Chapter V

DYNAMIC CHANGES 1936-1967

This era can be divided into three periods, (1) before World War II, (2) during World War II, (3) after World War II. The sudden change of a University carrying on the normal activities of a peaceful world to a University geared to war time was, of course, dramatic, but the changes in the University in residential housing that occurred after World War II could, in every sense, be designated as dynamic.

The dynamic changes which occurred in residential housing after World War II will be discussed in the latter part of this chapter. It should be noted, however, that most of this era occurred during the administrations of President Charles E. Friley who served the longest as president of Iowa State, 17 years, and of President James H. Hilton, the first Iowa State Alumnus to serve as president. Robert Parks, who became president in July, 1965, really begins a new era as far as residential housing is concerned.

Before World War II 1936-1942

Dr. Charles E. Friley became president in March 1936 and he served the first part of his term during rather normal years, 1936-1942. Residential housing during this period was also quite nor-
mal but it did include a change in personnel for housing administration, a few changes in housing policies, approval for the expansion of Friley Hall, replacement of Oak and Elm Lodges with permanent structures, and the creation of the Women's Advisory System in the residence halls.

A change in housing administrative policies occurred when Miss Frances Sims resigned in 1939 as director of personnel for women and Mrs. Madge McGlade took over the full responsibilities of housing which included, in addition to the physical and financial programs of the residence halls, the social and educational programs. There was conflict in the administrative responsibilities between Mrs. McGlade and Miss Sims, particularly in the area of student discipline. Mrs. McGlade also became responsible for the selection, supervision and training of sorority and fraternity housemothers, and in September 1942, supervision of all of the functions of off-campus housing formerly carried by the Y.M.C.A. in Alumni Hall. Her title was changed to director of residence in 1940.

In 1941, the University stipulated that in the future all fraternities were to have housemothers. This brought a protest from the fraternities and this created one of the controversies that Mrs. McGlade had to face as director of residence. Also, in December 1940, the announcement was made that Friley Hall would be expanded to house another 478 men making a total of 628 men in
Friley Hall. In addition to protesting the housemother edict, the fraternities also protested the expansion of the men's residence halls maintaining that it would mean that freshmen would not occupy their houses and thereby bring about financial difficulties.

Another event of this period was the creation of the women's advisory system in the residence halls, started in September 1941, and continuing until the head resident system was adopted at the beginning of 1965.

The advisory system originated in the women's halls in 1940-41. It replaced the traditional Senior Sister Organization of women students in which women students were appointed to contact and counsel new coeds. The advisory system in the women's halls proved to be more effective than any previous plan.

Each residence hall selected advisors in the spring to serve for the following year. Birch, Welch and Roberts, which were freshmen halls until 1953-54, chose one advisor for each six or eight students. The upperclass selected an advisor for every 16 or 18 students.

The all-dorm advisor chief was elected by a general vote of all women members from nominations made by each of the hall councils and approved by the central residence hall council. The dorm chief, as she was known, was responsible for organizing and directing the advisors in the women's residence halls.

The advisory council was the governing body of the system and
was comprised of the vice presidents from each residence hall. The vice president in each hall was in charge of the advisors for her particular hall.

The physical facilities of the residence halls were also expanded during this period. Permanent housing was constructed to provide housing for approximately 1100 students. The history of these halls which includes Roberts, Elm, Oak, Friley (north and north-center sections) will be discussed in the last chapter.

There were also temporary facilities providing space for 140 students used during this period. When the Lodges were torn down and before Elm could be occupied the Memorial Union provided space on the two top floors for 100 women. West Stadium and Ridgeway House were also acquired during this period.

West Stadium

West Stadium was located under the west bleachers and was renovated by the athletic council in 1939 to house 18 men athletes. It was known for years as "Muscle Mansion". There was a study hall on the first floor and the second floor was furnished with nice double deck beds, chests of drawers and locker space. There was also a suite of rooms on the first floor for the advisor. The space was reserved for high school graduates who were interested in athletics and who were in the upper two-thirds of their class and who needed financial help. It served a real need until 1958
when the space was converted into office quarters for the football coaching staff.

Memorial Union

In accordance with the policy of Iowa State College to house all undergraduate women and because of the promised enrollment for 1936-37, additional space for some 100 women had to be provided. Elm Hall was under construction but could not be completed in time for use during the fall quarter. As a solution the Memorial Union Board granted the college temporary use of the recently completed fourth and fifth floors as an emergency residence.

The fourth floor consisted of guest rooms which were to serve the visitors on campus. Each room was carpeted with an attractive pattern and contained early American maple furniture. A deluxe private bath added to the convenience and luxury. An elevator was installed for the use of the guests.

The fifth floor, which was originally planned to accommodate larger groups such as conventions and visiting athletic teams, was planned differently in that all but two rooms had two double-deck beds and built-in dresser and closet space. The rest of the furniture was maple and the floor was covered with inlaid linoleum. There was running water in each room. The room at each end of this floor was finished and furnished the same as those on the fourth floor. On this floor were adequate bathrooms furnished with toilets, showers and tubs.
As there were to be four girls in each of the fifth floor rooms, the closet problem was acute. To remedy this, a large room between the two elevator spaces was utilized. It was equipped with three long rods to hang all clothing of women living on the fifth floor. This room was closed and locked each night by the hall director and unlocked each morning at 6:30 by the dormitory president. With the 57 girls living on the fifth floor it was estimated that at least $20,000 worth of clothing and expensive travelling bags were kept there. The room was carefully watched and it was to the credit of the girls that not an article of clothing was lost.

The spaces on either side of the closet room were used as pressing rooms and lines were placed for necessary personal laundry.

On the fourth floor is a small lounge which was used as an office as well. Here magazines, papers and a radio were available. The mail was handled at the Union desk, as were other deliveries. The girls furnished their own bedding as they were required to do in the residence halls.

Meals were served on the second floor, east end, in a private dining room, and Memorial Union women and those of Margaret Hall who ate with them, enjoyed the same services (including the appointment of a hostess) as those living in other halls.

Social life was the same, directed by the usual number of officers. Dates naturally were not permitted above second floor
and were requested to make known their arrival at the Union desk. Then the women came down to second floor on the elevator and were met there by their escorts. This proved quite thrilling, for the entrance into the wide corridor and descent down the beautiful stairway lent a metropolitan air to the whole procedure.

The study conditions of fifth floor women who were living four in a room were relieved by placing tables in stairway wells and also by reserving a committee room on the second floor for those who wished to type or work late.

All young women living in the Union fall and winter quarters of 1937-38 were new transfers, representing almost every state. They became well acquainted and agreed that they were bound by ties greater than any experienced before. The entire Union staff was most kind and generous with its service in seeing that all the needs of the women were fulfilled. It was with a feeling of leaving home when the women moved into the newly completed Elm Hall in the spring of 1938.

The Memorial Union has frequently been used to house the overflow from the residence halls.

From 1938 to 1942 many undergraduate women lived on the fourth and fifth floors when the women's halls lacked the space to accommodate them. Mrs. Lillian Vollmer, Mrs. Etta Gordon and Mrs. Frances Nichols, taking their turns, cared for these young women until they could be moved into their respective halls.
Hughes Hall men were housed in the upper two floors of the Memorial Union from September 1942 until February 1943, with Mrs. Gertrude Hoxie as housemother. To care for an emergency war training program for 100 Curtiss-Wright Cadets, the Hughes Hall men agreed to move from the Union, and from February 15, 1943, until December 15, 1943, approximately 100 women cadets occupied the fourth and fifth floors. Mrs. Hoxie remained with the Curtiss-Wright Cadets until she could be relieved by the appointment of Mrs. Rene Dinsmore.

WAVES and graduate women occupied the upper floors of the Memorial Union for the college year, 1944-45.

Again for the year 1946-47, it was necessary to place some undergraduate women on the fifth floor with Mrs. Ruth Clark, room and desk supervisor of the Union, as their director.

