scholarly, creative endeavors. Research, in addition to instruction, became an encouraged expectation in most campus departments. This encouragement also contributed towards an increase in the number of graduate students, who frequently pursued thesis topics with research funding. Fifty-two percent of graduate students are currently supported in their studies by outside funding.

As the College reorganized as a University following 1957, funding for research became an even larger part of the institutional mission. Dr. Wynn Thorne became the University’s first Vice President for Research in 1963, as the institution began establishing a number of prominent research centers and research laboratories in the 1960s and 1970s. Among these were the Utah Center for Water Resources Research (1964) and the Utah Water Research Laboratory (1959); the Ecology Center (1966); the Institute for the Study of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism (1968); the Institute for Social Science Research on Natural Resources (1968); the Environment and Man Program (1971); and the Center for Research in Aeronomy (1969).
The Center for Research in Aeronomy complimented the Electrodynamics Laboratory, previously established in 1959 under Dr. Doran Baker. Research in Space Sciences and Engineering has remained an increasingly important part of the University's mission to the present day.

The Electrodynamics Laboratory operates as a unit under the USU Research Foundation, established in 1966 from the earlier Utah Scientific Research Foundation, begun in 1941 under the presidency of E.G. Peterson. Peterson retained his position as Director of the Foundation after his retirement as President in 1944. The present USU Research Foundation assists in “the University’s development as an educational and research center.”

The Foundation and Space Dynamics Laboratory are part of the University’s Innovation Campus, established as the Utah State University Research and Technology Park in 1985, under the presidency of Stanford O. Cazier. The Innovation Campus supports the research of private companies engaged in projects that support student researchers and faculty, and which ultimately will be “spun off” to contribute towards the economic development of the State of Utah.

Over thirty companies were launched from ideas directly attributable to University Research in the twenty years preceding the establishment of the Innovative Campus. These companies employed over 5,000 individuals with an annual payroll of over $36 million. Among these companies were Biolac, a firm producing cheese cultures that started in the Department of Food and Nutrition Sciences; Globesat, a small satellite company; and Hyclone, a local company that produces cell cultures for medical and other applications.314

Since 1966, research has been integral to all University departments. The College of Education, for instance, first established a Bureau of Educational Research to “promote and coordinate research and services...,” in 1956. The present Emma Eccles Jones College of Education and Human Services is among the most active in acquiring grants and funding devoted to education. The College launched the Exceptional Child Center in 1972. Now known as the Center for Persons with Disabilities, this Research Center celebrated its 35 year anniversary in 2007. Since its founding in 1972, the Center has generated over $203 million in external funding.

The University presently includes 75 additional Centers of Excellence, Research Centers, Laboratories and Institutes, which are dedicated to research. In 2007, the Sponsored Programs unit reported $132 million in external grants.

Utah Agricultural College Building Association
See Romney Stadium

Utah Agricultural Experiment Station

See University Research

Utah Botanical Center

Located at Kaysville, adjacent to the Agricultural Experiment Station Farm, the Utah Botanical Center opened in 1999. It consists of 94 acres, of which 64 acres are devoted to open space. As part of this expanse, the site incorporates the Kaysville Ponds as a public recreational area. The Center includes a visitor’s center, educational facilities, a conservatory, a model home (the Utah House), as well as sustainable demonstration and theme gardens.

Since 2009, David Anderson has directed the Center, taking these duties from Bill Varga, who became director in 1999. Previously, in his capacity as State Horticulturist, Varga had been director of the Utah Botanical Garden, located on the grounds of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Farmington. The Center in many ways is a continuation of the Botanical Garden, which was removed in 1995 for expansion of US Highway 89.

The Botanical Garden was designated in 1983; however, development had been progressing since at least 1966 when the site was first opened as the Farmington Display Gardens. Previously, university researchers at Farmington had been involved in the in the field of ornamental horticulture since 1954.

Utah State Agricultural College

In 1929, the Agricultural College of Utah became officially known as the Utah State Agricultural College.

Utah State Barbarians

Commonly referred to as the Barbs, this club was organized in 1932 by students who did not, could not, or simply choose not to, affiliate with one of the Pan-Hellenic sororities or fraternities on campus. Hence, the barbarians choose their name as both an alternative to and in opposition of the Greek organizations that dominated campus social life. The organization became known for its political activism during the depression years of the 1930s, as well as for its dances and other social activities. The club enjoyed a substantial
membership during the 1930s, but interest faded during the 1940s, particularly after the outbreak of World War II.

_Utah Statesman_

See _Student Life_

Utah Water Research Laboratory (UWRL)

The UWRL had its inception between 1949 and 1951. Engineering Professor Vaughan E. Hansen first envisioned the facility at its present site, below First Dam on the Logan River, along the old Canyon Road, east of campus. Responding to a federal report suggesting the need for a facility in the West to study soil and water needs, President Louis L. Madsen requested that former School of Engineering Dean George D. Clyde prepare a proposal to establish the facility at USAC, in 1951. Clyde was then working as the Chief of the Irrigation Division of the USDA Soil Conservation Service, and was stationed on campus. Clyde later went on to become Director of the Utah Water and Power Board, and in 1956 was elected Governor of Utah, serving two terms through 1964.

