



1820-2020

2020

THE BICENTENNIAL MAGAZINE
VOL 1 ISSUE 2

A BRIEF HISTORY *of*
IU MASCOTS

A Word from Director Kelly Kish

Dear Friends of Indiana University,

contents



Thank you so much for the wonderful response we received to the first issue of *200: The Bicentennial Magazine* earlier this year—please keep the ideas and feedback coming!

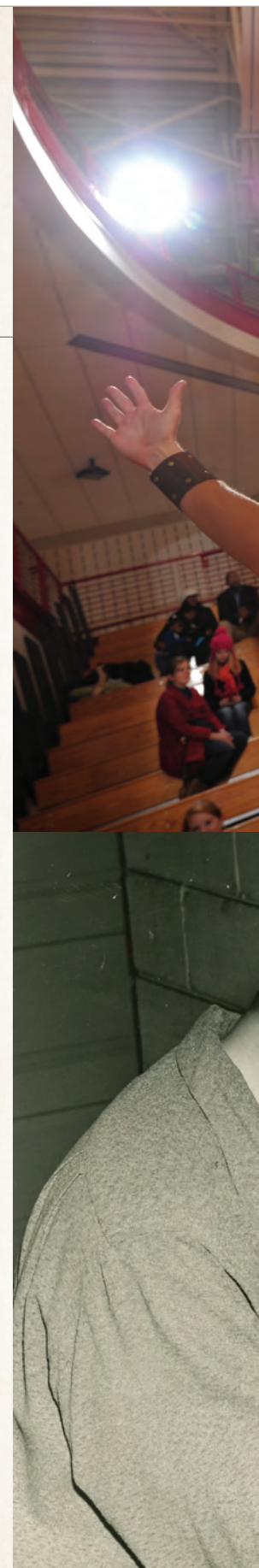
As we inch closer to the IU Bicentennial in 2020, we take a stop in Indianapolis to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the formal merger of IU and Purdue in 1969 that founded IUPUI. In this second issue, we reflect on the history of some of our key university missions: increasing educational access; making contributions to science, public health, and safety; and leading the state of Indiana in areas of economic development and community relations. And just for fun, we threw in some history of campus mascots and Bicentennial trivia! We learn from each of these stories that the dynamic history of Indiana University has developed in many corners of the state, nation, and world. I hope you enjoy them!

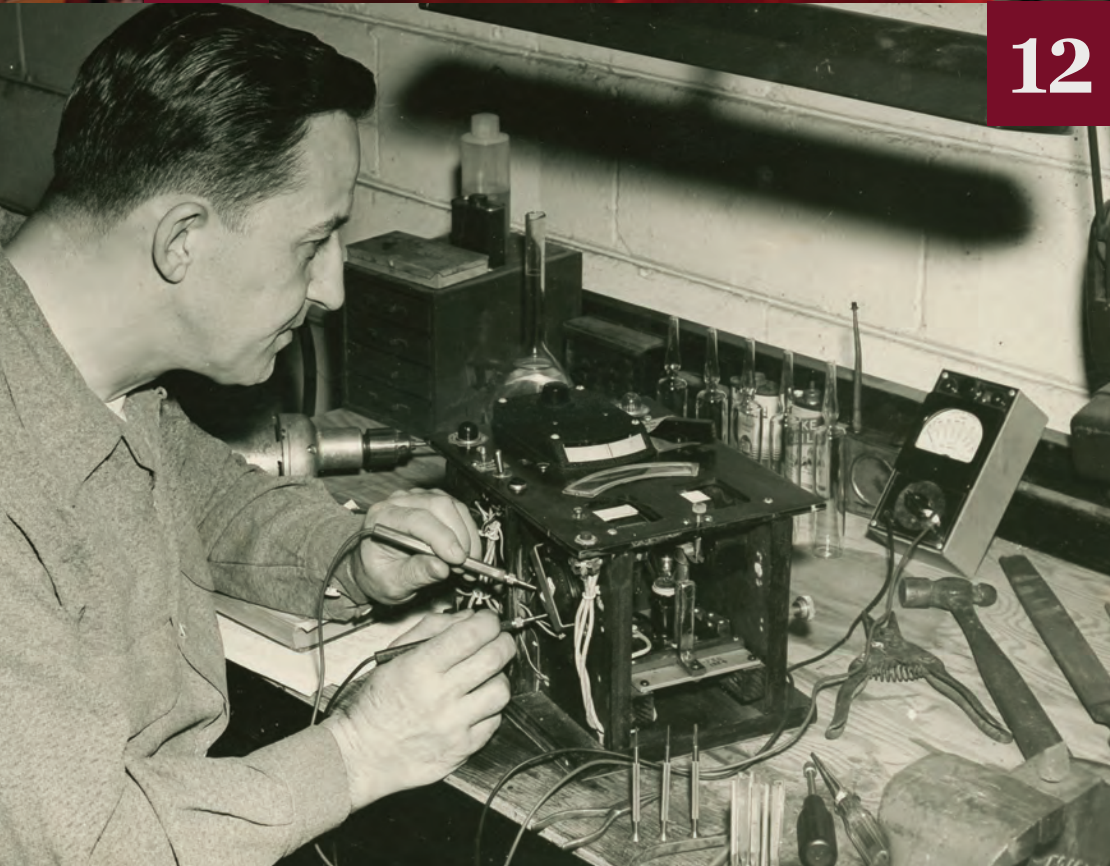
Thank you for continuing to support Indiana University. ❖

Cheers,

Kelly Kish, MA '02, PhD '10
Director
IU Office of the Bicentennial
Franklin Hall 200
601 E. Kirkwood Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: 812-855-1347
Email: iu200@iu.edu

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THE BICENTENNIAL MAGAZINE

200: The Bicentennial Magazine is published by the Indiana University Office of the Bicentennial. To request a copy or subscription, please contact the editor.

EDITOR

Brittany Terwilliger

DESIGNER

Kaye Lee Johnston

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF THE BICENTENNIAL

Kelly Kish

CONTRIBUTORS

Carey Beam, Director, Wylie House Museum, BA '01, MLS '12

Meg Galasso, Archivist, IU Kokomo, MA '15, MLS '15

Gerardo Gonzalez, Dean Emeritus and Professor, IU School of Education

Dina Kellams, Director, University Archives, BA '98, MLS '01

Steve McShane, Archivist/Curator, IU Northwest, MLS '89

Sean Mentzer, Bicentennial Intern, BA '18

Paul R. Mullins, Professor of Anthropology, IUPUI

Martin Rosen, Director of Library Services, IU Southeast

Scott Shoger, Archivist, IU South Bend, BA '07

Elizabeth South, Archivist, IU East, MLS '12, MIS '12

Stephen E. Towne, University Archivist, IUPUI, MA '85

Stephen Utz, Sports Information Director, IU Southeast

Terry L. Wilson, Jr., Director of Public Relations and Marketing, IU School of Dentistry, JD '07, MA '12

OFFICE OF THE BICENTENNIAL

601 E. Kirkwood Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47405
Telephone: 812-855-1347

Email: iu200@iu.edu

Website: 200.iu.edu



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ASK AN ARCHIVIST

Steve Towne, *IUPUI*



Q: Were African-American IUPUI students engaged in activism in the 1960s and 1970s like we hear about at other universities in that time? —*A.B.C., Indianapolis*

A: Archives has records of the Black Student Union (BSU), which has been active on the IUPUI campus for decades. Early on, students involved themselves in protests against the neighborhood dislocations caused by the growth first of the Indiana University Medical Center and later IUPUI in downtown Indianapolis. The BSU also took a leading role in voicing concerns for African-American students, staff, and faculty. Records we have of the offices of the IUPUI chancellor, the dean of the faculties, the dean of the Indiana University-Downtown Campus (which predated the creation of IUPUI), and others detail efforts by university leaders to work with and address concerns of the BSU and African-American neighbors. Additionally, we have campus newspapers and newsletters, including *The Black Bag of the BSU*, which addressed social-justice and other issues in the city and on campus.

