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An 85 Year Look at The BG News and Campus History

Bowling Green State University

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AN 85-YEAR LOOK AT
THE BG NEWS
AND
CAMPUSS
HISTORY

FIRST STAFF 1920

BEE GEE NEWS
Cassius May Fight For Army...Pg. 8

The B-G News
Serving a Growing University Since 1929

The BG News
An independent student voice

20
BG NEWS
The campus voice for 85 years
[HOMECOMING • OCT 1, 2005]
Now in its 85th year, The BG News of 2005-06 has a renewed focus that motivates us to dig beneath the surface and examine multifaceted issues that all of our readers — both on campus and in the community — are affected by.

The role of an independent student newspaper on this campus has never been more important than it is now, and so far our staff of 85-plus has answered the call, producing a professional news product that's competitive with other daily newspapers in the area.

Our design this year is attractive and engaging, our news and feature stories bring issues into focus for our readers, and our photos and art compliment each page.

But as much as the credit can be attributed to the hard work of the 2005-06 staff, we owe a great deal to those who've come before us at The BG News.

Thank you to the editors, writers, photographers and designers who tried to leave this newspaper in better shape than they found it.

Thank you to those from the past who separated themselves from the competition, and in doing so, have provided the 2005-06 staff with examples of success to model themselves after.

Now it's our turn to take the next step.

BOB MOSER
The BG News
Editor-in-Chief
2005-06 school year
Introduction

Newspapers are funny things. Often maligned or applauded by their publics, they capture history in its most raw form. The phrase "newspapers capture the first-draft of history" is not a cliché. It is a simple truth.

The team of researchers who compiled this history of The BG News, trying to capture the voices of the BGSU campus over the past 85 years, were uniformly surprised at this simple but transparent truth, revealed as we collectively thumbed through thousands of pages of old issues. The BG News, only a few years younger than this University, was and still is today a forum where divergent views, people and issues meet in each issue, sometimes colliding, frozen in the context of that day. Archives, in bound paper form or microfilm, invite any historian to look back and place those raw voices into the historical context that they occurred. We accepted that invitation.

The value of any newspaper's discourse is so often questioned and challenged, particularly in today's society: Why did a staff do that? Why did a person write this particular viewpoint? Readers, also reacting in real time, only see, and react, to the printed story in front of them. The voices of the newspaper and its reading public, are simply a mirrored reflection of that day.

In today's ever-changing world of electronic and online media, text messaging, and whatever is behind the veil of tomorrow, some question if newspapers will have a place at the table of future public discourse. Newspapers must be responsive to change, involve their readers and report on people. And they must remain that raw, unfiltered voice of history as it occurs. Only time will tell.

About this publication

To help commemorate the 85th anniversary of The BG News, a team of University alumni researched and compiled this narrative history of the campus newspaper, with a goal of blending the history of Bowling Green State University with that of the paper. Each researcher was assigned two decades and reviewed scores of issues and thousands of newspaper pages. The 1920s and 1930s were studied by Bob Bortel ('77, '83); the 1940s and 1950s were reviewed by Dallas Brim ('55); Harold Brown ('72) studied the 1960s and 1970s; and Joe Boyle ('98) reviewed issues from 1980-2005. Each wrote narratives of what they observed. Providing photographic support throughout was James Gordon ('56).

Special thanks goes to this team of researchers, especially James Gordon, BGSU professor emeritus of journalism; Brown, city editor of the Bowling Green Sentinel-Tribune; Brim, retired employee of the University Bookstore; Boyle, history teacher at Rogers High School in Toledo; and Bortel, adviser to The BG News and director of Student Publications at the University.

Bill Estep ('77), advertising manager for the faculty/staff newspaper at Ohio State University, provided editing support.

Special thanks also goes to the staff at University Archives, whose patience and knowledge helped us with researching the words and visuals for this publication.

Sources of information for this publication were: The BG News, 1920-2005; various Key yearbooks, 1924-2005; photos and published material from University Archives; photo archives of University News Services; and books The History of Bowling Green State University by James Robert Overman; The Falcon Soars by Stuart R. Givens; and Bowling Green State University: A Historical Photo Album by Larry J. Weiss.

And finally, special thanks to the design and graphics talents of Paul Obringer, creative manager of UniGraphics, and his talented team of student designers who created this presentation.
By 1920, the club saw a need for additional means of connecting students to the institution, and though the exact rationale for wanting a newspaper is lost to the ages, a fledgling publication titled the BEE GEE NEWS was published. May 20, 1920.

Connected in ways that have faded from public consciousness, the origin of what is now Bowling Green State University and the creation of The BG News are inextricably intertwined. For anyone ever reading any history about The BG News and its beginning 85 years ago, the phrase commonly used was that it was “started by The Country Life Club.”

To understand the beginnings of Bowling Green State University, or Bowling Green State Normal College as it was known in its very early years, is to understand The Country Life Club and its central purpose to the institution.

Created by legislative act as a teacher’s school in 1910 (with the first students actually attending class in 1914), Bowling Green State Normal College was intended to train teachers who would advance education in the predominantly rural society of Northwest Ohio.

One of the first “student groups” created to provide connections and enrichment to those first few hundred students was THE COUNTRY LIFE CLUB. The club was created in 1915 by Agriculture Professor George W. Beattie, who was one of the 10 original faculty members hired at Bowling Green and became the group’s adviser. The club was the third student organization at the college and had a wide appeal to the student body (the first two were literary societies). It drew hundreds to its monthly meetings and was at the center of student involvement at that time.

By 1920, the club saw a need for additional means of connecting students to the institution, and though the exact rationale for wanting a newspaper is lost to the ages, a fledgling publication titled the BEE GEE NEWS was published May 20, 1920, near the end of spring semester that year. Undoubtedly, a lot of planning and work went into getting that first issue...
out. In an issue a few months later, The Country Life Club stated that it “assumed backing of this paper for the interests of the college.”

The name was not original. The first annual or yearbook published at the college came and went in 1918 and it was called The BeeGee. Perhaps it was the anticipation of another annual that kept The Country Life Club from launching a newspaper earlier than 1920. But when another annual failed to appear (the first Key yearbook appeared in 1924), the club ran with the idea and borrowed the name of the first annual for its newspaper.

**THE FIRST EDITOR** was Jessie M. Mercer and the first adviser was George Beattie, a natural extension of his role as The Country Life Club adviser. The first issue’s content listed all currently enrolled students, representing 28 counties of the state. The following month, the staff published its second and last issue of spring 1920, titling it “Commencement Number” and it had the quasi-appearance of a yearbook, with a broad recap of the previous year.

From that modest beginning, the BEE GEE NEWS published monthly, 10 times a year, until 1931. What might be the first editorial appeared in the first issue of the 1920-21 school year and it implored people to vote in the November 1920 general election. Of course, up until August, 1920, it had been a male-only proposition as females were not allowed to vote until the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.

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**NEWS CONTENT IN THE EARLY YEARS** could most easily be called “social” in nature; the working model of a newsroom with editors assigning stories to reporters was years away. In fact, for the first 15 years or so of existence, the editor was constantly putting out the call for contributors to submit “short articles, radios and radiophones, the individual has much to be thankful for. It is a privilege to live in an era such as ours.”

**BEE GEE NEWS OPINION WRITER, 1923**

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**1939**

- American History
- BG News History
- BGSU History

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**1920**

- Prohibition begins
- Cleveland Indians defeat Brooklyn Dodgers in World Series 5 games to 2
- Women can vote

**The Country Life Club published the first BEE GEE NEWS** in May
- First advertisements to follow in June
- Although football began at BG in 1918, the team’s first victory was not until Nov. 6, 1920, against Kent State
- The first cheerleader appears, and only three cheerleaders were on the squad by 1924
- Classes canceled when campus is hit by a tornado

**1921**

- In October, the first editorial was published
- BG defeats Toledo, 20-7, to win its first football conference championship on Oct. 29
- BG’s first conference title came as a member of The Northwestern Ohio Athletic Conference

**1922**

- The flapper makes her debut
- The first radio sound effect – two blocks of wood slapped together to simulate slamming door debuts
- The first Homecoming is held, sponsored by the Win One Club

**1923**

- President Harding dies
- U.S. steel gives workers eight hour days
- The first scoop is seen in October

**1924**

- RCA transmits first wireless photographs from London
- Walt Disney creates first cartoon, “Alice’s Wonderland”
- Macy’s department store holds first Thanksgiving day parade
- Shatzel Hall was built
- New library plans finalized
- New girls dormitory announced
- Enrollment is 830
especially jokes, original poems and short essays.” The paper was sprinkled with opinionated writing that at times made a comment on an issue of the day, but mostly reflected social norms of the 1920s.

America was working its way into the prosperity of the “Roaring” 1920s. Many considered it the beginning of a new age of enlightenment, an era of cooperation, following the emergence from the shadow of the Great War.

In a Nov. 23, 1923, editorial, a BEE GEE NEWS writer opined, “In our world of autos and aeroplanes, radios and radiophones, the individual has much to be thankful for. It is a privilege to live in an era such as ours.”

This was an age of “co-operation,” a reference used often throughout the 1920s and 1930s in the BEE GEE NEWS. But the word had a much broader meaning than how we use “cooperation” in 2005. Another editorial applauded this concept of worldly togetherness, stating “today is an age of co-operation” and the writer went on to criticize the concept of individuality.

This sense of civic cooperation resounded in the newspaper’s content, from editors beseeching students to “co-operate” and send in material for publication to showing greater school spirit. Not spirit in the terms of attending sporting events, but rather regular attendance at social functions and weekly chapel, something students attended or at least were expected to attend, for many years in the early days of the college.
STRUGGLING FOR LEGITIMACY

Bowling Green State Normal College was struggling for legitimacy in those early years and it was reflected on the pages of the BEE GEE NEWS. Several end-of-the-year issues in the early 1920s carried information about classes for the next year. The June 9, 1920, cover carried an article titled “A Real College” and said with BGSNC the “same entrance credits and standards are required as in the older colleges.” And being a small college, it invited anyone with further questions to contact the college president, Homer B. Williams, BG’s first leader.