Ridgeway House

The old Gladstone Hotel on Lynn Avenue was purchased by the college for $9,250 in 1941, to alleviate the crowded conditions and to satisfy the demand for cooperative dormitories. The location at 128 Lynn Avenue, close to the campus, made it ideal for supplementary housing and possibly a future graduate house for women. During the summer of 1941, the house was completely redecorated and the rejuvenation lifted its face as well as its reputation. The first regular student occupants were 29 girls and their house mother who arrived at the opening of the fall
quarter, 1941. There were few reminders of the days when it was rumored that a Christmas tree stood in the parlor from season to season and equally lax hotel management existed.

The question of a name for the new house was easily solved. The ridge between it and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity suggested the name "Ridgeway". The girls were given an opportunity to change the name during the first quarter but Ridgeway remained as the unanimous choice.

Ridgeway was equipped for use as a cooperative hall at a cost of $2,933.32. Equipment included maple desks, chairs, dressers and double deck beds for the student rooms, a maple dining suite and parlor furnishings in early American style. The kitchen and dining room were equipped with Syracuse china, silver, Irish linen and Tyrolean table mats, aluminum cooking utensils, a large gas range and a double refrigerator.

Ridgeway was vacant through the summer of 1942, but it was used to house 32 college men when the navy moved into Friley Hall at the beginning of the fall quarter 1942. Another group of Friley Hall men lived at Lincoln Way Cottage at the same time. Ridgeway, or Friley-on-Lynn, as the boys preferred to call it, served as headquarters and the two groups functioned as a unit through the fall and winter quarters. The number of men was so reduced in the spring quarter of 1943, that Friley-on-Lynn was large enough to house the entire group.

Two cooks were employed and meals were served to the entire
Friley group at Ridgeway on a profit-sharing basis. Menus were planned by the housemother and several members of the group served as stewards and waiters. The food profits, which were few, were divided equally among the men at the end of each quarter.

The house was always filled to capacity and many amusing situations arose from inconveniences caused by the transition from a women's residence to a men's residence. In addition, rationing had begun on meats and processed foods and this further complicated the work of the stewards and necessitated many "point-counting sessions". A great deal of the credit for the success of Friley-on-Lynn must be given to the men who were determined to maintain the unity of their group in spite of obstacles and inconveniences.

Ridgeway again became a feminine realm in the fall of 1943, when it became the headquarters for 35 Freeman Hall women who had left their hall because of the need of space for service men. The girls preserved the spirit of the original hall group by holding weekly meetings at Ridgeway.

During the fall quarter 1944, 30 Roberts Hall girls occupied Ridgeway House.

The navy V-12 men vacated the freshman halls - Roberts, Birch and Welch - in December 1944. The girls then moved from their various fraternity houses to their residence halls. A group of transfer women who had been living in the Phi Kappa Psi house then moved into Ridgeway.

Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority came on the campus May 18, 1946,
and took over Ridgeway as their temporary house until they moved into their permanent home next door in the spring of 1950. At this time a home management group took up residence in Ridgeway. This group remained only a short time until a more permanent residence was prepared for the women on the north side of the campus.

After this, the Ridgeway house was occupied by graduate men students. It served its purpose well in always being ready to house an emergency group. It was sold to the Catholic Church in 1958 and is presently used to house the members of the Newman Club.

During World War II 1942-1946

During World War II - 1942-46 - the University again faced the test of a war emergency as it did in 1918 when it was called upon to provide training, housing and food service for military personnel.

One of the surprising changes in the administration during this period was the appointment of myself (J. C. Schilletter) as acting Managing-Director of the Memorial Union to take the place of Colonel Pride who was called to military service. I was perhaps more surprised than the general public and still recall that when President Friley called and said, "Schilletter, you have just been elected managing-director of the Union," that I thought someone was pulling a joke and started to laugh. I then realized that it was Dr. Friley and that he was serious and I replied, "Hell, Dr. Friley, I don't know anything about running the Union." The President said, "There
is a war on and you are being drafted, all you have to do is to put up a big front and we will get you plenty of help."

I had been a teacher in the horticulture department for 20 years and I had no idea of the responsibility that I was to carry during the next four years. At that time, June 1942, the Union had contracted to feed 200 navy personnel and no one visualized at the time that the Memorial Union would not only have food service for civilians and military personnel in the Union building but also would equip, staff, organize and supervise the new food service in Friley Hall. In fact, during the period 1942-46, the staff of the Memorial Union provided food service for over 11,000 navy personnel - 5400 electrical, 5000 diesel, 250 cooks and bakers, and 800 officer trainees (V12 and V5) plus the Curtiss Wright trainees and also feeding hundreds of civilians.

The dedicated service by the members of the Memorial Union staff during this period was one of the great moments in the first 100 years of Iowa State University. Miss Mabel Anderson, who was director of food service at the Union at that time, deserves special recognition for the service that she rendered under very trying circumstances of labor and food shortages.

The allocation of housing facilities was also no small task during the war years. Mrs. Madge McGlade, director of residence at that time, also deserves special recognition for handling this trying task.

Miss Florence Walls and particularly Miss Elsie Ann Guthrie
deserve recognition for dedicated service in providing food service for the Army Specialized Training Program in Birch, Oak and Elm Halls.

All of the residence halls were used at one time or another during this period to house military personnel.

The first contingent of Navy trainees arrived in June and were housed in Hughes Hall. In the fall of 1942, Navy headquarters were established in Alumni Hall and also 40 cadets and 60 machinists were housed in the building.

During the year, the freshmen women were housed in Birch, Roberts and Welch Halls and upperclass women in Elm and Lyon Halls while the women in Barton and Freeman Halls were still on a cooperative plan.

Seventy civilian men who had been housed in Friley were moved to the two top floors of the Memorial Union at the beginning of the fall of 1942. Friley men were also housed in Lincoln Way Cottage and Ridgeway House and had their meals in Ridgeway. The units were known as Friley on Lincoln Way and Friley on Lynn.

The 1942 section of Friley was rushed to completion and housed approximately 800 naval trainees by December of that year.

At the beginning of the year 1943, a contract was made to train, house and feed 90 Curtiss Wright women. Housing and food service were provided at the Union and civilian men had to vacate their quarters.

The Memorial Union was asked to establish a food service for
the diesel, electrical, and cooks and bakers trainees in the new Friley Hall kitchen and dining room, and in February 1943, food service was transferred from the Union facilities to Friley Hall.

The Memorial Union was not to have much respite, however, because in July 1943, 700 Navy men in officer's training were assigned to Iowa State and were housed in Birch, Roberts, Welch and Lyon Halls with food service to be provided in the Union. In June, previous to this, 100 naval cadets were assigned to Barton Hall and also had food service at the Union.

In June of 1943, the residence halls food service came into the picture when 170 veterinarians were inducted into military service. These men were fed in Birch Hall and were housed in the following fraternities - Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Tau Omega, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha and Tau Kappa Epsilon. The veterinarians were transferred to Freeman Hall in February 1944.

In September 1943, the Army Specialized Training Program assigned army personnel to Freeman, Oak and Elm Halls. These men were fed at Elm and Oak and occupied these halls until March 1944.

In the meantime, the civilian women who occupied the residence halls had to be housed and beginning in September 1943, the women were moved into fraternity houses. Eight houses were assigned as food centers (Atkinson Lodge, Club LaVerne, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Nu and Theta Chi).
In the spring of 1944, the Army Specialized Training Program was closed and then Oak and Elm were available for women along with food service in Elm Hall.

By September 1944, upperclass women were back in Oak, Elm, Barton and Freeman Halls and the freshmen women were housed in fraternities and in Ridgeway.

In December 1944, all navy personnel were transferred to Friley Hall and all of the women's halls were available for women occupants for the first time since July 1943. In November, all navy food service had been transferred to Friley and the Union was free of military personnel for the first time since June 1942.

After World War II 1946-1967

Although there were other housing crises during the first 100 years of Iowa State, the most critical one occurred following World War II, due to the sudden increase in enrollment. This included the returning veterans, fifty percent of whom were married, and housing these married students created a problem that had never been faced by the University.

The years following World War II can really be divided into two periods. The first period covers the last years of President Friley's administration up to July 1, 1953, and the second period the twelve years of President Hilton's administration. During the
first period there were dynamic changes in (1) reorganization of the housing administration, (2) changes in physical facilities, (3) establishment of the first University Married Community, (4) establishment of the House and Head Resident system, (5) establishment of a reorganized student government in the men's residence halls known as the Men's Residence Association (MRA) with its accompanying student activity program.