The Bicentennial Archives Development and Deployment Project will enhance archival holdings and use on each IU campus.

To support this initiative, go to **200.iu.edu** and click the **GIVE NOW** button on the bottom of the page.



Q: Has the IUPUI campus developed in Indianapolis as planned or are there any projects that never came to fruition? —*E.L.B., New York City*

A: Archives has a large number of architectural drawings of campus buildings built or envisioned during the last century. These include the drawings of Robert Frost Daggett, the official architect of the IU Medical Center, who designed early hospital buildings and environs. In addition, we have various Master Plans showing what university planners envisioned for the Indianapolis campus. For example, campus Master Plans from the 1960s included sports stadia, a concert hall and auditorium, an art museum, movie theater, and campus shopping areas, along with research buildings, student housing, and parkland. As well, records of the chancellors, vice chancellors, and school deans document planning efforts to create a rich built environment to serve both the students of the university and the citizens of the city. The university did not build many of these elements, but over the years a few came to fruition. The Master Plans give us an idea of how the campus (and city) might have developed. ❖



Have a question about IU history? Email it to iu200@iu.edu. We may include it in an upcoming issue!

The IUPUI Campus

The urban space currently occupied by the IUPUI campus has undergone a significant transformation from what it was in the mid-20th century. As we approach IUPUI's 50th anniversary and consider the university's future, we also pause to consider the past.

The past revealed in these photos is complex. Some have described Indianapolis' growth in the post-war era as a "renewal," and the old neighborhood pictured here as "blighted" with disease, dirt roads, and rats. From this perspective, the transformation of this space has been a positive one, and has added much to the health and vitality of the city. However, as you'll read in Paul Mullins' article on the origins of IUPUI, you'll see that for some the issue is more fraught, and represents the displacement of Indianapolis' minority community.

These photos were taken from almost the same perspective, more than 70 years apart. To get your bearings, look for the round roof of the Indiana Statehouse, center-right, and the triangular roof of the Indiana World War Memorial, near the left side of the frame on both photos. ♦

IUPUI BEFORE:

Photo of downtown Indianapolis ca. 1940s. Photo courtesy of IUPUI Archives

IUPUI AFTER:

Photo of downtown Indianapolis, April 19, 2018





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TRUE OR FALSE?

MYTHS OF IU

By **TERRY L. WILSON, JR.**, *Director of Public Relations and Marketing, IU School of Dentistry, JD '07, MA '12*

Time and imagination can bury the truth of a person, place, or event under layers of mythology. By excavating facts from the deep sediment of urban legend and storytelling passed from one generation of IU tour guides to another, this series puts IU myths to the historical test.



Joseph C. Muhler and the formula that became Crest toothpaste, December 9, 1952.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives

WE HAVE HEARD IT AGAIN AND AGAIN, the legend of the IU researchers who invented fluoride. Some of us have even heard that the royalties from this invention funded the construction of Ballantine Hall. **IS IT TRUE?**

Strictly speaking, neither legend is true. IU researchers did not invent fluoride. They did, however, invent a formula for fluoridated toothpaste, which was and continues to be a profound global health success. The royalties from the project did not fund the construction of Ballantine Hall, but they did help fund an important IU research institute. **HERE IS THE REAL HISTORY.**

For millennia, human beings have used abrasive pastes to clean their teeth. Ancient cultures in Africa, the Mediterranean, and Asia each have historic examples and recipes for pastes made from abrasives



such as pumice or sea shells, mixed with flavorings to freshen breath and binders to hold it all together.

The basic use and function of toothpaste remained unchanged for thousands of years, but by the early 20th century, epidemiological pioneers established there were lower incidences of dental cavities in communities with higher levels of naturally occurring fluoride in their water supply, cluing researchers in to a correlation between fluoride and cavity prevention. In fact, the first uses of fluoride as a clinical treatment — adding fluoride to public water supplies — attempted to emulate the protection offered by naturally elevated levels of fluoride. Municipal water fluoridation actually preceded fluoride in toothpaste by decades. In 1945, the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, added fluoride to its water supply. Within a decade, the caries rate in the community dropped 60 percent.

The presence of dental caries (cavities) worldwide increased sharply during the Industrial Revolution, with the increased availability of refined sugar and flour, so the study of cavity prevention was increasingly salient for researchers. By the time the U.S. government was drafting soldiers for World War II, the single greatest cause for draft ineligibility was failing to meet the Army's standard for required minimum number of teeth for an 18-year-old, which was three pairs of incisor teeth and three pairs of masticating teeth...a minimum of 12 teeth remaining at the end of adolescence out of the full set of 32. After the first year of the war, the Army was forced to reduce that requirement because they were failing to meet enlistment targets.

Once academics and toothpaste producers realized that fluoride strengthened tooth enamel, the race was on to isolate and develop a fluoride ion that would be shelf stable and compatible with the abrasives customarily found in marketed toothpaste. The first company that could offer a toothpaste that could be objectively proven to prevent tooth decay would have a monumental market advantage over its competitors.

Indiana University was among the academic institutions in this pursuit. IU professors Drs. Harry Day (biochemistry) and William Nebergall (inorganic chemistry) headed a team out of Bloomington, Indiana, investigating possible solutions. It was at this point when Dr. Joseph Muhler, a dental researcher at the IU School of Dentistry who had been working on research into the structure of phosphates, discovered a calcium phosphate that successfully bonded with stannous fluoride into a paste that was both abrasive and did not cause the fluoride ions to dissipate over time. Their research showed that a toothpaste made with fluoride in this fashion didn't just help prevent demineralization by scrubbing away bacteria and their food source (sugar) from teeth, but it actually rehardened tooth enamel by releasing fluoride ions that convert the calcium mineral apatite, a part of tooth enamel that can be dissolved by mouth acid,

into the much stronger mineral fluorapatite. This strengthening process made tooth enamel harder and more resistant to decay.

A prototype toothpaste was ready by 1952, and IU ran clinical trials on almost 2,000 Hoosier adults and children to demonstrate the efficacy of this new type of toothpaste. The university was granted a patent for the compounds and applications, which were then licensed to Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati. P&G released the product as Crest® toothpaste. In 1960, the American Dental Association bestowed Crest with its first-ever Seal of Acceptance, and by the end of the 1960s, Crest held more than 90 percent of the U.S. toothpaste market. Indiana University continued to receive royalties from P&G for Crest until the patent expired in 1975. Part of those funds were used to establish the Oral Health Research Institute at the IU School of Dentistry in Indianapolis in 1968. The Oral Health Research Institute continues today as a world-renowned oral health product testing laboratory.

The partnership between Procter & Gamble and Indiana University was also an early example of what would eventually be known as the field of University Technology Transfer, which governs the transfer of intellectual property developed in academic institutions for application and monetization by private corporations. In 1968, the same year IU opened the Oral Health Research Institute, the government introduced its first "Institutional Patent Agreement" to govern the transfer of research intellectual property from nonprofit institutions. The 1980 Bayh-Dole Act, drafted in part by Indiana's own Senator Birch Bayh, still regulates this research patent arena.

While no longer held under patent by IU, the original stannous fluoride formulation continues to be used as the active ingredient in both Crest Pro Health® and Oral-B Pro-Expert toothpastes. Today, while available with a variety of other fluoride compounds, fluoridated toothpaste is one of the most important tools in the global battle against dental caries, a disease that continues to affect billions worldwide. ♦



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House at 725 W. Vermont Street, between
Michigan and New York Streets, in 1980.
Photo courtesy of IUPUI Archives

Urban Renewal & African-American Heritage

THE MAKING OF IU'S URBAN CAMPUS, 1920s-1970s

By **PAUL R. MULLINS**
Professor of Anthropology, IUPUI

In April 1980, IUPUI photographer Rick Baughn captured an image of the neighborhood's final moments as the last residences fell to University expansion. Two homes resolutely sat in the midst of parking lots built up to their fences' edges, among the last residences representing a

century-old neighborhood. The image is a somewhat jarring visual testament to the material and social disintegration wrought by urban renewal, reflecting the community displacement that transformed many postwar American cities. That displacement made room for many urban universities like IUPUI, and a half-century later IUPUI faculty and students are examining the rich heritage of this community as well as

the legacy of our institutional role in urban renewal.

