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THE BICENTENNIAL MAGAZINE
VOL 2 ISSUE 1

Investigate Charge
of Un-Americanism

I. U. COMMUNISM
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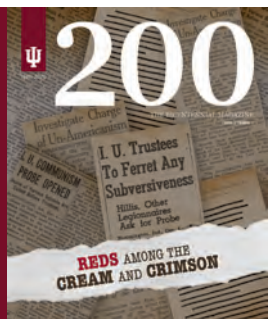
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To Ferret Any
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Hillis, Other
Legionnaires
Ask for Probe

REDS AMONG THE
CREAM AND **CRIMSON**

A Word from Director Kelly Kish

Dear Friends of Indiana University,



Your story is the story of Indiana University. As we talk with IU community members around the world, this theme is constantly reinforced to us—as there is great diversity of

experience among IU students, faculty, staff, alumni, community partners, and supporters. In this issue of *200: The Bicentennial Magazine*, you will see stories that document the people, places, and events that collectively have helped define Indiana University and its legacy. This issue includes voices of personal reflection and scholarly interpretation and both are important perspectives from which to understand the impact of IU on our lives and communities. We are particularly grateful to the volunteer faculty, staff, and alumni authors in this issue who have shared their IU stories. We want to hear yours as well! Please connect with us as we continue to add new voices to the IU story. One of our Bicentennial goals is to leave a legacy of diverse stories from IU's past and present for the benefit of IU's future. Join us! ❖

Cheers,
Kelly Kish, MA '02, PhD '10
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contents

2

ASK AN ARCHIVIST

Records of civil rights activism and extension courses in South Bend

4

MYTHS OF IU

Did Herman B Wells really stake lamp posts on the Bloomington campus?

6

HIDDEN IU

The scandal that led to the resignation of Reverend William M. Daily, IU's Third President

8

A LOOK INSIDE IU'S POST-WWII TRAILER TOWNS

How IU accommodated the rush of veterans during a critical housing shortage

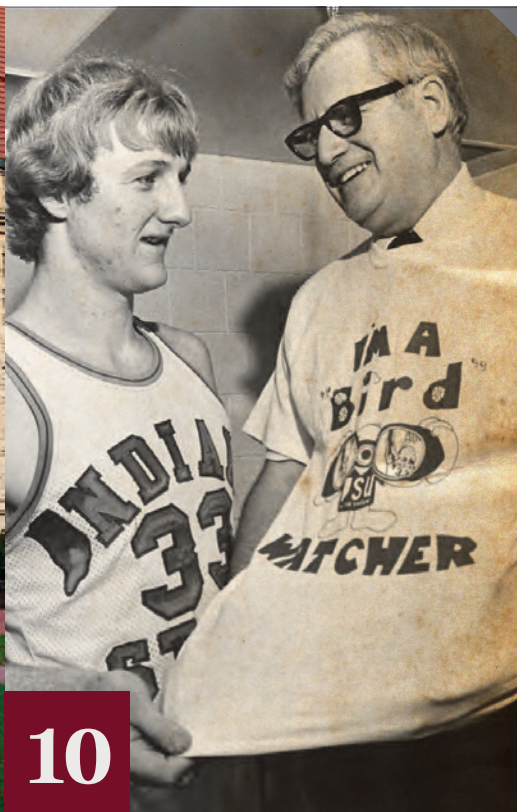
10

HOW HOOSIER VALUES SHAPED A GREAT PHYSICIAN AND PUBLIC SERVANT

The early life of Dr. Otis Bowen



4



10

200

THE BICENTENNIAL MAGAZINE

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12

A CINDERELLA STORY

The Origins of Indiana University
Purdue University Columbus

14

THE EVENTS THAT SHAPE US

One student's experience protesting
the Student Fee Hike of 1969

16

A BIG BANG

The little-known story about an IU
Chemistry demonstration gone awry

18

THE MAN WHO BROUGHT ART TO IU

How Alfred Mansfield Brooks left his mark

21

IU'S ORIGINAL SQUIRREL COLONY

How the ancestors of today's campus
squirrels came to Bloomington

22

REDS AMONG THE CREAM AND CRIMSON

What happened when three IU law
professors were accused of harboring
Communist sympathies in 1946

26

SHOWCASING THE TALENTS OF IU ALUMNI

The Kelley graduate behind IU's new
Bicentennial wine



ASK AN ARCHIVIST

Scott Shoger, IU South Bend



By **SCOTT SHOGER, BA '07**

Q: When did IU begin offering classes in South Bend?

A: Research is ongoing, but we've recently discovered that IU extension courses in sociology were offered in South Bend as early as the 1912-1913 school year. They were taught not by IU professors but community leaders, including Louise Studebaker, daughter of one of the five brothers behind the Studebaker Automobile Company; and Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, who went on to co-found the pacifist Jewish Peace Fellowship and advocate clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. According to the *South Bend News-Times*, instructors worked from an "outline of the study of people and conditions of today" supplied by Indiana University. IU began offering a regular schedule of courses in South Bend in 1933 with the creation of the South Bend-Mishawaka Extension Center, based first in the

Administration Building of South Bend Community School Corporation and later Central High School. And a free-standing campus was established in 1961 with the opening of IU Center, later Northside Hall.

Q: What's this I heard about IU South Bend taking over the old Natatorium? And what does it have to do with the Archives?

A: Great questions. We'll start with South Bend's Engman Public Natatorium, opened in 1922 for a "public" comprised only of white residents. African Americans were prohibited from swimming there until 1936, which is when limited, segregated admission was granted. In 1950, following decades of pressure from civil rights activists, the pool was fully desegregated, and remained so until it was closed in 1978. Fast forward to the year 2000, when IU South Bend history professor Dr. Les Lamon and a group of students retraced the steps of the Freedom Riders of the 1960s, and were so inspired that they decided to create a center devoted to civil rights research and advocacy. Enter the IU South Bend Civil Rights Heritage Center. The center's first major project, an oral history program, helped to uncover a history of segregation in South Bend that included the Natatorium. One interviewee recalled her disappointment when, nine years old and wearing a

bathing suit that her grandmother had just made for her, she was barred from swimming on a whites-only day. And now the stars align: efforts to repurpose the long-shuttered Natatorium gained steam through the 2000s, and in 2010, the Civil Rights Heritage Center opened there as both a living history museum, telling the story of the Natatorium, and a hub for community and academic programming. And the first person to come through the door on opening day was Barbara Vance Brandy, the nine-year-old girl turned away decades before.

Finally to your second question: The IU South Bend Archives has partnered with the Center to house its archival collections, under the management of Curator George Garner. Comprised of thousands of documents, photographs and artifacts, the collections document South Bend's civil rights history, as well as the lives of African American, LGBTQ and Latinx community members in the Michiana region. ❖



Freedom Summer Collection of the Civil Rights Heritage Center, Indiana University South Bend Archives. Photo courtesy of Civil Rights Heritage Center



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

BEFORE AND AFTER

The Lilly Library AND Showalter Fountain

The iconic photo of three freshmen looking at the Lilly Library, which appears on page 9 of the October 1960 edition of the *Indiana Alumni Magazine*, is missing what has become the literal and figurative center of the IU Bloomington arts plaza: Showalter Fountain. The fountain was installed in 1961, less than a year after this photo was taken, thanks to a major gift from Grace Montgomery Showalter, in memory of her late husband, Ralph W. Showalter.

Architectural drawings for the “Fine Arts Group” (IU Auditorium, Lilly Library, and Fine Arts Building), with a fountain in the central plaza, were proposed as early as 1939. However, due to other building projects, progress on the fountain took decades. In 1952, Fine Arts professor Robert Laurent was selected to design the sculpture that would sit in the fountain basin. While on sabbatical in Italy, he began to visualize a sculpture of the birth of Venus. The result, a 15-foot Venus reclining in a clamshell, surrounded by dolphins, has been and continues to be a site of protest, revelry, vandalism, and nostalgia at IU Bloomington. ❖

BEFORE:

Three freshmen looking at the Lilly Library.
August 26, 1960. Photo courtesy of IU
Archives, P0056011

AFTER:

The Lilly Library and Showalter Fountain,
October 2018. Photo courtesy of IU Office of
the Bicentennial





MYTHS OF IU

HERMAN B WELLS LIGHT-MAKER?

By ZACHARY VAUGHN

Each year, current and prospective students hear the popular myth about former IU President Herman B Wells and the IU Bloomington lamp posts. The myth goes like this: Wells would wander the campus after dark with a book in his hands. Wherever it was too dark to read the text, he would mark the spot (some say with wooden stakes, others say he spray painted an “X” on the ground). The next morning, a new lamp post would be installed in that spot by IU Facilities.