We should note at this point a change that had occurred in food service in the residence halls before the complete reorganization of the housing administration.

President Friley had decided when the University took over the food service in the women's halls during the Army Specialized Training Program that after the war ended the private concession operated by Florence Walls would be terminated and the University would operate the food services of the residence halls.

The institution management department had for several years requested that when Miss Walls was out of the picture they be allowed to run the food service in the halls so that they might use it as a laboratory for teaching and also as a means of establishing a number of graduate assistantships. About this time the most capable head of institution management, Miss Fern Gleiser, received an offer from another university and one of the concessions granted in order to keep her on the staff was that her department would administer food service in the halls. Miss Gleiser did not remain and when her replacement, Dr. Grace Augustine, arrived she
was made responsible for the residence hall food service and was responsible directly to the President for this part of her duties. Mrs. McGlade remained as director of residence, but had no authority over the food service. As so often happens with two bosses involved in an operation, conflicts arose. But nevertheless, this management continued during years 1944-45 and up to March 1946, and this is when the reorganization of the housing administration began.

Reorganization of the Housing Administration

President Friley had had enough experience in administration to know that when you have more than one boss in an operation that you are going to have conflicts, consequently he had enough foresight to make a change that at the time was considered revolutionary - he appointed one boss, J. C. Schilletter, and stipulated that I was to be responsible for the physical, financial, social and educational programs of the residence halls, for off-campus housing and for the selection and supervision of the fraternity and sorority housemothers. Dr. Friley also directed that the director of residence would report to the business manager, Mr. Boyne Platt, rather than to the director of personnel. Up to this time, Mrs. McGlade had been assigned to the personnel office under dean Helser.

The first directive that the President sent to Mrs. McGlade and Dr. Augustine was to direct each of them to report to the new
director of residence. Since administering a housing program was new to me, I bided my time before making any real changes. Although the Board of Regents had approved my appointment in October 1945, I remained at the Union until March 1946, when Colonel Pride returned and then I took over the responsibility as director of residence.

I really had little time to reorganize because my first task was to get the south end of Friley Hall, as it existed then, ready for civilians and to see that the navy personnel were moved to the north end of Friley. Both groups were to be fed in the Friley dining room and this presented problems that had to be solved each day. In addition to food service problems with civilians and navy personnel in Friley, were also food service problems with the married students who were fed in Hughes Hall and who were clamoring to get into the first trailer units that were being erected in what was known as Pammel Court. Students were also clamoring for off-campus space and then toward the end of the summer it was decided to open an annex at Camp Dodge and I was instructed to get the food service organized. Someone mentioned at the time that I had such a big headache that even several tons of aspirin would not relieve it.

It can be seen why we were well into 1946-47 before I began to sense what needed to be done. I drew up a simple single-line organization chart and at the time divided the housing organization into the following departments: (1) women's housing, (2) men's
housing, (3) women's food service, (4) men's food service, (5) married housing, (6) off-campus housing, (7) accounting, (8) maintenance, (9) food buying.

A roster of all the dedicated people who helped get the new organization underway will necessarily be incomplete, but it would be glaringly so were I to omit the names of individuals who gave unstintingly of their time and energy during the first few years.

Names to be chronicled in residential housing during this period included: Miss Rachel Peisen, Mrs. Madge McGlade, Mrs. Harriet Stange, Mrs. Ruby Buck, Miss Elsie Ann Guthrie, Miss Doris Hittle, Fred Jensen, Jay Miller, Roy Owings, Lester Donaldson, Mrs. Wanda Daley, Roy B. McAfee, Robert Hughes, James Allen.

There is not room in this chronicle to single out the contributions of each of the above people, but there was Miss Rachel Peisen who came to the University as a hall director in 1939 and who eventually became associate director of residence. She gave up her administrative duties in 1958 and was completely retired in 1963. She set a fine example for both the men and women and exemplified all of the fine qualities that we desire to be imparted to young university people.

Miss Elsie Ann Guthrie came to the residence hall staff in 1928 as an assistant to Florence Walls. She replaced Miss Walls in 1944 and served until her retirement in 1960. She was one of those dedicated people of the University who helped many a boy and girl to get through Iowa State with the financial help that was re-
ceived in working in the kitchens and dining rooms of the women's residence halls.

Fred Jensen, who joined the new reorganization as service manager in the early days of 1946 and served in this capacity until 1964, was more than a service manager. He listened to the problems of many an undergraduate, and as a good listener, became one of those counselors of a University whose names go unsung.

Miss Doris Hittle, Mr. Jay Miller, Mr. Roy Owings and Mrs. Wanda Daley are people who helped build the framework of the housing organization which was formed during the 1946-50 period and who are still on the staff. They will have the distinction of playing a real part in both the first 100 years of residential housing and also of the second hundred years. I am sure that the person who chronicles the second 100 years of residential housing at Iowa State will record the contributions of these people to both the first and second centuries in more detail than is recorded here.

The Physical Plant 1946-53

One of the marked events of this period was the construction of temporary housing to meet the emergency following World War II. These temporary units included the Military Barracks, the Cottages, East Stadium, West Court and Camp Dodge. Pammel Court was also considered a temporary unit at the time but since it is still in existence at the beginning of the second hundred years, it will be discussed in the last chapter.
Permanent structures built during this period include the completion of the south east section of Friley Hall for 283 men and occupied in 1951 and the start of the south center section of Friley Hall for 216 men that was occupied in the Fall of 1954. The history of Friley-Hughes will be discussed in the last chapter.

Military Barracks

A structure located close to the Veterinary Clinic and which at one time had been used to house horses for the Military Department was converted into a barracks to house 20 men at the beginning of the Fall Quarter 1946. The name "Graduate Annex" was applied to the building after it was remodeled into a housing unit. It was used until winter quarter 1950.

Cottages

Ten aluminum barracks units similar to the structures at Pammel Court were put together to form a housing unit to the north of the College Hospital and were opened at the beginning of the fall quarter 1947. This group consisted of two lounges and a bathroom in the central unit running east and west and then eight units built off from the central unit, four to the south and four to the north. Each unit housed 16 men and a total of 128 men were housed in the entire structure. The cottages were filled to capacity until the winter 1951, when only 75 students were housed there. The number fell to 36 in the spring of 1951. The cottages were used only as temporary quarters from the beginning of the fall quarter 1951.
Three units and the west lounge were allocated to driver training during the summer 1951. In the winter of 1952, two units and part of the east lounge were allocated to the television project for office space. The department of residence retained three of the units for emergency housing until the start of construction in 1960 of Pearson Hall which now occupies the area.

East Stadium

The hand-ball courts located in the East Stadium were converted into housing units for the fall quarter 1947. One hand-ball court was made into a lounge, the other five were remodeled to house 16 men each or a total of 80 men. The department of residence organized and supervised this area from the beginning of fall quarter 1947, until the end of fall quarter 1949, when it was returned to the physical education department. It was used to house athletes under the supervision of the physical education department for a few years and then it was converted back to hand-ball courts.

West Court

An area known as West Court was established for 130 private trailers and small houses for the fall quarter of 1946. The area occupied land that had formerly been the location of a C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Corps) Camp in the southwest section of Ames off Lincoln Way and Franklin. A part of this land was owned by the college and a part was rented from Mr.
Bud Dotson. One of the old C.C.C buildings was converted into a utility unit to provide toilet and laundry facilities. All lots at West Court were occupied until the fall of 1950. The demand for these lots decreased gradually and the entire West Court area was eliminated on July 1, 1953.

Camp Dodge

When it was discovered that it would be impossible to house all of the students who desired to enter Iowa State in the fall of 1946, arrangements were made to lease Camp Dodge, which was close to Des Moines, as an annex. The announcement was made during the first week of August 1946. Governor Robert Blue dedicated the annex on September 21, 1946. Within a period of approximately seven weeks, equipment to house and feed approximately 500 students was installed in the barracks located at Camp Dodge. In addition to housing and food service for students, arrangements had to be made for class rooms and staff. Professor James McKean was appointed director of the annex and was responsible for the entire operation for the one year that it existed. Professor Lenore Sullivan took a year's leave from institution management and directed the food service.