In 1959, the State Legislature earmarked $200,000 to begin planning the construction of the Water Lab. Total cost of the structure was estimated at $1,200,000, and for the next several years, the institution lobbied to secure additional state funding. Initial construction began in 1962, with bids for the second phase accepted in October 1963. The second phase included the building designed by Kenneth W. Jones, and constructed by Olson and Davis Construction Company. The completed building was dedicated on December 6 and 7, 1965. Vaughan E. Hansen was appointed as the first Director of the UWRL. In August 1982, the UWRL was named posthumously for George D. Clyde, who died April 2, 1972.

W (top)

Wanlass, William Lawrence

A long time administrator at USU, Wanlass served 29 years as Dean of the School of Commerce, predecessor to the Huntsman School of Business. Born at Lehi, Utah County, in 1885, Wanlass graduated from Brigham Young University in 1917, and later received his doctorate degree from Johns Hopkins University. He was a political scientist by training and profession.
Wanlass began his career at USU in 1920, advancing to the deanship in 1925. He served most of his career under the administration of President E.G. Peterson, and became acting president during the 1946-47 school year, when Peterson’s successor, Franklin S. Harris, agreed to a term of government service in the country of Iran. Wanlass retired as Emeritus Dean in 1950, and died in 1955. (*Utah State Alumnus*, April 1955)

Water Studies

Water, particularly the science of irrigation, became of foremost importance when the territory established the Agricultural College of Utah (ACU) in 1888. The institution’s first president and director of the Experiment Station J.W. Sanborn laid the college farm out into “three-hundred plats...for... irrigation trials.” Sanborn published the results of these investigations in one of the Experiment Station’s first bulletins in 1893.

For at least the next 15 years, irrigation and the engineering of water works continued as important curricular and research components at the ACU. Many early USU graduates studied under Professor Samuel Fortier, who later conducted irrigation investigations for the U.S. Geological Survey at many locations in the western U.S. During his short tenure at the college (1893-1898), Fortier exerted considerable influence on the students he mentored.

T.H. Humphreys (1897) credited Fortier for advising him to embark on a career after graduation with the newly created U.S. Reclamation Service in 1903. Born in 1874, T.H. Humphreys received his early schooling in the pioneer Bear Lake settlement of Paris, Idaho. He entered the Preparatory Department at the Utah Agricultural College in 1892, and graduated with a degree in civil engineering in 1897. Humphreys advanced rapidly through the ranks of the Reclamation Service, being appointed as project engineer on the Klamath and Orland projects, two of the Reclamation Service’s earliest water development projects. Only recurrent health problems impeded his further progress. Returning to Logan, Humphreys accepted consulting work for the West Cache Canal Company, and was twice elected as Cache County Engineer. During the 1920s, he designed and supervised the construction of the Logan-Cache Airport. During the 1930s drought and depression, Humphreys served as Utah State Engineer, where he administered drought relief provided through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. He also continued his association with the Reclamation Service (Bureau of Reclamation) by participating in cooperative water projects throughout Utah. In 1938, Humphreys initiated discussions among the upper Colorado River Basin states to begin planning the development of this interstate water resource. Humphries returned to federal service as Director of the Public Works Reserve in 1944, before retiring to Logan.
As with Fortier, John A. Widtsoe also had an enormous influence at the college. He joined the faculty in 1896, researching the chemical properties of soils under irrigation. In addition to his many bulletins on the subject, Widtsoe also published his treatise, *The Principles of Irrigation Practice* in 1914. At the time of the book’s publication Widtsoe had been college president for seven years. His appointment as president in 1907 came at a tumultuous period in the institution's history. (See also, Widtsoe, John A.) In 1905, the State Legislature had restricted the courses offered at USU to include only those subjects related to agriculture, prohibiting the teaching of civil engineering, which the Legislature reserved to the University of Utah. (See also, Consolidation Controversy, 1905) Widtsoe made the case that water was paramount to Utah agriculture and that the institution should be allowed to teach those principles of engineering that related to water and irrigation. Not until 1912, however, did the Legislature recant and permit the college to teach engineering courses specific to irrigation.

Even so in 1911, L.M. Winsor had received USU’s first irrigation engineering degree, although he confessed that his main “trouble” was in getting “the particular courses I wanted...” During the next several decades, Winsor distinguished himself by providing many practical solutions to water problems. His efforts are still visible in the barriers he designed and built following the devastating floods that visited parts of Box Elder County during the 1920s, in the Lone Pine Dam he designed for farmers along Woodruff Creek in Rich County, and in the levees and dikes that make up the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, west of Brigham City.

Born in 1884, Luther and his older brother Anson came north to Logan in 1904 from the small farming community of Hebron in Washington County, Utah. Determined to gain a college education, they had saved $116 by working the previous summer laying railroad tracks west through the Nevada desert. To augment their meager finances, Anson took a job cleaning the horse barn, while Luther joined a janitorial team composed of students attending the institution under similar circumstances. President Widtsoe often provided the means to employ these impoverished students.

After spending two years in the preparatory department, Winsor focused his studies on irrigation. Immediately after graduation, he was given a horse and sent to the Uinta Basin to advise Ashley Valley farmers on irrigation. This appointment gave Winsor bragging rights as being one of the first county extension agents in the Western states, at least three years before the Smith-Lever Act officially created the Cooperative Extension Service.

To remedy the lack of engineering courses and faculty qualified to teach them that had impeded Winsor’s education, Widtsoe hired Ray B. West in 1912 to direct agricultural
engineering and O.W. Israelsen in 1914 as an irrigation and drainage specialist. A Hyrum, Utah, farm boy who had recently graduated from UC Berkeley with a master’s degree in the field, Israelsen’s career would span the next 40 years.