SO, IS IT TRUE?



Lamp post on IU Bloomington campus.

IT IS A FUN THOUGHT: Herman B Wells, book in hand, squinting as he tries to make out the text. Would he carry a clip-on spray can, stopping every few feet to mark the grass like a treasure-hunting pirate? Or, would he carry a rucksack slung over his shoulder, filled with wooden stakes and a rubber mallet like a darkness-fighting vigilante committed to lighting the path, both literally and figuratively, to wisdom?

Terry Clapacs, former IU Vice President for Facilities, believed the story to be untrue.

“I never saw him carrying a book,” Clapacs said.

Clapacs met and spoke with Wells often, during his tenure as Vice President, and said that while it is true that Wells had a deep and vested interest in the campus, both with the people that make up IU’s vibrant community and with the grounds, Wells had little day-to-day involvement in the building and maintenance of IU facilities and grounds.

James Capshew, University Historian, also confirmed Wells's commitment to the IU community, saying that he had never heard of the lamp post myth, but that it speaks to the character of Herman B Wells.

"It does reflect a larger truth, however, his concern for the welfare of the academic community," Capshew said.

The only record we could find of Wells's involvement with campus lighting comes from a letter sent by Gordon N. Gray, Vice President of Bryant Manufacturing Company in Indianapolis, on November 24, 1959. Gray cites the concern shared between his company and IU for "the problem of safety of the girl students."

A memo from Alice McDonald Nelson, from the Halls of Residence, to T.E. Randall, from the Treasurer's Office, on March 23, 1954 cited similar safety concerns, this time regarding the Men's Residence Center. The elected student representatives of the Men's Residence Center said more and better lighting was desperately needed in multiple areas of campus. They had been attempting to get IU to install lights for the previous three years, and a work order dating from April 9, 1954 indicates that they were finally successful.

Newer lamp posts were installed in the 1970s, though not without some controversy.

"One of the main concerns about lighting the grounds was with ambient light, and whether or not we would hurt the Astronomy department and the Observatory close to Bryan Hall," Clapacs said.

Dunn's Woods was, until relatively recently, blanketed in darkness after sunset, so as to preserve the integrity of nighttime stargazing, for academic research and for the public. Clapacs oversaw the installation of many of the lamp posts dotting Dunn's

Woods, and he recalls meeting with the head of the Astronomy department.

The fear was that lamps lighting the pathways would cast too much light upward, and this would interfere with the ability of Astronomy faculty and students to work effectively. Many of the lamp posts that had gone up, or were scheduled to go up, were called "Washingtonians"—a green lamppost with a large bulb on top. The Astronomy department suggested including some sort of hat or top on these to mitigate the ambient light cast upward.

"You'll see a different light standard around the Observatory called 'Acadians,'" Clapacs said, "that have a top, which reflects light down rather than up, and this was meant to be sensitive to the needs of the Astronomy department."

So, if we can be almost certain the myth about Herman B Wells is indeed false, where did it come from?

Clara Chen, IU graduate and former tour guide, confirms that the story has been part of the script which tour guides use to conduct IU Bloomington campus tours. As of now, no one knows where or how it originated. ❖

Herman B Wells. Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0023858

TRUE OR FALSE?





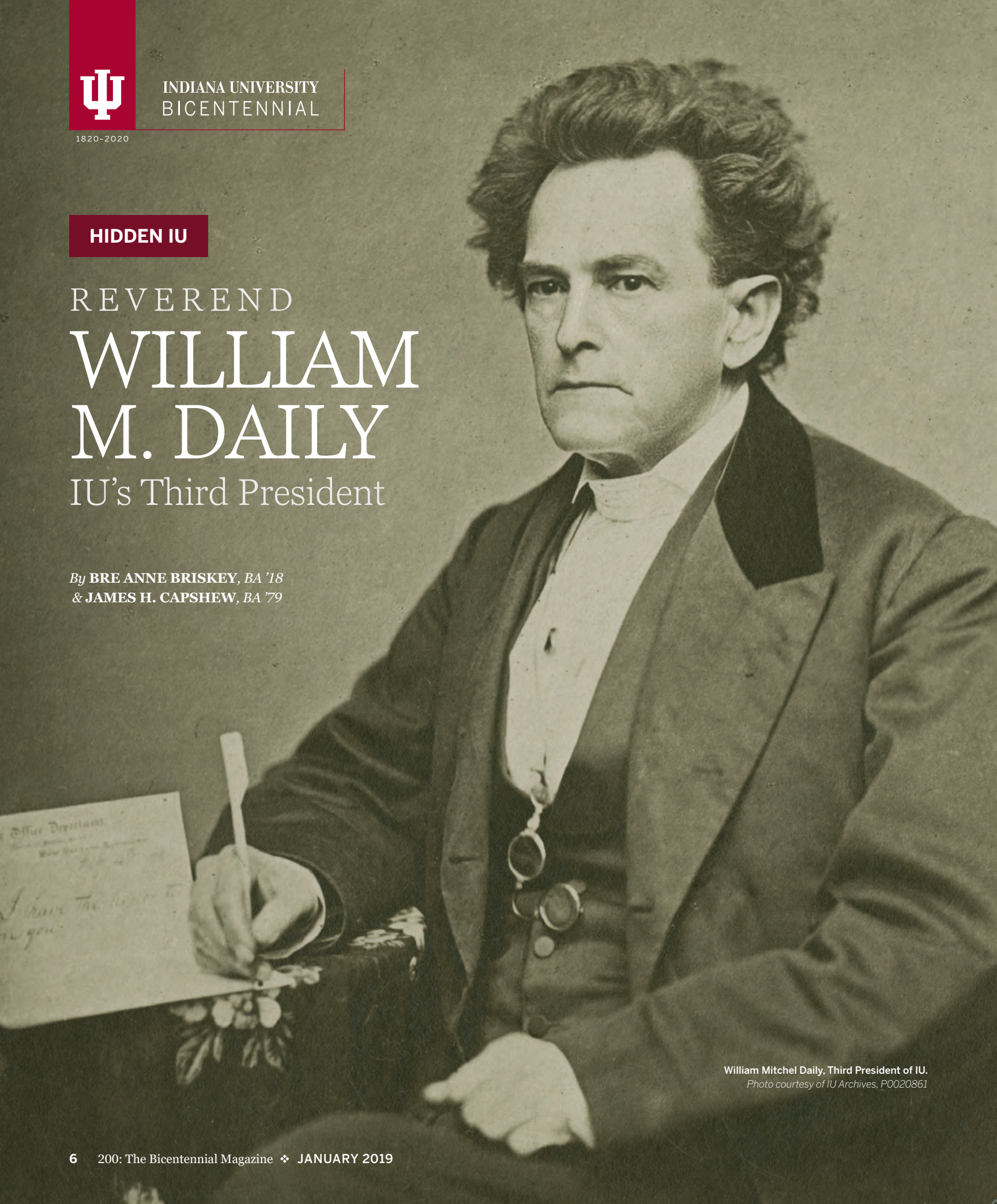
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BICENTENNIAL

1820-2020

HIDDEN IU

REVEREND
WILLIAM
M. DAILY
IU's Third President

By BRE ANNE BRISKEY, BA '18
& JAMES H. CAPSHEW, BA '79



William Mitchel Daily, Third President of IU.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0020861

POPULAR METHODIST MINISTER WILLIAM “BILL” DAILY served as Indiana University’s third president, from 1853 to 1859. His election was marked by political maneuvering and his resignation was due to ecclesiastical scandal, so previous historians have presented a mixed assessment of his contributions.

Born in Coshocton, Ohio in 1812, he grew up in Brookville, Indiana Territory where he was an industrious student in primitive country schools. Leaving home at 15 to take charge of a neighboring county school, he began preaching at 16 and developed a reputation as a boy preacher. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church conference in 1831. Two years later, at age 21, he was ordained deacon, and, in 1835, elder. Daily’s first station as a pastor was in Bloomington, where he attended IU classes and completed his degree in 1836, becoming part of the seventh graduating class. After graduation his ministerial career took him first to Missouri and then back to Indiana, where he got married to Permelia A. Northcraft in Madison. By the late 1840’s, Daily was the presiding elder of the Bloomington and Madison districts after having been assigned to Indiana Asbury University (now DePauw) for a time.