Beechcrest

It is only of passing interest, but a structure to be known as Beechcrest and to be located in the vicinity of the present C. Y. Stephen's Auditorium, which was to house both
single men and married students created a moment of excitement in 1947. After the plans were drawn, the realtors of Ames presented a protest in opposition to the project to the Board of Regents. An open meeting was held to hear the protests. The Board of Regents decided to go ahead with the project and bids were received during May 1947 of $847,500. Although the realtors had withdrawn their protest, the Board decided that the bid was too high and cancelled the entire project.

Establishment of the First University Married Community

The University Married Community, which now consists of Pammel Court, Hawthorn Court and University Village, actually had its beginning in the winter quarter of 1946. The increase in enrollment after World War II, with returning married veterans in numbers far beyond expectation, created a problem that only the University could solve at the time.

The answer to the problem was the beginning of Pammel Court where the first units moved in consisted of trailers and de-mountable houses. The history of Pammel Court will be discussed in the last chapter.
Establishment of Head Resident and House System

Since the first residence hall was occupied at Iowa State University by a preparatory class in 1868, attention has been given to provide the opportunity for the educational and developmental program for the individual. One of the first indications of the developmental program for the individual student was the instruction in table manners given by the matron, Mrs. Potter (see Chapter II), during the very first year of the University.

Since that day to this, the effort has been made to provide the physical facilities and staff to give the students the opportunity for self improvement. The organization, the staff, the physical facilities, and the methods for implementing the program have varied over the years but the idea of providing more than food and shelter in the residence halls has existed from the beginning.

At the beginning of the academic year 1946-47, the program in the residence halls which had to do with the counseling and guidance of students consisted of undergraduate advisors working under the supervision of a hall director. There was one undergraduate advisor for each 10 to 15 students. The advisors in both the men's halls and the women's halls were organized in what was known as the advisory council and each council had an
advisory chief. The group was self perpetuating and each year elected their replacements for the following year. The advisors in the women's halls received no compensation but the advisors in the men's halls received free room.

The year 1946-47 was the most critical housing situation that had ever existed at Iowa State. Veterans of World War II were returning far beyond expectations and many of these veterans were married and of course this further complicated the problem. The eight women's halls, although overcrowded, operated with the advisory system that they had previous to World War II and settled down quickly to the routine that had existed previous to World War II. The situation in the men's halls, however, was much more complicated. To get a clear picture of the situation one needs to know the sequence of events that occurred after the veterans of World War II returned to the campus. It should be remembered that when the most of these men had left the campus by the Spring of 1943, that only the north end of Friley, known as Men's New Hall and Hughes Hall existed. The 1942 section of Friley was completed and occupied by navy personnel during the war period.

A great influx of veterans returned to the campus in January 1946. Since many of them were married and the need for living quarters was an emergency, Hughes Hall was converted into living quarters for married students. The south end of Friley Hall was occupied by civilians beginning in the Spring Quarter
of 1946, and the north end was occupied by navy personnel until July 1, 1946. A student government was set up immediately for the civilians. This organization, known as the wing system, will be discussed as a part of the history of the Men's Residence Association.

At the beginning of the academic year 1946-47, the women's halls had returned to normalcy and the following situation existed in the men's halls. Hughes Hall, occupied by married students, Friley Hall, occupied by 900 single men in space normally for 650, and all of these people had their meals in the present east dining room of Friley. The real problem during this period was taking care of the physical needs of housing and food rather than counseling and guidance. However, the advisors in Friley did a good job under trying circumstances, but they realized that the advisor program and the student government organization for a hall as large as Friley needed revision. The first discussions concerning need for revision occurred in the winter of 1948 at which time the first suggestion of head residents and a house system were mentioned.

A student by the name of Bruce Widstrom had come to Iowa State as a transfer student from the University of Wisconsin and had been chosen as Advisor Chief for the academic year 1948-49. He had lived under the house system at Wisconsin where each house was a separate hall of approximately 100 residents, and he thought that the system could be adjusted to fit a large hall
such as Friley was at that time.

A drastic change such as head residents and houses had both its adherents and opponents. The students who were for the idea maintained that (1) the wing system was too large and the hall should be broken into smaller units, (2) that East Stadium, which had been converted to living quarters for 80 men, had extremely high morale even though the living quarters for them were extremely poor, (3) that the cottage units had functioned well with two units of 60 men each, (4) that the advisors were doing too little for room rent.

The opponents of the idea said (1) that it would reduce the number of advisors and thereby eliminate many students receiving free room, (2) that an imaginary line to separate houses was not a sufficient separation, (3) could not visualize the expansion of Friley and Hughes into one large hall and felt that the Wing System was adequate for Friley, (4) thought that 60 students per advisor were too many, (5) thought that a head resident program would interfere with student government. Finally it was decided to have a trial run of the house system in the fall of 1948.

A permanent set-up was agreed upon in February 1949, and the following Houses were named: East Stadium was named Fairchild, Cottage Units were named Harriman and Franklin, Hughes Hall was known as a House and Friley was divided into 12 Houses as follows: Niles, Bennett, Lincoln, Chamberlain, Converse, Kimball, Noble, Knapp, Pearson, Godfrey, Stanton and Cessna. The house
names of the East Stadium and Cottage Units were later transferred to the Hughes section of Friley Hall.

The house system, with head residents, caught on quickly and the following editorial appeared in the *Iowa State Daily* on March 1, 1949:

"Thanks for the memory", the title of a popular song a few years ago, is again gaining popularity for a small segment of our college men. We are referring to the men for Friley Hall, Hughes Hall and all those associated with the new M.R.A., Men's Residence Association. Until recently these men living in dormitories lived much like any other occupants of a "hotel".

While it is too early to call the plan of the MRA a success, signs of making college life more collegiate and worthwhile to the individual are apparent.

By dividing those who live in college dormitories for men into separate houses, closer contact with others living nearby has been attained. Thus active social programs and especially active intramural programs is starting to develop.

The college administration has helped the plan to grow. The presidents of the houses have worked hard and while they may not see the end result of the work they have started, they have opened a wide, fertile ground for those living in the M.R.A. Houses.

For years members of fraternal groups have had the benefit of extra-curricular activities which have made the project of job getting easier to fulfill. Now members of the M.R.A. are not only being encouraged to participate in activities, but are actually receiving aid in gaining entrance to activities.

In a few years they will have their share of competition for the positions will increase thus enhancing the possibility of better equipped students in key positions.

These are the benefits the individual may receive from the breaking down of the M.R.A. into organized houses, but these benefits may only be had if all the members of the M.R.A. pitch in with their share of the energy and cooperation necessary to reach the goals.

Congratulations are due for the excellent start of the M.R.A. We hope the organization can continue to expand and extend its program.
During the fall quarter of 1950 and into the winter quarter of 1951, the head resident program was on a precipice and the slightest shove would have resulted in a wreck of the head residents as a group.

The difficulty was due mainly to a booklet known as The Criteria for Citizenship which was written by the assistant director of residence, Robert Hughes. This booklet laid down in no uncertain terms some rules and regulations which the students agreed were okay, but since the students were not consulted before it was written they felt that the administration was being too arbitrary.

Bob Hughes was a fiend for work and as is often true with young men of his type, he tried to get too much done in too short a time. He was a driver and he insisted on the head residents carrying out his program regardless of the complaints.

Hughes' efforts resulted in many improvements in the living quarters such as the shelves about the doors in the old section of the building, many repairs throughout the old Friley and Hughes Halls, bicycle racks and marked improvement in the janitorial maintenance throughout the building.

Perhaps one of the best results was the revision of the Criteria for Citizenship by a student committee resulting in the Compass. An editorial in the Daily on February 24, 1951 had the following comment.
"Friley Hall Management"

The new order initiated this fall in the Men's Residence Halls is back in the limelight. Wednesday's announcement that "Warden Robert Hughes" is going to resign at the end of the quarter brought mixed emotions from the M.R.H. residents and other people familiar with the situation. Reportedly there were some who greeted this announcement with enthusiasm. Others wondered if this meant that the great experiment had failed.