At the center of the 1980 image was the home at 725 West Vermont Street. The house was built in 1865, part of a community of mostly modest homes built along the western edges of West Street. Between about 1865 and 1875, much of the empty expanse along West Street was rapidly covered with houses that became



“...a half-century later IUPUI faculty and students are examining the rich heritage of this community as well as the legacy of our institutional role in urban renewal.”

the homes for a broad range of people migrating to the city. In 1865, for instance, 725 West Vermont Street was home to carpenter Jacob Rhinehold, his wife Sarah, son John, and their daughter Emma. The other structure in the image was built on adjoining Bright Street in 1874, when Frank and Samantha Wert became its first residents.

At the turn of the century, another wave of new homes was built throughout the near-west side in subdivided lots, along alleys, and progressively closer to the White River, and some homes were divided to accommodate newcomers. Some white Hoosiers and European immigrants were living in the neighborhood, but the most significant growth was among the African-American community. After 1900, many African-Americans settled in Indianapolis, especially in the blocks neighboring the city's African-American business and leisure district along Indiana Avenue. Most of the African-American transplants traced their roots to the upper South, with well over three-quarters of the new Hoosiers coming from Kentucky.

In 1874—the same year that the house was built at 311 Bright Street—Ira Johnson was born in Cassville, Georgia. Johnson, his wife Lillian, and their 13 children worked on farms for more than 50 years. Lillian died in 1923, and in about 1930 Ira Johnson moved to Indianapolis. In 1944, the 75-year-old Johnson moved into the home at 311 Bright Street.

By the time of his death in December 1974, the 100-year-old Johnson was one of the last residents of Bright Street. The neighborhood had been depopulated after 1960 by Indiana University as it acquired the property that eventually became the campus of IUPUI. Indiana University had acquired small tracts around the Medical Center since the 1920s, but the campus' most significant growth came in the 1960s. The Federal Housing Act was amended in 1959, directing federal aid for

“urban renewal areas involving colleges and universities,” igniting the development of many new city campuses. Indiana University had its eye on those federal funds, but in the early 1960s, Indianapolis surprised the University by rejecting federal urban renewal financing. By about 1964, the University was compelled to begin purchasing individual properties, slowly piecing together the present-day IUPUI campus in single parcels (between July, 1964 and August 1966, for example, the University purchased 401 parcels). In cases where rental households did not want to move after the sale of their home, the University would maintain the property and serve as landlords until the household decided to leave; afterward, the home would be torn down, slowly opening the space that became the IUPUI campus.

Ira Johnson's 1974 obituary took clear aim at how University expansion had unsettled his final years. *The Indianapolis Recorder* obituary suggested that in the 1960s “there was no longer the need to hustle and bustle around so he spent hours sitting on his porch at 311 Bright. This too had to come to an end. So many strange things began to happen. He didn't like what he heard and saw. His family understood that all the activity was necessary for the building of the new Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI) Law School. He did not. He did not like the noise, the machinery or the people moving about.” The University only exercised eminent domain a few times, but this of course did not eliminate ill will on the part of some displaced residents like Ira Johnson, who “refused to sit on the porch and watch progress. He liked it even less when a parking lot came up to his back fence. The house offered him security and comfort, so his last days were spent in his home, his last hours in his chair. As he sat there, he entered into eternal sleep.”



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THE MAKING OF IU'S URBAN CAMPUS

1891

IU offers first classes
in Indianapolis

1908

IU Medical School begins
development in Indianapolis

**1920s-
1930s**

rapid expansion
of Medical Campus
and grounds

1950s

IU buys up property
adjacent to Medical
Center as it becomes
available, to create
central campus

**1960s-
1980**

significant
development
of central campus

1969

IU and Purdue merge
their Indianapolis
divisions to
become
IUPUI

1990s

Office of Service
Learning, Office of
Community Service, and
Office of Neighborhood
Resources established

2002

U.S. News & World Report
Outstanding Service
Learning recognition

2016

IUPUI Welcoming
Campus Initiative
Launched

2018

1,000,000+ student
community service
hours

IUPUI has evolved into a community-centered and community-focused powerhouse for Indianapolis and central Indiana. The physical development of the campus has been complemented by the development of initiatives, curricula, and human resources of students, faculty, and staff dedicated to improving the lives of the citizens of Indianapolis and beyond.

Welcome to the Neighborhood!

Recognizing those who were here before

Science and Engineering
Laboratory Building Exhibit

IUPUI Welcoming Campus
Grant Initiative

Welcoming Campus
INNOVATOR



For over 130 years, there was a neighborhood in the area on which the IUPUI campus now stands. Discover the **stories** of the people who lived here. Learn about the **history** of the area. Uncover the **changes** that made the campus you see today.

Johnson's daughter Marie stayed in the Bright Street home until 1982, and when she moved she was virtually the last resident remaining on campus. Today Bright and Vermont Streets have been erased, sitting just east of the present-day University Library. In March 1977, Robert DeFrantz complained in *The Indianapolis Recorder* that "there was a time when IUPUI expressed concern for

the community. . . Now they do not even bother. If IUPUI was really interested in the community, then they would make available to the community all those resources they have at their hands. IUPUI would be helping develop an economic base for Afro-Americans, or include representatives of their trustee board from the neighborhood, or at least what is left of the neighborhood." A month later DeFrantz lamented that "if IUPUI had any real commitment to people, they would be helping community groups plan with all the resources that IUPUI has at its command. The only commitment IUPUI really has is to wipe out the Afro-American presence that surrounds it."

The 1980 photograph reminds us of such sentiments that today may appear erased by the University sitting in that space, but which are at the heart of the story of postwar urban campuses in many more American

cities. Ira Johnson's story and reflective community-based scholarship with contemporary descendant communities provides a mechanism to acknowledge African-American heritage in the near-west side as well as the University's role in neighborhood displacement. ♦

A paneled exhibition called "Welcome to the Neighborhood! Recognizing those who were here before" is now on display in the southwest corner of the first floor of the IUPUI Science and Engineering Laboratory Building, 350 N. Blackford St. This exhibition, which tells the stories of people, businesses, churches, homes, and community life that once existed in Indianapolis's near-west side neighborhood prior to university expansion, is an IUPUI Welcoming Campus Initiative.