Not only did Israelsen conduct extensive research, but he, as had Fortier and Widtsoe before him, also trained and mentored countless students. George Dewey Clyde studied under Israelsen’s tutelage. Born in Springville, Utah County, Utah, Clyde graduated in 1922 and found immediate employment working on water problems through the Experiment Station. In 1936 following Ray B. West’s untimely death, the college selected Clyde to replace him as Dean of Engineering, a position he held until 1945. Following World War II, Clyde left the employ of the College to assume the duties of Chief of the Division of Irrigation Engineering and Water Conservation for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. A long standing member of the Utah Republican Party, he left Civil Service and ran successfully for the governorship of Utah in 1956, serving two terms. Clyde’s left a lasting legacy at USU. As governor, he signed the proclamation changing the former Utah State Agricultural College to Utah State University in 1957. Clyde was also a champion of water development, promoting construction projects throughout Utah, especially those designed by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Colorado River.

Clyde began his focus on water development projects during the 1930s drought, where he, along with State Engineer T.H. Humphreys and geology professor William Peterson served as three-quarters of the Governor’s emergency water committee in 1938. The 1930s drought magnified the necessity and importance of water in Utah, requiring the committee to sift through hundreds of qualified projects before earmarking those that would receive financial assistance through the New Deal’s Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

As the drought abated, USU’s reputation as a leader in the field of water magnified. In 1941, the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Relations Office selected L.M. Winsor to advise the government of Iran on matters of irrigation. He spent the balance of WW II in the Middle East, not returning until 1946.

This initial foyer launched a long relationship between Iran and USU and further established the institution’s international reputation. Beginning in 1952 and extending into the 1970s, many water and agricultural specialists served temporary assignments in Iran, where among other ventures they started the country’s first agricultural college at Karadj. USU’s water specialists would also work extensively in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt and elsewhere. (See also, International Programs)

To further establish its prominence in the field of water, engineering faculty began promoting the creation of a major research facility. Professor Vaughan E. Hansen first
envisioned the facility at its present site below First Dam on the Logan River, along the old Canyon Road east of campus. In response to a 1951 federal report suggesting the need for such a facility in the West, president Louis L. Madsen asked George D. Clyde, then a federal collaborator stationed on campus as chief of the USDA’s Irrigation Division, to prepare a proposal to establish the facility at USU.

As Utah’s governor, Clyde worked closely with Dean F. Peterson, who was appointed dean of Engineering in 1957. In 1959, the State Legislature earmarked $200,000 to begin planning the construction of the Utah Water Research Laboratory (UWRL). Total cost of the structure was estimated at $1,200,000, and for the next several years, the institution lobbied to secure additional state funding. Initial construction began in 1962, with bids for the second phase accepted in October 1963. The second phase included the building designed by Kenneth W. Jones, and constructed by Olson and Davis Construction Co. The completed building was dedicated on December 6 and 7, 1965. Vaughan E. Hansen was appointed as the first Director of the UWRL, and in August 1982, USU posthumously named the water lab for George D. Clyde.

Creation of the water lab also spurred greater interest in interdisciplinary studies. As the water lab continued its focus on hydraulics and other engineering aspects, it also began collaborating with other researchers and scientists having more diverse interests. Most notably, these early collaborative efforts included researchers in the colleges of Science and Natural Resources affiliated through the Ecology Center, and social scientists affiliated through the Institute for Social Science Research on Natural Resources.

USU continues as a leader in bringing an interdisciplinary approach to water studies. More than ninety faculty members from departments in six of USU’s academic colleges are currently involved in water research, teaching and extension. Each year the USU Water Initiative hosts the Spring Run-Off Conference, which “provides a forum for interdisciplinary sharing and exchange of ideas on water-related issues in Utah and the Intermountain Region…”

Widtsoe Hall (Chemistry Building)

Dedicated in 1915 and named for retiring President John A. Widtsoe, the three story building included offices and laboratories, and housed the departments of chemistry, physics, and bacteriology. The latter moved to the Plant Science Building (present Geology Building) in 1938, and the Physics Department moved to the Engineering and Physical Sciences Building (Dean F. Peterson Building) in 1961. Renovations and new construction at the Chemistry Building occurred in 1956, 1958 and 1961, with the installation of larger more advanced laboratories. Planning for a $445,000 remodeling project ensued...
in 1962. A completely refurbished building, including the Maeser Chemical Lab named for long-time Chemistry Professor Sherwin Maeser (1921-1969) was dedicated in October 1970.\textsuperscript{316}

Planning began in 1994 for additional reconstruction of the Widtsoe Building. In April 2000, the new building was dedicated, and ground broken for the adjoining Eccles Science Learning Center, which was completed and dedicated on June 4, 2002, and funded through the generosity of the Emma Eccles Jones Foundation.\textsuperscript{317}

Widtsoe, John A.

A native of Daloe, Norway, John Andreas Widtsoe immigrated to the United States with his mother and younger brother Osbourne after converting to Mormonism. They arrived in Logan, Utah in November 1883. In 1889, Widtsoe entered the Brigham Young College, under the tutelage of BYC President Joseph M. Tanner. Tanner later served as President of the UAC from 1894 to 1899. Tanner helped effectuate Widtsoe’s attendance at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1894. After graduation, Widtsoe returned to Logan to head chemistry work for the Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1898, he enrolled at the University of Goettingen, Germany, and was awarded a Ph.D in 1899. Also in 1898, Widtsoe married Leah Eudora Dunford, whom he had first met while in Cambridge, England five years earlier. In 1900, the couple returned to Logan, where Widtsoe became Director of the Experiment Station.

