CHAPTER TWELVE

Trustees, Faculty, Administrative Officers, Alumni.
A Brief Look Into The Future
IT HAS BEEN CONVENIENT to organize the history of Bowling Green State University’s first half-century according to the administrations of its presidents. This does not mean that they alone were responsible for the progress made, as none would have been possible without the contributions of many other individuals. A number of these have been mentioned previously, but three groups deserve further consideration. These are the Board of Trustees, the faculty, administrative officers, and the alumni.

Board of Trustees

The trustees of Bowling Green State University have contributed greatly to its development. The fact that a few individuals have been mentioned previously does not mean that the contributions of the others were not substantial. A complete list of trustees together with their places of residence and terms of service follows:

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place of Residence</th>
<th>Terms of Service</th>
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<tr>
<td>John Begg</td>
<td>Columbus Grove</td>
<td>1911-1915</td>
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<td>D. C. Brown</td>
<td>Napoleon</td>
<td>1911-1914; 1918-1936</td>
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<td>J. E. Collins</td>
<td>Fremont, Lima</td>
<td>1911-1920</td>
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<td>D. T. Davis</td>
<td>Findlay</td>
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<td>J. D. McDonel</td>
<td>Fostoria</td>
<td>1911-1918</td>
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<td>J. E. Shatzel</td>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
<td>1914-1924</td>
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<td>William B. Guitteau</td>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>1914-1916</td>
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<td>E. H. Ganz</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
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<td>F. E. Reynolds</td>
<td>Wapakoneta</td>
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<td>Dr. H. J. Johnston</td>
<td>Tontogany</td>
<td>1920-1935; 1939-1944</td>
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<td>E. L. Bowsher</td>
<td>Wauseon</td>
<td>1921-1926</td>
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<td>E. T. Rodgers</td>
<td>Tiffin</td>
<td>1923-1928; 1943-1961</td>
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Faculty and Administrative Officers

Of the members of the first faculty, the contributions of Leon L. Winslow and Ernest G. Hesser have been considered in an earlier chapter. Although both left the University after a relatively short period of service, each left a lasting legacy—Hesser in music and Winslow in college traditions. Mr. Winslow's services were recognized in 1942, when the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy.

Although modesty makes the author reluctant to discuss his services, historical completeness makes it necessary for him to do so. Most of his contributions have been mentioned before and need only be summarized here. President Williams always told the author that he was the first faculty member employed, although he (President Williams) planned to offer positions to Rea McCain and Edwin Moseley, both of whom he had known for some time. The author was the only member of the Mathematics Department for many years, and teaching was always his primary interest. In spite of this, he was drawn into administration from the first. As we have already noted he served as li-
brarian during the first year, shared the duties of a registrar with the President for some years, edited the catalog, was the first Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and guided it through its early years, served as Acting Dean of Men, was chairman of many important committees, and was the first Dean of Faculties. He has also conducted research on the transfer of training in arithmetic, and has written a number of textbooks on mathematics and the teaching of mathematics.

Dr. McCain made many contributions during her long years of service, from 1914 to 1953. First and foremost she was an enthusiastic lover of literature, and succeeded in arousing a similar enthusiasm in many of her students. In addition, her interests and contributions were many and varied. She sponsored several student literary magazines, and contributed numerous articles to professional journals. Before the Speech Department was organized, she gave courses in public speaking and drama, and produced and coached one or more student plays each year. Her interests were not confined to her profession, since she had many hobbies. These included painting and horseback riding. In addition to all this, she is a worldwide traveler, often to faraway places such as Iceland and South Africa. She is still, at the present writing, continuing her travels and her scholarly activities.

Whole books could be written about Edwin L. Moseley, who was probably the most widely known (and the most colorful) member of the original faculty. Although primarily a biologist and a naturalist, his scientific knowledge was wide and, in the early years, when he was the entire Science Department, he taught courses in hygiene, biology, chemistry, and physics. He was the author of numerous articles in the newspapers and in scientific journals and of two books, *Trees, Stars* and *Birds* and *Our Wild Animals*. Probably his best known scientific contributions were his discovery of the cause of milk sickness, which at one time was widely prevalent among the cattle of northwestern Ohio, and his studies of tree rings as a means of determining weather cycles.

In spite of his wide scientific qualifications, Mr. Moseley was primarily a naturalist, and his greatest contribution was the interest in nature which he stimulated in his students, the citizens of Bowling Green and of northwestern Ohio. He took his students on many field trips. Groups of students, with Mr. Moseley in the lead, were a familiar sight throughout the region. His walk was characteristic and famous. Apparently, his movements were slow and almost lazy, but they were deceiving and his long strides really covered the ground rapidly. Most students found it difficult to keep up, and many had to trot in order not to miss any of the running lecture. They knew they dared not miss a word, since they would later be quizzed about what they had seen and been told. The story is often related that a favorite type of question the next day, or on a test, was, "What bird did we see after we saw the squirrel?"