2006

Carnegie Foundation
Community Engagement
Classification

2018

IUPUI and Madam Walker
Theatre Center partner
to renovate community
landmark

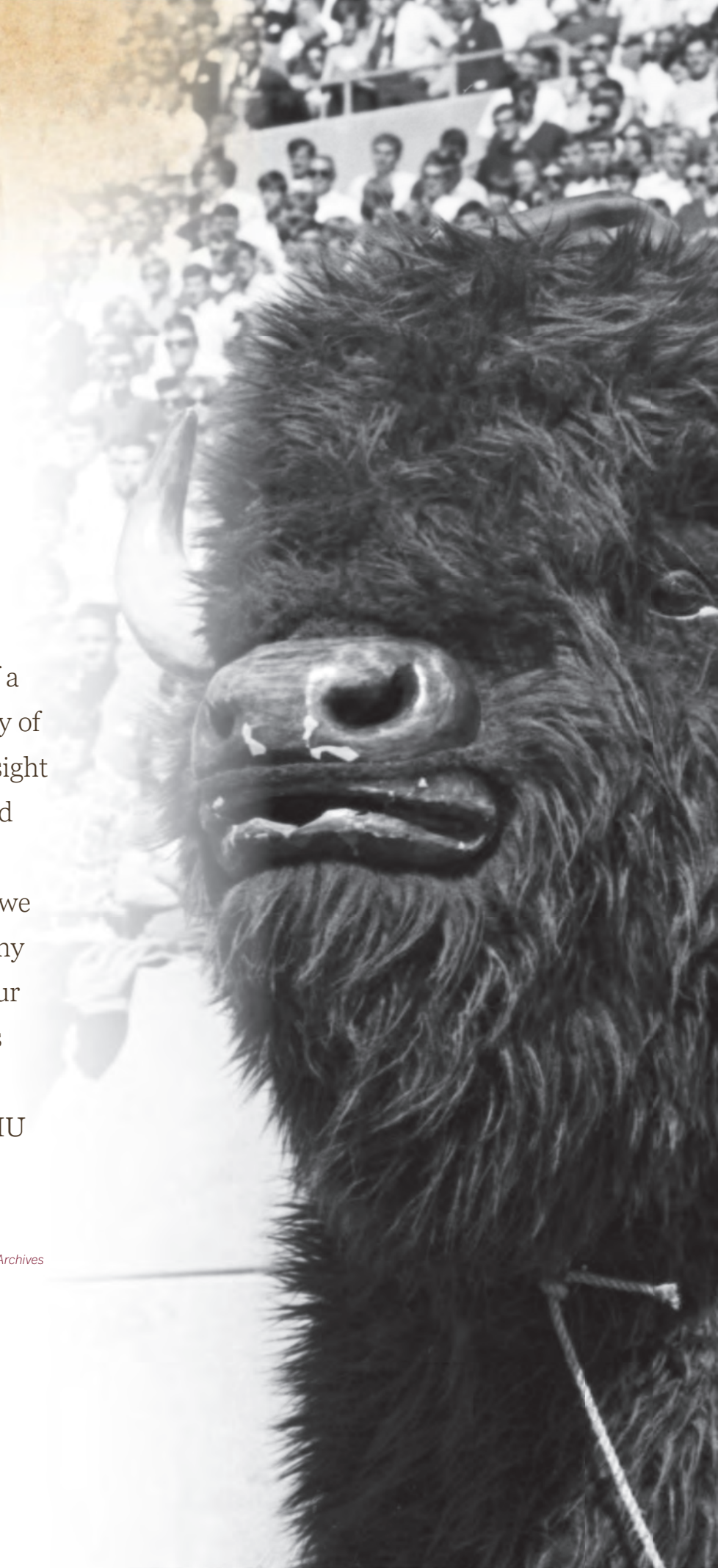


THE FIGURES THAT UNITE US

A History of IU MASCOTS

If a mascot symbolizes the identity of a team, then the long and varied history of IU mascots provides a fascinating insight into the way IU's identity has changed over the years. Who we are and how we represent ourselves, what figures we rally around, has been shaped by many factors: our physical surroundings, our cultural heritage, popular preferences of the moment, and even costume wearability. Here is a brief history of IU mascots, broken down by campus.

CAPTIONS: IU Bison mascot, September 23, 1967; Photo courtesy of IU Archives
Rufus the Redhawk; Photo courtesy of IU Communications





► IU BLOOMINGTON

By Dina Kellams, Director, University Archives, BA '98, MLS '01

IU Bloomington's sports teams have long been called the "Hoosiers," but the physical representation of what a Hoosier is has changed over the years. The earliest years of IUB "mascots" were decidedly haphazard, plentiful, and short-lived. Through the first half of the 20th century, the many and varied mascots adopted or suggested by the IUB student body included: an owl (1908); a raccoon (1909); the toddler son of athletic trainer "Bernie" Bernstein (1912); "Jim Watson," a golden eagle shot and doctored up the spring of 1916 (by fall there were calls to release him); a goat was favored by IDS editors in 1923 though Economics Professor C.J. Crobaugh purported a skunk would be a stronger choice; a collie (1935); Theta Chi's house dog, Ox the bulldog (late 1950s-early 1960s)...the list goes on. IU's longest running Hoosier mascot was the bison, chosen in October 1965 by IU's student senate and inspired by the bison on the state seal of Indiana. In fact, the bison was chosen for IU's mascot around the same time it became the logo for Nick's English Hut in Bloomington. Alas, the Nick's bison outlasted the IU bison. There were problems with the bison from the beginning. First, IU students wanted

to purchase a live bison that would run around the field at games. But this was cost prohibitive, so they had to settle for a bison costume. Unfortunately, the bison costume was poorly designed, and students did not want to wear it. It was uncomfortable, held a lot of heat, and the mask was very difficult to see through – the only opening being the holes in the animal's nostrils – which meant the wearer had to be led around the field by cheerleaders holding a rope. For these reasons, the bison was discontinued in 1969. In 1979, another attempt at a mascot was introduced: a red-bearded man in a cowboy hat called "Mr. Hoosier Pride." He was retired after only one football season, due to complaints that he was ridiculous and offensive. Today, IU Bloomington, while still the "Hoosiers," does not have a mascot. Many people have advocated for the return of the bison, but just as many or more people are content to have no mascot at all.



► IU NORTHWEST

By Steve McShane, Archivist/Curator, IU Northwest, MLS '89

In its nearly 60-year history, IU Northwest has enjoyed several mascots. In each case, the campus sought figures tied to its service area, the Calumet Region of Northwest Indiana (aka "The Region"). Mascots invoked the area's human history as well as its natural surroundings. In



1972, the campus mascot was the “Chiefs,” a nod to the rich Native American heritage of the area. After a few years, the name was changed to the more general “Indians,” both because Indiana means “Land of the Indians,” and also the baseball team chose to wear hats modeled after the Cleveland Indians’ headgear. Both of these names appeared to be used interchangeably in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1992, the campus held a contest for a new mascot name. A number of students submitted suggestions, many of which were tied to the steel industry, such as Steelworkers and Ingots. A selection committee chose the “IUN Blast,” to denote the local steel industry’s most iconic symbol, i.e. blast furnaces. The new mascot also evoked the blast of icy cold winds coming off of Lake Michigan. In 1999, on the eve of the opening of a new student activities building (which included the campus’ first real gymnasium), the campus community felt a new mascot name should be chosen as part of the Savannah Center’s opening festivities. A call for suggestions tied more closely to the area’s flora and fauna resulted in the choice of “Redhawks,” named after the Red Tailed Hawk. Today, Rufus the Redhawk keeps busy, rallying the spirit of faculty, staff, and students to support and cheer for all of the athletic teams at IU Northwest.

CAPTIONS: The new Titan mascot; Photo courtesy of IU South Bend Archives IUPUI Fight Song; Image courtesy of IU Foundation IUPUI student advocating for “River Rats” mascot, 1989; Photo courtesy of IUPUI Archives The new IU East Red Wolves logo; Photo courtesy of IU East Archives Gus Grenadier; Photo courtesy of IU Southeast Archives



IU SOUTH BEND

By Scott Shoger, Archivist,
IU South Bend, BA’07

Indiana University South Bend’s Student Government named the “Titan” the official school mascot in 1968, but it would take a design contest three years later to put a face to that name. “I don’t even know what a Titan looks like, other than it being a missile,” bookstore employee Doris Brown told student newspaper *The Preface* when the contest was launched. This was an early effort toward creating the mascot who came to be called Titus Titan, a playful take on a Roman centurion featuring a troll-like oversized head and red felt cape. A 2016 redesign found Titus transformed from “a bobble-headed cartoon caricature of what a fierce fighting machine might be” to a “towering athletic figure that can truly be feared by our enemies,” according to *The Preface*. Straight from the film *300*, Titus 2.0 wears a red-feathered gold helmet, a leather battle skirt, and body armor suggesting fully developed abdominal muscles. Early reviews were positive: “He actually has impressions, rather than one giant grin,” one student told *The Preface* shortly after his unveiling. “I personally think he’s a lot cuter than the whole bobble-head thing,” said another.