Following the resignation of his mentor Joseph M. Tanner from the UAC presidency, a minority of the college’s Board of Trustees championed Widtsoe as his successor. The board divided over Widtsoe’s candidacy, with the majority supporting William J. Kerr. Widtsoe continued directing the Experiment Station through 1905, when a disagreement with Kerr resulted in his dismissal. For the next two years, Widtsoe directed his energy to establishing an agricultural program at Brigham Young University in Provo. In 1907, he returned to Logan as the newly elected President of the UAC.

Widtsoe assumed the presidency amidst controversy, as the Board of Trustees again divided on his candidacy. This time, however, the Board supported his candidacy, and rather, elected to dismiss President Kerr. Widtsoe also began his tenure as president following a legislative mandate that had restricted the College’s curriculum. After 1907, the College was mandated to concentrate on agriculture, mechanical arts and domestic science, and was prohibited from offering courses in engineering, law, medicine or pedagogy, a curriculum that the State Legislature viewed as more appropriate to the University of Utah.
Widtsoe retained the approval, support and devotion of the student body. Lydia Holmgren, a 1903 graduate, echoed the feelings of many alumni when she wrote that the “inspiration and help we received from him [Widtsoe] was vastly greater than that received from any book he required us to read which is perhaps true of any great teacher.”

Equipped with an abundance of vision, Widtsoe set to work re-defining the institutional mission within the parameters of the 1907 Legislative Act, while extolling the benefits of the state’s land-grant college. “Today is not fifty years ago,” exclaimed the 1908 College Catalog. “You can’t get along without an education today..., unless you want to sit on the hard benches in the rear of the hall.” The bulletin also exalted agriculture as a profession “suited for intelligent, ambitious men and women...Science has been applied to agriculture, until soils and plants and animals can be made to do the will of the trained farmer...The farm used to boss the man,” the catalog concluded, but now “the man bosses the farm.”

Widtsoe expected the same level of ambition from both student and faculty. He also insisted on faculty loyalty, citing those who are “congenitally disloyal..., [always] tearing something or someone apart..., seldom...construct[ing] anything worthwhile.” Widstoe felt such faculty often poisoned “the minds of youth by their sour attitudes..., becom[ing] a pest [which] should be removed.”

And remove them he did. While celebrated by many, Widstoe returned to the ACU under dire circumstances. “Naturally,” wrote Widtsoe, “during the...consolidation controversy, unrest developed among the teaching body.” Of the sixty faculty members serving under President Kerr in 1905, only 21 remained on the college payroll in 1908. Only six of the seventeen Experiment Station staff remained loyal to the new president.

Widstoe, in part out of necessity, pursued a new paradigm in the recruitment of faculty. He objected to the lack of faculty permanence, and believed that a faculty recruited from the West, rather than from the eastern states, would remain, and work for the “up-building of the West. Western men,” wrote Widstoe, “must be found, trained and offered positions.”

Under the president’s watchful eye, promising students, and junior faculty were selected, recruited, and sent east to receive advanced degrees. Elmer George Peterson was one of those students. With roots in Plain City, Weber County, Utah, Peterson came to Logan from the small logging town of Baker, Oregon. He registered in the Preparatory Department at the College as a sub-freshman in September 1900. A tireless student, Peterson began his regular four year program in October 1901, and graduated with a
bachelors degree in 1904. Peterson would subsequently succeed Widtsoe as President in 1916.

Widtsoe served as College President through 1915, when he was selected to become the President of the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

See also, Consolidation Controversy (1905)

Widtsoe, Leah Eudora Dunford

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Winsor Castle

Winsor Castle was originally constructed by Luther M. Winsor, who was the first Irrigation Engineering graduate in 1911, and one of the first county extension agents in the nation. During the 1920s, Winsor worked on campus as an extension irrigation specialist. He built the large family residence west of the football stadium along 700 East Street of cinder block and cement, and landscaped it with native boulders and trees from the canyons east of campus. The imposing structure was rightfully named “the castle” by Language Professor Frank Arnold. In succeeding years the home became a fraternity house. Presently, it is part of the St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church.

Winsor, Luther M.

See Water Studies

“With all thy getting, get understanding”

This abbreviated verse from the Bible, Proverbs 4:7, adorns the entry way to the university’s Merrill-Cazier Library. A gift of the senior class of 1966, art professor Larry Elsner (1931-1990) carved the wood sculpture to replace the original that adorned the threshold behind the reserve book collection desk in the original 1930s library. Elsner began his teaching and artistic career at USU in 1960 after earning his MFA from Columbia University.

This phrase from Proverbs seems a natural for libraries, generally, and has become synonymous with that at USU. When the Merrill Library was being constructed around the original 1930s Library between 1964 and 1967 changes were made to the area containing the original reserve desk. Lacking funds to remove the old threshold and reinstall it, the graduating class of 1966 arranged for Elsner to sculpt the replacement. The sculpture
greeted patrons as they walked into the old Merrill Library through the main entrance, and after construction of the present library building in 2005 the sculpture was mounted appropriately at its entrance.

The Proverb may well appear at other libraries, as well. In fact, the entire Proverb decorates the vaulted ceiling at the Central Library in Manchester, England. Construction began on the Manchester Central Library in 1926 and was completed in 1934. Likewise, the Proverb is represented on one of the tablets surrounding the “golden” north wall in the north corridor of the Library of Congress. It is likely that when the original 1930s library was being planned and built, someone remembered visiting the Library of Congress or another library and, impressed by the Proverb’s significance, suggested adding it to the interior of USU’s Library.