As another aspect of legitimacy, the familiar theme of proper school spirit was ongoing for most of the 1920s. In July 1926, Editor T.F. Edwards wrote, “The right kind of college spirit is woefully lacking in B.G.N.C. and it’s time for the student body to do something about it... There isn’t any reason why a normal college should be inferior to other colleges in school spirit.”

THE RIGHT KIND OF COLLEGE SPIRIT IS WOFEULLY LACKING IN B.G.N.C. AND IT'S TIME FOR THE STUDENT BODY TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT...

“THE RIGHT KIND OF COLLEGE SPIRIT IS WOFEULLY LACKING IN B.G.N.C. AND IT'S TIME FOR THE STUDENT BODY TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT..."

EDITOR T.F. EDWARDS

Above: Early issues featured poetry and jokes, including this first crossword puzzle in 1925

Above Right: Editorial cartoons first appeared in 1928

Right: The BEE GEE NEWS regularly editorialized about school spirit

1925
Yale students toss Frisbee pie plates
Tennessee governor signs law forbidding teaching of theory of evolution in state’s public school system, or any other theory denying creationism
In March, graphics are used on the covers and the first crossword puzzle is published
Athletic letter winners became members of The Varsity "H" Club
The latest snowfall recorded in Bowling Green was May 24, 1925

1926
America’s 150th birthday
First editorial defending newspaper appears in April
In November, first correction runs in form of "apology"
The first handbook governing women students' behavior on campus is published. The last year for such a publication was 1970

1927
Charles Lindbergh flies over the Atlantic
Holland Tunnel under Hudson River opens; first such tunnel
Babe Ruth hits 60th homer
Television introduced to American public
The "Falcons" is selected as an appropriate nickname for the BG sports teams because an article in the local newspaper suggested it
Previously known as the "Normals," BGSU became known as the "Falcons" in 1927
Men's gym completed
Shatzel Hall opens
Enrollment is 865, 684 are women
College of Liberal Arts and College of Education established

1928
The New York Times uses first moving electric bulletins to announce results of presidential election
Staff editorial calling for paper to go weekly and the first locally produced cartoon appears in May

1929
Black Tuesday! Stock Market collapses. Start of the Great Depression
The word "normal" was dropped from the school's name in 1929

1930
U.S. population hits 122 million
BG students of 1930 remember attending the first "talking" pictures that appeared at the Glassel Theatre, named after its owners, Clark and Hazel Young.
“The right kind of college spirit is woefully lacking in B.G.N.C. and it’s time for the student body to do something about it ... especially noticeable the first lecture course number and the morning Rev. Voorhis spoke in chapel.” He complained that people sat in the back and attendance was poor. He finished by saying, “There isn’t any reason why a normal college should be inferior to other colleges in school spirit.”

Also fighting for legitimacy were women students. The 19th Amendment to the Constitution had given them equal voting rights, but their struggle for basic social consideration was just beginning. Living on campus included many rules, and one news item from the women’s hall carried the title “Notes from the Inmates.” The BEE GEE NEWS joined the fray a little less subtly on another issue for women — tobacco usage — weighing in with an April 1926 editorial stating that it was OK for women to smoke in public, so please leave them alone.

Below: Women’s issues and their emerging role in society were often discussed.

NATIONAL ISSUES FILTERED INTO COVERAGE

Though during the early years the content of the newspaper focused on the social aspects of campus and occasional editorials chimed in on local life, issues of major national consequence did filter into the pages of the campus paper, albeit slowly.

A Low Down on Unemployment

According to the census report there are 2,513,000 unemployed in the U. S. A. To show you that scarcely any bad situation exists among these unemployed who, Democrats tell us, should be so classed, let us look at a few other statistics.

Number of students and teachers in American colleges and universities—900,000 (4-year unemployment for the most part).

Number of “bums” in the U. S.—500,000. Total of 1,400,000 for both.

Since we know that a certain number are always unemployed of 1,500,000, gives us a total of 2,900,000.

We believe therefore that the census figures are slightly “off” and that they are attempting to be too optimistic in order that they may combat ill feeling or that they have forgotten the great class of unemployed (and therefore merit severe condemnation) the students.

Above: The first mention of the Great Depression occurred 18 months after the stock market crashed in 1929.
WITH THE STOCK MARKET CRASH of October 1929, the country was plunged into what we now refer to as the Great Depression. But the first mention of this developing national tragedy by the newspaper did not appear until April 1931, and that was in a quasieditorial piece on national unemployment numbers.

It was interesting to view the impact of the Depression on advertising in the BEE GEE NEWS. The staff had done surprisingly well in its first few years of raising money through advertisements. Local advertising, a bellwether of local business vitality, remained relatively consistent during the early years of the Depression, although advertising did begin to dry up in 1933-34. But though businesses were still advertising, there was an increasing tone of austerity and leaner times in the messages presented in the ad content.

THE DEPRESSION, though reflected occasionally on the pages of the BEE GEE NEWS, was also having its effects felt by the college. An Oct. 13, 1931, story reported that the newly built Commercial Education Building was now open but not fully equipped "due to a lack of available money during the present crisis." That was an early sign of a much more serious threat to the entire college that developed in 1933: Tight state budgets and no relief in sight forced the state to consider closing some of its facilities and some colleges were not exempt. A state finance committee targeted Bowling Green—considering its closure as a school and converting it to a relief center to handle victims of hard economic times. The BEE GEE NEWS duly reported in May 1933 (albeit page 34) an "emergency appeal" by the college. "Every ounce of the state budget is being used to meet pressing needs," the paper reported. "The state cannot accommodate the new facilities that have been developed and will lose the local business that came to Bowling Green to take advantage of them."

A state finance committee targeted Bowling Green—considering its closure as a school and converting it to a relief center to handle victims of hard economic times.
The paper trumpeted the college’s success in convincing the state to let it remain open as a college. The headline read “Bowling Green Is Stronger Than Ever.”

**In the fall of 1934,** the newspaper editorialized the need for a broader student political representation on campus, calling for the creation of a “student government.”

But as the threat and effects of the Depression began to ease in the mid-1930s, other, greater threats began to arise. It was shortly after the election of Adolf Hitler as chancellor of Germany that an opinion piece appeared in the newspaper highlighting the threat of rising fascism in Europe. Surprisingly, and perhaps lost to everyone except historians, there was also a rising peace movement in the mid-to-late 1930s in this country and that was not lost on the contributors to the campus newspaper. A national peace conference was held in 1935 at Oberlin College and was attended by several Bowling Green students. A “Students and Peace” edition appeared in the BEE GEE NEWS in mid-1936 with articles pointing to the “largest peacetime Army and Navy appropriations bill” about to be passed, and concern with the establishment of the first two ROTC chapters in the country at the University of Texas and Ohio University. An article trumpeted that this was the “latest steps of the march of militarism in education.”

**LEADERSHIP ROLE ON CAMPUS**

But while the pages of The BEE GEE NEWS were sprinkled with articles of national and international concern, the majority of the news remained local in nature. The BEE GEE NEWS often took a leadership role in presenting a voice for change and improvement on a growing college campus.

In the fall of 1934, the newspaper editorialized the need for a broader student political representation on campus, calling for the creation of a “student government” with follow-up coverage again in the winter of 1935. More than a year later, students overwhelmingly voted in support of a new student government and constitution by a vote of 525-25.
It is not surprising that Dale Kellogg, one of the newspaper's associate editors, was elected the first president of the new student government.

The campus, while developing a greater sense of self-governance in the mid-1930s, had been showing an interest in politics throughout the entire decade. Straw polls were popular with the presidential elections, although a bit inaccurate. For example, the campus re-elected incumbent Herbert Hoover in October 1932 by a wide margin, but he lost in a landslide a few weeks later in the real election.

And late in the 1920s, when still a monthly, the staff argued for campus support to make the paper larger and more frequent. A few years later, they got it, going weekly in February 1931.

And as politics and student governance became more developed on campus, Bowling Green was about to take the next step in educational growth and become a university. The student newspaper carried stories in March 1935 stating that legislation had been introduced to change Bowling Green and Kent from colleges to universities. A few months later, that legislation passed and the banner headline read “University Bills Passed.”

A PUBLIC THAT WAS TOUGH TO PLEASE

But even with change, some things always seem to stay the same. Whether it was the staff of the BEE GEE NEWS or the current BG News, journalists always seem to engage at one time or another defending what they do, or according to the public, what they don’t do but should be doing. It wasn’t any different in the early years, and though the staff was engaged in more social or community news verses the independent reporting of today, the public was a tough crowd to satisfy. The staff actively engaged in regular editorials defending its practices. Editorials appeared throughout the 1920s until the mid-1930s defending what the newspaper covered or did not cover. A constant theme was that it was up to the students to submit articles to the NEWS and to “co-operate.”

As early as April 1926, the staff wrote an editorial defending itself and placing the challenge with its readers to submit more information if what they were seeing was not to their liking. And late in the 1920s, when still a monthly, the staff argued for campus support to make the paper larger and...
1920

Dr. Roy E. OFFENHAUER
PRESIDENT 1937-1938

The staff reported on the retirement of Bowling Green's first president and the untimely death of second President Roy E. Offenhauer, who succeeded Homer B. Williams. Offenhauer died in a Dec. 29, 1938, auto accident after less than two years as president.

Right:
The staff issued its first correction in 1926

Below:
The article requiring correction was the last paragraph below, lower-right

more frequent. A few years later, they got it, going weekly in February 1931. But the staff did not make an easy adjustment to the new publishing cycle, appearing to cover events in a dated, delayed style they had grown accustomed to as a monthly. This drew sharp criticism, which eventually led to a pointed response in March 1931 from Editor Bob Wyandt, under a headline titled “Special Delivery to the Student Body.” He wrote: “Severe criticism and condemnation has been visited upon the editorial staff for not publishing a better paper.” Most of these chronic kickers have never lifted a pen to help. What under the sun is the matter with the student body? You have the brains to give us good material.