IU KOKOMO

By Meg Galasso, Archivist, IU Kokomo,
MA ’15, MLS ’15

IU Kokomo has a strong tradition of campus participation in selecting and naming its mascots. In early years, the IU Kokomo basketball team was affectionately known as “Little Red” in *The Student Voice* newspaper. During a period of enthusiasm for Hoosier basketball and growing participation in athletics on the Kokomo campus, students voted for a new team nickname, the IU Kokomo Knights. Nearly twenty years later and needing a fresh image, the campus proposed and selected a new nickname, the Cougars. Kingston Cougar, the now beloved mascot of IU Kokomo, was named by popular vote in 2011. The name Kingston holds special significance in Kokomo as George Kingston, the inventor of the gas carburetor, was a previous owner of the mansion that IU Kokomo once called home. Kingston Cougar is often seen roaming the halls and sidewalks, cheering on the sidelines of athletic events, and welcoming the Kokomo community to campus.



IUPUI FIGHT SONG 1989

(Words by Allene Doddoli, Music by Doug Smith)

OH IUPUI on to victory
Every foe will fall
Metros and the fighting spirit
Triumph over all
IUPUI we are with you
Show your power and might
Metros win for pride and glory
Fight! Fight! Fight! Fight! Fight!
OH IUPUI never waiver
Stand above the rest
You will lead us on to greatness
Metros are the best!
IUPUI on to victory
Celebrate your fame
Metros, Metros we salute you
Glory to your name!



IUPUI

Stephen E. Towne, University Archivist, IUPUI, MA '85

With the start of intercollegiate athletics at IUPUI, teams were called the “Metros.” There was no mascot who appeared at games, but the Athletics department used a figure of “Metroman” in some publications. In 1989, the IUPUI student government had a contest to rename the teams. One proposal was for them to be called the “River Rats.” That did not happen. Probably reporting on the contest, *The Indianapolis Star* on January 22, 1989, noted that someone had the idea for the Metros mascot to be an accordion bus, as the city’s public transport system was called “Metro.” This, too, did not happen. In 1998, with the advent of Division I sports, IUPUI athletics teams became the “Jaguars.” The first school mascot was “Jinx.” Jinx the jaguar was joined by Jawz in 2005. (Both mascots are males.) In 2015, Jazzy, a female jaguar, was added to the menagerie.



IU EAST

By Elizabeth South, Archivist, IU East, MLS '12, MIS '12

IU East has had two mascots, both of whom reflect the spirit and current age of the campus: The Pioneers and The Red Wolves. When IU East first started in 1971, we offered associate degrees and our athletes participated in club sports. Our biggest club sport at the time was basketball and the team needed a name. In the fall of 1972, the campus held a “nickname the team” contest and, from more than 400 entries, five people submitted the name Pioneers, as we were “pioneering in the field of education in Eastern Indiana.” The name was announced on November 22, 1972, and we remained the Pioneers until 2007, when IU East transitioned fully to a bachelor’s and master’s degree granting campus and joined intercollegiate sports. At that time, IU East held another nomination process, receiving more than 165 mascot name suggestions. A public vote determined the finalist: on April 30th, 2008, IU East became the home of the Red Wolves. Red Wolves are thought to represent the spirit and energy of Indiana University East, and their pack mentality is “symbolic of IU East’s family atmosphere and supportive environment.” The name of our current mascot is Rufus the Red Wolf.



IU SOUTHEAST

By Martin Rosen, Director of Library Services, IU Southeast and Stephen Utz, Sports Information Director, IU Southeast

In the 1960s, as enrollment grew at IU Southeast’s Jeffersonville campus, club and extramural sports grew in popularity. Men’s basketball led the way – this being Indiana – but golf, tennis, and women’s basketball followed close behind. Those early teams were known as the Cougars. In 1971-1972, Men’s Basketball became the school’s first official inter-collegiate sport – and Chancellor Ed Crooks invited the student body to choose a mascot for the new squad. Student voters chose the “River Rat” – an impudent reference to the community’s close ties to the Ohio River. What happened after that is – as then-Chancellor Ed Crooks, an enthusiastic Anglophile, might have put it – “a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma.” When the official announcement was made, the mascot was instead revealed to be the noble Grenadier, in tribute to an elite class of British troops whose lofty bearskin hats signal their unfailing integrity, loyalty, and courage. Since 2008, Gus Grenadier has become an essential IU Southeast figure. Gus roams the sidelines at a full slate of NAIA men’s and women’s sports, and he helps build a sense of school and community spirit by representing the University at an array of on- and off-campus events. ♦



WHAT IS A Drunk-O-Meter?

How IU research made your streets safer

By **SEAN MENTZER**
Bicentennial Intern, BA '18

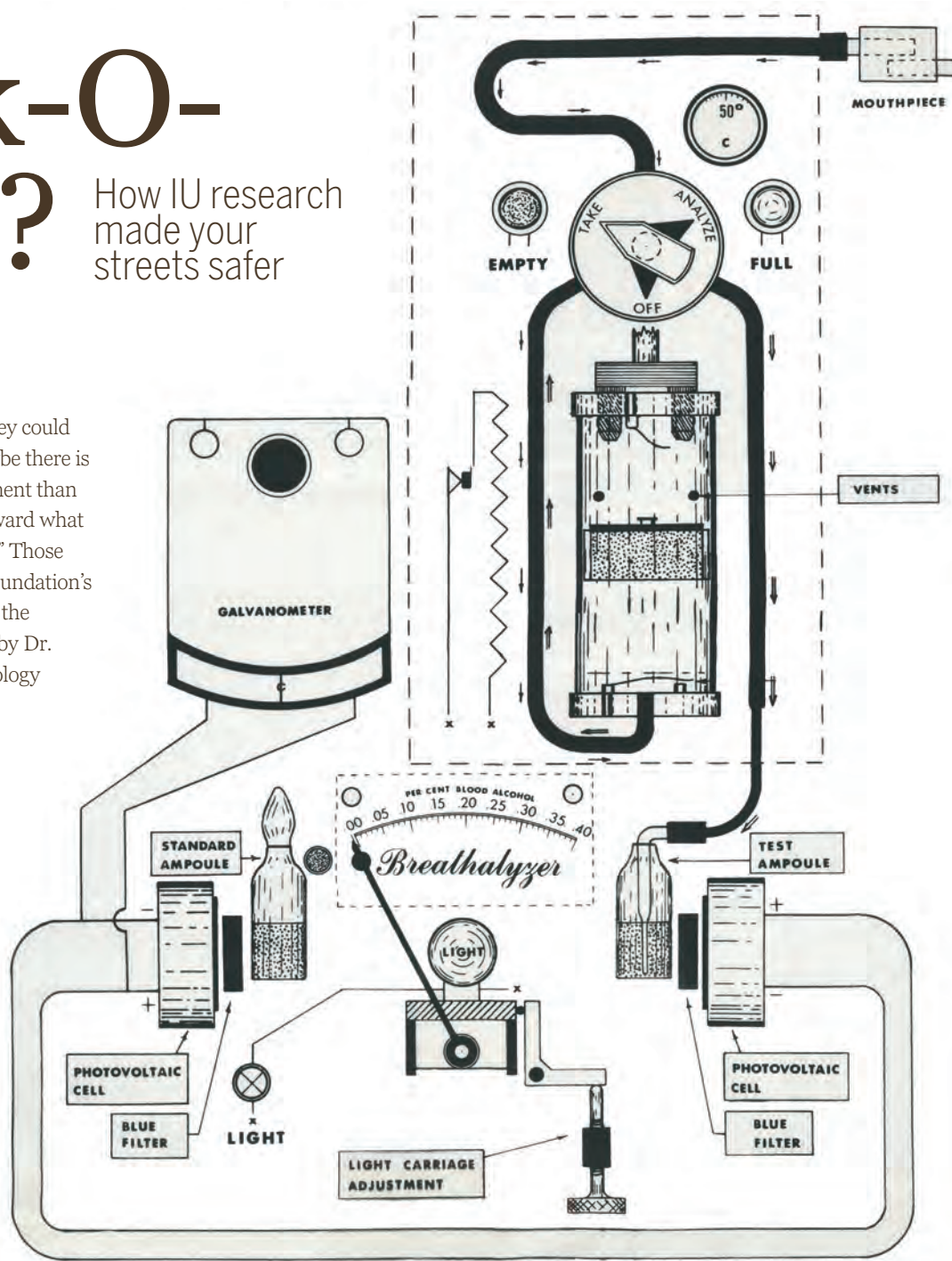
"[I]t is also of my opinion that little money could actually be made out of it. However maybe there is a greater demand for this type of equipment than many of us know. At least it is a start toward what may be a bigger and better undertaking." Those were the words of Indiana University Foundation's legal counsel in 1936, while considering the commercial viability of a new invention by Dr. Rolla Harger, a Biochemistry and Toxicology professor at IU's medical school. Little did he know, the device, utilized to measure the amount of alcohol in an individual's breath, would herald a sea-change in law-enforcement and traffic safety. The device was called the Drunk-O-Meter.