Photographic evidence found in the 1931 student yearbook, the Buzzer, suggests that the phrase was added to the threshold behind the reserve desk after the Library opened in December 1930. A curious photograph appears in the 1931 Buzzer where the words appear to have been drawn across the threshold, perhaps in anticipation of making it permanent. Next to this picture is another angle of the reserve desk, and although the shot is very small, chiseled words are not visible. The permanent imprint of the Proverb may have been a gift of the 1931 graduating class, or as the project would likely have been quite expensive, perhaps several subsequent classes, as well. That cannot be verified, however; but might explain why only the abbreviated Proverb was chiseled to stone, rather than the entire Proverb.

Wives of the Presidents

See First Ladies of Utah State University

Women’s Athletics

Women have participated in competitive athletics since the institution’s founding. Women organized a baseball team as early as 1898. The first competitive basketball team on campus was organized by women in 1901. Early women’s teams, like their male counterparts, engaged teams from around Cache Valley, but did not compete in an organized league.

For much of the University’s history, women participated only in intramural athletics. In 1971, the University affiliated with the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW), Region VII. Under basketball coach Fern Gardner, the women Aggies won five
straight regional championships, representing Region VII at the AIAW championship tournament.

In 1972, President Nixon signed the bill creating Title IX, which mandated equality in college athletic programs for both women and men. The law received numerous challenges, as Congress attempted on several occasions to exclude “revenue producing” sports (such as men’s intercollegiate football) from its requirements. The law remained, however, as colleges and universities were forced to adopt its provisions as part of the broader national move towards full civil rights.

The success of the Women’s Basketball Program under Coach Gardner was only indirectly related to Title IX. It was not part of a fully matured Women’s program. Not until 1976 did the Women’s Athletic Program begin in earnest, a year following President Gerald Ford’s signing of the amended Title IX provisions, and Congress’s subsequent review. The University hired Marilyn Weiss as the institution’s first Women’s Athletic Director. Weiss also coached several women’s varsity sports, and along with coaches and former Olympians Mary Jo Peppler and Marilyn McReavy, Weiss shared (as Athletic Director), in the success of the 1978 National Champion Women’s Volleyball team.


Women’s Softball had its inception in the late 1970s, and enjoyed national prominence under Coach Lloydene Searle, who guided the Aggies to back to back national championships in 1980 and 1981. In 1983, the Aggie softball team affiliated with the High Country Athletic Conference (HCAC) and competed with other Intermountain women’s teams from Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah, winning the HCAC Championship in 1989. In 1990, the Aggies affiliated with the Big West Conference. Presently, the Women’s softball program competes in the Western Athletic Conference.

The University discontinued the Women’s Basketball Program in 1987, but reinstated it in 2002. In addition to the programs discussed above, Women athletes also compete in soccer and in track and field.

Women and Gender Research Institute (WGRI)

Formed in 1984, the WGRI endeavored to both involve women in research, as well as promote research about women and gender issues. The WGRI also assisted the institution
“in attracting, recruiting, and retaining female faculty.” Faculty involved in the Institute’s initiation included Ann Lefler, Eddy Berry, Pam Riley, Kate Begnal, Carol O’Connor, Ann Austin, Amal Kawar, and Deana Lorentzen. Among other programs, the WGRI provided research and travel awards; recognized a distinguished professor, annually; and sponsored colloquia. In 2011, the WGRI was joined with the Women’s Center, and the Women’s Studies Program, to form the Center for Women and Gender.

1 Unless otherwise noted, all entries have been researched and written by University Archivist Robert Parson.
2 The story of the Lighting of the Hillside A was written in 1994 by Cliff Cahoon, 1964 Alumnus, Sigma Chi brother and editor of the former alumni newspaper, Outlook.
4 Student Life, March 11, 1910
5 Student Life, May 20, 1910.
7 Blue Book (Logan: Student Body Association, Utah State Agricultural College, 1937-1938), 16-17.
9 Simmonds, Pictures Past, 59.
10 J.W. Sanborn to W.S. McCormick, March 16, 1893. Ibid.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 Ibid., October 31, 1946.
15 Ibid., 1952, 20.
16 Utah State University Statesman, (University Development Fund), autumn 1972.
17 See, Student Life, May 1, 1914; Buzzer, 1914; and Logan Journal, April 24, 1915 and April 28, 1919.
18 See, University History Collection, series 10.2, Box 44. The collection includes an actual beanie with the letters UAC emblazoned on it. A designation for the Utah Agricultural College, this beanie would had to have been used prior to 1929 when the college became the Utah State Agricultural College.
19 Simmonds, Pictures Past, 67.
20 Ibid., Box 2, fd. 2.
Graduates included, Robert Wesley Erwin, Agriculture; Martha Hoyt, Domestic Arts; William Bernard Dougall and Andrew Bernstoff Larson, Civil Engineering; and Ernest John Froberg, Byron Blanchard, John Alvin Crockett, Joseph Geerston, Fields Thexton Ingalls, John Albistus Malia, Alpheous Oresta Packard, and Isaac Perry Stewart, Commercial. Oscar Crittenden also received a diploma for the short course (2 year) in Agriculture, while Victoria Lundberg and Attena Bates received diplomas for the short course in Domestic Arts. See, “First Annual Commencement of the ACU, Thursday May 31, 1894. For information on the Commercial Course see, Robert P. Collier, “Utah’s First Business College,” Utah State University Magazine, vol. 20, no. 2 (winter 1967), p. 14-18.