Mr. Mosley has become a legendary figure, and many stories are told concerning him. He was a bachelor and very frugal in the habits. His clothes were always clean, but usually inexpensive and shabby. The author recalls
that on one occasion (at the request of the President), he called Mr. Moseley into his office, and suggested that he get a new overcoat, since the old one was a disgrace to the college. The professor agreed and in a few days created a minor sensation by appearing in a new coat. The author learned later that Mr. Mosley asked another faculty member to help him make the purchase, and that he wanted to keep the old coat to wear in bad weather.

Although Mr. Moseley never received a large salary, he was able to save money and to put it to good use. During his life, he was always helping one or more boys through college. At his death, he left a sizeable estate to the University to be used for scholarships and loans to worthy students. Mr. Moseley retired in 1936, but served as curator of the University museum until his death in 1948. His memory is preserved through the building bearing his name, his gift to the University, and the many legends concerning him.

George W. Beattie was the institution’s first and only instructor in agriculture. Instruction in this subject was required by the Act of 1910, but the opposition of Ohio State University made it impossible to develop a strong department. Although the department died, Mr. Beattie made one lasting contribution. He was founder of and adviser to the Country Life Club and, with its cooperation, started the Bee Gee News.

Mary Turner Chapin was responsible for the early development of the Home Economics Department, but gave up this work to become Mrs. Beattie. Needless to say this faculty romance created great interest in the new and small institution.

Josephine Leach was a member of the faculty for only one year, when she supervised the practice teaching of the students in the Toledo branch. She later married William B. Guitteau, Superintendent of the Toledo schools, and an early member of the Bowling Green Board of Trustees.

Ernest G. Walker joined the staff as instructor in history and Director of Extension Teaching. He later taught psychology and, in 1916, became the college’s first dean, when he was appointed Dean of the Faculty. He held this office until his resignation in 1920.

Dallas D. Johnson was Director of the Training School and teacher of education for one year. Although his term of service was short, it made a strong impression on both students and townspeople. He was not only an excellent teacher, but was a crusader, and set out to reform the town. In spite of this, he was popular with the citizens and started some movements which eventually led to changes for the better. His resignation was a loss to the new school.

Several individuals who were added to the faculty in 1915 made significant contributions. These included Frederick G. Beyermann, the first teacher of physical education, and the first athletic coach to be a regular member of the faculty. Mr. Beyermann was also the organizer of the Town and Gown Club which has done so much to promote friendly relations between faculty and citizens of Bowling Green. Calvin J. Biery had charge of the rural edu-
cation program in the beginning, and later taught penmanship. He was well-known as a handwriting expert, and testified in numerous court trials. Harriet S. Hayward was supervisor of practice teachers in the Bowling Green schools, and was both loved and respected by the many students who came under her supervision and instruction. She was famous for the lesson plans she always required. William P. Holt, geography, also joined the faculty in 1915. He organized and conducted the first travel tours sponsored by the University. He was popular with his students, particularly at the end of the semester when he served ice cream in lieu of a final examination.

In 1915-16, John W. Zeller was added to the faculty as instructor in history, and held that position until his retirement in 1920. Mr. Zeller was a veteran of many years of service in Ohio schools, both as a teacher and as an administrator. He was state school commissioner for a number of years and, in that position, was influential in securing the establishment of the two new normal schools.

In 1918 and 1919, several new faculty members were employed who were destined to finish their long teaching careers at Bowling Green, and to play important roles in the development of the institution. These included Laura E. Heston, home economics; Caroline Nielsen, foreign language; Charles F. Reebs, education; and Maud F. Sharp, first Dean of Women. Two additions in 1919 deserve special mention. These were Daniel J. Crowley, in industrial arts, and James W. Carmichael, who first served as instructor in English, and later organized the Speech Department, when it was separated from English.

Richard M. Tunnicliffe succeeded Ernest Hesser in the Music Department in 1920, and was joined by Merrill C. McEwen in 1921. Mr. McEwen left Bowling Green after two years, but returned in 1928 and, on Mr. Tunnicliffe's retirement, became chairman of the department. These two men ably continued the work Mr. Hesser had started and built a strong Music Department.