WAKE UP FOR HEAVENS SAKE.”

A year later on Feb. 16, 1932, under the headline “Objections and Corrections,” Editor Robert Boyer wrote “every year there arises considerable criticism and objections to the college paper. This year has been no exception.” He went on to say that the college lacked any journalism classes and the staff worked without receiving pay or academic credit.

His final statement was, “In closing bear this in mind that this paper is a direct reflection upon you the students, faculty and administration of this college, be it good or bad.”

GROWING INTO ITS OWN

The campus/newspaper relationship with its readers seemed to improve by the mid- to late 1930s. Perhaps everyone was growing up or the staff was developing a “thicker skin” so often required by journalists. But maybe the newspaper was also becoming more comfortable with itself and its role on campus.

But it was in 1939 that real change occurred. The BEE GEE NEWS took a major step toward looking like a conventional newspaper with its conversion to a full-sized broadsheet on Jan. 25 of that year.

Below:
The staff also editorialized about social issues and ran its first feature - a series of faculty profiles - entitled “The News Presents” in the early 1930s
The **BEE GEE NEWS** definitely was maturing in the way it presented information. What would be close to today's independent reporting began to appear and the first real feature stories were a series of faculty profiles appearing in the mid 1930s. Color also appeared for the first time in a photograph with a brown duotone of the 1936 May Queen, and the staff ran its first real page one editorial Feb. 16, 1938, asking that the activity fee be increased by a dollar.

But it was in 1939 that real change occurred. The **BEE GEE NEWS** took a major step toward looking like a conventional newspaper with its conversion to a full-sized broadsheet on Jan. 25 of that year. The newspaper even toyed with its name for a short time, using question marks in the masthead while asking readers to help rename the publication. The name selected was The Falconian, but was quickly switched back to its original name.

These changes coincided with the naming of Duncan Scott as its adviser in February 1939. Scott was hired by the University to teach Bowling Green's first journalism class, something The **BEE GEE NEWS** supported. Scott replaced Mary Hissong, who served as adviser for six months following the resignation of long-time adviser George Beattie in spring 1938. Beattie was the newspaper's adviser for 18 years.

Scott's influence as a former journalist was seen almost immediately: more stories appeared that would match today's journalism; the paper became more organized into topical sections; and sports coverage assumed a clearer, more individual voice and featured regular sports column writing.

The newspaper had come a long way in its first two decades.
The Bee Gee News entered the 1940s with a new, more professional look and a university that was beginning to place academic support in place for the newspaper to flourish. With the first real journalism class begun a year earlier, and a focus on adding more, the future was looking brighter. And those efforts were yielding immediate dividends: In 1940, the Bee Gee News for the first time achieved an All-American Honor rating by the Associated Collegiate Press.

A GATHERING STORM

Interesting story topics began to emerge; unfortunately, they were reflecting a darkening cloud that reflected a world that was changing and headed to war. With rising unrest in Europe and Asia, the topic of a speech by Jimmy Young, an INS correspondent, to the local Kiwanis club, as reported in the Bee Gee News, was “Japan a nuisance, no threat to the United States.” How wrong his prediction turned out to be.

With no wire services available, the majority of newspaper stories continued in the “country club” mentality and revolved around campus life.

In December 1940, the newspaper reported that Student Council voted to revoke a previous “Segregation Act” designed to keep male and female cheerleaders from cheering together. It was another indication of a notion, at least among the students, that there should be more normalization of male-female relationships. For example, the University still had an all-male marching band.

WOMEN ACTUALLY RECEIVED SOME EMPOWERMENT, but in a more farcical manner. A special social event, Sadie Hawkins Week, began with students campaigning to be the official Daisy Mae and L'il Abner, culminating in the Sadie Hawkins Dance.
girls did all the work for this special event. They were required to pay all expenses, exchange dances, help boys into cars, open doors for them, and then take them home.

As social life was changing in the days leading up to World War II, so was the physical appearance of the Bowling Green campus. The Bee Gee News reported in March 1941 that work began on a Student Union. The building was 47 x 70 feet, with 33 x 69 feet relegated to a dance floor. The new Union, fashioned in a Swiss Chalet motif, would be furnished with soda fountain features and light lunches, and would be operated by students. The look and feel of the new building would represent “togetherness” on campus, a place for the students to relax, study and entertain themselves.

Bowling Green’s enrollment was constantly increasing and demands for housing, intramural athletics, music performances and other activities were rising as well. But the unrest in Europe, overshadowing local issues, prompted University President Dr. Frank J. Prout to make a statement on Dec. 3, 1941, regarding male students and the selective service: “Every effort is being made to secure deferments of a semester or more for those students who are now under consideration by their respective selective service boards.” Just four days later, Pearl Harbor was attacked.

“Every effort is being made to secure deferments of a semester or more for those students who are now under consideration by their respective selective service boards.”

DR. FRANK J. PROUT, 1941

FOLLOWING THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, The News carried a statement by President Prout where he recognized and encouraged enlistment, but at the same time gave a sobering reflection on students earning a college degree to better serve themselves and their country.

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1940
First U.S. helicopter flown
Bugs Bunny makes his debut
U.S. population hits 131.6 million
U.S. bans oil and metal to Japan

The Bee Gee News for the first time achieves an All-American Honor rating by the Associated Collegiate Press

During World War II, BGSU civilian enrollment drops from 1,600 in 1940 to 800 in 1944

1941
Pearl Harbor
America declares war
FDR mandates an end to discrimination, implements Fair Employment Practices Commission

Headline in The Bee Gee News reads “War Upsets College Life and Study Plans”

1942
Bataan “Death March”
United Nations is formed
Japanese Americans are imprisoned

The first issue of Bowling Green’s first alumni magazine is published

1943
U.S. defeats Japanese at Guadalcanal
Penicillin is discovered

Alpha Xi Delta is the first sorority to receive a national charter

1944
Bombers blast Berlin

D-Day, Allied troops storm beaches at Normandy

1945
FDR dies, Truman steps in as new president
Atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; Japan surrenders

WWII ends

Editor Jean Harshman is named president of the Ohio College Newspaper Association for 1945-46

Bowling Green loses its only NIT final in a game against DePaul

1946
Dr. Frank J. Prout founds the campus secret spirit organization known as SIC SIC on Oct. 5

1947
First time a president addresses the nation on TV

Sound barrier is broken

H.U.A.C. investigation into Hollywood ends with 10 blacklisted
Around this same time, work began on an airfield just off campus named Bricker Field, in honor of Ohio Gov. John W. Bricker. Air-raid drills were being held on campus, a War Council was formed to consider activities on campus to help with the war effort, and a Students and War Forum was held for the full campus in the University Auditorium.

One headline in the Bee Gee News in 1941 read “War Upsets College Life and Study Plans.” Men 18 to 26 years of age were eligible for draft deferment as long as they were full-time students.

ADAPTING TO A WARTIME ENVIRONMENT

Although the dominant story of the early 1940s was World War II, the Bee Gee News did not editorialize much on it. Coupons in the newspaper offered readers an opportunity to send the newspaper overseas to servicemen for $1.

1943 was an eventful year for the campus, as was reported by the newspaper’s staff. In January, the U.S. Navy approached the University and wanted to take over Shatzer Hall and Kohl Hall for their operations. But the U.S. Army wanted full use of the campus for its operations. Dr. Prout gave them both an emphatic “NO.” Of course, the University did its part and in mid-year, housed 400 Navy sailors in Williams and Kohl dormitories.

Eva Marie Saint, one of the University’s most distinguished alums, entered Bowling Green as a freshman from Albany, N.Y. The future Oscar-winning actress must have had what it took from the very beginning. She was later named “Dream Girl” of Pi K A and picked as one of the most beautiful coeds at Bowling Green.

“One headline in the Bee Gee News in 1941 read “War Upsets College Life and Study Plans.” Men 18 to 26 years of age were eligible for draft deferment as long as they were full-time students.”

SORORITY ROW gained national affiliations in 1943, the newspaper reported. All chapters had been local in nature and were The Skols, 3 Kays, Ponatra, Seven Sisters and Las Amigas, with 74 women involved. With nationalization, the Skol sorority became Delta Gamma. Also, weekly radio broadcasts from campus began with a half-hour show each Saturday through the auspices of WFIN in Findlay.

Above: A Camel cigarette ad run during WWII has a decided military theme

Left: The News ran a page one editorial encouraging conservation among students to help the war effort
A campus event that may have slid under the radar during the war years was the hiring in December 1942 of Harold Anderson as the new basketball coach. Anderson, and the University, would be making national headlines within a few years with his men's team. In 1945, Wyndoll Gray was named the first-ever Bowling Green "All American" basketball player. That same year, the basketball team was named the fourth-best team in the country. The team made six appearances at Madison Square Garden for the National Invitation Tournament in the 1940s. Winning the NIT was then the equivalent of a national championship.

Not to be outdone, the Bee Gee News also received some attention, at least statewide, as 1945 Editor Jean Harshman was named president of the Ohio College Newspaper Association for 1945-46.

With the end to hostilities, the country was moving to a peace-time mode and also looking to accommodate the millions of veterans returning home. Returning service men and women would have an impact on campus for years to come, taking advantage of educational opportunities offered under the G.I. Bill. Consequently, the University was about to experience growing pains.

**POST-WAR BOOM**

The News reported in the fall of 1946 that space on campus was becoming a serious problem and that 380 coeds were given tuition refunds because there was no room for them. This was followed by the University contracting for five buildings from Camp Perry near Port Clinton, Ohio, to be moved to the campus for much-needed classroom and dining space. Then there were contract bids issued for "Fraternity Row" (its later name) as housing for men. Registration fees were raised 50 percent to $45 for that fall.