47 J.W. Sanborn to A.L. Thomas, April 15, 1892. Contained in the Letter book of J.W. Sanborn, Department of Special Collections and Archives, Merrill Library, Logan, Utah.

48 Knowing that many Mormons were irritated by Republican legislation such as the Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887, and would side with the Democratic party, Church leaders suggested that
those "men in high authority who believed in Republican principles should go out among the people, but that those in high authority who could not endorse the principles of Republicanism should remain silent." This double standard allowed Apostles' Quo0rum member John Henry Smith free rein stumping for the Republicans, but denied Mormon Democrats the same privilege. Cache County Democrat, and fellow member of the Quorum of Apostles, Moses Thatcher, campaigned vigorously for Democracy in 1892, resulting in his eventual expulsion from the Quorum. See, Gustive O. Larson, The "Americanization" of Utah for Statehood, (San Marino, California: The Huntington Library, 1971), 290-291.

49Ibid.
50Frederick B. Mumford, “History of the Missouri College of Agriculture,” (Columbia: University of Missouri, 1944), 75.
52Ibid., 11
53Ralph V. Chamberlin, The University of Utah: A History of Its First Hundred Years, 1850-1950, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1960), 149.
54The Utah Agricultural College began at the apex of political unrest in the territory, and although the establishment of an agricultural college would seem an innocuous proposition, squabbling began almost immediately after Anthon J. Lund proposed the legislation in 1888. In his centennial history of the institution, A.J. Simmonds noted how "considerable political horse trading to secure the institution for Cache County" took place. See, A.J. Simmonds, Pictures Past: A Centennial Celebration of Utah State University, (Logan: Utah State University Press, 1988), 9.
55Logan Journal, Logan, Utah, April 13, 1892. Contained in clipping file, Department of Special Collections and Archives, Merrill Library, Logan, Utah. Hereafter referred to as College Journal.
56Ibid.
57Simmonds, Pictures Past, 16.
58Chamberlin, 201.
59College Journal, February 10, 1894.
60Chamberlin, 199.
61Ibid.
62“Official Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled at Salt Lake City on the Fourth Day of March, 1895, to Adopt a Constitution for the State of Utah”, 2 vols. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Star Printing Company, 1898). During the constitutional debates, George M. Cannon remarked that the state would benefit more from an agricultural college established in "a location where they do not have to grow onions under the cover of glass." Similarly, C.C. Goodwin, delegate from Salt Lake and editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, stated how "Some gentlemen...told me that all the plants leaned towards the college, that the winds from the canyon kept them that way." See, pp.1348 and 1340, respectively. Hereafter referred to as Constitution.
63See, Catalog, 1890-91 and Catalog, 1893-94.
64College Journal, April 13, 1892.
65Logan Journal, March 28, 1894, 3.
66College Journal, April 19, 1892. For information on Sanborn's political activity, note is taken that Sanborn was involved as early as 1890 with Liberal Party members in promoting the

67 J.W. Sanborn to Paul V. Cardon, n.d. [1925]. Contained in Historical Collection, Department of Special Collections and Archives, Merrill Library, Logan, Utah. Hereafter referred to as Historical Collection. Sanborn states: "I was offered the presidency of the joint college if I would be wholly neutral and let Salt Lake City become victor."

68 College Journal, June 2, 1894.

69 College Journal, March 10, 1894.

70 Salt Lake Herald, January 25, 1894, 5.

71 Chamberlin, 233.

72 College Journal, March 10, 1894.

73 Salt Lake Herald, January 24, 1894, 6.

74 Ibid., January 25, 1894, 6.

75 Constitution, 1363-67.

76 College Journal, February 10, 1894.

77 Constitution, pp. 1238-47 and 1336-71.

78 Wayne Stout, History of Utah, 3 vol., (Salt Lake City, Utah; the author, 1967), 510.

79 College Journal, May 2, 1896.

80 John A. Widtsoe, In a Sunlit Land, (Salt Lake City, Deseret News Press, 1952), 84. See also, Robert Parson, "Politics, Religion and Education: The Kerr/Widtsoe Controversy", unpublished typescript, contained in Historical Collection. For general information on the life of Joseph M. Tanner, particularly his years at the Utah Agricultural College and his marriages, see Margery W. Ward, A Life Divided: The Biography of Joseph Marion Tanner, 1859-1927, (Salt Lake City: Publishers Press, 1980.)


82 Ward, 47-49.

83 Constitution, 1371.

84 Logan Republican (Logan, Utah), May 13, 1905, 1.

85 Truth, (Salt Lake City), May 20, 1905, 1.

86 Logan Republican, May 17, 1905, 1.

87 Logan Republican, June 7, 1905.

88 Ibid.

89 Deseret Farmer, (Logan, Utah), June 15, 1905, 4.

90 Logan Republican, July 12, 1905, 1.

91 Logan Republican, June 21, 1905, 1.

92 Herschel Bullen, Jr, The Utah Agricultural College, University of Utah Consolidation Controversy, 1904 to 1907 and 1927. Contained in Utah State University Archives, Consolidation Controversy. See Also, Don E. McIlvenna and Darrold D. Wax, "W.J. Kerr, Land Grant President in Utah and Oregon, 1900-1908," Oregon Historical Quarterly, 85, (Winter, 1984).