In October 1851, the small IU faculty recommended Daily for an honorary degree—Doctor of Divinity—and President Andrew Wylie conferred it. The next month, the community was shocked when Wylie died as a result of a woodchopping injury. Daily eulogized Wylie at the funeral, noting that he “was my instructor, as well as my friend, and my brother minister.”

The Board of Trustees needed to find a successor to President Wylie. After their first two choices, both out-of-state candidates, turned them down, in June the trustees elected Presbyterian minister Alfred Ryors, president of Ohio University and former IU professor of mathematics (1843-48).

From the beginning, the scholarly Ryors faced sectarian opposition and political intrigue. With Wylie’s death, some professors

left, and the state’s support of IU was thrown into question by a drawn-out land dispute with Vincennes University. After six months, Ryors had had enough and submitted a letter of resignation, but the trustees persuaded him to stay. In early August 1853, Governor Joseph Wright, a member of the visiting committee and a fierce partisan for IU (though never graduated, he attended as one of the first students in 1825), came to Bloomington and paid a visit to the trustees, including the newest trustee, Reverend Daily, seated on July 30th. Governor Wright called on President Ryors on August 3rd to talk university business, and, that evening, Ryors submitted his resignation. The trustees accepted, wrote a letter of thanks to Ryors, and then proceeded to elect Daily as his replacement. (Conveniently, Daily had resigned from the board on August 2nd.) Daily accepted the trustees’ offer on August 4th. The trustees, aided by the governor, engineered an abrupt change in leadership, hoping that the affable Daily was better equipped to win friends for IU than the bookish Ryors.

President Daily, who also taught as a professor of mental and moral philosophy and belles-lettres, was nine months on the job when a fire burned the main building on the campus, College Hall, constructed in 1836. It was a huge blow to the struggling institution. It destroyed classrooms, the library and chapel, quarters for the literary societies, and university records and faculty papers. But Daily rose to the occasion and contributed to efforts by alumni and friends, as well as local residents, to rebuild. (The Society of Alumni was established, the precursor of the IU Alumni Association.) In November 1856, Daily spoke at the “Dedication of a New House,” saying: “As a State University this institution should be devoted to the interests of the State—and we would dedicate it to the cause of Liberal Learning that the community may be benefitted.”

As the 1850’s wore on, Daily continued to enjoy the confidence of the students, but had some minor skirmishes with the trustees, mostly about compensation for extra work.

In 1858, a serious complaint was leveled against Daily by Dr. Alexander M. Murphy, who alleged incompetency, plagiarism, lechery, and intoxication, among other charges. The trustees began an investigation and invited Murphy to bring witnesses to corroborate his charges. Instead, Murphy withdrew his complaint, but the investigation continued and eventually acquitted Daily.

Several months later, in mid-January 1859, Daily was accused of drunkenness, lewdness, and bribery by Methodist church authorities, who had gathered testimony from Indianapolis citizens, including lawyer Benjamin Harrison, future U.S. president. A fellow minister commented in the newspaper, “though Dr. Daily has long been suspected of a free use of intoxicating liquors, he has managed to keep the facts from the authorities of the church so far as to elude detection.” Denouncing this “foul conspiracy,” Daily chose to resign in late January rather than to drag IU further into scandal. Eventually, at the October 1859 meeting of the Indiana Methodist Conference, Daily was expelled.

In 1862, Daily was appointed by President Lincoln to the post of hospital chaplain at St. Louis, holding the position throughout the Civil War. He found his way back into the Methodist church, and by 1869 he served in a variety of Louisiana districts until his death in 1877.

Reverend Daily started and ended his IU presidency under clouds. Despite his personal shortcomings, he guided the institution through many challenges in the decade before the Civil War. “President Daily,” remembered Henry Ballantine, salutatorian of the class of 1856, “made no pretensions to scholarship, but he had a wide acquaintance in the state, and knew how to meet public men, and I have no doubt that to his influence the University owed the timely help given at this most critical period by the legislature.” The Daily administration bore witness to the growing importance of mobilizing alumni for moral, political, and financial support. ❖



A LOOK INSIDE

IU'S POST-WWII TRAILER TOWNS

By **ELLEN GLOVER, BA '18**

When World War II ended in 1945, the country welcomed back hundreds of thousands of young men, many of whom had cut their higher education short, or skipped it all together, in order to fight for their country. The new Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, also known as the G.I. Bill, paid for, among other things,

the education of any qualified veteran who wanted to go to college. This meant an influx of veteran students at IU.

In 1946, veteran enrollment at Indiana University was 5,961, far exceeding the university's prewar peak of student enrollment. At the same time, housing availability in Bloomington had been greatly diminished; the economic lull of the Great Depression and the halt of construction

during WWII meant there were about half the number of available houses and apartments in Bloomington in 1946 as there had been in 1930.

This created a unique and frightening challenge for IU. Turning away perfectly good students, not to mention veterans of WWII, because of a lack of housing, was not an option. After several meetings, the university came up with a solution: trailers!



Woodlawn Trailer Court, November 10, 1946.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0046741

The U.S. military needed a place to offload the barracks left over from the war, and IU purchased some of them to accommodate the growing number of students. Soon enough, IU's veteran students were back in the barracks they had spent months, even years, waiting to escape.

IU acquired enough trailers to create little villages with them. Property in Monroe County was at a premium so the "trailer towns" were packed full. And the families came pouring in. Each trailer town housed about 700 adults and some 175 children. "It was very welcoming," said Mace Broide, class of 1947, "very much geared up to receive large numbers of students."

In IU's trailer towns, unlike in the military, former colonels, captains, lieutenants and privates alike all lived side-by-side, as equals. They came from different backgrounds and studied different things, but had one thing in common: the war. This shared experience generated much camaraderie within the trailer towns. The veterans' wives reportedly became close as well. Many of them attended school along with their husbands, or worked, or did both. But many also stayed home, especially if they had children, and got together to help each other with housework and child care. In this way, the trailer towns quickly became worlds unto themselves, with a sense of community that could not be found elsewhere at IU.

In fact, some of the trailer towns were "self-governed." One of the towns, called Woodlawn Court, even elected a mayor. In other trailer towns, problems and disputes were resolved through informal means. Impromptu meetings were called and votes were taken to find solutions to difficulties.

But, according to student residents, major disputes were pretty rare in the trailer towns. In hindsight, this seems incredible since space was so cramped, both inside and outside of the trailers. Living in a barrack was like living in a shiny little wood-paneled box. The kitchen was at the center of the trailer, right as you walked in. Then, at one end, a divan and bookcase made up the living room, and a bedroom was at the other end, with sometimes a sliding door



Trailer life, 1946. Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0030572

to provide some extra privacy. None of the trailers had running water. But each village had a number of trailer washrooms strategically placed so no one had to walk more than three trailer-lengths to get to the restroom. As a result, going to the restroom became a social event. This is where friends were made and news was spread.

Trailerites also found social camaraderie in the "community house," a grouping of three or four trailers at the center of the village, which served as a community kitchen or a laundry. Sometimes, on weekend nights, couples would take the doors off their hinges, place them on the laundry tubs and cover them in crepe paper to transform the laundry room into a club. The couples would drink and dance all night long. "At Woodlawn Courts, of course, everyone was poor," said Jeanne Miller, class of 1946. "We were living on GI Bills, everybody else was in the very same situation, so that was kind of fun. The

bathrooms were outside, and the pumps for water were outside. I remember one time I invited friends over for dinner, and made a nice pot roast with vegetables around the side, but somehow or another when it got put down, someone knocked against it and it landed on the floor upside down. So in the spirit of the times, we just picked the roast up, took it out, washed it off under the pump, and brought it back in, and we all had a nice dinner."

Between 1946 and the early 1950s, the need for surplus housing at IU diminished as the veteran population graduated and more dormitories and apartment buildings were constructed. But when housing became less pinched and the university invited veteran students to move themselves and their families into more comfortable facilities, many of the trailerites refused. They had become so accustomed to the ways of the trailer towns that they didn't want to live anywhere else. ♦



HOW Hoosier Values SHAPED A Great Physician AND Public Servant



Otis Bowen and IU President John Ryan, May 1976. Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0029123

By **RICHARD B. GUNDERMAN, MPH '02**

One of the greatest records of public service ever compiled by a graduate of Indiana University belonged to Otis R. Bowen. Having received both his AB (1939) and MD (1942) from IU, Bowen went on to serve as a member of the Indiana House of Representatives (1956-58 and 1960-72), Speaker of the Indiana House (1966-72), the 44th Governor of Indiana (1973-81), and the U.S. Secretary of Health

and Human Services (1985-89), the first physician to do so.