By the summer of 1948, enrollment was at an all-time high at 1,420 students, and in July it was decreed that freshmen would not be allowed to bring cars on campus due to lack of parking spaces. Fall enrollment set a new record with 4,508 students enrolled.
1950 also saw the introduction of a key spirit figure on campus. The Bee Gee News reported Jan. 16 that Freddie Falcon was introduced as the first official mascot of Bowling Green. Robert Taylor of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity was the first Freddie.

That same month, the Bee Gee News printed an “Extra,” which was inserted in the paper, explaining that the Student Senate and Dr. Prout would need a $5-per-semester increase in the student activity fee to provide the necessary initial funding for bonding the construction of a new Student Union.

But the staff was criticized by some of its readers for “taking too much power in its hands” through biased reporting for the new Student Union. But approval for the new student union came in July 1949, although it would take time for funds to be released from the state. The News reported on other aspects of the changing face of campus, as three other buildings reached completion in the next several months: the Speech Building, Fine Arts Building, and what would later be named Prout Chapel. The growth in facilities was also being matched by the growth in new students. Fall enrollment in 1950 set an all-time high at 4,626 students. An experimental “Freshman Camp” was set up at Lake St. Mary’s in central Ohio. The idea behind the camp was to indoctrinate freshmen into college life and acquaint students with each other to ease the transition to campus life. The structure of the camp was much like summer camp, in that students had a main dining room for eating and entertaining and log cabins for sleeping. Activities were varied — everything from canoeing to performing skits at night.

By the summer of 1948, enrollment was at an all-time high at 1,420 students, and in July it was decreed that freshmen would not be allowed to bring cars on campus due to lack of parking spaces.”

The News appeared to keep pace with all the change and all the new students now on campus. In November 1948, the newspaper conducted a poll of its readers asking them what they wanted the newspaper to provide beyond what it was already doing. Students said they would enjoy more columns and features and asked for biweekly production of the News.

Above and Right: Jessie Currier was the “founding father” of the journalism program and also advised the Bee Gee News in the 1940s. He also chaired the first University publications board.
The Bee Gee News also took a big step forward in 1950. The newspaper started twice-weekly publication on April 14. To handle what amounted to double the number of issues, the staff planned to have two staff editors, one for each issue, and an editor-in-chief in charge of both issues. On March 1, the Bee Gee News began giving photo credits for the first time, thereby recognizing photographers on staff. The move to publish twice weekly was made because of the campus growth, according to the Publications Committee.

The plans for the News, history shows, worked better for the Publications Committee than a decision it made a few months earlier. The committee, headed by the founding father of journalism at Bowling Green, Jessie Currier, recognized in February 1950 The Daily Bulletin as a school publication. Bob Stewart was appointed editor. “I don’t know just exactly what I am going to make of it yet, but I do know that it will be some kind of a daily report of the activities around the Bowling Green campus,” said Stewart. The publication didn’t last and no copies remain today.

1950 also saw the introduction of a key spirit figure on campus, the Bee Gee News reported Jan. 16 that Freddie Falcon was introduced as the first official mascot of Bowling Green. Robert Taylor of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity was the first Freddie.

ENTERING THE “GOLDEN ERA” OF THE 1950S

The campus and the newspaper were marching into a new decade, bolstered with growth — for the University in enrollment and the Bee Gee News in staff and number of issues. What neither knew was that the 1950s would even top the previous successes.

The man who led what some called a “golden era” at Bowling Green was its fourth president, Ralph W. McDonald, who signed a five-year contract on Sept. 25, 1951, as reported by The B-G News. Note the name change for the newspaper. In August 1951, Currier suggested the Bee Gee News be renamed The B-G News and thereafter the masthead changed.

Campus enrollment continued to climb during the 1950s, although it was the advent of another war — this time in Korea — that would put a temporary dent in Bowling Green’s growth. In February 1951, The News reported enrollment declined from 4,280 to 3,700 due to the war. Enrollment would remain flat for the next few years because of it.

But the flat enrollment may have been a blessing in disguise, as Bowling Green was struggling to keep up with on-campus living demands of students. In October 1952, The News reported that $2.5 million was being designated for dorms and dormitory additions that would accommodate 800-850 more students. That would result in the addition of the Alice Prout Residence Hall in 1955 and Rodgers Quadrangle in 1956. Founders Quadrangle would follow in 1957.
As the campus and the country left the Korean War behind, a threatening theme of broader proportions would filter through in the coverage of the newspaper — the cold war with communism.

The News reported in November 1955 that the federal Civil Defense Administration picked BGSU as an evacuation hospital zone in case of atomic warfare. Considering Toledo as a blast zone, Bowling Green was a safe distance and could provide a minimum of 1,975 hospital beds and 20,000 meals a day in case of an emergency and 120,000 square feet available for storage and evacuees. Later in the decade, The News reported that the Biology Department, under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission, was commissioned to study the effects of radioactive fallout on plants and animals.

Contrasting these sobering news items of the times was a vibrancy of student life. Juxtaposed against the threat of nuclear strike, The B-G News covered the opening of a new student radio show called “Sunny Side Up,” broadcast from the Falcon’s Nest. Started by student comedians Richard Mass and Tom Conway, the show was a local hit. Tom, a 1956 BG graduate, later changed his name to Tim and went on to star in many TV shows and movies, among them “McHale’s Navy” and his best-known series, “The Carol Burnett Show.”

Another native son reappeared on the scene of BGSU in the mid-1950s, but unlike Tim Conway, his stage of fame would not be in Hollywood but his own alma mater. The B-G News reported in February 1955 that former BGSU quarterback Doyt Perry was hired as head football coach. His assistant, the paper reported, would be Bo Schembechler and that both men had coached for Woody Hayes at Ohio State University.

Perry would go on to rewrite the record books for victories at the University and before his 10-year career was over, he would attain one of the highest winning percentages of any football coach ever and a small college national championship. In 1959, The B-G News covered an undefeated football team.
that won the national title for the Falcons and Ohio College Coach of the Year honors for Perry.

**CAMPUS LIFE** also celebrated its own championship that year, too. *The News* reported Dec. 8, 1959, that the Bowling Green Interfraternity Council was named No. 1 in the nation among 320 universities and colleges. This also meant Bowling Green won the 680-pound “Iron Man” trophy that was shipped to Bowling Green from Ohio State.

**AWARDS AND CHANGES COME ALONG**

*The B-G News* also shared in the success of the University during the 1950s. The paper won eight awards in 1954, including best front-page make-up and typography from the Ohio College Newspaper Association. In 1955, *The News* was awarded a second-class honor by the Associated Collegiate Press. In 1958, the paper was named Outstanding College Daily Newspaper by the Ohio College Newspaper Association. *The News* shared the headlines that April as the University hosted a two-day celebration opening the new Student Union.

During that time, *The B-G News* also went through physical and location changes. It added a third issue to each week’s publishing cycle, with a six-page paper each Tuesday, starting Nov. 19, 1957. It got a new home, too. In October, 1959, *The B-G News* and the Journalism Department moved (after 14 years on the third floor) to the first floor of the Administration Building (University Hall). Journalism was housed in Room 104 with *The B-G News* occupying Room 106. Additional space across the hall was provided for typography, offices, editing and photography laboratories.

The University and the campus landscape had gone through unprecedented change during the 1950s. Not only had enrollment increased by nearly 2,000 students and several buildings were added, but the overall look also changed. On Sept. 23, 1958, *The B-G News* reported on massive physical changes on campus. The “horseshoe” drive to the Administration Building, which had been its main entrance since the founding of the University, was filled in and grassed over and streets and walks were changed to make the center of campus a “walk only” area, thereby avoiding noise of traffic and accidents. The effect was a peaceful and calm area in the center of campus, *The B-G News* reported. In this same area, the Home Economics Building and South Hall were being constructed, to be finished in June 1959.

The 1950s were ending on a high note for BGSU and *The B-G News*, but more change was on the horizon.
As the University and The B-G News entered the 1960s, the campus was basking in the glow of major athletic success; a building boom was continuing and even gathering momentum; enrollment was approaching new records; and fraternity and sorority activities were the front page news on campus.

But all was not as idyllic as it might seem. Though most observers can easily point to the activism and social unrest of the late 1960s and early 1970s, student social protest was no stranger to the campus and it was about to rear its head again.

The first “student riot,” according to University Historian Robert Overman, occurred in 1949 over student resentment of strict regulations regarding automobiles and alcohol on campus. In May 1957, students protested the discipline leveled against two fraternities for alcohol violations which resulted in a 300-student torchlight march and demonstration that eventually blocked Wooster Street (then also U.S. Highway 6) and was broken up by force after several hours.

Disturbances such as these may seem out of place to a relatively quiet, rural campus such as Bowling Green. But they are generally attributed to a highly disciplined on-campus environment, historical in nature, which was beginning to clash with changing social values and mores of the student body, according to Overman.

Enter the spring of 1961. Little seemed out of place as students prepared for spring break. There wouldn’t be a paper for several days with the upcoming break and any event that would happen wouldn’t have the attention of the student press for several days. It was the kind of “Friday afternoon story” that today’s political spin doctors dream about.

The March 26, 1960, B-G News finally alluded to what the whole campus must have been talking about for several days: Seven students had been dismissed for taking part in demonstrations. Another 47 men and 13 women had been identified as participants and might face some discipline.

That first B-G News story also left out a few facts, attributing the uproar to “spring fever,” but the unrest seemed to be based on series of student
Another local demonstration occurred only a few weeks later. In early April 1960, the newspaper reported that 2,000 people watched 15 members of the Toledo NAACP picket Woolworth’s in downtown BG in sympathy for lunch counter sit-ins across the South. These events were precursors of events to come. By the end of the decade, campus demonstrations were almost routine, but the focus changed from local to global.