93 Deseret Farmer, (May, 1, 1905), 4.

94 Ibid., August 3, 1905, 4.

95 Ibid.
Joint Committe to Investigate Duplication in Coursework at the Agricultural College and the University, March 7, 1905, contained in Consolidation Controversy, USU Archives.

*Rocky Mountain Farmer,* (Logan, Utah), February, 1907, 6.

*Deseret Farmer,* (Lehi, Utah) March 3, 1907, 5.

*Logan Journal,* (Logan, Utah) March 21, 1907, 1.

*Logan Republican,* March 21, 1907, 1.

*Salt Lake Tribune,* (Utah) March 21, 1907, 1.

Quoted in *Deseret Farmer,* June 15, 1907, 7.


*Ibid.,* April 20, 1907, 5.

McIlvenna and Wax, " W.J. Kerr", 4-22.

*Deseret Farmer,* May 1, 1907, 5.

McIlvenna and Wax, " W.J. Kerr", 4-22.

Bullen, The Utah Agricultural College, University of Utah Consolidation Controversy.

*Logan Journal,* March 7, 1918.


Ricks, *A History of Fifty Years,* 96.

Nelson, *In the Direction of His Dreams,* 198.

*Ibid.,* 196.


Papers of the Dean of Engineering, Box 1, fd. 19.

*Ibid.,* Box 2, fd. 2.

Biennial Report of the President to the Board of Trustees, Utah State Agricultural College, 1942-1944,175.

Papers of the Dean of Engineering, Box 1, fd. 6.

*Herald Journal,* November 27, 1943.

*Buzzer,* 1944.

Biennial Report of the President to the Board of Trustees, Utah State Agricultural College, 1942-1944,175.

*Student Life,* October 7, 1943.

*Ibid.,* October 1, 1943.

*Herald Journal,* February 27, 1942.


*Student Life,* October 22, 1943.


*Student Life,* February 2, 1943; *Herald Journal* February 19, 1943.

Biennial Report of the President to the Board of Trustees, Utah State Agricultural College, 1942-1944,175.

*Student Life,* October 10, 1944.

Biennial Report, 1953_54.

Utah State Alumnus, vol. 6, number 1, (September, 1953), 4.
136 Ibid.
137 Herald Journal, October 20, 1954.
138 Ibid.
139 Outlook (Logan, Utah) July-August 1992, 2-5.
140 Utah State University Magazine, vol. 7, no. 1 (Spring 2001) 7-13

Outlook Magazine stated that they “would like to thank Twain Tippets for this historical overview of the fine arts at USU. Space and time limitations prevent the inclusion of all faculty and others who have contributed to the growth of fine arts. The same limitations make this entire issue just a sample of the people and programs offered through USU’s fine arts programs.” See, Outlook Magazine, September-October, 1984.

Text was taken verbatim from Phyllis A. Hall, Wives of the Presidents: Agricultural College of Utah to Utah State University, 1890-2002. Pamphlet prepared for the 100 year anniversary of the A.C. Women’s Club, 18 February 2002.

143 Utah Juniper (Logan: Forestry Club, Utah State Agricultural College, 1939), 47.
144 Ibid.
145 Ibid., 1940, 42.
146 Ibid., 1946, 10.
147 Ibid., 1947, 26.
148 Ibid., 1954, 27.
149 Eldon Gardner, “History of the College of Science at Utah State University, 1988 (Ms), SCA.
150 See, Catalogs for 1915-16; and 1937-38. See also, Commencement Programs for selected years. Historian A.J. Simmonds maintains that the first master’s degree was conferred in 1903. See, Simmonds, Pictures Past, 37. While post graduate students were enrolled in 1903, neither the Commencement Programs nor the Catalogs can confirm that advanced degrees were awarded.
151 See, Minutes of Student Council, October 11, 1933. SCA.
152 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Utah State Agricultural College, July 12, 1944. Record in possession of Secretary, Utah State University, Logan, Utah. Hereafter referred to as Minutes, Board of Trustees. See also, E.G. Peterson to C.G. Adney, July 12, 1944. Contained in Papers of E.G. Peterson, Department of Special Collections and Archives, Utah State University, Logan, Utah. Record group 3.1/6. Hereafter referred to as Papers of E.G. Peterson.
154 Gwen H. Haws, ed., Iran and Utah State University: Half a Century of Friendship and a Decade of Contracts, (Logan: Utah State University, 1963), 85.
155 Ibid.
156 Ibid.
157 Ibid.
158 See Outlook, November 1972; and Student Life, October 25, 1971.
159 Logan Journal, October 10, 1930.
160 Ibid.
161 Student Life, October 23, 1930.
162 Ibid.
163 Student Life, September 10, 1934.
164 College Catalog, 1939, 40, 26.
165 Student Life, September 10, 1934.
166 Iran and Utah State University: Half a Century of Friendship and a Decade of Contracts, (Logan: Utah State University, 1963, 1-16.
169 Ibid., 13-14.
170 The papers of President Franklin S. Harris contain countless examples of correspondence with International students. See, Papers of Franklin S. Harris, SCA, 3.1/7-1
172 Ibid., 1951.
173 International Days brochure, SCA.
174 Student Life, April 15, 1954.
175 Minutes of the Associated Student Council, April 27, 1954.
176 Ibid., January 13, 1955; and Buzzer, 1956.
177 Ibid., Buzzer, 1956.
178 Student Life, May 14, 1953.
179 Brochure commemorating the dedication, May 20, 1983, SCA.
180 Student Life, October 27, 1965.
181 Ibid., December 5, 1979.
184 See, Summaries of Institutional Data (Bluebook) for years mentioned. Copy in SCA.
186 Ibid., cover letter.
187 Ibid., 20.
188 Ibid., 7.
189 Ibid., 40-1.
190 Historical Collection, Box 1, fd. 32, SCA.
192 Ibid., vol. III, no. 2 (March 1927), 1.
193 Minutes of the Alumni Association, Utah Agricultural College, June 2, 1928, Report of the President, SCA.
195 Sylvan Erickson to Phillip A Bullen, April 14, 1960. Contained in the Papers of Daryl Chase, SCA.
196 Student Life, December 4, 1930.
197 College Catalog, 1892-93, p. 25.
198 Logan Journal, December 12, 1894.
200 Dennis Lythgoe, Let 'em Holler: Biography of J. Bracken Lee, (Salt Lake City, 1984).
201 *Utah State Alumnus*, vol.2, number 4, (June, 1950), 5.