Clayton C. Kohl was appointed professor of social science in 1920, and was the first member of the faculty to hold an earned Ph.D. degree. For a number of years he taught courses in economics, political science, and sociology, but later confined his teaching to sociology alone. Probably no other member of the early faculty had greater influence on students and public. He was a scholar, an inspiring teacher, and an effective public speaker. He was in great demand in the latter capacity. When graduate work was started in 1935, Dr. Kohl became chairman of the Graduate Committee and had a large part in the early development of the graduate program. His early death, in 1938, was mourned by faculty, students, alumni, and the citizens of northwestern Ohio. His memory is kept alive at the University by the dormitory named in his honor.

For many years, the faculty Class of 1923, as the group who joined the staff in that year were known, were famous on the campus. Many of them made significant contributions to the development of the institution. One of
these was Clyde Hissong, whose services to the University and to the state of Ohio were both great and varied. He joined the staff as Director of the Training School and professor of education, was appointed Dean of Instruction in 1928, and Dean of the College of Education in 1929. After the death of Dr. Kohl in 1938, Dr. Hissong succeeded him as chairman of the Graduate Committee. His greatest services to the University were in the development of the College of Education and the graduate program. In 1945 Dr. Hissong took leave of absence from Bowling Green State University to become Ohio Director of Education and to serve the cause of education on a wider scale.

Another member of the Class of 1923 was Walter A. Zaugg, who was appointed professor of education in that year. He was a popular teacher, and served as chairman of the Graduate Committee, and numerous other committees. However, his greatest service to the University was probably in the field of public relations. He was an eloquent and popular speaker, and he was in constant demand at high school commencements and on many other occasions. He held the title of University Orator for a number of years. Dr. Zaugg was a diligent worker in church, the Red Cross, and other community activities. After his retirement, in 1954, he served as Director of Alumni Affairs for several years.

John Schwarz, professor of history from 1923 to 1948, was an outstanding and beloved teacher. For many years, he was the faculty adviser to the Emerson Literary Society, and trained its members in parliamentary procedure, oral expression, and habits of logical thinking. He was famous on campus, and throughout northwestern Ohio for his lectures on prominent figures in American history. He was also known for his voice, which could be heard throughout the third floor of the old Administration Building, and for his demanding prompt attendance from the students in his eight o'clock class. If they were not in the room before eight, sharp, they found the door locked. Mr. Schwarz took long daily walks from one end of Main Street to the other, and was a well-known figure to residents of that street.

Other members of the Class of 1923, all of whom made significant contributions to the college, were C. D. Perry, the first registrar; E. G. Knepper, first chairman of the Department of Commercial Education; C. S. Martin, first chairman of the Chemistry Department; E. C. Powell, of the Industrial Arts Department, who was famous as a teller of stories as well as a teacher; and Caroline Shaw who was for many years in charge of physical education for women.

In this discussion of the faculty, it has seemed advisable to include all of the members of the 1914 and 1915 faculties, and of the Class of 1923, since these constituted the group responsible for the development of the institution in the early days. None of these is now active. After 1923, the growth in enrollments, and the development from normal to college, and then to university status, brought many additions to both the teaching faculty and the administrative staff. These are so numerous as to preclude mention of even
all of the outstanding individuals. It has seemed best to include only three groups: individuals who started new departments, those who assumed major administrative duties, and those for whom buildings or other University facilities have been named.

In view of the comparatively low salaries, it is really remarkable that the institution was able to attract and keep so many individuals of such high caliber. The faculty of the period from 1923 to 1951 not only developed a university, but they also furnished most of the administrators who were to guide it throughout the McDonald and Harshman administrations. The author deeply regrets that space does not permit special mention of more individuals whose contributions have been great.

In all that follows, when a date is given after the name, it is that of the first appointment. The contributions of Warren E. Steller (1924) as an instructor and coach have already been considered. William C. Jordan (1925) served first as Business Manager and later, was the first full-time Dean of Men. Still later, he was in charge of extension classes. He finished his long and varied career as professor of education.

Willard E. Singer (1927) was first an instructor in physical science and later, when a separate Physics Department was created in 1947, he became its first chairman. He continued to serve as chairman until 1967, and is now the oldest faculty member in point of service. Dr. Singer and Dr. Donald W. Bowman, who joined the staff in 1943, have built a strong department, and have both served on important committees and councils.

Frank C. Ogg joined the staff of the Mathematics Department in 1931, and later succeeded the author as its chairman. He also served as assistant to the author in the office of the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and as University librarian. During his long period of service, he has been a member of many important committees and chairman of several.

The career of President Harshman (1936) has already been fully discussed. He was successively Professor, Dean, Vice-President, and President. Although the author had retired before President Harshman assumed the presidency, he had the privilege of serving closely with him for many years. During most of that time, they occupied adjoining offices. President Harshman not only performed his own duties most efficiently, but also, was always ready to help others, and to take on other assignments when asked. The author cannot recall even one serious disagreement in their many years of association.