Rolla Harger, a native of Kansas, began his career as a chemistry student at Washburn College, where he reportedly bred and sold mules to help pay tuition. Harger joined the IU School of Medicine in 1922, shortly after receiving his doctorate from Yale. While a member of IU's faculty, he devoted a significant portion of his time to determining the relationship between the level of alcohol in an individual's blood to the amount present in their breath, research that culminated in his 1931 invention of the Drunk-O-Meter,

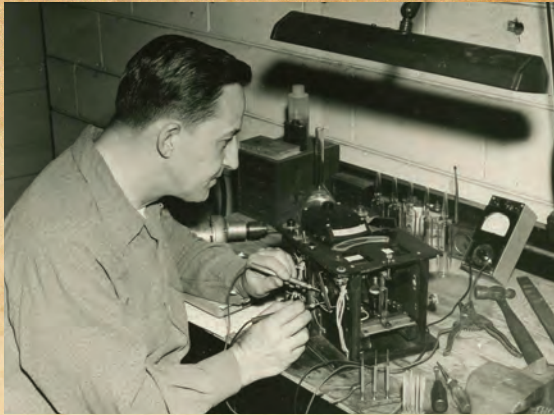
patented in 1936.

Harger created the Drunk-O-Meter in response to the serious drunk driving problem that had emerged in 1930s America, stemming from both prohibition

and an increasing dependency on automobiles for transportation. Harger's research was among the first to determine the blood-alcohol limits beyond which a driver was seriously impaired, described



One of the posters Borkenstein used to demonstrate his Breathalyzer.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives



Robert Borkenstein. Photo courtesy of IU Archives.

Robert Borkenstein with Breathalyzer. Photo courtesy of IU Archives.

Dr. R.N. Harger, inventor of the "Drunkometer", Prof. Robert F. Borkenstein, inventor of the "Breathalyzer", and Dr. Glenn C. Forrester, inventor of the "Intoxometer", at a symposium on alcohol and road traffic at Indiana University. Photo courtesy of IU Archives.

as "dizzy and delirious" at BAC .15 (nearly twice today's legal limit), and to provide a device which could quickly and conveniently measure someone's blood-alcohol content using only their breath. The device utilized a dilute solution of potassium permanganate in sulfuric acid, which would change color when exposed to a certain amount of alcohol, and, while a complicated process, its operation could be taught to a qualified police technician.

Soon after Harger's transference of the Drunk-O-Meter patent to the Indiana University Foundation, he teamed up with the Indiana State Police to put his device to practical use. There he met Robert F. Borkenstein, a Fort Wayne native with a background in color photography, who had joined the State Police Laboratory in 1936. In 1937, they together established a course to produce the first Drunk-O-Meter operators, comprised of 44 hours of lecture and laboratory work. Thus, Indiana became the first state in the nation not only to train police cadets to use breath tests on suspected drunk drivers, but also to pass a law (in 1939) that defined "driving under the influence" purely in terms of blood alcohol content. The use of breath tests initially sparked a significant amount of controversy, with skeptics repeatedly challenging the reliability of the device based on halitosis, citrus fruits, and the simple fact that some people hold their liquor better than others. But police departments across the country, and the world, increasingly bought into the device, sending their cadets to Indianapolis to be trained under Harger and Borkenstein.

For all its usefulness, the Drunk-O-Meter was complicated, and its operation required strict supervision

and constant retraining. In 1954, Borkenstein, working out of his basement and utilizing funds from the sale of his beloved English roadster, put together the first Breathalyzer, a device that was both more robust and simpler to use without sacrificing the reliability of its results. Shortly thereafter, in 1958, Borkenstein would join IU's Bloomington campus as Chairman of the Department of Police Administration, which later became the Criminal Justice department. Borkenstein's invention, and visible role in Bloomington would further tie the University to research combatting drunk-driving, not just in the state, but across the country. Borkenstein's landmark study in 1963, studying drunk-driving's effects on accidents in Michigan, utilized interviewers from the Kinsey Institute under the rationale that if the interviewers could get honest answers about people's sex lives, they could also get honest answers about drinking habits. Another example of the far-reaching effects of IU's alcohol testing-acumen: for many years IU's role as the sole provider of Breathalyzer training for Alaskan State Police was written directly into the law.

Indiana University's modest investment in Dr. Harger's strangely-named device in 1936 helped provide the impetus for a worldwide change in law-enforcement standards, culminating in the Breathalyzer's establishment as the most popular breath-testing device during the middle of the 20th century. It also established Indiana University as a premier institution for matters of law enforcement and forensic science, for twenty years lead by Robert Borkenstein. ♦



THE VALUE OF A PIECE OF PAPER

By **GERARDO M. GONZALEZ**, *Dean Emeritus and Professor of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, IU School of Education*

ON a beautiful fall morning in 2007, as I settled in my office for a day's work, I got a phone call I will never forget. "Dean Gonzalez," a frail but firm voice said, "this is Dorothy Hawkins-Brooks. I'm an alumna of the School of Education." She continued, "I lost my home and most of my possessions in Hurricane Katrina."

I asked what I could do for her and she said, "I just wonder if it would be possible for IU to replace my doctorate in education diploma." I was flabbergasted that a woman who had lost everything in such a terrible disaster would take the trouble of getting in touch with me to ask for something of such little monetary value. Yet, that document was so meaningful to her. Later, I found out why.

Dr. Hawkins-Brooks, EdD '68, was one of many African Americans from the South who came north between the 1930s and late 1960s, to pursue advanced degrees in education at IU. At the time of her arrival to Bloomington, most historically black colleges and universities did not offer graduate degrees. Jim Crow laws segregated most of the South and the civil rights marches led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. were still years away. But IU president Herman B Wells was determined to make the university open and accessible to African Americans, for whom in many cases the only profession available in the South was teaching and education administration in segregated schools.



Gerardo M. Gonzalez, Dean Emeritus of the IU School of Education, and Dorothy Hawkins-Brooks, a 1968 alumna and faculty emeritus at Jackson State University. *Photo courtesy of IU Communications*

As a result, today the IU School of Education is recognized among the top 10 producers of African American scholars from the South who attended northern institutions before and during the civil rights movement to prepare for educational and social leadership. IU awarded its first education doctorate in 1934.

The School's history is replete with examples of African Americans who obtained advanced degrees and had a major impact on their communities. Among several mentioned in a story about this history, published in the winter 2009 issue of *Chalkboard*, the School's alumni magazine, is Dr. Lena Pruitt from Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Dr. Pruitt earned her master's degree in 1955 and her EdD in 1961. Then, in addition to many other accomplishments, she went on to work with Wehrner von Braun at NASA, helping the

project that designed the Saturn 5 rocket that lifted the Apollo spacecraft to the moon.