203 Ibid.

204 *Student Life*, April 30, 1953.


206 *Student Life*, February 19, 1953.

207 Ibid.

208 Ibid.

209 Ibid., April 16, 1953.

210 *Life Magazine*, May 18, 1953, pp. 70-1.

211 Ibid.


214 *Student Life*, May 7, 1953.

215 List of USU Awards and Honors.

216 *Outlook*, June, 1979, 8.


218 Robert Parson, "Frederick Jackson Turner and the National Summer School at Utah State Agricultural College", exhibit and presentation at conference commemorating the 100 year anniversary of Turner's Frontier Thesis, Utah State University, July 29, 1992.

219 Comments on the Utah Agricultural College Summer School. Contained in the Papers of E.G. Peterson. SCA

220 Ibid., E.G. Peterson to Frederick Jackson Turner, January 3, 1924.

221 "Leadership is no Accident" Contained in Summer School Collection, 1924. SCA.

222 Historical Collection, Box 1, fd. 7, SCA.


225 Ibid., 51.

226 Ibid.

227 *Buzzer*, 1938.


230 Joel E. Ricks, *A History of Fifty Years* (Salt Lake City, 1938), 92.


233 Ricks, 100.

234 Ibid., 109_113.

235 Don Carter, Memorial to E.G. Peterson, audio_tape, Special Collections, USU, Logan, Utah.

236 Ricks, *A History of Fifty Years*, 98.

237 College Catalog, 1921.

238 The name President’s Garden is taken from the two extant photographs that exist in the Library’s Special Collections Department. Otherwise, the term was not commonly used to
distinguish the park. Physical Plant employees referred to the area as a “park” located north of
the Boiler House, which, until recently, sat below College Hill and supplied coal fired steam heat
for most campus buildings. The Heating Plant was replaced by a new facility in August 2002,
which is located at 930 North and 900 East, and utilizes natural gas.
Laval S. Morris’s involvement in the project is mentioned in correspondence between President
Chase, Vice President M.R. Merrill and Morris beginning in 1960. A nearly completed park is
represented in a May 1961 Student Life photograph.

Simmonds, Pictures Past, 40-41.
L. Mark Neuberger, [Research on Dean’s of Women]. Historical Collection, Box 38 fd. 9.
SCA
Robert Parson, “Athletics and Physical Education at Utah State University.” Report prepared
Ibid., October 8, 1926
Simmonds, Pictures Past, 86.
Peterson, Remembering E.G. Peterson, 6.
Student Life, October 8, 1926.
Ibid.

Ricks, A History of Fifty Years, 117
Herald Journal (Logan, Utah), July 16, 1936.
For a discussion of the events which led to the construction of the new Romney Stadium see,
William A. Schraegle, Weathering the Constant Storm: A History of Utah State University
Athletics, Thesis, M.A., Utah State University, 1985. See also, Mike Isaacson, Cathy Spicer and
Jeremy Wiley, E.L. Romney Stadium Past to Present, University History Collection, Record
Group 10.2, Box 1, folder 29a.
University History Collection, Box 1, fd. 21, SCA. The Rural Life Building has been used for
several different purposes since its original construction in 1941. Most recently it has been
known as the Computer Center. The building was razed in 2003 to make room for a new
Merrill/Cazier Library.
J.W. Sanborn to E.A. McDaniel, June 17, 1892. Contained in the Letterbooks of J.W.
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Ibid.

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271 *Logan Journal*, April 13, 1892.
272 Ibid.
273 *Logan Journal*, November 7, 1901.
274 *Outlook*, June 1972, 11.
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283 Thomas Smart to J.A. Widtsoe, February 6, 1911. Contained in Papers of John A. Widtsoe.
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292 *Buzzer*, 1953.
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294 *Buzzer* 1909.
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297 Papers Relating to Studentville at Utah State Agricultural College. Contained in University History Collection, SCA.
298 Interview with Glen L. Taggart and R. Gaurth Hansen October, 21, 1986.
300 Interview with Glen L. Taggart and R. Gaurth Hansen October, 21, 1986.
301 John A. Widtsoe, *In a Sunlit Land* (Salt Lake City: Milton R. Hunter and G. Homer Durham, 1953), 84.
303 Ibid.
304 *Salt Lake Tribune*, December 6, 1945.
305 *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 17, 1946.
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313 Unless otherwise noted, all information on University Research thru 1974 is taken from, “Research at Utah State University as presented to the Institutional Council, March 16, 1974.” Copy in SCA. Later information and figures, unless otherwise noted, is taken from the Utah State University Website, http://www.usu.edu/academics/centers.cfm
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