Waldo E. Steidtmann joined the staff of the Department of Biology in 1936, and became its chairman in 1948. The Steidtmann Wildlife Sanctuary is named in his honor. This 65-acre tract of swampland and woods, five miles south of the campus provides an undisturbed environment for field study and research.

Samuel M. Mayfield joined the staff of the Department of Geography and Geology in 1936, and later served as its chairman. When, in 1952, Geology became a separate department, he was its first chairman.
James Paul Kennedy also came to the University in 1936 as a member of the Music Department. He later became chairman, and the first Director of the School of Music when it was established.

An important addition was made to the administrative staff in 1937, when Ervin J. Kreischer (a 1930 graduate of Bowling Green) became Business Manager. His part in making possible the financing of income-producing buildings has already been mentioned. He served as financial administrator, and adviser to four presidents. He also played a prominent role in the organization and functioning of the Council of Presidents, which has played such an important role in higher education in Ohio. His long and outstanding services were recognized in 1965, when he became Vice President of Finance. Kreischer Quadrangle is named in his honor.

Two important additions were made to the staff in 1938. In that year, Paul F. Leedy joined the faculty as an extension instructor. Later, after completing his work for the doctorate in English, he returned to Bowling Green as professor of English, and later served as chairman of the department. He became interested in library work, earned the B.A. in Library Science, and became University librarian. In that capacity he did much to strengthen the library collection and services. He left the University Library to become Provost of the University in 1961, and Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost in 1967.

Another future administrator joined the staff in 1938, when Lloyd A. Helms was appointed assistant professor of economics. He later became chairman of that department and, in 1954, was appointed first Secretary of the Faculty. In 1956 he became Dean of the Graduate School, and served until 1967. In addition, Dr. Helms has served on many important committees, and has been chairman of several.

In 1939, three more future administrators joined the staff. In that year, John W. Bunn came to Bowling Green as an extension instructor. Later, he served as Assistant Registrar, Registrar, Director of Admissions, assistant to the Dean of Admissions and Director of Residential and Plant Operations. In 1960, Mr. Bunn left Bowling Green State University to take a position at her sister school in Kent, and is now Vice President of that institution. Even his long list of titles does not indicate the wide range of contributions that Mr. Bunn made to Bowling Green State University.

In the summer of 1939, Arch B. Conklin, then superintendent of the Bowling Green Schools, became Dean of Students. He rendered outstanding service in that capacity until his retirement in 1960. One of his most difficult tasks during much of this period was the finding of space and beds to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of students. Conklin Hall is named in his honor.

Benjamin L. Pierce (1939) came to Bowling Green as Director of
Teacher Training. After serving in that capacity for several years, he joined the staff of the Department of Business Administration as a teacher of business law. In 1951, when Dr. Harshman became Dean of Administration, Dr. Pierce succeeded him as Dean of the College of Business Administration. In that office, he ably continued the work of building and expanding the offerings of that college. He retired in 1960.

A few courses in political science were taught in the History Department almost from the beginning, but it was not until 1940 that the offerings were greatly expanded, and a full-time teacher of political science was added to the faculty. He was Charles A. Barrell. Later Dr. Barrell became chairman, when political science was separated from history.

For a number of years, two courses in journalism were offered in the English Department, but, in 1940, the Department of Journalism was created, and Jesse J. Currier joined the faculty as instructor and chairman of the department. Later, Mr. Currier became the first Director of the School of Journalism. Under the guidance of Mr. Currier, the department and school have developed rapidly, and have made many contributions to the University and to northwestern Ohio. In 1949, Mr. Currier's wife, Florence K. Currier became Dean of Women, and served in that capacity until 1963.

A few courses in drama were offered in the English Department from the earliest days of the school, and Dr. McCain directed one or more student plays each year. No major expansion was made in this field until after 1940. In January of that year, Elden T. Smith was employed as an instructor in speech. Under his supervision and direction, the offerings in the field of drama were greatly increased, and the dramatic productions of the students reached the highest quality. These productions became an important part of campus and community life. Dr. Smith also started the summer playhouse at Huron, Ohio. A number of outstanding actors were developed, the best known being Eva Marie Saint. Dr. Smith had always been interested in the larger problems of University administration, and had been a member of several important committees. In 1956 he became Director of Student Life and Services and, two years later, Dean of Students. He served in this capacity until 1961, when he went to Ohio Wesleyan University, where he is President.