Willie Everett Combs, who received his PhD in 1964 majoring in secondary education with a minor in general education, social sciences, and health, is also mentioned. He earned his undergraduate degree at the historically black Claflin University in South Carolina, came to IU, and then went on to work in the Florida State Department of Education in Tallahassee.

And of course there is Dr. Hawkins-Brooks. After serving as a principal in the New Orleans public school system, she became a professor at Southern University and, later, Jackson State University, both HBCU institutions.

Moved by what I learned, I didn't want to just mail Dr. Hawkins-Brooks a replica of her diploma; I wanted to present it myself. As a Cuban refugee who, together with my family, came to the United States with nothing but the clothes on our backs, and, having experienced discrimination in American schools, I understood what that piece of paper meant to her. In January 2008, I presented Dr. Hawkins-Brooks with her newly-minted diploma at the Edison Walthal Hotel in downtown Jackson, where more than 80 community luminaries, former colleagues and students gathered to celebrate their friend and mentor. It was a grand affair steeped in southern tradition, sprinkled with a bit of cream and crimson. I will always remember that day. ❖

Gerardo Gonzalez's memoir, This Kid Can Go Places, will be released on September 28, 2018, by IU Press.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW ABOUT

IU's first African-American student

By CAREY BEAM, Director, Wylie House Museum BA '01, MLS '12

HARVEY YOUNG, the first African-American to attend Indiana University, was twenty years old when he arrived in Bloomington in August of 1882 and enrolled as a freshman. Bloomington had a population of approximately 3,000, the campus still stood on its original site at Seminary Square, the student body numbered 166, and the university had been co-educational for only fifteen years—since 1867. Young's attendance was a significant first in Indiana University's history, but his story has been largely untold: records of his time as a Hoosier are unfortunately few in number. Thus, the details of his unique experience as the sole African-American member of the student body may forever be unknown, but Harvey Young can be definitively acknowledged as a pioneer of IU history.

Census records reveal that Harvey Young was attending school by age eight, in 1870. He was the son of a laborer and a seamstress and the oldest of four children, all of whom also attended school from an early age. Harvey Young was considered well educated and was one of only two African-American graduates of the Indianapolis High School, both of whom were elected class orators for commencement. Student registration records confirm that Young attended IU as a freshman in 1882 and again as a sophomore in the fall of 1883. Young undoubtedly, like all students of the time, took the courses relegated to freshman and sophomore years: Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Chemistry, Rhetoric, English Literature, and Botany.

As was common among students of the time, Harvey Young boarded with a local family. In his case, it was a prominent one, the

Wylies. Professor Theophilus A. Wylie was the vice president of the university and owned the home near campus originally built by his cousin, Andrew, Indiana University's first president. Theophilus Wylie, in a journal entry dated August 20, 1882, wrote: "Harvey Young, graduate of Indianapolis High School came last Thursday intending to enter the Freshman class. He is well recommended has a good appearance – Intelligent & neat – will be a pioneer colored student in the College – Hope he will do well."

Young did not graduate from Indiana University, but rather returned to Indianapolis after three semesters to become a public school teacher in the Indianapolis Public School system. Articles published in *The Indianapolis News* reveal that Young taught at IPS schools from 1885 to at least 1895. He married for the first time in 1886 and, after the death of his first wife, married again in 1901. Census records show that Young and his second wife moved to California where they lived out the remainder of their lives.

There are no indications that Young completed a degree or visited Bloomington again, and it would be thirteen years after he first set foot on campus that another pioneer, Marcellus Neal, would become the first African-American graduate of Indiana University, in 1895. Three years later, Carrie Parker attended as the first African-American female student, leading the way for Frances Marshall, the first African-American female to graduate from Indiana University. Like Harvey Young and Carrie Parker, it is likely that other young African-Americans enrolled for a short period but did not graduate. More may become known of them too, as more of Indiana University's untold stories are uncovered. ❖

direction. *Bloomington Telephone*
10/20/1883
FROM an item by our University editor it will be noticed that Mr. Young, the Colored student attending the University, has been elected as associate orator at the dedication of one of the Society halls, the exercises to be held in the chapel. This is an important item in the history of the University, being as it is, the first Colored student that ever appeared on its rostrum. It is an event that not only recalls the flight of time, but shows conclusively that the race prejudice is fast passing away. A Colored man as a representative of the Societies twenty years ago would have been a wonder; but to-day he is chosen as a matter-of-fact. This kind action by fellow students speaks of itself. It shows a grand principle.

When a paper as long as this is published as the *Telephone* back of

First Colored Student Arrives
There is one colored student in the university this year (1882) in the freshman class. He is boarding at Professor Wylie's and working his way through school. He is a remarkably bright-looking young man, and the *Telephone*, for one, bids him welcome, and hopes that he, the first of his race to enter Indiana university, may prove an honor to himself and the institution. We are pleased to know that his fellow white students show him the highest respect.

Bloomington Telephone

TOP: An article referencing Harvey Young in the *Bloomington Telephone*, October 20, 1883. Photo courtesy of IU Archives.

BOTTOM: A clip from the *Bloomington Telephone*, 1882, documenting Harvey Young's arrival to campus. Photo courtesy of IU Archives.



Indiana University DURING THE CIVIL WAR

By **STEPHEN E. TOWNE**,
University Archivist, IUPUI, MA '85

From 1860 to 1861, students and faculty of Indiana University tried to maintain academic decorum amid the clamor caused by civil war. But national events overshadowed scholarly pursuits. The conflict engulfed both the quiet precincts of Seminary Square and the bucolic town of Bloomington, as the school's students and the county's citizenry fought among themselves over the issues of the war.

In the early 1920s, an Indiana University alumnus described those days in a letter to a friend. South

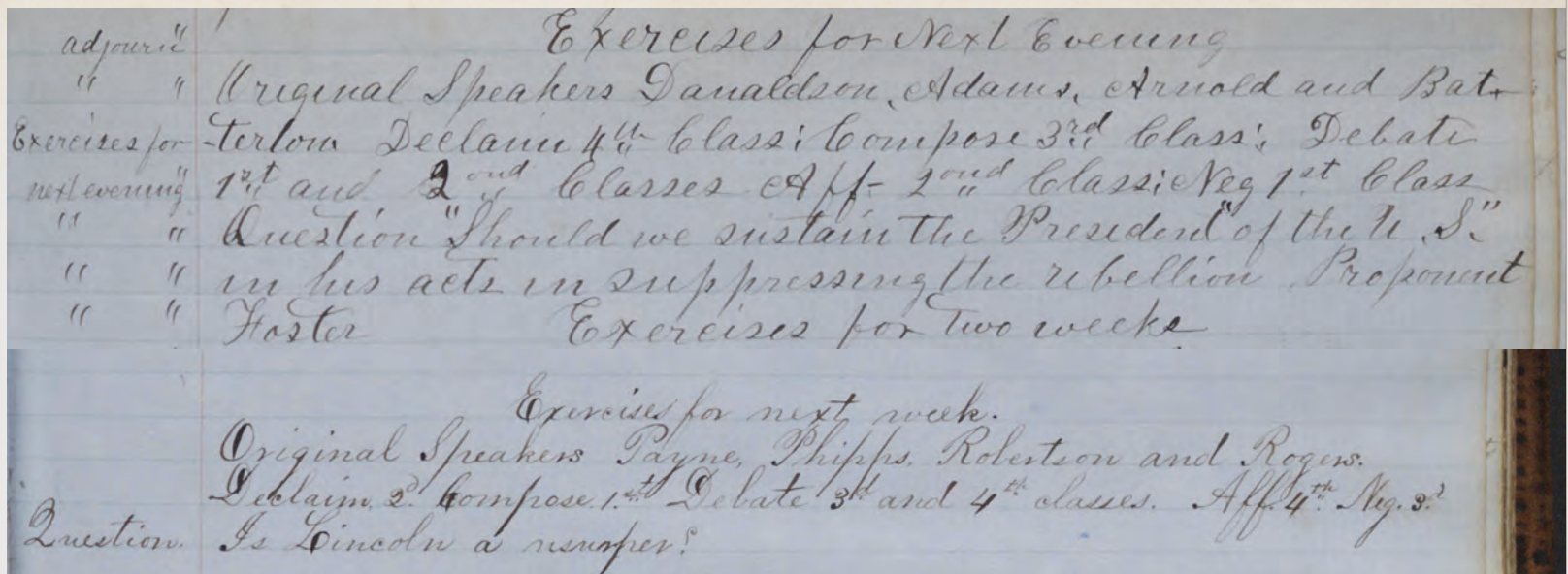
Carolina's government had passed an ordinance of secession in December 1860, and John D. Alexander, class of 1861, recounted the moment when students discovered a secession flag "flying from the highest point on the University Building. The whole town was thrown into a frenzy of excitement. Students and people of the town soon filled the Campus – the flag was torn down and dragged through the Street to [President] Doctor Nutt's residence – then to the Court House Square where speeches were made denouncing the ones who placed