The prominence of Bowen's later career of service is matched by the modesty of the circumstances from which he set out. Many of us tend to think of the first half of the 20th century as a simpler time, but as Bowen's story indicates, life then could be every bit as complicated as that experienced by today's students. In this lesser-known phase of Bowen's story lie instructive and inspirational insights about the importance

of determination, hard work, and resilience.

Otis Bowen was born near Rochester, Indiana in 1918 to Vernie Bowen and Pearl Irene Wright. His father, the fifteenth of his parents' children, taught all eight grades in a one-room schoolhouse for \$2.50 a day, where he also served as janitor and nurse. It took Vernie Bowen 17 years of summer school to complete his college degree, which he received when Otis was a high school sophomore. He earned extra income as a master carpenter and wood worker.

Looking back on his own primary school days, Otis Bowen recalled that they had no projectors, calculators, or computers then—just pencils, chalk, and blackboards. The teacher who had the most influence on him was his father, who taught him algebra, geometry, manual training, mechanical drawing, and physical education, and coached his basketball and baseball teams. Said Bowen, "Dad didn't put up with any classroom foolishness. He believed in discipline."

Bowen started college in 1935 at age 17. He arrived on campus with a single small suitcase and a laundry bag. His first roommate came in drunk the first night, so he moved to a boarding house where he had a room with two desks and one bed that he shared with a different roommate. Initially preoccupied with the challenge of earning good grades for medical school, he was soon surprised to find himself home-sick, but his father rebuffed the suggestion that he take a factory job and insisted he remain in school.

Bowen was "poor," but he got by with frugality. He limited his food expenses to 50 cents per day—10 cents for a roll and glass of milk at breakfast, then 20 cents each for lunch and dinner. On occasion, he would splurge for a blue-plate special at supper—30 cents. The financial challenge was compounded by the fact that he was in the first class of students at IU who would need three years of college instead of two to enter medical school.

Knowing that he would need money for medical school, Bowen did "every odd job that came my way." He hoed potatoes (10

cents an hour), built a chicken coop (\$5 for the week), shocked oats and wheat (\$1 a day), mowed yards (25 cents for small ones, 35 cents for large ones), and opened up a gas station at 6:30 a.m., earning a penny for each gallon he pumped. Between his freshman and sophomore years, Bowen worked on a dairy farm, rising at 3:45 a.m. each day to milk 12 cows by hand, then cooling, bottling, and delivering the milk. He also waited tables at a sorority and later at the Delta Chi house, which he pledged.

During his college years, Bowen met Elizabeth Steinmann, the daughter of a Crown Point butcher. He called her “Beth.” Five weeks after they met, he proposed marriage, giving her a small diamond. She remained at home and he returned to school at Bloomington, so they only saw each other a few times a year at holidays or when he hitchhiked home. Learning that he was broke, she helped to keep him in school by dipping into her own funds.

Things would only get more difficult—college fees were only \$35 per semester, but medical school fees jumped to \$200. Bowen was always trying to devise ways to make money. *Gray’s Anatomy*, the pre-medical student’s bible, was a bulky book and difficult to lug around, and he devised a denim cover with handles to make it easier to carry. Other students saw his invention, and soon he had sold book bags to most of his classmates for \$1.50 each.

Bowen received good news when he was appointed “cadaver boy” in his senior year, also his first year of medical school. His duties entailed accepting and embalming unclaimed bodies from prisons, country poor farms, and mental institutions. His predecessor showed him the ropes, which included extracting gold from teeth, which would have been destroyed in any case during cremation. At year’s end, he sold the gold for \$35, which went directly to pay educational expenses.

Late in Bowen’s senior year, he and Beth got married. Since he was not yet 21, his mother had to accompany him to the clerk’s office to consent. After the small ceremony and a one-night “honeymoon,” he got a ride

back to Bloomington from a classmate he never told about the marriage. His friend found out only later when someone noticed a ring on Bowen’s finger. It would be 18 more months before the couple could live together.

Back in Indianapolis, Bowen worked and slept at the Wheeler Mission, a mile from the medical school. He walked to campus every day—“rain, sleet, or snow”—carrying books and a black dinner pail containing a sandwich, an apple or orange, and a thermos of milk. Each night after the mission’s mandatory 9:00 p.m. chapel service, Bowen accompanied 10 to 50 transients to the basement showers and checked them for lice. Though aspirin and lice ointments were his only drugs, he felt like a doctor.

When Bowen took a job at a local funeral home, he and his new wife could finally afford to live together. They occupied one of the upstairs bedrooms of the funeral home and she cooked evening meals. Bowen’s relatively rare blood type enabled him to donate blood to a local car dealer’s leukemia-stricken father, and each time he gave 50% more than the usual amount. In thanks, the car dealer practically gave them a used Ford, which they called their “blood car.”

During Bowen’s last year of medical school in 1941, he and his classmates were summoned to Emerson Hall by the Dean, Willis Gatch. The Japanese had just bombed Pearl Harbor, and they listened together to the radio broadcast of President Roosevelt’s request that Congress declare war. Graduation was accelerated, and on that May day Bowen was also commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Army. After an internship in South Bend, he served as a medical officer in the Pacific theater.

After military service, Bowen returned to Bremen, Indiana, to practice family medicine. His first case was poison ivy, and his \$1.50 fee included a bottle of calamine lotion. His typical day started at 6:30 a.m. After hospital rounds and house calls, office hours began at 9:00 a.m., followed by a house call or two and lunch at noon, then back to the office until 6:00 p.m. In addition to surgeries such as tonsillectomies and appendectomies, Bowen delivered about 10



Basketball player Larry Bird poses with Otis Bowen in this photo from the late 1970s. Tribune-Star photo by Bob Kadel courtesy of Indiana State University

babies per month, amounting to 3,000 over his career.

After he completed his second term as governor, Bowen assumed a position on the faculty of the IU School of Medicine, which named its Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy after him. During his service as HHS secretary, he continued to be known as “Doc,” keeping a prescription pad handy for the ailments of colleagues and members of the press. When he retired, he returned to his northern Indiana homeland, where he died in 2013 at the age of 95.

Though many contemporaries would regard Bowen’s hardscrabble youth as anything but enviable, when he looked back over his long career in his memoir, *Doc: Memories from a Life in Public Service* (IU Press, 2000), he expressed his gratitude that he had been born “at a good time under circumstances that made me a better person.” Growing up in a small Indiana town, he said, had taught him “persistence, determination, sticking to a project, and never giving up on a goal.” ♦



A Cinderella STORY

THE ORIGINS OF IUPUC



Former Civilian Personnel Building. Photo courtesy of IUPUI Archives

By PAUL R. BIPPEN, MS '65, EdD '73

The 1960s are often remembered for the Vietnam war, civil rights protests, long hair, and assassinations, but it was also a time when Indiana communities aggressively sought extension centers, branch campuses, or other higher education facilities in their own towns. That is why community leaders in Columbus, Indiana worked through the Columbus Chamber of Commerce to create

the Columbus Community College (CCC) in 1968.

The problem was, only state legislatures can create public educational institutions. So CCC had a Board of Directors, an appointed and paid president named Dr. Virginia Keehan, but no students. When the Indiana General Assembly was ready to consider the bill that would make it legal for CCC to accept students, three busloads of enthusiastic Columbus leaders made

their way to the state capital to present their case. However, the presidents of IU and Purdue had already persuaded legislators that community colleges were not needed in Indiana because regional IU and Purdue campuses were already being created in population centers around the state. They argued that a regional campus structure would be less expensive for Indiana than an educational bureaucracy, and less expensive for students since credit transfer would

“

Columbus leaders persisted, and finally, in mid-1969, IU and Purdue leadership finally agreed to take Columbus on. In August 1970, the creation of the “Columbus Center of IUPUI” was announced....”

be more easily assured. The CCC did not receive state approval.

Columbus leaders took this in stride and began seeking the establishment of a regional college campus in Columbus. They contacted all of the major universities in Indiana, but none were interested.

Columbus leaders persisted, and finally, in mid-1969, IU and Purdue leadership finally agreed to take Columbus on. In August 1970, the creation of the “Columbus Center of IUPUI” was announced. The tag “of IUPUI” provided the necessary academic links to IU and Purdue. It also differentiated the college campus from the local shopping mall, which was also called “Columbus Center.”

The Columbus Center of IUPUI opened on August 17, 1970, with a director, Dr. Emerson Gilbert, and secretary, Edith Sweeney, as the only full-time employees. All classes were taught in rented classrooms, with offices in the former armory building in downtown Columbus. Dr. Gilbert reported to the IUPUI Vice Chancellor for Administrative Affairs, Jack Ryder.