F. Eugene Beatty began a long and varied career at the University in 1941. His ability to serve effectively in a wide range of activities has resulted in his holding at least as many positions as any member of the Bowling Green staff. He began as Assistant Registrar, and served in that position until he became Director of Services in 1947. After the close of World War II, he was successful in securing surplus equipment from the Federal Government. In 1952 his title was changed to Director of Special Services, and a year later he became Assistant to the President. He became Director of Extension in 1956, Capital Improvements Officer in 1957, and Director of Buildings and Facilities in 1960.
Prior to 1941, the University, except in times of crisis, did little to acquaint the people of northwestern Ohio with the operations and services of the institution. What little publicity there may have been was usually given out by the President. All this was changed in 1941, when Paul W. Jones was employed to teach courses in speech and to serve as Director of the News Bureau. Mr. Jones did much to acquaint the people of northwestern Ohio, state, and nation, with the University and the services it offered. Mr. Jones left the University in 1954 to become the editor of the Bowling Green Sentinel-Tribune.

In 1941 and 1942, two men who made athletic history joined the staff of the Physical Education Department. These were Robert H. Whittaker (1941) and W. Harold Anderson (1942). Their careers at Bowling Green have been discussed earlier.

Another future administrator joined the University faculty in 1941. Herschel Litherland first served as Director of Student Teaching. In 1947 he became Assistant Dean of the College of Education and, the next year, succeeded Dr. Hisson as Dean. Dr. Litherland made significant contributions to the College of Education and to the University as a whole.

In 1943, two men were added to the University faculty who were destined, with the author and Dr. Litherland, to guide the academic program of the University throughout the early years of President McDonald's administration. Emerson C. Shuck was employed as a teacher in English, and later was chairman of that department. From the beginning, he showed an interest in university administration, and served on many important committees. In 1947 Dr. Shuck was appointed Director of the Graduate School and, in 1951 this title was changed to Dean. In 1955 Dr. Shuck became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and continued in that position until he resigned, in 1964, to accept the vice presidency of Ohio Wesleyan University. He is now President of Eastern Washington College at Cheney, Washington.

Kenneth H. McFall also joined the staff in 1943 as Dean of Freshmen. In 1945 he was given the additional title of Director of Guidance. While holding these positions, he devoted much of his time to visiting high schools and advising students with respect to their college plans. He rendered a great counseling service to high school students, even if they were not interested in coming to Bowling Green. In 1948 Dr. McFall became Assistant Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. A year later he succeeded the author as Dean. Following the author's resignation as Dean of Faculties, that position was discontinued. It was revived in 1955 under a new title of Provost, and Dr. McFall was appointed to this new office. He held it until 1960, when he became Vice President of the University.

At the time President McDonald assumed office, the author was appointed to the newly created office of Dean of Faculties, and, at the same time, the Academic Council was formed. The success of the author as Dean of Faculties
and the success of the Academic Council were largely due to the cooperation, hard work, and loyalty of the academic deans—Kenneth McFall of the College of Liberal Arts, Herschel Litherland of the College of Education, Benjamin Pierce of the College of Business Administration, and Emerson Shuck of the Graduate School. The University owes much to this group of men.

Another future dean came to the University in 1946, when John E. Gee joined the faculty of the Department of Education. Dr. Gee, whose special field was school administration, worked effectively with the school principals and superintendents of northwestern Ohio. He was also interested in the administration of the University and served on several important committees. He succeeded Dr. Litherland as Dean of the College of Education in 1955, and held that position until he resigned to accept an appointment to go to Vietnam and help plan an educational program for that country.

In 1946 a separate Department of Philosophy was formed, and Tom H. Tuttle joined the University as its chairman. In the same year, Elton C. Ringer joined the staff of the business office and became comptroller in 1952. Later, on the retirement of Ervin J. Kreischer, he was made business manager and comptroller.

Glenn D. Van Wormer, a graduate of Bowling Green, returned to his alma mater in 1947 as Assistant Registrar. He also served as Alumni Secretary from 1951 until 1953, when Dr. Zaugg took over the duties of the office. Mr. Van Wormer, succeeded Mr. Bunn as Registrar in 1953, and still holds that office. He added Director of Admissions to his title in 1956, and performed the duties of that office until 1961.

William F. Schmeltz, the last of the academic deans to serve during the era of Presidents McDonald and Harshman, joined the faculty of the College of Business Administration in 1947. In 1955 he became the first chairman of the new Department of Accounting and, in 1960 succeeded Dr. Pierce as the Dean of the College of Business Administration. He resigned as dean in 1967.