We don't think so. The result of two quarters of hard work by Bob Hughes isn't going to be thrown out of the window. So says Dr. J. C. Schilletter, director of residence here at Iowa State. True, there will probably be some changes made but they will be largely modifications of weakness in the program already set up.

For one thing, Schilletter hints, there may be four or five housemothers in the Men's Residence Halls next fall. At present there is only one. With 1500 young men living there, she doesn't have a chance for personal contact with all of them. And Schilletter thinks maybe women can gain the confidence of boys in a way that men can not, but nothing definite will be decided until it has been discussed with the Men's Residence Association cabinet.

The M.R.A. rulebook - "Criteria for Citizenship" - compiled by Hughes last summer is being revised, too. This is not simply a reflection of the inadequacy of the book. It is a part of the plan announced by the housing administration from the beginning to gradually give the students a voice in how things should be run. Bob Hughes' job was to get the plan rolling. This he did, even at the expense of gaining ill-will among fellows with whom he had lived for four years.

The plan was not the result of a brainstorm by Hughes or any other one person. Most of it was planned after policies which had been used for several years in the administration of men's dormitories at other large midwestern universities, particularly Big Ten Universities.

It was the rules laid down in "Criteria of Citizenship" which caused the big howl among the dorm men this fall. The old timers simply were not used to such restrictions. But, as Hughes put it, "The new rules were a necessity". They were an attempt to try to stop the damage being done in the men's rooms. The only alternatives were to raise the rent or crack down on the amount of damage being done.

At first, there were a lot of men fined for infractions of the rules. But these have well tapered off and the grippers have lost some of their first flush of
emotions over the change - rents did not have to go up and it appears to an outsider that the Men's Residence Halls are a better place to live."

The situation was saved largely through the efforts of the then supervisor of head residents, Al Moses. Al was then a Junior student in Architecture and had the happy faculty of being able to work with the M.R.A., the head residents and the administration. He was well liked by all and had an excellent sense of timing.

Jim Allen became assistant director of residence on July 1, 1951 and immediately began to give the value of his experience as a student at Wisconsin. Allen served both as president of Men's Halls at Wisconsin and as a house fellow. His first move was to give impetus for the status of the position of Head Resident. He insisted that the head residents should have dinner together each week and one served dinner per month. Many of the head residents questioned this move at the beginning as they were fearful of the criticism that they might receive from the men. Jim Allen continued to impress the fact that the head residents were a selected group and if they lived up to their responsibilities they would have the respect of the men in their respective houses.

Jim Allen began the study of the roles of the head resident. The definition of the roles of a head resident are basically the same today as they were at the beginning. He also helped to refine the techniques of selection of head residents. He pushed
the house as a unit and gave impetus to house spirit and house activities.

The present position of head resident is now recognized as an important position on the staff of Iowa State University. Both status and stipend of the position have grown tremendously through the years.

The present status did not come over night. There were many difficulties at the beginning such as - agreeing on a title, defining duties, agreeing on techniques, agreeing on stipend.

Agreeing on a title took many hours of discussion. Many thought the old title of advisor was sufficient, others wanted the title of proctor and some the title of house fellow which was similar to the title used at Wisconsin. The present title of head resident which is most appropriate did not take place through an arbitrary decision of the administration.

Defining the duties or role of the head resident at the beginning of the program was a difficult task. Again, many thought his only role would be that of keeping down noise in the house. The head resident group at the beginning of the program was hesitant about asserting its authority. Through the years the group has developed the six roles that they think the head resident should play: (1) a friend, (2) a counselor, (3) a leader, (4) a disciplinarian, (5) an example, (6) an administrator.

Agreeing on techniques of handling the job as a head resident presented many problems at the beginning of the program.
A few examples: (1) the checking in and checking out of keys is now taken in stride, but when this was first mentioned as one of the techniques to aid in making the head residents important there were long and frequent arguments, (2) being responsible for room changes in the house was another example of a problem that was not at first accepted. Many of the responsibilities that are accepted today and the techniques that are taken for granted were not true at the beginning.

The stipend of the head resident was increased as they proved themselves capable of taking on responsibilities. The beginning wage was free room, then it was advanced to room plus $10 per month, then to room plus $15 per month, and then room plus $20 per month. The next step was room and board.

The women's halls operated on a hall basis until the Fall of 1965 when it was decided to convert Westgate back to a women's hall and to organize it on the house system. The hall when occupied by men was divided into four houses, a house for each floor, consequently the only changes needed were the names of houses and the first selection of women head residents. The house names selected were (1) Fleming, (2) Lowe, (3) Nelson, (4) Tilden. Linda Kluckholm served as the first supervisor of head residents until spring when ill health forced her to resign. She was replaced by Kathy Eden in April 1966.

The Westgate trial run was well accepted and for 1966-67, Oak and Elm Halls were organized on the houses basis with house

Kathy Eden continued as supervisor of head residents and Ruth Shahan was appointed assistant supervisor and in charge of the head residents at Westgate.

At the beginning of the academic year, 1967-68, the following women's halls were converted to the house system: Maple (8 houses), Linden (7 houses), Freeman (2 houses). In the fall of 1968, Barton, Lyon, Roberts, Birch and Welch were organized on a house basis and all of the new women's halls will have the house and head resident system.

The head residents are still a young organization, but the contributions of the supervisors have become traditions and each one has made contributions that have become milestones in the program. The next 100 years will see many supervisors of head residents but the following names and the years they served should be recorded because they are the original disciples who built the foundation.

In the men's halls, the names and the years they served are as follows: Bruce Widstrom 1948-49, 1949-50; Al Moses 1950-51, 1951-52; Dick Kolze 1952-53; Charles Frederiksen 1953-54; Dick Burns 1954-55; Al Yokie 1955-56; Bill Heald 1956-57; Tony Netusil 1957-58; Richard Holtz 1958-59; Tom Kersey 1959-60; Gary Putnam 1960-61; Gene Vandebur 1961-62; Robert Taylor 1962-63; Tom Dardis 1963-64; Dave Rudig 1964-65; 1965-66 - Dave Huyette (Freiley),
Ronald Roy (Storms), Mike Cooney (Helser); 1966-67 - Dave Huyette (Friley), Bill Looft (Knapp-Storms), Harold Peyton (Helser); 1967-68 - Jim Patton (Friley), Harold Peyton (Helser), Bill Looft (Knapp-Storms-Wallace); 1968-69 - Doug Barr (Friley), Mike Puff (Helser), Loren Tucker (Knapp-Storms-Wallace).

In the women's halls: 1965-66 Linda Kluckholm (became ill and was replaced by Kathy Eden); 1966-67 Kathy Eden; 1967-68 Diana Berkland; 1968-69 Jean Worthan (Linden, Birch, Roberts, Welch, Willow, Maple); Carolyn Guetzko (Barton, Lyon, Freeman, Oak, Elm); Carol Anderson (Westgate).

The Men's Residence Association (M.R.A.)

Some form of student government has always been a part of the residence halls set-up at Iowa State. Systems of government were set up in the individual halls housing men such as Hughes, North Friley, etc., but they existed as entities so were not tied together as one overall organization.

The forerunner of the M.R.A. was the wing organization set up in Friley immediately following World War II. The hall was divided into three sections known as wings - North Wing, East Wing, South Wing. The student elected governing body was known as the Main Cabinet. Each wing also had a wing cabinet of elected officers. The main cabinet consisted of: president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, social chairman, activities chairman, intramural chairman, chairman of the advisor's council,
wing advisors. The wing officers were exact duplicates of those on main cabinet. In addition to this elected governing body was the self-perpetuating body known as the advisory council which was represented on main cabinet. As had been mentioned, this advisory council was similar to the system described for the women's halls.

The M.R.A. was established in 1949 when the men's halls were organized into houses. The constitution consists of many pages outlining the duties of the various officers and committees. The administrative functions are invested in the council which consists of the following elected members: president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, two government of the student body senators, social chairman, intramural chairman, activities chairman and public relations chairman. There are, of course, many committees, commissions and councils.

The house is the basic functioning unit and the house government is, with minor exceptions, similar to the structure of the overall government.