Content of The B-G News reflected an emphasis on local issues through the early 1960s, to some degree because national wire service news carried by the newspaper was still a few years away. But the staff had much to write about. The University celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1960 and The B-G News staff produced a “Golden Anniversary Edition” in May of that year celebrating the achievement.

The following year, though, the local news focused on a national and very sobering event. Shortly after the Cal-Poly football team played the Falcons in October 1961, the Californians’ chartered flight crashed as it attempted to leave Toledo Express Airport. Sixteen people died. The Falcons had scored a decisive victory that afternoon, but the score no longer mattered.

The B-G News covered the event in depth, including memorial services, fund-raisers and the Mercy Bowl the following year in the Los Angeles Coliseum that was intended to help the survivors. The News won the Scripps Howard Award as Outstanding Ohio Daily College Newspaper the next spring, largely based on its coverage of the tragedy.

Two years later, The News staff took a story that shocked the nation and brought it home through localized coverage and reaction – the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November 1963. News staffers did an excellent job localizing the story, especially in the Nov. 26, 1963, edition that included front-page, bylined stories by Larry Bohlender, Jim Kleckner, Bob Buzogany and Tom Walton. And the effort continued on the inside pages in an attempt to put some sense of context to the tragedy.

Below:
A large crowd gathered to watch students and NAACP members picket the F.W. Woolworth’s store.

Above:
The News provided broad local reaction to the assassination of JFK.
Throughout its existence, The B-G News has always navigated the swift waters of covering events, engaging its readers and critics, and explaining and sometimes justifying what the newspaper does. The 1960s were no different, but with the rising sense of student activism and changing social environment, the 1960s was like no other decade.

In 1963, B-G News Editor Ann Jett went before Student Council on several occasions, answering questions about student affairs coverage, how to go about getting more pages in the paper, and why there was so much advertising. Student Council told Jett it would like to see four issues a week, instead of just two.

In late February 1965, Editor John Love and a photographer were kept from covering a Faculty Senate meeting. Love said he was testing whether or not a two-year ban on The B-G News coverage of Faculty Senate had been lifted. Later that spring, Faculty Senate decided to study its ban. Ohio open meeting laws passed by the Ohio Legislature made this a root issue a few years later.

As the war in Vietnam became a greater part of the national consciousness, so did social reaction to it and other issues. The B-G News staffs from 1968 to 1971 experienced the toughest of times. Part of a turbulent social environment, they were maligned for liberalism, called “hippies,” and had their newspapers confiscated.
Life on campus and in the pages of The News was becoming more interesting by the day. In 1969-70, a News investigation asked “Does BGSU Destroy Good Teaching?”

About this time, Ohio Majority Leader Charles Kurfess decided he’d heard and seen enough of four-letter words in The BG News and other college newspapers. He and Editor Bruce Larrick had a 30-minute phone conversation. Kurfess said he didn’t plan any legislative action but did write a letter in February 1970 to campus presidents about the “problem.” News Advisor Ralph Johnson commented that the staff was a responsible group and “will not engage in any contest to out-obscenity any other college newspapers in the state.”

BGSU President William Jerome, although the target of much newspaper editorializing in the previous few years, actually defended the student paper, telling Kurfess in a letter that the educational leaders would “protect the vital interests of higher education” and implored Kurfess to “have faith in your educational leaders and particularly our youth.”

But that relationship was about to be tested to an even greater level. Anti-war sentiment, growing across the nation and Ohio, reached a crisis point when the ROTC building was burned at Kent State, the National Guard was called, and four students were killed on May 4, 1970. The BG News reported on the rallies at BGSU that were a daily occurrence from the steps of Williams Hall. A few students staged a sit-in at the Administration Building. Tensions were high but no one at BGSU resorted to violence.

In the May 5 edition, Editor Larrick’s front-page editorial carried the headline “Everyone Should Be There.” He urged people to listen and think: “Today you can agree with the speaker with the biggest mouth. Preferably, you will weigh with a critical mind the opinions presented.”

President Jerome vowed there would be no troops on campus. On the evening of May 6, 7,000 students peacefully and quietly took part in a candlelight march down Wooster Street to Main Street to
Several fraternity members had to jump for their lives when their house caught fire and three were injured. The fire put a damper on the MAC basketball championship the men won a few hours earlier. The Falcons went on to lose to Marquette in NCAA Tournament play, 72-71. It's the last time the Falcons were picked for what's now known as "The Big Dance." BG's Bill Fitch was named Ohio Coach of the Year and promptly left town for the University of Minnesota.

The campus saw some 15 buildings planned or built specifically during the Jerome years of 1963-1970. In early 1965, The News reported that trustees raised room and board from $350 to $400 a semester but also approved construction of a stadium, all-weather track, ice arena, and Student Services Building. Ground breaking for a new library was held shortly thereafter and, in February 1968, the Life Sciences Building was dedicated.

During this major building spree, a major fire struck campus when the Delta Tau Delta house burned on a Sunday morning in February 1968. Several fraternity members had to jump for their lives when their house caught fire and three were injured. The fire put a damper on the MAC basketball championship the men won a few hours earlier. The Falcons went on to lose to Marquette in NCAA Tournament play, 72-71. It's the last time the Falcons were picked for what's now known as "The Big Dance." BG's Bill Fitch was named Ohio Coach of the Year and promptly left town for the University of Minnesota.

The News, meanwhile, was also changing throughout the 1960s. The paper published its first four-color photograph in the Dec. 14, 1962, issue featuring President Ralph Harshman, Santa Claus and two students. The News also kept winning awards. In 1965, the Columbia Scholastic Press Association placed the paper among the top 10 percent of college papers judged. The Ohio College Newspaper Association also named The News "Best Daily." In spring 1966, The News began publishing four days a week.

Later in the 1960s, the staff converted the newspaper to a tabloid format. The BG News converted back...
to the traditional broadsheet format on Jan. 7, 1970. But its pointed coverage of the issues of the day continued unabated into the next decade.

**The News** debuted its “Fifth Edition” in the fall of 1970. The Monday tabloid concentrated on one issue each week. “Power Tower in the Crossfire” was the first effort, looking at problems the administration faced trying to keep students, taxpayers, alumni, faculty, staff and legislators happy. The Monday effort died after one quarter because of funding concerns.

A major social issue for students changed in early fall 1970, when the banner headline blared “Booze Barrier Busted” after trustees agreed that 3.2 percent beer could be sold in the Student Union. The campus had been “dry” since its founding.

Following up on the Earth Day celebrations of spring 1970, **The BG News** started off 1971 announcing a “Save the News” drive, an effort to recycle newspapers at the end of the quarter. The papers were sold to a firm that made insulation for houses.

A drug arrest in the fall of 1971 was big news. Four of the seven arrested were BGSU students. The issue of widespread drug use among students was a relatively new phenomenon for campus. **The News** reported in spring 1972 that KARMA, later known as The Link, opened its doors for counseling on drugs and other issues.

Though student unrest over the continued American involvement in Vietnam did not reach the crisis point it had in May 1970, it was still an issue. In late April 1971, more than 350 students staged an anti-war march from campus to President Hollis Moore’s house, but he wasn’t home. An estimated 600 people marched downtown on May 5, 1971, the day after the Kent State anniversary. **The News** reported in May 1971 that BG police and anti-war protesters experienced a standoff on downtown streets for a couple of hours. The demonstration broke up by midnight and there were no arrests. The next day, a group of students began camping out to protest ROTC on campus. Several arrests were made at the annual ROTC Review. Their cases weren’t cleared until late fall 1972, when 14 pled guilty, three pled no contest and charges against one person were dropped.

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**1970**

- Four Kent State students killed at protests, several are wounded
- **The News** debuts its “Fifth Edition”
- The **BG News** returns to a traditional broadsheet format
- The College of Liberal Arts changes to the College of Arts and Sciences
- The first place to sell beer on campus is the Cardinal Room
- Phi Kappa Psi and Alpha Chi Omega co-sponsor the annual Bathtub Races

**1971**

- U.S. turns over ground war to Vietnamese
- 26th amendment gives 18-year-olds the right to vote
- **The BG News** starts a “Save the News” drive, an effort to recycle newspapers at the end of the quarter. The papers are sold to a firm that makes insulation for houses
- The French House, La Maison Francaise, is established as an international living-learning center with a staff composed entirely of student volunteers, WFAL 680AM radio station begins

**1972**

- Co-ed housing is introduced to the campus in 1972 at Darrow Hall
- The Falcon indoor track team finishes second in the NCAA Championship

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Below: The News regularly reported on the awards that it received.
1960

As the campus sought to extract itself from the social change and confrontation of the Vietnam War, *The BG News* staff actually inserted itself into confrontation with the University in the 1973-74 school year. To prove to campus that the student government elections were loosely regulated and could be easily altered, four staff members voted early and often.

The dean of students was asked to expel the four News staffers who voted. In early April 1974, *The BG News* “Gang of Four” was acquitted by the dean. Editor Joan Gestl and staffers Janet Romaker, Curt Hazlett and Nancy Laughlin breathed easier after a 43-day ordeal.

Meanwhile, the “streaking” craze struck BGSU, as *The News* ran a photo showing one participant’s bare backside. Four students were arrested.

A popular topic a little more substantive than streaking, and which was common talk around campus and in the pages of *The BG News*, was building a new student recreation center. News staff member Barbara Silver joined a contingent of officials on visits to recreation centers at Indiana University and the University of Illinois. Approval for a new center came in 1976 and it opened in 1979.

Another aesthetic addition to campus happened in the mid-1970s. The foundation was poured for the Little Red Schoolhouse in 1975, and BGSU went to Norwalk to find its normal college roots and move the red brick building to the Bowling Green campus, brick by brick, with its completion in 1976.

News coverage in the mid-to-late 1970s still reflected irreverence toward authority, but not nearly the “in-your-face” style of a few years earlier. The reverberations of the counterculture still echoed at the University and within the student newspaper.