IUPUI of Columbus April 1989. Photo courtesy of IUPUI Archives

At about that same time, the city of Columbus also began the formal process of acquiring the deactivated and dormant Bakarlar Air Force Base. The Columbus Board of Aviation Commissioner, on behalf of the city, received the deed to the 2,000-acre air base in 1971, with the proviso that all income received from the property be used to support aviation.

Late in 1971, the two-person staff of the Columbus Center of IUPUI were permitted to relocate into an unused WWII-era building on the Bakalar site. Then in 1973 the city of Columbus agreed to make available to the Columbus Center of IUPUI the former air base headquarters and training building, plus the surrounding 20 acres and a functioning flight simulator. IU agreed to a five-year lease and the two-person Columbus Center of IUPUI staff relocated into the former headquarters building in late 1973. The new location was open for classes in spring 1974.

In early 1976, Jack Ryder accepted the presidency of Saginaw Valley State College, and Dr. Emerson Gilbert went with him as Vice President of Administration. I (Paul Bippen) was appointed interim director and, subsequently, permanent director.

The five-year lease signed in 1973 called for annual payments of \$50,000, nearly all of which were used to update the mechanical and electrical components of the former military building. New lease terms were presented to me in 1978, and

called for doubling the rent to \$100,000 per year. The aviation board felt the renovated building was now more valuable. I felt otherwise. I told the mayor that if financial return was what the community sought, I recommended closing the Columbus Center of IUPUI so the commissioners could find a new tenant for the renovated building. I then went out on a limb and suggested that, if the community was really dedicated to maintaining a permanent university presence, the aviation board consider donating the former air base buildings and land to the Trustees of IU. Local mayor, Nancy A. Brown, agreed. Lucky for us, Brown was in charge of appointing the aviation board. The aviation board eventually deeded the land and buildings to the Trustees of IU.

These events culminated in a fund drive that exceeded the goal of \$900,000, and state legislative approval in 1984 of monies for a \$3.6 million renovation, which would expand facilities by 60%. Gone were the green walls and green asbestos tiles, single pane glass and no insulation. A building whose architecture could only be called “early air force” was transformed by architect Frank Adams into a contemporary space that wrapped the old with thick insulation and horizontal lines of dark glass, and contained eight fully-equipped science and technology labs. In 1985, what the Columbus community had sought back in 1968 finally became a reality. ❖



THE EVENTS THAT SHAPE US

PROTESTING THE STUDENT FEE HIKE OF 1969

By **PAUL HELMKE, BA '70**

Those of us who were students at Indiana University 50 years ago started the last year of the 1960s with a sense of change and uncertainty. As I look back on 1969 now, I'm struck by how many of the things that happened then helped shape and sharpen my life and my careers as a lawyer, mayor, head of a national advocacy group, and professor in the years that followed.

After the state cut funding to IU in March 1969, the Trustees responded by raising tuition for the coming school year by 68%. At the time, this was not only a pocket-book issue for students—male students priced out of college could quickly be categorized as I-A by their draft boards and sent to war in Vietnam.

On April 17, 1969, I was elected IU Student Body President. After speaking

at a student protest rally the morning of April 24, I was sworn in that evening at a standing-room only meeting of the Student Senate. This representative body approved my call for a freeze of the tuition hike, and for a meeting between students and administrators to engage in meaningful discussion with classes cancelled so that all students could attend. We named a 7-member student budget review committee which met with the IU financial team for five hours on April 27.

On Monday, April 28, I moderated a meeting at the "New Field House" with more than 8,000 students, to consider how to respond to the tuition hike. The next day we met with the Faculty Council to discuss our four "demands": rescind the fee increase, give students a say over the budget, establish a graduated fee scale by 1970, and abolish tuition by 1972.



Student protest on Dunn Meadow; Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0020532

The IU administration responded negatively to these demands. Thus, at a meeting in front of Owen Hall on April 30, over 3,000 students voted to boycott classes for the next two days.

The class boycott was supported by most IU students and a good number of the faculty. Many of us left campus to let folks back home know that the student concerns were legitimate, that this was not the work of "outside agitators" and that the protests were responsible. Other students participated in teach-ins in their residence halls and Dunn Meadow, and conducted letter-writing campaigns.

Heading into a rally in Dunn Meadow on Thursday, May 1, we began to gain national attention as the "longest non-violent student protest" in the country. Although a fire at the Student Library (now Franklin Hall), which was later found to be the work of a disgruntled employee, called this into question, we expanded our efforts. After another rally at Dunn Meadow on Sunday, May 4, and a vote to continue the boycott, the Faculty Council met for two days (interrupted by a bomb scare) to consider and eventually support our concerns.

On Wednesday, May 7, over 5,000 students from Indiana's public universities marched on the Indiana State House. Some of us tried to meet with Governor



INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BICENTENNIAL

1820-2020

A BIG BANG

THE IU CHEMISTRY DEMONSTRATION GONE AWRY

ON

the evening of Wednesday, April 24, 1957, in the auditorium of the Chemistry building, Assistant Professor Charles Rohrer prepared the final demonstration for the Southern Indiana Section of the American Chemical Society and local high school students. Rohrer poured liquid oxygen into a metal vat of sand and other compounds, then lit a candle at the end of a ten-foot pole. It was a demonstration that had been performed numerous times, both at IU and across the country. A big flame was supposed to shoot up to the ceiling and then dissipate back into the sand. Robert Appelman recalls Professor Rohrer wanting to end the evening with “a big bang.”

Everyone was unprepared for the bang that followed.

“You know, he’s farther away from this thing than we are,” Appelman recalls saying to his friend Peter.

Robert Appelman and Peter Vitaliano, both twelve years old at the time, were fond of exploring the science buildings at IU. They were convinced that they would one day become scientists. When they saw that the Chemistry department was holding demonstrations they knew they had to go.

“We sat in the front row, but when we saw the final demonstration we were apprehensive,” Appelman said.

When the candle’s flame hit the liquid oxygen and sand mixture, something went wrong. Impurities in the liquid oxygen caused the apparatus to detonate. The explosion rocked the room. According to Appelman, the blast, they calculated later, was equal to that of an anti-tank mine. Shrapnel from the soapstone table and metal cauldron went flying through the auditorium and a hole was ripped in the wall behind the blackboard. Appelman could not

hear a thing at first because the force of the explosion pushed him back into his seat.

“It was even worse than a belly flop from a high dive into water,” Appelman said.

He remembers seeing smoke, haze, and debris littered around the room. Slowly, his hearing came back and he heard some whimpering, some crying that quickly got louder. He looked down and saw blood on his pants. He got up and walked into the hall, in a daze until he noticed he was leaving a trail of blood drops behind him.

“My arm was dangling; I had no control over my arm,” Appelman said.

Chemistry faculty and students leapt into action and attended to the injured spectators. One student put Appelman’s right arm in a tourniquet to stop the bleeding. Pieces of soapstone had shattered the ulna in one arm and cut up his other arm, and a piece of metal had burned his chest. When doctors at Bloomington Hospital evaluated him they were concerned that they would have to amputate his arm.

“Dr. Philip Todd Holland was my savior,” Appelman said.

Dr. Holland, one of the top orthopaedic surgeons at the time, referred Appelman to a colleague in Indianapolis who performed a bone graft, saving Appelman’s arm. Appelman spent three months at Riley Hospital and wore a cast for six months, and jokes that it made him mostly ambidextrous because he could not use his right arm for anything. Unfortunately, his injuries have had other lasting consequences: he was prevented from playing most sports and joining the military, and he still has mobility issues in his arm.

“It’s just been this constant reminder that’s been following me my whole life,” he said.

In an attempt to make amends, IU paid for all of Appelman’s medical costs and provided him with a scholarship that covered the full cost of his undergraduate education. Appelman adds that he doesn’t

fault Professor Rohrer for the explosion, which was very much an accident. Sadly, Professor Rohrer felt so guilty about the explosion that he had a nervous breakdown and left the university in 1958.