Over the years the M.R.A. was responsible for organizing many activities. Among these are the Intramural Program, the Camera Club, Toastmasters Club, Weight Lifters Club, Printing Service, a Library, various house organs which have come and gone such as The Rag, The Reflector (1948), The Informer (1953), The Cadence (1967), a ham radio station and K.I.S.U. radio station. Moving pictures at 12¢ per ticket were also started in January 1951, and were first shown in the Friley Dining Room and later
transferred to the Engineering Auditorium. Also the tradition of three M.R.A. dances per year became a part of the social program. Of the many fine activities, perhaps the one that has had the most publicity is the K.I.S.U. radio station. I feel that this activity is important enough to have its history recorded here.

K.I.S.U.

The original idea for K.I.S.U. occurred in October 1949. Three students - Cedric Currin, Chuck Hawley and Maurice Voland set up their own equipment which consisted of two turn-tables, a small transmitter and a public address system in Currin's room (located on the fourth floor of Friley Hall directly above the north archway) and began to transmit disc jockey shows to the men in Friley.

The next move was to a broom closet, Room E67, Bennett House. The station was located in this room only a very short time because the space was very inadequate and also because the constant ringing of the corridor phone requesting certain kinds of music was a real annoyance to the residents occupying rooms close to the phone, consequently there was a demand for another room.

K.M.R.A., the call letters originally used, was then transferred to a basement room located in the south end of Stange House. The move to Stange House soon brought public attention
and the Des Moines Register of December 4, 1949, ran a feature article showing a picture of the students operating the station and a description of the operation. The Register stated that K.M.R.A. was probably the tiniest radio station in Iowa operating in a standard broadcasting band. The transmitter had two tubes with an output of 30 watts. The article also said that the students wanted music in the evening free of advertising. The University station, W.O.I., did not broadcast after six o'clock, so when W.O.I. went off the air, K.M.R.A. came on with its program. The men first experimented with transmitting through wiring in Friley, but soon discovered that the radiators and steam pipes were a fine potential antenna. A cable from the basement studio was wound up five floors and connected to the building frame and steam pipes through a tuned circuit.

There is no record as to the exact date when the station was transferred from Stange House to the kitchenette room across from the Main Lounge of North Friley, but the records show that during the week following October 5, 1950, the station was to start broadcasting. Warren Sladky was the station manager, new equipment had been added, and a better program was to be produced. The first official authorization for the M.R.A. broadcasting station was approved May 22, 1950, and the call letters were K.R.M.I. There was no real significance to K.R.M.I. call letters but the station was affectionately known for many years as "crummy". Another reason for a change in call letters was that
K.M.R.A. was also the name of a commercial ship.

The author remembers well the first broadcast that was heard outside of Friley Hall. It was in February 1951, when the signal became so strong that people several miles out heard the broadcast of a basketball game and thought it was W.O.I. This brought comments and questions and many telephone calls to my office as to what was going on in Friley Hall.

The station became so popular and provided such a worthwhile student activity that when the 1951 addition of Friley Hall was being planned, it was suggested that it include a room for a radio station. The present (1968) broadcasting room was assigned to K.M.R.I. and the members were instructed to draw up plans for use of the space. Plans were submitted and the installation of equipment was begun during the winter of 1952. The author remembers the plans so well because the total cost of getting the room ready and buying of items of equipment amounted to about $4000. When this was submitted to the University business manager for approval he replied, "What in the hell are you trying to do, build another W.O.I.?'"

Room 1205, which was never intended to be allocated to the station was gradually absorbed as squatter's rights. In 1961, the call letters were changed to K.I.S.U.

In 1964, Room 1205 was turned back to the department of residence and Room 1199 was assigned as a workshop for the station.

K.I.S.U. was the first radio station ever operated as a part
of the activity program of an independent student organization.

Many colleges and universities have since followed the lead of K.I.S.U.

K.I.S.U. now broadcasts its programs to all of the residence halls and has won the Service I award twice during the years of its operations.

I also feel that the M.R.A. was the inspiration for the student government set-up of the present W.R.A. and the present T.R.A. As this era is ending, new student governments to replace the M.R.A. and W.R.A. are being devised to fit the program of the co-educational halls.

M.R.A. Presidents whose names should be recorded in this history include: Clair Cook (Wing System President), Don Blair, James Clagett, Richard Posekany, Clarence Maddy, Leroy Hutton, John Wilson, Richard Wiggin, Robert Walker, Charles Schwab, Charles Campbell, Dean Shupe, Merlin Spencer, Leroy Greenlee, Don Willeke, Craig Davis, John Nielsen, Robert Greenlee, Jack Rayman, Richard Goers, Dean Bartelt, Richard Johnson.

All of these made their contributions in one way or another; however, the two that not only were dedicated when they were presidents but have kept up an active interest, both in the student government organization and in the alumni, are Charles Campbell (1957-58) and Don Willeke (1961-62). Both of these men as student leaders kept the residence administration alert to the needs of the students and provided the type of leadership that kept the generation gap very narrow.
Residential Housing 1953-1967

James H. Hilton became President of the University on July 1, 1953 and served until July 1965. The important incidents in residential housing occurring during this period include expansion of the physical plant, the establishment of the Women's Residence Association, installation of room telephones, establishment of residence hall honoraries, a new method of financing residence halls, and the house system established in the women's halls.

One important change made in 1955 in housing administration was the appointment of Miss Doris Hittle as Administrative Dietitian to be responsible for food service in both the men's and women's residence halls. Miss Guthrie had reached the retirement age for administrative people, but continued to serve as the dietitian at Birch Hall.

Mr. James Allen resigned as assistant director of residence in 1960 and Mr. Charles Frederiksen was appointed to this position.

The Physical Plant

The design capacity of the permanent halls built during this period amounted to 3513 beds, the greatest number constructed during the administration of any president. Also the Food Stores addition was doubled in capacity. Knapp Hall construction was well underway at the end of 1965.

Buildings occupied during this period, which will be discussed
in the last chapter include: Friley Hall (south center 1954), Westgate (1955), Hawthorn Court (1956), Helser Hall (1957), Buchanan Hall (1964), Oak-Elm Addition (1965), Storms Hall (1965), Food Stores Addition (1965), University Village (1965).

Women's Residence Association (W.R.A.)

The old dorm council, which was originally started in 1928, was changed to the Women's Residence Association (W.R.A.) in 1953. Originally it was organized on a hall basis and each hall elected its own officers and appointed the various committees. Then there was the overall halls government elected by the residents of all of the halls.

In 1965, the house system was started in the women's halls and as the house system grew, a student government organization similar to the Men's Residence Association was formed. During the year 1968-69, at the beginning of the second hundred years, the men and women were making plans for co-ed housing and co-ed governments. New names were being adopted to replace the Men's Residence Association (M.R.A.) and the Women's Residence Association (W.R.A.).

W.R.A. presidents whose names should be recorded in this history include: Lois J. Holmberg, Marjorie Kirkpatrick, Mary Jo Basoff, Annette J. Ludwig, Helen Davisson, Joan Ossenbaugh, Karen W. Kruwell, Carol S. Roluck, Lois Ann Davison, Julie Johnson, Margaret Gaffney, Linda Kluckholm, Mary Jane Ludley, Connie
Chapman, Betty Clausen, Dianne Waterhouse.

Installation of Room Telephones

The question of room telephones excited much interest and created a real controversy in 1961. The following comments occurred in the Des Moines Register and in the Iowa State Daily in 1961. The following is from the Des Moines Register 1961:

Does Every Student Need a Phone?

The state board of regents acted wisely, in our opinion, in halting the installation of telephones in every room of student dormitories at Iowa State University at Ames. The halt was called so that a new study could be made of the problem of telephone service for students in dormitories at all three schools under the board of regents.

It wouldn't be easy to reverse the policy toward which the institutions have been drifting — of providing individual telephone service in each dormitory room. But this is something the board could do to reduce slightly the cost of a college education. The psychological effect of this enforced economy would have some value.

Until this year, the I. S. U. dormitory students have had telephones only in hall corridors. The board gave its approval last year to room phones, and two I. S. U. dormitories already have been completely wired for room phones. But we see no reason why the board should not reverse its policy; wise people change their minds and admit mistakes.