The end of the 1975 school year featured coverage of the University’s first — and last — effort to host a major rock concert. An estimated 30,000 people attended the Poe Ditch Music Festival, although estimates were that only a few thousand were...
actually BGSU students. The weekend turned into quite a social experiment, with hundreds of out-of-towners camping in open spaces all over town. The University’s track press box and a downtown bar were burned down and the football stadium, where the concert was held, was trashed. The University quickly decided there would be no more on-campus rock concerts.

The BG News stirred up the campus on its own in late 1976 by printing a list of the 48 faculty members who made at least $30,000 a year. There was also an accompanying payroll list for administrators.

Early in the fall of 1977, the School of Journalism and BG News were told they could start planning a move into the former Music Building, which eventually was renamed West Hall and is the current home to both.

A major story late in the decade was stirred up none other than Mother Nature. Ah, the winter of 1978. A special BG News edition Feb. 1 detailed the Blizzard of ’78 and the six local deaths; BGSU being without heat, power and water; and the arrival of National Guard troops to help dig out the area.

Two weeks later, coal miners went on strike and BGSU, which relied on coal for heating, was left wondering how long its supply will last. President Moore said in The News that BG can cope and won’t close.

The following year, The News featured coverage of trends in on-campus living that are taken for granted today. In the fall of 1978, legalization of small appliances in dorms was a hot topic. The News reported hot pots, coffee makers and corn poppers were illegal but it’s believed 80 percent of students have at least one of the banned appliances.

The News also reported that the Kreischer-Darrow residence hall was less rowdy since it became co-ed.

The emergence of a dominating Falcon athletic program highlighted the sports pages, as The News reported in January 1979 that the Falcon hockey team received its first-ever No. 1 rating in the nation.

The BG News ended the 1970s on a significant note of change that would lead to its current model of governance and funding today. The News reported in the spring of 1979 that ACGFA (Academic Committee for General Fee Allocation) cut general-fee funding to the newspaper by $9,000 a year.

One member wanted a stiffer cut, saying students shouldn’t get paid for working at The News and get classroom credit as well.
It was a fairly typical front page: The president's poll numbers were slipping, a crisis was deepening in the Mideast, student government was in a state of transition, and gas prices were soaring to all-time highs.

**WELCOME TO THE FALL OF 1980**

It would be easy through a quick examination of The BG News to say little has changed during the past 25 years. But at more meaningful depths, a study of this newspaper since 1980 shows an ebb and flow of opinions, tenacity, respect and seriousness that reflects the times in which each staff attended to the paper's health and well-being.

The tone of The BG News, due to the always high turnover of editors, reporters and columnists, many times led to a publication that was very reflective of its readership's values, concerns and sense of justice. More than just a recorder of current events, The News has been a remarkably accurate barometer of the feelings of the student body.

**Below:**
The News has covered the emotional highs of a hockey national championship to those of oppression and conflict.

**ADMINISTRATIVE COVERAGE IS FIERCE TO FRIENDLY**

In the early 1980s, as the nation became more conservative and students less activist than in the 1960s and '70s, also The News returned to a more traditional newspaper format. Gone, for the most part, were front-page editorials and calls for action. Instead, the paper included many of the best aspects of community newspapers. And of course, The BG News gave generous coverage to local sports, especially the hockey team, chronicling its rise in national prominence and capped by its national championship in March 1984.

A typical front page from 1981 included news service stories about national and international happenings. Seldom did a week go by without some article about tension between NATO and Warsaw Pact nations.

Campus coverage was thorough and, to modern eyes, quite respectful. Administration decisions under President Hollis Moore and Interim President...
Michael Ferrari, who became president after the illness and death of Moore, were reported in detail, but seldom criticized. The business of student government was reported with a sincerity sometimes lacking in later years.

But in 1982, it was all about to change with the search for a new University president – a man who would be one of the campus’ two biggest newsmakers of the 1980s. That year, Paul J. Olscamp assumed the school’s highest post in a controversial selection over Interim President Ferrari.

The editorial page of *The BG News* rediscovered its teeth during the presidential selection process, which was closed to the public. Calls for more transparency in the proceedings, which were echoed by the Faculty Senate, were directed not only at the presidential search, but at student government’s 1982-83 quest for a new constitution.

**Often, it was Olscamp’s comments, and not his actions, that generated the biggest stories and most heated editorials.**

As *The News* prophetically wrote in 1990, Olscamp’s perceived difficult personality often overshadowed the controversial president’s numerous achievements that were moving BGSU into the future. That fall, Faculty Senate introduced a vote of no confidence in the University president. Soon after, *The News* reported that a Faculty Senate committee found Olscamp “below average” in a majority of evaluation categories.

Often, it was Olscamp’s comments, and not his actions, that generated the biggest stories and most heated editorials. A front-page, above-the-masthead editorial in 1992 made the case that “Olscampspeak” was generally less than forthcoming. In 1994, when a cold snap gripped the region and virtually...
BGSU remained open. Students complained, and a quip by Olscamp some months earlier to commuter students that the campus had a “walking problem, not a parking problem,” struck a raw nerve with many students.

A member of the action group Students for a Democratic Society in the 1960s, Craig Taliaferro returned to Bowling Green to finish his studies in the 1980s, and planned a run for student government. He impressed the editorial board of The News enough that he gained their endorsement in the 1988 Undergraduate Student Government election — but only for about 24 hours. When Taliaferro’s criminal record and six-year prison stint were revealed after the endorsement, The News retracted its support after only giving it 24 hours earlier. Taliaferro lost the election but not the ability to attract front-page treatment. After two years, and another run for USG president, Taliaferro was convicted of grand theft and sentenced to at least four more years in prison.

Apart from the melodrama of Taliaferro’s two years of dominating headlines, USG coverage generally grew more critical throughout the two decades. Editorials asked if anyone cared about student
government anymore. Several **BG News** staffers ran for USG Senate on flimsy platforms and got elected. A USG president admitted on the front page that he was uncomfortable with homosexual candidates – creating a firestorm of controversy on the editorial pages for days.

**CAMPUS COVERAGE** has always been **The BG News'** strongest suit and these years were no different. Stories focusing on academic rigor, student safety, residence hall regulations and faculty issues weave a common thread through the years.

From time to time, though, a story would take on a life of its own. In 1980, **The News** broke the story of a cheating ring centered in the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house. The story could have copied the drama of the best paperback novel – stolen master keys, late night break-ins, a handful of arrests and the eventual suspension of 30 fraternity members resulting from the investigation.

The story in many ways typified the sometimes-tense relationship between Greek organizations and the student newspaper. In 1984, **The BG News** even carried a front-page editorial explaining that the paper wasn’t “out to get” Greek life.

**BOWLING GREEN POLICE BROKE UP A SERIES OF PARTIES KNOWN AS EAST MERRY MADNESS AND FRAZEE FRENZY — POST-EXAM BACCHANALS DEVOTED TO ‘LETTING OFF STEAM.’** In one night, more than 200 students were arrested. **The News** doggedly pursued the story, with editorials calling for an end to perceived police

**CITY NEWS GREW, TRANSFORMED**

For much of the 1980s, **The BG News'** local coverage was often confined to the boundaries of the campus. But beginning in the early 1990s, **News** staffers took a much closer interest in the larger Bowling Green community. The relationship between the student paper and local officials, much like the relationship between the University and the city, was sometimes challenging.

In 1990, Bowling Green police broke up a series of parties known as east merry madness and frazee frenzy — post-exam bacchanals devoted to “letting off steam.” In one night, more than 200 students were arrested, some of whom made statements before being read their Miranda rights. **The News** doggedly pursued the story, with editorials calling for an end to perceived police
misbehavior and the hard-line taken by a municipal court judge. Many of the cases, eventually, were thrown out.

The arrests were the beginning of a theme that would resonate through the 1990s advocating student representation in the city of Bowling Green. Several students ran for city offices, including a sitting editor of The News, and yet few gained the votes necessary to win. An exhaustive BG News study in 1992 found that nearly half of the city’s population fell in one of the four wards, an apparent violation of state law.

A tense relationship existed between The BG News and city government and safety services, as accusations of irresponsibility flew both ways. But in the mid-1990s, the relationship appeared to change. Stories about economic development in the area began to appear in The News, and public safety stories often took law enforcement’s view at face value.

A 1995 story about then-current Falcon basketball player Antonio Daniels’ devotion to his late brother stands out as one of the most heart-wrenching pieces.

CARING, CRAZY FEATURE STORIES

Top-shelf feature writing has been a hallmark of The BG News through the years. Through the 25-year period beginning in 1980, features many times provided the best window into what was important in the lives of average students, away from the ivory towers of City Hall and McFall Center.

Sports coverage was a source of some of the best BG News features of the era. A 1995 story about then-current Falcon basketball player Antonio Daniels’ devotion to his late brother stands out as one of the most heart-wrenching pieces. Stories about the people behind the scenes – from grounds crew, to ticket takers, to trainers – detailed the work that goes into pulling off any sporting event.

Some feature topics served as a well that could be visited whenever a fun piece was needed. No less than four profiles of former Interpersonal Communications Professor R.K. Tucker were published. Economics Professor Neil Browne was featured several times. The Corner Grill was written about from nearly every imaginable angle.
Many times in the mid-1990s, the coverage could dip from low-brow to high-brow in the span of a few column inches – traditional coverage of the local impact of a proposed Best Buy distribution center could share a front page with a feature about the pornography section of a local video store.

**WEEKEND SUPPLEMENTS** – from the “Green Sheet” to the “Insider” to “Weekend Reality” to “Update” – began the 1980s as entertainment tabs. By the early 1990s, they had become the domain of gonzo journalism. Stories of drunkenness and debauchery – from Bowling Green to Punsxutawney, Pa., to Mardi Gras in New Orleans to Tampa – reflected the casual atmosphere of the campus and the staff’s interest in bringing what students did in their spare time into the newspaper.