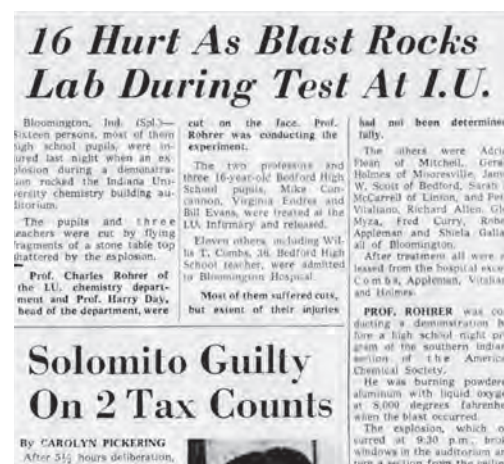
While Appelman is in great spirits today, he recalls the frustration he has felt over the years when people did not believe his story. There is barely any record of the explosion, aside from a small handful of local newspaper articles from the week of the accident, and some brief notes in the archived Minutes of the May 18-21, 1957 Board of Trustees meeting under the title “Catastrophes.”

However, in June 2018, Appelman recorded an oral history for the IU Bicentennial Oral History Project. His full story is now preserved in the official institutional history.

“I really appreciate this opportunity to tell you about it,” he said. “This should provide a trace.” ❖

BELOW: Clipping from *The Indianapolis Star*, April 25, 1957, Page 1.

BOTTOM: Item 3 under “Catastrophes”, Board of Trustee Meeting Minutes of May 18, 1957. Document courtesy of IU Archives



(3) Explosion in Chemistry Auditorium. On the evening of April 24, 1957, an explosion occurred in the Auditorium of the Chemistry Building, in the course of a routine demonstration which has been performed a number of times over a period of several years without incident. The demonstration was being conducted primarily for high school students of Monroe and adjacent counties, and approximately 250 persons were present. Fortunately no fatalities resulted, but a number of individuals sustained injuries, the most serious being suffered by Darrell Holmes, age 17, of Mooresville, Indiana, who lost an eye. All casualties are being followed up, and an exhaustive investigation is being conducted to determine cause of the explosion.



Alfred Mansfield Brooks

THE MAN WHO BROUGHT ART TO IU

By **NANETTE ESSECK
BREWER, BA '83, MA '04**

In the summer of 1896, a twenty-six-year-old art historian and recent graduate of Harvard University (AB 1894, AM 1899), Alfred Mansfield Brooks, made the long trek across country to the relatively young Indiana University in the remote town of Bloomington. He brought with him the ideology of his teachers Charles Herbert Moore, Charles Eliot Norton, and Herbert Langford Warren, who were disciples of the English artist and theorist John Ruskin. Indeed, Brooks thought of IU as a direct descendent of the grand traditions founded at Oxford and Harvard Universities, writing in 1900: "In size and equipment they differ; in purpose they are one."

Brooks became the first art instructor in the new Department of Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, which did not offer a degree. The curriculum focused on an appreciation of the works of the great masters, rather than on practical art training. Nonetheless, the administration understood this to be serious work on par with other academic subjects, not "an opportunity for school girls to learn a smattering of painting." Brooks was paid an annual salary of \$800 and given an

equipment budget of \$250 with which to outfit a single Lecture and Drawing Room on the third floor of Kirkwood Hall. He taught courses on drawing, architecture, and the Principles of Delineation, Color, and Chiaroscuro and the History of Painting. The program, which grew into what is now the School of Art, Architecture + Design and art history department in the College of Arts and Sciences, is believed to be the third oldest art department at an American university or college.

Brooks's youthful enthusiasm and East Coast sophistication made him a bit of a novelty on campus as well as the butt of jokes in the *Arbutus* yearbooks. An 1897 cartoon shows him with a topcoat and cane, perhaps in Dunn's Woods, with the caption, "Are there bears in those woods?" hinting that he is a city fellow who is unfamiliar with rural life. The "bears" appear to be small animals, an odd baby, and a girl with a butterfly net. The accompanying verse, "Students of Art," jokingly suggests the dubious impact of Brooks's classes on the

Alfred Mansfield Brooks, Department of Fine Arts, *Arbutus* (1902), p. 53. Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0083716

aesthetic choices of his students, whose newfound love of art had led to a rash of dorm rooms decorated with food product labels. A caricature from 1908 shows him dressed as a fireman, referring to a time when he apparently discovered flames in Wylie Hall. As with the other captions, the humor focuses on Brooks as an aesthete outsider (describing him as member of the "Order of Bachelors" and an expert on etiquette), stating that he had yelled "Conflagration! Conflagration!!"—a word unfamiliar to the local firefighters—and that when dousing a henhouse fire he did not even get his "trousahs" uncreased. The biographer of Frank Aydelotte, former IU undergraduate and friend of Brooks, described the fine arts professor as a character with an odd appearance and unusual personality, but who was remembered for his wit and "Puckish glee,"





ABOVE:

Bass and Woodworth.
Department of Fine Arts: A Part
of the Lecture and Drawing
Room, Kirkwood Hall, from
Samuel Bannister Harding's
Indiana University 1820-1904,
ca. 1904. Albumen print.

Photo courtesy of IU Archives,
P0043841

LEFT:

Don Herold (American,
1889-1966). "Alfred Mansfield
Brooks," *Arbutus* (1908), p. 175.

Photo courtesy of IU Archives,
P0083717



The program, which grew into what is now the School of Art, Architecture + Design and art history department in the College of Arts and Sciences, is believed to be the third oldest art department at an American university or college.

fine draftsmanship, worldly knowledge of art and literature, and brilliant, racy monologues.

Brooks professed a nineteenth-century belief in the power of art to transform people's lives and felt that a "treasure-house of architecture, sculpture and painting" was as essential to the study of the liberal arts as a university's libraries. Although IU President Joseph Swain worried about Brooks's youth and inexperience, he felt that "on the whole he has the right training and spirit and I would rather risk him than a man who has less culture and outlook." Brooks was promoted through the faculty ranks from instructor to professor. In 1911, IU awarded him an honorary Master of Arts and that same year he took on a dual role as the first print curator of the John Herron Art Institute (now Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields and Herron School of Art + Design at IUPUI).

In addition to books and photographs, Brooks acquired a collection of plaster casts of classical sculptures and original artworks to use as teaching aids and display in small



traveling exhibitions. The works on paper were hung on the classroom walls or passed around for instruction and copying, a traditional means of art education. Brooks counted his early “museum” among his proudest accomplishments at IU, stating, “I take satisfaction in the knowledge that [the department] is equipped with not a few drawings which will always ensure its distinction, and give real inspiration to its best students.” By the mid-1930s, the Fine Arts Collection boasted more than 1,000 items, primarily prints and drawings. Acquired prior to the Eskenazi Museum of Art’s founding in 1941, the early Fine Arts Collection offers valuable insight into the teaching methodology and artistic tastes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Recognizing the importance of the study of art in the original, Brooks felt that direct encounters with actual prints would awaken greater appreciation and critical thinking in his students than could be achieved merely by seeing reproductions after the masters. As such, Old Master prints (in the absence of expensive paintings) were sought for the Fine Arts Collection. Although small in number, these works formed the core of the teaching curriculum. Among the earliest treasures were works by Albrecht Dürer, J. M. W. Turner, and William Hogarth. Prints and drawings by British artists, who produced “architectural picturesque” views of medieval castles and cathedrals, were particularly favored, since they offered an interdisciplinary approach to students interested in art, architecture, history, and literature.

In 1912, Brooks took the quality of the teaching collection to the next level by buying fourteen drawings by the American artist John La Farge. Then, in 1916, he requested \$250 from the IU Board of Trustees to purchase some eighteenth-century drawings and prints from the estate of William Ward, a renowned student and



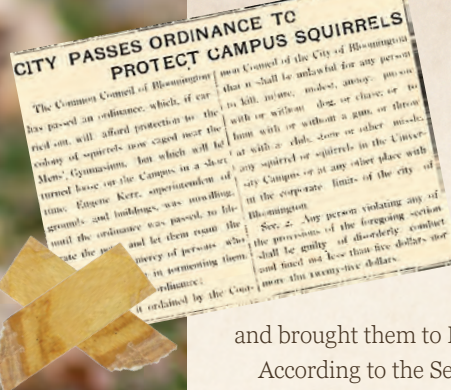
copyist of John Ruskin. Brooks published an article highlighting IU’s English drawings and watercolors in *Art in America* (April 1918). In doing so, he set a precedent for using fine art to elevate the status of the university and sowed the seeds for a museum-quality art collection as being essential to its mission. Brooks left IU in 1922 to head the new fine arts program at Swarthmore College and the early Fine Arts Collection remained largely unknown until the 1990s, when I rediscovered a 1936 appraisal in the papers of Professor Diether Thimme. Highlights appeared in the museum’s 1996 exhibition, *Art in the Original: Selections from the Early Fine Arts Collection*. While the plaster casts are now lost, many of the works on paper will be accessible for classes and public