We see no reason why the telephone service should not be uniform at all three schools. This would call for some cutback at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, where telephones now are furnished in each room. There also are telephones in each room at Campbell Hall at the Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls but only corridor telephones in other dormitories.

The change would not benefit the state financially. The costs of telephone service, as well as all other costs of building and operating dormitories, are paid by students. However, the regents could well take action to show their concern about mounting costs of a college education. Dormitory costs have been rising faster than tuition rates.

Tuition fees at S. U. I. have risen in recent years from $156 to $240. Dormitory rates (for board and room) have risen from $620 in 1955 to $820 in 1960 and go to $880 next fall.

Tuition fees at I. S. U. have risen from $138 in 1950 to $252. Dormitory rates have gone from $510 in 1950 to $800 and will be $860 in 1961.

Tuition fees at I. S. T. C. have risen from $108 in 1951 to $220. Dormitory rates have increased from $495 in 1951 to $610 in 1960 and will be $640 next year.

Telephone expenses last year amounted to $38,601 at S. U. I., 6.8 per cent of the cost to students; $13,585 at I. S. U., 1.8 per cent of the cost to students; $8,446 at I. S. T. C., 2.3 per cent of the cost. The per student cost of telephones at S. U. I. was $18; at I. S. U., $3.53; at I. S. T. C., $4.32.

Some surveys have indicated that a high percentage of students want room telephones. But this question is one for the regents, not students, to decide. The regents' decision should be based, in our opinion, on an effort to hold down the cost of higher education to students and their families.

A new policy on room telephones could be a start toward exploring other proposals for cutting services from the luxury level to the necessity level. The board, with an economy approach, also may be able to build new dormitories at less cost than for some recent buildings, and it may also find it advisable to experiment with co-operative housing (in which selected students would do their own housekeeping and preparation of meals).
Room Telephone Ban
Gives Time To Think

The action of the state board of regents last week in banning further installation of room phones in the dormitories here has some points in its favor.

The regents had previously given the go-ahead to the installation project along with a $5 per quarter hike in room rentals to cover the cost. The go-ahead came following a vote in the residence halls here which showed favorable reaction to private phones even with the room rental increase.

The ban was made so that a more complete study of private telephone service could be made not only at Iowa State, but also at her two sister institutions.

Phone lines have already been installed in Westgate Hall and part of Helser Hall and at first impression the action of the regents seems, therefore, senseless and unwarranted. It appears to be "Indian giving" and an unnecessary halt of necessary progress.

But upon further examination it is realized that the phone installation halt will give some time to take another good look at the project.

Of first consideration is the mounting costs of college education today. One of the major expenses for the college student is, of course, the cost of room and board during four years of schooling. Since dormitories are owned and operated by the University, should not one of their purposes be to offer the cheapest possible housing even though certain frills must be eliminated?

Another consideration might be made by the student leaders in the residence halls. Will private phones tend to isolate students and break up currently strong dormitory group cohesion?

The telephone project does have some advantages, however. Among them are more privacy and perhaps a fuller social life for students as well as a possible selling point in recruiting future students. And study might be aided in the dormitories without telephones persistently ringing in the corridors.

The board of regents was somewhat short-sighted in not further investigating the issue of private telephones the first time they considered them. But they have proven it is still not too late to take a good look at the flaws in the project.

It also gives another chance for students in the residence halls to take another look and decide if the added expense is worth the added convenience.

—Doak
Room Phones in Dorms Delayed; Still Favored By Residence Head

by Jim Stephens

Editor's Note: The State Board of Regents asked the University last Friday to hold action on the installation of room phones in dormitories pending a study of the situation by members of the board. The next meeting of the Regents board will be April 13 and 14.

Although the installation of individual phones in residence halls would call for a $20 per year boost in room and board rates, a majority of those voting on the question last spring favored the increase, Dr. J. C. Schilletter, director of residence halls, said yesterday.

A proposed increase of $60 per year is scheduled to become effective next fall, Schilletter said. He explained that $20 of this cost would go toward the cost of the phones and their installation, and that the rest would be needed because of increased janitors' salaries and remodeling costs.

Various groups in the Men's Residence Association and Women's Residence Association have urged the installation of individual phones for the past ten years, Schilletter said, and when the results of last spring's voting was known, an agreement was made with a telephone company to install the phones.

The telephone company set Aug. 11, 1961; as completion date of the project, and wiring had been completed in Westgate and Heiser men's dormitories when the State Board of Regents requested a halt in the work.

"I would guess that between $35,000 and $40,000 has been spent on the project so far," Schilletter added.

Referring to criticisms that the phones were "unnecessary frills," Schilletter said, "Twenty-five years ago, such things as cars, radios, television and air conditioning were considered 'frills' by many people. Today they are accepted almost as necessities."

He added that housing standards of residence halls at Iowa State have been improved greatly over the past 20 years, and that the installation of individual phones would be another step in improving living conditions.

"We feel that the phones would be a good thing for the students to have, and part of their need for development," Schilletter continued. He cited the following points which he considered to be in favor of the phone installation:

1) "They would improve study conditions for the group as a whole, in that the persistent ringing of telephones in corridors would be eliminated.

2) "Individual phones would save students time, in that they would not have to wait until other students have finished their phone conversations. This would also help eliminate conversations in the corridors and shouting to summon those receiving calls.

3) "Room phones would provide for greater privacy, the lack of which is one of the real distractions of group living.

4) "Room telephones would tend to draw the entire student body closer together and make the students feel that they are sons and daughters of Iowa State.

5) "Private telephones would facilitate emergency calls to and from parents."

Schilletter pointed out that eight of the Big Ten universities have room phones in their dormitories or are in the process of installing them, and that two schools in the Big Eight have provided them.

Don Willeke, M.E. 3, MRA president, commented, "I think it would be an advantage to most of those concerned. You'll have advantages and disadvantages with a thing of this sort, and there's a human reaction to change of any sort. We're trying to make the residence halls a home away from home, not just a place to exist."
On February 16, 1961, I sent the following letter to Mr. Platt, vice president for business and finance:

February 16, 1961

Mr. B. N. Platt
104 Beardshear Hall
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Dear Mr. Platt:

Attached herewith are notes from the minutes of both the W.A.A. Executive Board and the M.A.A. Main Cabinet concerning student opinion on the installation of room telephones, also a letter from the W.A.A. Board requesting the installation of room telephones. Also attached are the minutes of the W.A.A. Board for April 25, 1960 and for May 2, 1960 and the minutes of the M.A.A. Main Cabinet for March 25, 1960, April 4, 1960, April 11, 1960 and April 25, 1960. You will note the references to the installation of room phones in all of this material.

As you well know, we have had complaints concerning our telephone situation for at least ten years. When students began to pressure us for room telephones during the year 1959, we told them we were willing to consider the installation of room phones if the students were willing to pay for them. As a result, the student residents in both the women's residence halls and the men's residence halls began to discuss the problem and eventually decided to have a vote to get the student opinion.

The vote in the women's halls of May 20, 1959 indicated 639 residents for the installation and 295 against. The Executive Council of the W.A.A. upon the basis of this vote recommended to us by letter (attached herewith) that room telephones be installed. This letter dated May 21, 1959 was reconfirmed in the minutes of the W.A.A. Board on April 25, 1960.

The first vote held in the M.A.A. was shortly after school started in the fall of 1959. The vote at that time was 875 for and 925 against. The Executive Committee felt that the vote was taken too early after the freshmen arrived and that since the freshmen were not familiar with the problems that this vote should be thrown out.

The second vote which was a poll of all the houses took place in March 1960 and showed that a majority of the men were in favor of the installation of room phones.
As a result of the straw vote the Executive Committee set up procedures for taking written ballots in April 1960. The Executive Committee of the M.R.A. had stipulated that they would make the recommendation for the installation of room phones provided that 60 percent of the men voted in favor of the installation. A total of 1440 men voted out of a total population of eligible votes of 1862. Of the 1440 votes cast 57.9 percent voted for phones. This was 2.05 percent short of the number required to pass the 60 percent of the votes cast. Although the Executive Council said that they could not recommend in writing that the phones be installed, they felt that upon the basis of the total vote cast by the men that we should proceed with the installation.