Butternut badges worn by IU students who were southern sympathizers during the Civil War, circa 1862. Photo courtesy of IU Archives

the flag there and particularly South Carolina and the flag was burned." The town of Bloomington again showed its outrage when, a few months later in April 1861, Confederate forces attacked the United States Army post, Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor. Monroe County residents, including some of the university's students, rallied to the defense of the Union and joined the army to suppress foul rebellion. Some students and alumni from the South fought to defend slavery.

The flag incident of 1860 elicited sympathy with the secessionists





(top) Question: Should we sustain the President of the U.S. in his acts in suppressing the rebellion?" Athenian Literary Society minutes, November 21, 1862. Courtesy of IU Archives

(top) "Question: Is Lincoln a usurper?" Athenian Literary Society minutes, October 30, 1863. Courtesy of IU Archives

among some students; similar expressions of sympathy with Confederates emerged in Bloomington and Monroe County during the war.

Much of the campus ferment over the Civil War was confined to debates held in the two literary societies that dominated campus life, the Athenian Society and Philomathean Society. The young men (as women had yet to enter the student body) who did not leave school to join the army debated the partisan and ideological issues that roiled the country: were secession and slavery allowable under the Constitution? Was coercion of the rebel states back into the Union proper? Was President Lincoln a tyrant? Should African-American men be employed as soldiers? They emitted much hot air and jabbed their fingers into the air to make their rhetoric ring with effect.

While students duelled verbally, partisan conflicts in town and the surrounding county over the war produced numerous violent, criminal incidents, especially as the war dragged on with no end in sight and the death toll mounted. Brawls over the war occurred frequently. Arsonists torched the house of a prominent pro-war jurist in 1862. Residents shielded army deserters from arrest, and authorities arrested men for speaking against the war effort. In June 1863, amid a wave of organized and murderous draft enrollment resistance throughout Indiana and neighboring states, a large body of armed men accosted a draft enrollment officer in Indian Creek Township, in the southwest corner of Monroe County, and seized his enrollment lists. Military authorities sent a force of over one-thousand troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—to Bloomington to arrest the perpetrators. The troops billeted in the town among welcoming pro-war Republicans (town Democrats, many of whom had soured on the war effort, later complained that the troops had been drunk and disorderly) for several days and arrested more than a dozen men for draft resistance before marching into Greene and Sullivan Counties to enforce

the draft law. The violence of the war reached into every Indiana community.

IU's campus became even more roiled in 1863-1864 when a conflict between university administrators and students arose. Perhaps mimicking the suppression of the opposition newspaper press exhibited by President Lincoln during the war, university president Cyrus Nutt enforced an order regulating campus speech, insisting that topics of debate be approved in advance. Members of the literary societies raged in protest. The Board of Trustees suspended students until they submitted.

While some Indiana University students left school to enlist in the war effort and died in battle or from disease, others remained to debate the war's causes and consequences. Some defended the Confederacy's right of secession. Others argued that the federal government's war effort to preserve the Union was just and slavery was a sin to be stamped out. Their rhetoric was the dim echo of the larger and bloodier conflict that raged beyond campus in nearly every part of the Old Northwest. ♦



INDIANA UNIVERSITY
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1820-2020

Upcoming Bicentennial Events

August 24, 2018

IUPUI 50th Anniversary Fall Kickoff Celebration

September 7, 2018

Office of International Services
Big Tent 75th Anniversary Reception

October 25 – 27, 2018

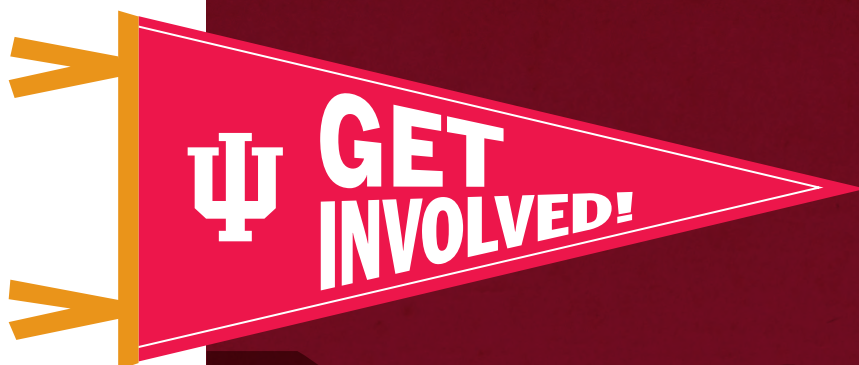


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2018 marks 60 years since the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) was signed into law. The NDEA's Title VI funding underwrote the dramatic and transformative expansion of language and area studies at all levels of education across the U.S. This symposium will assess the current state of international education and explore directions for the future.

January 24, 2019

IUPUI 50th Birthday Bash



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TEST YOUR IU KNOWLEDGE WITH THIS

BICENTENNIAL QUIZ

Which Academy Award-nominated actor and Emmy Award winner ("The Shape of Water", "Step Brothers", "Six Feet Under") completed a year of graduate school at IU Bloomington?

Which of the following did NOT exist before the 1969 IU-PU merger in Indianapolis?

Which IU campus can claim all of these "firsts"? First Trustees Meeting Held Outside of Bloomington; First Degrees Awarded Outside of Bloomington; First future Nobel scientist takes summer classes at an IU regional campus.

What year was IUB's German Department founded?

- (A) School of Liberal Arts
- (B) Herron School of Art & Design
- (C) School of Dentistry
- (D) School of Physical Education, Tourism & Management

- (A) IU Northwest
- (B) IUPUI
- (C) IU South Bend
- (D) IU Kokomo

- (A) 1885
- (B) 1918
- (C) 1945
- (D) 1989

By what year did total IU enrollment/headcount OUTSIDE Bloomington exceed enrollment on the Bloomington campus?

What was the total budget for the Southeastern Extension Center during its first year of operation in 1941?

- (A) \$7,000
- (B) \$24,000
- (C) \$750,000
- (D) \$2,500,000

Which famous IU woman was named one of 1983's 100 Most Important Women in America?

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1947
- (C) 1969
- (D) 1986

In what year did IU Bloomington begin offering engineering classes?

- (A) Jane Pauley
- (B) Suzanne Knoebel
- (C) Elinor Ostrom
- (D) Sarah Parke Morrison

- (A) 1824
- (B) 1831
- (C) 1903
- (D) 2016



Email a scan or photo of your completed quiz to iu200@iu.edu for a chance to win a Bicentennial prize pack! The correct answers will be revealed in the next issue of 200: The Bicentennial Magazine, in January 2019.



1820-2020

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200