TOP: Thomas Girtin (English, 1755–1802). *The House on the Moor*, 1801 or 1802. Ink wash and watercolor over graphite on paper, sheet: 8 9/16 x 12 1/2 in. (21.8 x 31.8 cm). Eskenazi Museum of Art, Indiana University, 68.129. Photo by Kevin Montague

LEFT: Albrecht Dürer (German, 1471–1528). *Joachim and the Angel from The Life of the Virgin*, 1503–04. Woodcut on paper, image: 10 3/4 x 8 1/4 in. (27.3 x 21 cm). Eskenazi Museum of Art, Indiana University, 63.192. Photo by Kevin Montague

RIGHT: John La Farge (American, 1835–1910). *Christ the Redeemer* [Study for Edward Abiel Stevens Memorial Window, Judson Memorial Church, New York], ca. 1896. Watercolor over graphite on paper, sheet: 6 1/16 x 5 9/16 in. (15.4 x 14.1 cm). Eskenazi Museum of Art, Indiana University, 87.18.8. Photo by Kevin Montague

viewing when the Eskenazi Museum of Art reopens in late 2019, in plenty of time for the university’s bicentennial and the 125th anniversary of the first art classes taught at IU. ❖



ABOVE: Squirrel. Photo by IU Bicentennial student staff Samuel Oates RIGHT: Article from *Bloomington Daily Student*, October 21, 1903. Document courtesy of IU Archives

IU'S ORIGINAL Squirrel Colony

A lot has been written lately about IU and squirrels, owing to the popularity of the “Squirrels of IU” Instagram account, which now has more than 10,000 followers. The account’s founder, Emily Jones, BA ’18, started watching campus squirrels as a freshman, and, over time, developed a familiarity with their personalities and territories. She gave them names—Bumpkin and Charlotte and Sampson, for example—and began photographing them in funny poses, lying “pancaked” on sidewalks, or pushing a tiny shopping cart filled with peanuts. The Instagram account, which has recently spun off a Twitter account and a student organization called the IU Squirrel Club, even has a squirrel family tree and a Google map that tracks the squirrels’ territories.

But before they were social media stars, the squirrels of Indiana University had a fascinating history, which began with an early 20th century Grounds Superintendent named Eugene Kerr.

In 1903, there were very few, if any, squirrels at IU. Fox squirrels, the big orange fluffy ones you see most commonly now on campus, are not native to this region. They originally occupied the savannah habitat of what would become Northwest Indiana. Gray squirrels are native to many woodland areas throughout the state, but have withdrawn from places where there has been heavy timber removal.

IU leadership thought squirrels would help beautify the campus, so, in 1903, Kerr bought a shipment of both fox and gray squirrels,

and brought them to Bloomington.

According to the September 25, 1903 *Bloomington Courier*:

“A very pleasing innovation is the idea of populating the campus trees with squirrels. A number of gray and fox squirrels, bought during the summer are now prisoners in a large wire cage near the men’s gymnasium, but as soon as they become accustomed to the place they will be turned loose and given the freedom of the campus.”

The problem was, Superintendent Kerr had a soft spot for the squirrels, and was concerned that if he set them loose, they would be tormented by students. So he worked with the City of Bloomington to pass an ordinance.

“The Common Council of Bloomington has passed an ordinance, which, if carried out, will afford protection to the colony of squirrels now caged near the Men’s Gymnasium, but which will be turned loose on the campus in a short time. Eugene Kerr, superintendent of grounds and buildings, was unwilling, until the ordinance was passed, to liberate the pets and let them roam campus at the mercy of persons who might take delight in tormenting them.”

Following is the ordinance:

Sec 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington that it shall be unlawful for any persons to kill, injure, molest, annoy, pursue with or without dog, or chase, or to hunt with or without a gun, or throw at with a club, stone, or other missile, any squirrel or squirrels in the University Campus or at any other place within the corporate limits of the city of Bloomington.

Sec 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be guilty of disorderly conduct and fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.”

—*Bloomington Daily Student*, October 21, 1903

The squirrels were eventually set loose, and the ones we see on campus today are surely the descendants of those original caged squirrels.

Today, University staff do not fine students who “annoy” or “chase” squirrels, but they do try to remind students that squirrels are wild animals and should not be touched or fed.

❖ Nevertheless, the popularity of the Squirrels of IU Instagram account and the IU Squirrel Club are a pleasant reminder of how important IU’s green spaces are to the people of IU, and how therapeutic it can be to spend time with nature and animals. ❖

REDS

AMONG THE CREAM AND CRIMSON

To the members of the Faculty:

Enclosed you will please find the report of the Board of Trustees containing the findings of the Board's investigation of subversive teaching.

H. B Wells

By KELLY KISH, MA '02, PhD '10

C33 333 GOVT NT 1/147=WASHINGTON DC 21
ORA WILDERMUTH=
GARY IND=

IN EACH JUDICIAL DISTRICT THERE IS BEING SET UP AN ALIEN ENEMY HEARING BOARD COMPOSED OF THREE CITIZENS, AFTER THE APPREHENSION OF ALIEN ENEMIES BY DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE FACTS BEARING ON THEIR CASES WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF THE DISTRICT BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY. THE FUNCTION OF THE BOARD IS TO RECOMMEND TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN EACH CASE WHETHER THE ALIEN ENEMY SHOULD BE INTERNEED, PAROLED, OR RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY. MORE THAN ONE BOARD MAY BE APPOINTED IN A DISTRICT WHEN DESIRABLE. BECAUSE OF VOLUME OF WORK OR GEOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS. THE WORK OF THE ALIEN ENEMY HEARING BOARDS IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT PART OF OUR WAR EFFORT. RESPECTED AND OUTSTANDING MEN IN EACH FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT MUST BE DRAFTED TO PERFORM THIS TASK. I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU ACCEPT FORMAL APPOINTMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE ALIEN ENEMY HEARING BOARD FOR THE=

LEFT: Note from President Herman B Wells accompanying final "Subversive Teaching Report" December 23, 1946. Documents courtesy of IU Archives

ABOVE: Alien hearing board materials from the Ora Wildermuth papers collection, December 22, 1941. Documents courtesy of IU Archives

WHEN

angry letters from Indiana citizens arrived in August 1946, IU President Herman Wells knew he had a problem on his hands. “Take steps to fire the Reds connected with your school system. If they can’t find another position Joe Stalin will welcome them with open arms. Gavit, Harper and Mann, must go.” Three law school faculty members—Dean Bernard Gavit, Professor Fowler Harper, and Associate Professor Howard Mann—had signed a July 29, 1946 letter directing Indiana Governor Ralph Gates and the state Board of Election Commissioners to include the Communist Party on the state ballot. In doing so, they clearly did not anticipate the drama that unfolded over the next six months in Bloomington.

The signed letter stated: “We support wholeheartedly the right of every minority party which can fulfill the statutory requirements to have its place on the ballot... none of the undersigned are either members or sympathizers with the Communist Party... This is a manner affecting deeply the civil liberties of all citizens which constitute the very cornerstone of our democratic system.” In addition to the three IU professors, eight other signatories had agreed that the Communist Party should be represented on the ballot. That the Governor and the Election Commissioners concurred, and that the Communist Party candidates appeared on the ballot (and received about 900 votes for their top candidate), have become minor footnotes in history. Despite Governor Gates agreeing that the Communist Party had the right to appear on the ballot, he did not believe that three law professors from the state university had the right to advocate for it.

Whereas Wells could simply file away the angry letters into his folder “Complaints and Criticisms, Letters of” soon he would need more than 25 folders to house his “Communism,” “Communist Investigation,” and “Subversive Teaching Report” records. Developed throughout the fall of 1946, the

records were compiled at the prompting of Governor Gates who asked in a September 5th letter to Board of Trustees President Ora Wildermuth, under pressure from The American Legion, that the university leadership review these professors.

This was a tricky situation for the Board—half of the membership of the Board were Legion members and most were appointed to their Board positions by the Governor. And it was a tricky situation for Herman Wells as it tested the recently approved 1943 *IU Policy on Academic Freedom and Tenure*. But for Board President Ora Wildermuth, who served from 1941-1945 on an Alien Enemy Hearing Board, ferreting out communists was not a new exercise. As the fall semester got underway, Wells attempted to satisfy the Board’s concern by focusing a meeting of his Administrative Council on the matter, emphasizing “how important and serious and really significant this thing was; that it took care and wisdom and authority to meet it.” But that was not sufficient. And on September 16, 1946 Professor Harper tendered his resignation from IU; but that was not sufficient for the Board either.