**NATIONAL EVENTS, LOCAL IMPLICATIONS**

From the Iran hostage crisis, to the Oklahoma City bombing, to the Sept. 11 terror attacks, *The BG News* has often been at its best when bringing a local face to events of national and international events.

In 1979, as Iranian students stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, *News* reporters tracked down a recent University grad who was among those held for more than 400 days by the radicals. His story, as well as that of another Bowling Green man, was tracked through the ordeal by *News* staff. When the hostages were released just before Ronald Reagan’s 1981 inauguration, *The News* ran a large picture of a University student painting a window with a “welcome home” message for the newly released hostages.

As Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait City in the late summer of 1990, *The News* found a Kuwaiti student anxiously awaiting word from home.

At least one presidential candidate has stopped in Bowling Green in the heat of the campaign in each of the contests since 1980 – with some making a bigger splash than others. In one strange proxy campaign, Rob Lowe appeared on campus to stump for Democrat Michael Dukakis just before the 1988 election. Anyone who’s seen one of MTV’s self-congratulatory “Rock the Vote” retrospectives has seen a clip of George H.W. Bush in 1992 berating Bill Clinton for meeting with U2 before the election.

“Bill Clinton can consult Boy George if he wants. I’ll stick with the experts,” Bush said on Sept. 26,
“Bill Clinton can consult Boy George if he wants. I’ll stick with the experts,” Bush said on Sept. 26, 1992 from railroad tracks near Frazee. It was a disconnect that some experts said caused Bush to lose a portion of the youth vote.

Beyond political figures, through the past quarter-century, many famous and infamous individuals have appeared at the University and The BG News was there to chronicle the thoughts or performances they delivered to the campus. From G. Gordon Liddy to Mister Rogers, Victor Borge to Mel Torme, INXS to UB40 or Moby, from Dick Cheney to Jack Kemp or Willie Mays, these performances and appearances were captured in time. On one November night in 1990, Louis Farrakhan spoke in the Student Union while 10,000 Maniacs played Anderson Arena.

Photos On This Page: From typewriters to paste-up galleys to scanners, The BG News has advanced with changing technologies.

NEW GOVERNANCE MODEL GUIDES BG NEWS

As noted earlier in this examination of the past 25 years, it takes a close and insightful examination to recognize the editorial changes that have occurred in The BG News. Also equally transparent, but no less profound, are the physical and process changes experienced by The BG News. The past 25 years has seen a maturation of many major college newspapers, with many enjoying financial self-sufficiency and independent editorial footing enjoyed by commercial newspapers.

The BG News entered the 1980s with a mandate from the University to attain financial self-sufficiency and a newly installed governance system featuring a University Board of Student Publications, which is still in place today. This mandate and governance model had been triggered by a major cut in general fee funding that had crippled the newspaper’s ability to function in the late 1970s. A committee spearheaded by journalism faculty recommended that all student media be consolidated under one department and be given the opportunity to develop financial self-sufficiency. Then University President Hollis Moore accepted the committee’s recommendation and The BG News entered an era of modern operation.

Beginning only with a director of student publications and a part-time advertising manager, as the newspaper grew, so did the staff to include five full-time employees. They work behind-the-scenes handling day-to-day operations and serving as teachers, mentors and role models for various student staffs working in editorial, sales and customer service, pre-press design and production.
The News has undergone a myriad of changes with how it produces each issue as well. The late 1970s and very early 1980s was still the typewriter era. Reporters typed their stories, copy was corrected with traditional editing marks, and then the files were transported by hand to a production shop. For years, production had been done off campus and, in the late 1970s The News actually began doing its own typesetting and paste up. That move resulted in financial losses and served as a contributing factor that led to the study to create a new staffing and governance model.

Since 1995, The BG News has been a full participant of the electronic design age, and currently very little, if any, actual cut and paste activities are conducted. Today, finished pages are transmitted electronically each night on deadline to the newspaper’s printer.

With a consolidated Student Publications area, The BG News got a second chance in 1981 with a new mainframe computer system and 12 terminals to do text entry and editing. Although it worked, the system – at that time linked between The News offices in 106 University Hall and production in 212 Moseley Hall – seemed to be the biggest lightening rod on campus, attracting several electrical hits and system failures until 1984, when The News moved to its current offices in 210 West Hall and a better grounded building.

The News settled into its newer, albeit smaller, facilities and continued to change its infrastructure with the times. Two more computer systems came and went with the most major change being that standard personal computers could be used as editing stations with newsroom management software. Since 1995, The BG News has been a full participant of the electronic design age, and currently very little, if any, actual cut and paste activities are conducted. Today, finished pages are transmitted electronically each night on deadline to the newspaper’s printer.

The BG News extended its publishing cycle to five days a week, adding Mondays, in 1994. The newspaper had published four days a week since the early 1970s, following the demise of the Monday publication started following the 1970 shootings at Kent State University. The new fifth edition of The BG News was done out of competition. A former BG News sports editor had started his own rival sports weekly and, to be competitive, The News began publishing its own sports-focused edition on Mondays. The former staff member’s efforts eventually ceased and, in fact, he later rejoined the staff and became editor of The BG News. The Monday edition of the newspaper would eventually give up its sports-only focus and became the balanced edition seen today.

Along with changes for The BG News in production, location and number of issues, also came awards. The 1988-89 staff was awarded best daily in the nation by the Society of Professional Journalists. Several other staffs received best in region awards over the past 25 years.

Focus on Presentation

And with the dawn of a new millennium came an added dimension of excellence for The BG News: design and presentation. The BG News took a significant step forward when it commissioned the outside help of a design professional to lead a redesign of the student newspaper in 2000. Under the implementation guidance of editor, and later design editor, Jeff Hindenach, the redesign of The BG News won international acclaim from the Society of News Design. And several other design awards have also followed in the past few years.

Today, The BG News operates in a digitally integrated newsroom environment. BGNews.com, the digital extension of the traditional printed publication, receives more than 1 million hits per year. Film cameras are a thing of the past, as digital files are the norm and only on rare occasions is film used. Graphic designers are a part of the newsroom process, and equal attention is given not only to content but how it is presented.

But the heart of the newspaper still beats as it did 85 years ago. Students staff the news desks, make the decisions, write the great copy, and yes, still answer to the public for the occasional mistakes they make in a true real-time learning environment. So much has changed on one hand, but so little has changed on the other. But balancing it all are the voices of the staff, and the community, which meet in news articles and commentary, sometimes in unity, sometimes in conflict, but always the unique time capsule of campus voices that is a daily newspaper.
The BG News makes it home on the second floor of West Hall, in close proximity to the Department of Journalism and the School of Communication Studies whose school, departmental and faculty offices are on the third floor.

Student editorial staff work from 210 West Hall, which is a dedicated newsroom. Full-time support staff work in adjacent offices of 214, 211 and 204 West Hall. There are nearly 100 students currently listed on the editorial staff. A core group of editors manage several departments, including campus, city, features, In Focus (an in-depth analysis section), sports, opinion, Pulse (entertainment), photography, design and on-line. Many students receive academic internship or co-op credit through their educational experiences at The BG News.

Full-time staff work with the various editorial, pre-press and advertising sales staffs. Working with the students are a full-time adviser, advertising manager, assistant director of operations, creative manager and director of production processes, and an office manager.

The BG News has been largely self-supporting through revenue raised from advertising sales for nearly 25 years. Advertising sales fund full-time and student staff salaries, printing and miscellaneous operating expenses.

The BG News, which is a part of the overall area of Student Publications, reports administratively through the Division of Student Affairs. The University Board of Student Publications provides policy and oversight of Student Publications and selects the editor each year of The BG News and other student publications under the authority of the board.

The BG News publishes five days each week during fall and spring semesters and weekly during summer session. Scores of students work on the successful completion of each issue. During the regular academic year, the student staffs prepare each issue with a 12:30 p.m. deadline to transmit files electronically to the paper’s contract printer, which is located in Findlay, Ohio. Each morning, the printer delivers 9,500 copies to be distributed by a student circulation staff to various campus and city locations. This cycle is repeated five times each week.

The BG News has provided hundreds of students over the years with valuable experience and leadership and management skills that have served them no matter what career path they follow.
**Alumni Memories**

**KIMBERLY DUPPS '03**
COPY EDITOR, THE JOURNAL GAZETTE
FORT WAYNE, IN

MEMORIES: Sitting on my grandma's couch in Cincinnati during spring break 2002. The nightly news came on, saying six college students died in a car accident in Kentucky, on their way home from Florida. In an instant, I knew the six students were from BG. The tragedy — and the decisions I made as editor in chief—defined that semester, if not my career, at The BG News. The students approached the stories with sensitivity, but allowed journalistic responsibility to prevail. And in the era of student apathy, the tragedy unified a despondent campus -- and News staff.

**BILL ESTEP '77**
ADVERTISING MANAGER OF FACULTY/STAFF NEWSPAPER AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

MEMORIES: Coach Don Nehlen forgetting what down it was at Miami in 1976, eventually costing the football Falcons a 9-7 defeat, a chance at the MAC championship and Nehlen his job -- the biggest gaffe I witnessed in my nine years as a sports reporter, three with The BG News.

**MICHELLE (MATHERSON) MAZZEI '91**
I'M THE DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB, A NON-PROFIT SERVICE ORGANIZATION.

MEMORIES: My favorite memory of working at The BG News was after I wrote a story about a dorm hall detaching Martin Luther King Jr. billboards and setting their NMs on fire. I received threatening phone calls and the parents of one of the students I interviewed called and threatened to sue me and the paper. It was little scary, but I felt like a "real" journalist. Bob Bertel told me not to worry about it because they said they were going to sue for slander. We all laughed, but it was still kind of cool.

**MICHAEL "DOC" DOHERTY '88**
CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS EDITOR, TEXAS HEALTH RESOURCES; CO-MANAGING EDITOR, RACKET'S BOX INTERACTIVE MAGAZINE.