Since the Executive Council of the M.R.A. thought that we should go ahead with the installation of room phones and since slightly over 61 percent of those voting in the residence halls voted for the installation of room phones, and since we had been approached on the matter over several years, and since we felt that this was an area where we could raise our standards, we recommended that room phones be installed.

Sincerely,

J. C. Schilletter
Director of Residence

Finally I took the president of the M.R.A., Don Willeke and the president of the W.R.A., Lois Davidson, to the Board of Regents meeting in April 1961, to present the wishes of the students. Room phones were installed and were in use at the beginning of the academic year, 1961. As with so many innovations, it was only a short time until room phones were taken for granted and the students wondered how they ever got along without them.
Residence Hall Honoraries

Three honoraries for residents of the halls came into being beginning in 1953.

Beacons was reorganized in 1953 and its purpose was to recognize independent sophomore women who, in their freshman year, were outstanding in both activities and scholarship.

The Chessmen, an honorary to recognize the outstanding men in the Men's Residence Association, was established in 1955. Richard Burns, supervisor of head residents in 1954-55, suggested the idea and in June 1955 twenty-four men were tapped. The first officers were: President - Logan Van Sittert; Vice President - Richard A. Caulkins; Secretary-Treasurer - William L. Snyder.

As the new era begins, the Order of the Rose was established by the Women's Residence Association and is similar to the Chessmen. The first members were announced on March 9, 1968.

A New Method of Financing Adopted

Before the fall of 1925, all residence halls had been built from special funds granted by the General Assembly of the State.

On April 3, 1925, the General Assembly authorized the State Board of Education (now known as the Board of Regents) to borrow money for the erection of future residence halls. From the in-
come of room rent all financial obligations were to be met. At this time the food service was a private concession under Miss Florence Walls and consequently the income from food service was not used for financing the halls until the University took over complete control in the fall of 1943, when the U.S. Army occupied the halls with trainees. Actually it wasn't until all room and food services were centralized under one administrator that the income from food service was of any importance. The budget presented in March 1946, was the first to combine all residence hall programs.

Birch Hall was the last residence hall built from state granted funds. Welch and Hughes Halls were the first built on funds borrowed by the University and repaid from room rent. All funds for financing residence halls and University married housing units from 1927 until September 1964 were obtained from a series of bank loans and closed-end notes to Des Moines insurance companies.

The Board of Regents was faced with the problem of financing the construction of residence halls at three institutions and knew the lending ability of Iowa banks and insurance companies was limited and a new method of financing must be adopted. Consequently, Paul D. Speer and Associates, Inc. of Chicago, were hired as financial consultants. They proposed that revenue bonds be issued to cover future funds for financing the construction of housing units. The first bond of $15,000,000 was bought by John
Nauveen and Company on September 24, 1964, at an interest rate of 3.5429 percent. Of this total amount, $6,342,468.03 was used to refund outstanding notes as of a date on about October 15, 1964. The remainder was used to finance the Knapp-Storns Complex (approximately $4,500,000), and to connect Oak and Elm Halls with the addition of a complete new kitchen and dining room (approximately $910,000), and for the construction of 300 new units for married students (approximately $4,100,000).

The bond resolution which permitted the sale of the first bonds also provided for the sale of $1,600,000 worth of parity bonds. These bonds were bought by Merrill, Lynch, Fenner and Smith, on March 11, 1965, at an interest rate of 3.5358 percent. They were issued to help finance the first tower of Maple Hall. May 11, 1966, the same company purchased $2,200,000 at 3.92347 percent and these bonds financed the construction of Wallace Hall. An issue of $8,190,000 was bought on July 10, 1967, by Merrill, Lynch, Fenner and Smith at an interest rate of 4.305 percent. The $8,190,000 plus $3,000,000 sold to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development at 3 percent in October 1967, financed the following buildings - Willow and Commons, Wilson and Commons and 200 units of University Village.

The interest rate on the $8,190,000 issue, if weighted with the government rate of 3 percent, will average 3.725.

A summary of all bonds issued as of September 26, 1967, with the interest rate is as follows:
9/24/64       $15,000,000       3.5429
3/11/65       1,600,000        3.5358
5/11/66       2,200,000        3.92347
7/10/67       8,190,000        4.3050
3,000,000     3.0000

It is of interest to note that the debt for residence halls on June 30, 1968, was $29,525,000.

Other Happenings 1953-1967

The major events of this period have been recorded, however, there were many happenings that are considered only as incidents today that hit the headlines when they happened. I recall the ones that seemed of major importance at the time that they occurred during this period.

In July 1954, several quonset huts were allocated to house graduate women. This created such a protest from the married students living in Pammel that we rented two houses in town to house graduate women.

The Association of College and University Housing Officers (ACUHO) had their national convention with us in 1955 during one of the hottest weeks in the history of Iowa and our guests sweltered in the rooms at Priley Hall. But the first air conditioning ever inaugurated in the residence halls had been installed to cool the West Dining Room of Priley Hall and this helped to make the conference a real success.
In February 1956, several football players beat up the student sheriff who guarded the parking area back of Friley. This resulted in headlines in the Des Moines Register and took much explaining to convince the Athletic Council that we weren't trying to interfere with the athletic program.

In November 1955, a fake bomb was placed in Elm Hall. At the time it was considered real and the story hit not only the state newspapers, but also national and international papers.

Women were housed in the south end of Friley Hall in the summer of 1957 and men in the north end. Today, plans are being made to do this as a permanent arrangement, but in 1957, we had repercussions from alumni and friends.

In September 1960, the Iowa Hotel Association, et al, filed suit in the Polk County District Court requesting that a permanent injunction be ordered restraining the Board of Regents from proceeding with the financing and construction of additions to the Memorial Union at the University of Iowa, Iowa City. The purpose of the suit was to prevent the Memorial Union from constructing hotel facilities. The effect of the suit was to raise serious questions as to the legality of the legislative acts authorizing the Regents to borrow money for constructing self-liquidating facilities, not only for such activities as Unions, stadiums, fieldhouses, etc., but also for residence halls, dining halls, apartments for married students and other related housing facilities. With this cloud on the Board's powers, it was im-
possible to secure financing and all housing and other self-
liquidating facility construction at the three Regent's in-
itutions was suspended.

The District Court denied the petition for injunction on
April 17, 1961, and an appeal was filed by the Hotel Association.
The case went to the Iowa Supreme Court and a ruling favorable
to the Regents was handed down on April 3, 1962. The decision
of the court concluded with the following statement:

"We conclude, as did the trial court, that there is
no clear, plain and palpable violation of the Con-
stitution in the Enabling Act, Chapter 185, Laws of
the 58th General Assembly. The proposed construction
and the acts of the Board of Regents and the Univer-
sity Administration are constitutional and legal.
The case is affirmed."

The effect of the law suit was to delay all residence con-
struction for 18 months, since no financial institution cared to
assume the risk of a loan or a purchase of bonds.

Another incident of historical importance was the liberal-
ization of women's hours beginning in 1966. This policy has had
many revisions and as the second 100 years begins, Senior, Junior
and Sophomore women have self-limited hours (if they are under 21
they must have parental permission). Freshmen women are still re-
quired to be in the halls by 12:00 midnight on every night except
Friday and Saturday. For the record it should be mentioned that
magnetic locks were installed on one entrance door of each of the
women's halls in the spring quarter of 1966. Women were then
issued key cards as a means of unlocking the doors.
Many other incidents might be cited that occurred during my administration of the housing program but the time has come to close this era and the third person to have the title of director of residence, Mr. Charles Frederiksen, was ready to get residential housing underway for the second hundred years.

In Retrospect

If someone asked me what I would like most to be said about my career at Iowa State, I would cite the following faculty citation presented to me in June 1967:

Julian C. Schilletter
Department of Residence

"A native of South Carolina with a B.S. degree from Clemson and the M.S. and PhD degrees from Iowa State, "Shorty" has dedicated himself to students and students' problems since 1922. He early earned a reputation as an outstanding undergraduate teacher and counselor. For the past twenty-one years, his assignment as Director of Residence has been an important one in the growth and development of an outstanding student housing system. As a faculty member at Iowa State, "Shorty" has always had a warm personal concern for all of his colleagues."