With the influx of veterans after the close of World War II, Ralph H. Geer was appointed, in 1948, as assistant professor of education and Veterans and New Students Counselor. By 1951 the number of veterans entering college had diminished, and Mr. Geer became student counselor and Director of the Placement Bureau. Two years later, he became Director of Admissions, in addition to his other titles and duties. In 1956 he became Director of Off-Campus Programs and, since 1959, has served as Director of Summer and Off-Campus Programs.

Another famous coach joined the staff of the Physical Education Department in 1955. He was Doyt L. Perry. His outstanding record has already been discussed. When the new Student Union was opened in 1958, Farrar M. Cobb became its first Director. In the years that have followed,
Colonel Cobb and his wife have made the Union an asset to the life of the campus, and to the citizens of Bowling Green and northwestern Ohio. Colonel Cobb has also become well-known as a result of his great interest in Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, about whom he has lectured frequently before many groups in the area.

In 1957 John H. Marsh became Director of the University Health Service. He played a major role in the development of this service and in planning the new Health Center, until his death in 1965. A prominent alumnus of Bowling Green State University returned to his alma mater in 1960 after a distinguished career elsewhere. He was Donnal V. Smith. His services to Bowling Green are discussed in a later section.

Many other individuals joined the faculty and administrative staff during the Prout, McDonald, and Harshman administrations, and many of these are now playing important roles in the development of the University. They are not included here for two reasons—lack of space and the fact that their contributions are continuing and belong to the future rather than the past.

Growing Alumni Body

The history of Bowling Green State University would be incomplete without some mention of its alumni, who have brought it prestige throughout the nation and even in foreign lands. Starting with a group of only 35 in 1915, the number of graduates has increased steadily and the total number is now about 25,000. Of these, approximately 4,000 were graduated from the two-year diploma course, and 2,000 have received graduate degrees.

The first class was composed entirely of women and women were in the majority throughout the early years. Many graduates, in the beginning, were from the two-year diploma course, and almost all were prepared for a career in education. Most were from northwestern Ohio and, upon graduation, took positions in that region. The picture gradually changed until, today, students are preparing for many different fields of service, and are widely distributed throughout the United States and foreign countries. Although the largest number for whom information is available are engaged in education, the remainder is distributed through 44 different occupations. The largest number are still located in Ohio, but Bowling Green graduates can be found in every state, and in a number of foreign countries.

Many Bowling Green State University graduates have had, or still have, distinguished careers. Several have made significant contributions to their alma mater. Donnal V. Smith received a bachelor's degree from Bowling Green in 1924. He was prominent as an undergraduate, was a member of the football team, president of the senior class, and sales manager of the first Key. After leaving Bowling Green, he received his master's degree, and doctorate from the University of Chicago. He joined the history faculty of New York State Teachers College in 1929, and in 1943 was appointed president of the New York State Teachers College at Cortland. He was the first Bowling Green
Graduate to become a college president. In 1960 Dr. Smith returned to his alma mater as Assistant to the President, and the following year was appointed Dean of Students. His services, while in this office, have made lasting contributions to the future of the University.

Ervin J. Kreischer, of the class of 1939, was prominent as an under­graduate, manager of the football team, actor in school plays, and business manager of the Key. After graduation, he taught for several years in the Bowling Green High School, before joining the staff of the college. Since most of his career has been at Bowling Green State University, it is discussed elsewhere. Mr. Kreischer is a cousin of Donna V. Smith. The services of F. Eugene Beatty, Glenn D. Van Wormer, and Doyt L. Perry to their alma mater have been discussed in a previous section.

Space permits discussion of only a few of the many other alumni who have won more than local fame. Those included below have been selected to show the wide range covered by the careers of Bowling Green graduates. The date following the name shows the year of graduation.

Paul Woodring (1930). Educator, Writer and Editor. While in college, Paul was a member of the cross-country team, and started his editorial career by serving as assistant literary editor of The Key. He has a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University, and has an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Bowling Green. He was also the recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus award in 1960. Dr. Woodring has had a distinguished career in psychology and education. After teaching at Ohio State, San Jose College, and Carleton College, he joined the staff of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. He has acted as consultant on several studies of educational institutions and programs, and has served as education editor of the Saturday Review. Dr. Woodring is the author of four books and numerous articles and reviews.