MEMORIES: Sitting in the newsroom late one afternoon, just me and then-editor Ron Fritz; a student banging in and marching up to Fritz at the editor's desk, screaming and demanding that I be fired for whatever latest column I had written that week. Fritz smirked, leaning back in his chair and saying, "Tell 'im yourself. He's sitting right there." The guy turned gray and sped out of the newsroom, spluttering but never saying a word to me. Ah, the reading public!

**JULIE (TAGLIAFerro) PAVELICH '95**
I AM A FREELANCE WRITER AND STAY-AT-HOME MOM TO TWO DAUGHTERS WITH HUSBAND KIRK.

MEMORIES: As the student government reporter, I had the chance to cover the rally in Columbus in spring 1992 against budget cuts to higher education. It was part of such a spirited effort and also was special because I was assigned to cover the rally with then-administration reporter Kirk Pavelich. We began dating shortly afterward and have been married nine years.

**ROBERT J. BUZOGANY, APR '64**
PRESIDENT OF BUZ COMMUNICATIONS

ON THE FRONT LINE OF HISTORY: My most memorable day as Managing Editor at The BG News happened on a sunny Friday in the fall of my senior year.

It was just after lunch, and I was the only one in The BG News office. Suddenly, the Associated Press teleprinter's bell began ringing, over and over. It was startling; since this was the first time I heard the teleprinter's bell ring with such urgency.

As I ran to the machine, I knew it must be major news breaking. The teleprinter was still clinging as its automatic typewriter was spitting out the story: The President of the United States had been shot in Dallas!

The date was November 22, 1963. I realized that I was the first person on campus to hear the terrible news that President John F. Kennedy had been assassinated.

Word spread quickly, and the News staff gathered in the office to begin work on a special edition. We worked all weekend to get photos and stories of student reaction, as the story continued to evolve. On Sunday, the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was gunned down.

**KIRK PAVELICH '94**
PRINCIPAL, MAIN STREET INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, NORWALK, OH

MEMORIES: My favorite memory was meeting the woman who eventually became my wife—Julie Tagliaferro. I also enjoyed a joke played on her by former newser Greg Watson, who called from another phone and asked an unsuspecting Julie "if pants were required" for the upcoming round of interviews. I also enjoyed the time a caller had a question that she didn't feel could be answered by now photo editor Ross Whitten. Not getting satisfaction from Ross' position, the caller said she preferred to speak to "a word person."

**JOE WOLLET '77**
PROJECT MANAGER, MACTIVE, INC. (SMALL SWEDEN ADVERTISING COMPANY)

MEMORIES: Listening to the constant bell ringing on the AP wire machine in January 1977 as it sent bulletins after bulletin stating that Gary Gilmore had been executed by firing squad in Utah, the first public execution in the U.S. in almost 10 years.

**JARED WADLEY '96**
SENIOR PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MEMORIES: My favorite memories happened in 1985 and 1987. Seeing my first byline story during Fall 1985 (freshman year) elicited feelings of pride, humility, and excitement. I knew working at The BG News would catapult my career in journalism. The second memory occurred in Fall 1987. When the newspaper received its new shipment of BSU telephone directories, several staffers congratulated me. My picture was on the publication's cover. Anytime I hear people say they needed a telephone number for a source, restaurant or business, I jokingly said, "You can always rely on Jared for that information."

**CARRIE WHITAKER '05**
WORKING AS THE EDUCATION REPORTER AT THE MIDTOWN JOURNAL IN MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

MEMORIES: I think the most memorable thing I can remember about being on The BG News staff?! At least the most the most treasured was my sophomore year when I became a campus news editor and I was in charge of production Thursday nights. We were running really late because of a comedy show covered by Scott Niles and the guy used to pick up the typed copies of each page (before we sent them all digitally) didn't wait for us. So I nearly had to pay one of the designers to drive me to Findlay. The entire ride I was hyperventilating and nearly threw up thinking I was going to be the only editor who didn't get the paper done on time for press and I was going to be fired. On my gosh, it was a terrible night. We got the pages there at nearly 3 a.m. (because we got lost like four times). Then I went home, studied for a Spanish test for the rest of the night and went to bed the next day at 2 p.m. Man I miss the paper.

**ASHLEY N. GREENE '05**
I AM CURRENTLY A GRADUATE STUDENT STUDYING LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO COLLEGE OF LAW IN TOLEDO, OHIO.

MEMORIES: Although I only wrote for the paper for one semester, I was privileged to write a very special story. The piece covered the candlelight vigil run and memorial events for the September 11th one-year anniversary in 2002. I am equally proud of my Kappa Delta sisters who helped organize the event and the paper's tasteful coverage of the memorial. The opportunity to be involved in that event will be a life long memory, and I am forever grateful.

"My favorite memory was meeting the woman who eventually became my wife—Julie Tagliaferro."

Kirk Pavelich '94
A Tribute to all the Past Editors of The BG NEWS

JUNE 1936
Dorothy Wolfe
Raymond Hoops
Helen Hastings
Martha Lee Harris
Edna McCormick

SUMMER 1936
Duane Zumbrunn
SUMMER 1951
Gene H. Dent
1951-1952
Don Tindall
1952-1953
Jerry Klever
1953-1954
Carol Sulliff
1954-1955
Gerald Murray
1955-1956
Brad Greenburg
1956-1957
Henry Jacques
1957-1958
Jeff Ossoff
1958-1959
Dave Mertz
1959-1960
Larry Coffman

SUMMER 1960
David J. Brenner
1960-1961
Ruth Bender
1961
Ron Geiser

SUMMER 1961
Ron Geiser

FALL 1961
Ann Scherry

SPRING 1962
Ann Jett

SUMMER 1962
Vern Henry
1962-1963
Ann Jett

SUMMER 1963
Tom Walton
1963-1964
Jim Richardson

SUMMER 1964
Jean Hayes

FALL, 1964
Phil Airulla

SPRING 1965
John Love
1965-1966
Fred Endres

SUMMER 1966
Larry Donald
1966-1967
Randy Ketchum

SUMMER 1967
Quentin Dye
1967-1968
Roger Holiday

SUMMER 1968
James Meighan

SUMMER 1969
Daneene Fry
1969-1970
Bruce Larrick

SUMMER 1970
Daneene Fry
1970-1971
James Smith

SUMMER 1971
Harold Brown
1971-1972
Kathleen Fraze

SUMMER 1972
Ann Hofbauer
1972-1973
Kathleen Hatton

SUMMER 1974
Kim Schaefer
1974-1975
Curt Hazlett

SUMMER 1975
Mark Glover
1975-1976
Mark Glover

SUMMER 1976
Robert Bortel
1976-1977
Joseph Wollet

SUMMER 1977
Victoria Sifford
1977-1978
Patricia Thomas

SUMMER 1978
Rebecca Smestad
1978-1979
Jamie Pierram

SUMMER 1979
Paul O'Donnell
1979-1980
Pat Hyland

SUMMER 1980
David Drake
1980-1981
Mary Dannemiller

SUMMER 1981
Sarah Bisland

SPRING/FALL 1981
Lisa Bowers

WINTER 1982
Becky Brooks

SPRING/FALL 1982
Tracy Collins

SUMMER 1982
Eva Parziale

SUMMER 1983
Becky Bracht
1983
June Remley

SUMMER 1984
Mary Hitt

SUMMER 1985
Carolyn Van Schaik

SPRING 1985
Patricia Ritter

SUMMER 1986
Shelly Trusty

FALL 1985
Patricia Ritter

SPRING 1986
Geoffrey Barnard

SUMMER 1986
Melanie Blair

FALL 1986
Mike McIntyre

SPRING 1987
Ron Fritz

SUMMER 1987
Mizelle Stewart III

FALL 1987
Ron Fritz

SPRING 1988
Melissa McGillivray

SUMMER 1988
Judi Kopp

FALL 1988
Beth Thomas

SPRING 1989
Julie Wallace

SUMMER 1989
Barb Weadock

FALL 1989
Angela Blandina

SPRING 1990
Beth Church

SUMMER 1990
James Tinker

FALL 1990
Barb Weadock

SPRING 1991
James Tinker

SUMMER 1991
Jill Novak

FALL 1991
Jill Novak

SPRING 1992
John Kohlstand

SUMMER 1992
Jacqueline Porter

FALL 1992
Jeremy Weber

SPRING 1993
Christina Wise

SUMMER 1993
Eileen McNamara

FALL 1993
Kim Larson

SPRING 1994
Kirk Pavelich

SUMMER 1994
Mike Zawacki

FALL 1994
Glen Lubbert

SPRING 1995
Julie Tagliatello

SUMMER 1995
Joseph Boyle

FALL 1995
Leah Barnum

SPRING 1996
Dawn Keller

SUMMER 1996
Dawn Keller

FALL 1996
Jay Young

SPRING 1997
Scott Brown

SUMMER 1997
Brandon Wray

FALL 1997
Scott Brown

SPRING 1998
Darla Warnock

SUMMER 1998
Sarah Bednarski

FALL 1998
Darla Warnock

SPRING 1999
Mike Wendling

SUMMER 1999
Erin Berger

FALL 1999
Jennifer Luley

SPRING 2000
Brandi Barhite

SUMMER 2000
Tim Marshall

FALL 2000
Jeff Hinderach

SPRING 2001
Amy Jo Brown

SUMMER 2001
Marie Cripe
Kimberly Dupps

FALL 2001
Amy Jo Brown

FALL 2001
Kimberly Dupps

SPRING 2002
Kimberly Dupps

SUMMER 2002
Dan Nied
Phil Greenberg

FALL 2002
April Elliot

SPRING, 2003
Charles Soder

SUMMER 2003
Mike Ksenyak

2003-2004
Kara Hull

SUMMER 2004
Adam Hitzlak

2004-2005
Carrie Whitaker

SUMMER 2005
Sean Corp

2005-2006
Bob Moser