Isabelle Wagner Taylor (1930). Psychologist. After graduation from Bowling Green, she taught in Sandusky, Ohio; later she entered Ohio State University, and earned the Ph.D. degree in psychology. She is professor of psychology at Russell Sage College. She has written two books, and numerous pamphlets and articles on the education of physically handicapped children. She is well known for her research in that field. Dr. Taylor is a member of the World Commission on Special Education of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

William F. Gernert (1938). Brigadier General, U. S. Air Force. During his student days Bill was a member of Five Brothers Fraternity, vice-president of Aeropagus, and was active in intramural sports. He was assigned to the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project at Sandia Base, N.M. in 1941, served a year in London, and then established the first operations center for SHAPE in Paris. In addition to his Bowling Green degree, he holds the B.S. degree from West Point, and the master's degree in business administration from Ohio State University. He is a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He is director of
safety for the Air Force nuclear weapon systems, worldwide. Although his organization is a Pentagon-level unit, it is located in Albuquerque, N.M., the center of nuclear research and development. Gen. Gernert holds the Legion of Merit, the nation’s second highest peacetime decoration, for his accomplishments in the fields of atomic weapons and vulnerability. In addition, he has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, and five air medals.

Kermit Long (1939). Minister. While an undergraduate, Kermit was a member of the men's glee club and quartet, and took part in many other activities. He was president of the fraternity for Methodist men, and president of his senior class. After receiving his bachelor's degree, he earned a Bachelor of Divinity degree at Garrett Theological Seminary, and a Master of Arts degree at Northwestern University. In 1951 Bowling Green State University named him the Alumnus of the Year, in 1955 awarded him an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree and in 1961 gave him the Distinguished Alumnus Award. After serving in several churches in Ohio and Illinois, he became pastor of Trinity Church, the largest Methodist congregation in Chicago. He left Chicago to become pastor of the Central Methodist church, Phoenix, Arizona, with a congregation of over 4,000. In 1965 he was elected general secretary of the General Board of Evangelism of the Methodist Church.

Darwin Mayfield (1941). Chemist. While a student at Bowling Green, Darwin was active in numerous organizations including the band, YMCA, B-G News, and Student Council. After graduating, he received his master’s degree from the University of Chicago, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin. He worked on the Manhattan Project (atomic bomb) of World War II, and later performed research for the U. S. Office of Scientific Research and the U. S. Rubber Reserve Board. He joined the faculty of the Long Beach State College in 1956, and has since received many research grants. Collaborating with an associate at Long Beach, Dr. Mayfield performed the first successful experiment in isolating a plant hormone which controls blooming. In 1962 he received Bowling Green’s Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Eva Marie Saint (1946). Actress. Moviegoers all over the nation are familiar with the name of Eva Marie Saint. She received her early dramatic training at Bowling Green, played many leading roles in college plays and, when she did not have a part, was often seen behind the scenes sewing on costumes or painting scenery. She was also active in many other ways, including women's glee club, modern dance club, debate, student council, and Panhellenic Council. In addition, she was Pi Kappa Alpha Dream Girl, Skol Sweater Swing Queen, and was twice elected Key Beauty Queen. After leaving Bowling Green, Eva Marie played numerous roles on radio and television. Her first great success in a movie was in On the Waterfront, in which she co-starred with Marlon Brando. Her outstanding performance in this movie won her an Oscar as the Best Supporting Actress of 1954. This first
success has been followed by many others. Miss Saint received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1960.

Charles Kurfess (1951). Lawyer and Legislator. Charles had his first legal experience while an undergraduate, when he served as the chief justice of the student court. In 1957, while only 26 years old and still a student in the Law School at Ohio State University, he entered a three-way contest for the Republican nomination for Wood County representative to the General Assembly, and surprised everyone by winning by a wide margin. During his first term, Mr. Kurfess was selected by State House newsmen as the outstanding freshman representative. He has made an outstanding record, and has served on many committees. He is probably best known in the areas of education and finance. In 1967, Mr. Kurfess became Speaker of the House, and the University gave him the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1967.

Tim Conway (1956). Actor. Like Eva Marie Saint, Bowling Green's other well-known personality in the dramatic field. Tim (changed from Tom) gained much experience while an undergraduate. He had his own radio show on WBGU, served as master of ceremonies at various campus functions, and gave comedy routines in shows. In addition, he found time for other activities, and was president of his sophomore class. After graduation, he worked for radio station KYW in Cleveland. His work there led to several guest appearances with Steve Allen. This was followed by a role in the TV show McHale's Navy, in which he starred for several years. He has also appeared on several TV specials and on the Hollywood Palace. He was nominated for a TV Emmy Award in 1963 as Best Supporting Star. In addition to his work as an actor, he has written numerous scripts for radio and television shows. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1966.

Bernard T. Casey (1961). Artist and Athlete. As an undergraduate, Bernard Casey, was an outstanding star in both football and track. He won All-Mid-American halfback honors in 1959; Little-All-American honors in 1960. He won the Mid-American high hurdles three times, finished fourth in the NCAA's 110-meter high hurdles, and tied for fourth place in the finals of the Olympic trials. After graduation, Mr. Casey became a member of the San Francisco team of the National Football League. At the end of every professional football season, for several years, he returned to Bowling Green as a graduate assistant in the Art Department, and received the Master of Fine Arts degree in 1966. In addition to his fame as a football star, Mr. Casey is gaining national recognition as an artist. He was selected as one of the Outstanding Young Men of America in 1966.

A Brief Look Into the Future

Although they did not take place until after the close of the period covered by the history, several important developments of 1963 and 1965 affected the future of Bowling Green State University, higher education in Ohio, and
throughout the nation. Early in his administration, Governor James A. Rhodes proposed that Ohio issue bonds for capital plant improvements at state institutions and, in 1963, the voters of Ohio approved an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the borrowing of $250 million for this purpose. Of this amount, $175 million were earmarked for higher educational institutions. A second bond issue for $290 million was authorized in 1965. To date, Bowling Green State University has received appropriations of almost $15 million from these bond issues.

Following proposals of President Johnson, the Congress of the United States passed two measures to provide aid to higher education. The first of these was the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, and the second was the Higher Education Act of 1965. The first, as the name indicates, provided federal aid for the construction of new buildings. The second authorized a five-year program of assistance in improving undergraduate instruction. To date, Bowling Green State University has received grants totaling approximately $3.5 million under the provisions of these two laws.

It is fitting that this history end with the spring of 1963. In many ways, President Harshman's administration completed the first era of the institution's history, and President Jerome's starts the second. The first period was one of building. It ended with a strong undergraduate University and the beginnings of a graduate program. The new period promises to be one of expansion in enrollments, in physical facilities, in educational programs, and in national prestige.

At the time of this writing, the enrollment is over 12,000. A few years ago, it would have been considered large, but now is considered relatively small. The plans of the regents call for an institution of 15,000 students, and this figure will soon be reached at the present rate of growth. The Regents also have suggested that the University make tentative plans to provide for 30,000 students, if this should become necessary.

The expansion of the physical facilities is now well under way. At the time of this writing, many new buildings and other facilities are under construction, and some are nearing completion. Most of these have been financed with the aid of money appropriated from the state bond issues mentioned above, and from grants received from the federal government. It is evident, however, that, even with continuing and increased support from the state and federal governments, other sources of income must be obtained to prevent student fees from rising to prohibitive levels. Apparently, the only other source will be increased gifts from the alumni of the University and from the public.

As early as 1939, there was a faculty Committee on Gifts, Endowments, and Memorials, but its activities were largely confined to the administration of the money received, and little or no effort was made to encourage gifts. The only major exceptions were the efforts of President Prout, which resulted in substantial gifts from Sidney Frohman. In 1951 the name of the committee
was changed to Research and Development, but there were few changes in its activities.

In 1956 the Research and Development Committee was succeeded by the Bowling Green State University Foundation, Inc. The articles of incorporation state:

The corporation shall seek and receive money, property, works of arts, historical papers and documents, museum specimens and relics, and other resources and facilities of monetary or educational value or significance from sources other than those from which the state of Ohio ordinarily makes appropriations to Bowling Green State University.

Following the incorporation of the Foundation, efforts were made to secure gifts from alumni and other sources, but with disappointing results. The idea was too new. It met with opposition from the alumni and little interest from others. After a few years, however, most people realized the need, and the major effort now under way to secure increased gifts from the alumni of the University and from the general public is meeting with success.

Some research was carried on by faculty members from the beginning, and efforts were made, from time to time, to increase the amount. However, throughout the first period, emphasis was on good teaching, rather than research. Paralleling this was the fact that Bowling Green was primarily an undergraduate institution, with only the beginnings of a small graduate program. Overshadowing everything else, throughout much of this period, Bowling Green's financial support was inadequate.

All this will undoubtedly be changed in the second era; in fact, the changes are already taking place. New sources of revenue give promise of more adequate financial support, which should bring even better facilities and staff. In the future the great expansion in the academic program will undoubtedly be in the graduate field, and research will become a primary, rather than a secondary objective and activity. It is hoped that these changes can be accomplished without serious damage to the undergraduate program and without any diminishing of the emphasis on good teaching.

One needs only look back on the developments of the first half-century, most of which were unforeseen in the beginning, to realize that no one can foretell the future with any great degree of certainty. However, the author is sure of one thing—Bowling Green State University will continue to develop into one of the strong state universities of the nation. The author hopes that this history of the first half-century will be a challenge to all now concerned with the University's operations to write some new and exciting chapters to the Bowling Green story.