So on Tuesday December 3rd, Judge Wildermuth and President Wells dropped the gavel at 11:20am in Bryan Hall Room 200 (the Trustee Room adjacent to the President’s Office) on an “Investigation” that lasted more than 30 hours. Twenty-nine witnesses testified and 400 pages of documentation were recorded. The Board sought to answer **three** questions:

1. Whether IU faculty members used their positions to promote any communistic, un-American, unpatriotic or subversive philosophy,
2. Whether any such philosophies have existed or exist among faculty or students, and
3. The specific charge relating to the signing by three law professors of the petition to include the Communist Party on the state ballot.

“

Take steps to fire the Reds connected with your school system. If they can’t find another position Joe Stalin will welcome them with open arms. Gavit, Harper and Mann, must go.”

The Board started with testimony from representatives of The American Legion. State Commander W. I. Brunton offered that:

The American Legion does not subscribe to a theory that the ugly head of communism can be crushed in this country by ignoring its presence like an ostrich hides its head in the sand. Neither does The American Legion subscribe to a theory that communists should be placed on the ballot in order that we may know their strength. We of The American Legion are not interested in taking a census of rattlesnakes.

Brunton acknowledged that the professors’ university affiliations may have been added to the offending letter after the professors signed it, referencing a clause at the bottom of the letter, “The above persons have signed this as individuals and their organizational connections are given only for identification.” Regardless, he said, “We



are deeply concerned with this institution.” William Sayer, The American Legion’s State Adjutant suggested the professors wanted to be agitators since the Communist Party “attempts to cause trouble between the negro race and the white race...”

After The Legion representatives spoke, each school dean affirmed to the Board that no faculty members held communist leanings nor practiced communistic teachings. When that was not completely satisfactory, Wells asked each dean to return to his department, poll the faculty, and report back before the hearing ended the following day. Most of the students who appeared asked for clarification on the definition of communism before denying knowing any communist faculty members or students. A handful of witnesses shared the names of possible communist faculty members—at least two of whom had left IU in the previous year—and other witnesses connected communistic philosophies with socialized medicine and NAACP-related issues.

On the core issue, they heard directly from Professors Gavit, Harper, and Mann. Professor Harper’s testimony concluded:

I wish only to affirm that I am not a political sympathizer with the Communist Party nor have I ever been in sympathy with its political philosophy, practices, or objectives. I have never attended a Communist meeting in my life... I believe with Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes that ‘the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas,’ and I support the right of all Americans to use the ballot to express their political convictions.

Harper asked the Board if he was free to share this statement with the press to which

Wildermuth (ironically) retorted, “You believe in free speech, I hope.”

In his testimony, Dean Gavit, a member of the IU law faculty since 1929 and dean since 1933, blamed Harper for being the instigator and admitted his poor judgment in signing the petition. He believed there would be a large number of signatories, not only the eleven whose names ended up on the letter. (Interestingly, none of the other 8 signatories were investigated for subversive activities, including the State Senator and State Representative who signed it).

Finally, Professor Mann, a member of the law school faculty for only two months, offered no opposition to the charge of poor judgment but did defend himself by saying that the institutional affiliations were not attached to the letter before he signed it, and that he would never embarrass the school by implying that his views officially represented the university’s.

Board members and Wells queried each of the three professors, and many other witnesses, on whether they had reviewed the relevant election code. When Dean of HPER Willard Patty (a member himself of The Legion) responded that minority party representation was the reason for agreeing with the petition, the Trustees got defensive.

Trustee Allen: “...if we take that point of view I am convinced that the University is in an open fight.

Patty: For what?

Allen: With the American Legion because they take—

Patty: You mean there is a group of people [who] insist the State University subscribe to the dogma that they happen to believe, is that it? In other words, it is not a free institution any longer, where we seek for truth?”

This was the core test of the Board’s new 1943 Academic Freedom policy which stated, “The University recognizes that the

teacher, in speaking and writing outside of the institution upon subjects beyond the scope of his own field of study, is entitled to precisely the same freedom, but is subject to the same responsibility, as attaches to all other citizens.”

Formally, the Board and Wells reported to Governor Gates in their December 15th letter that they found no evidence of communism among students or faculty. In response to the specific charges against Gavit, Harper, and Mann, they reported:

These three, each a veteran of one of our world wars, appeared at his own request, testified that they were not members of the Communist Party and detested its philosophy... Each earnestly asserted his profound admiration for the Constitution and the American way of life.

Informally, Trustee Feltus concluded that this whole episode was just a “tempest in a teapot.”

On December 23, 1946, Wells sent a copy of the Trustees report to the campus faculty. And on January 17, 1947, Fenwick T. Reed, assistant to IU President Wells, wrote to Frank A. White of The American Legion, “I think, unofficially, we are ready to get out of the Commie investigation business, and will be glad to quit if you will.”

In the aftermath of the investigation, Gavit, Harper, and Mann filed a \$600,000 libel suit against the Illinois Publishing Company, the *Chicago Herald-American*, the Hearst Corporation, and the Milwaukee Sentinel. The suits were settled out of court and retractions were published. Gavit, Harper, and Mann were not communists, but like many other faculty members around the country and at least 30 more at IU, they were forced to defend their loyalties to the Cream and Crimson, and not the Reds. ❖



Fowler V. Harper, Professor of Law.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0034414

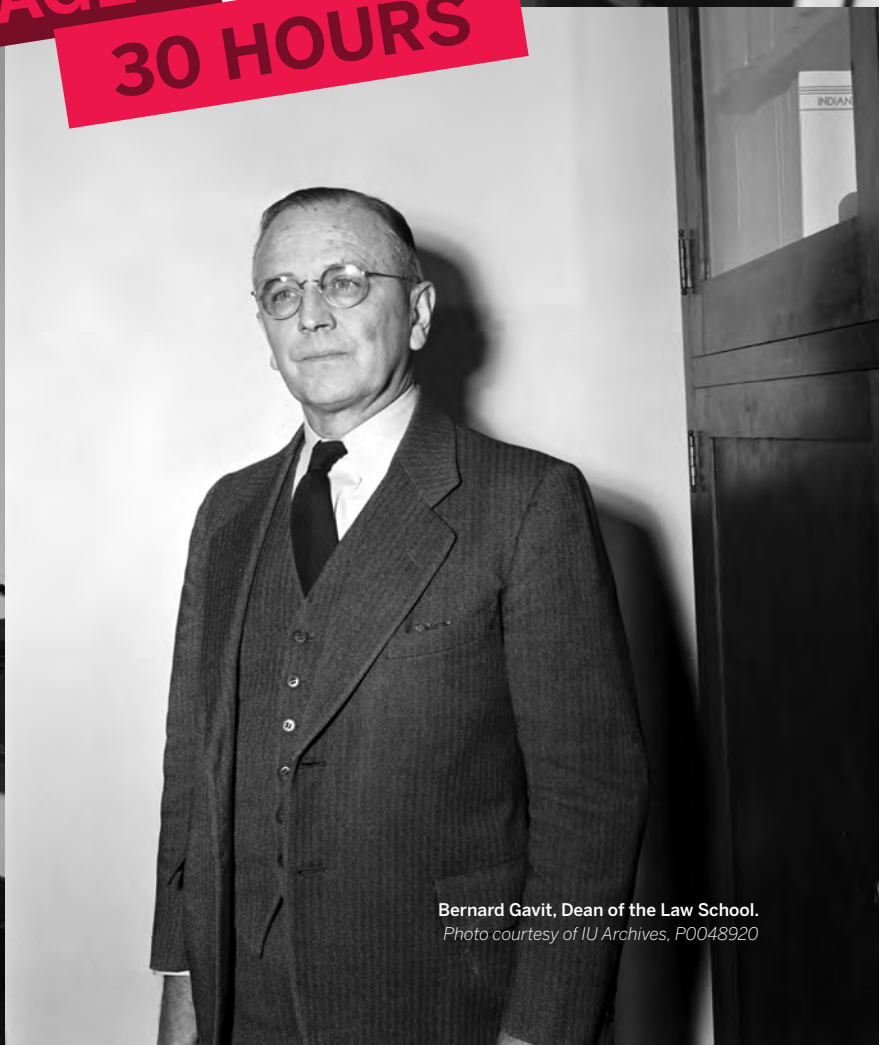
29 WITNESSES

400 PAGES

30 HOURS



Howard Mann, Associate Professor of Law.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0048914



Bernard Gavitt, Dean of the Law School.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0048920



SHOWCASING THE Talents OF IU ALUMNI

THE KELLEY SCHOOL OF
BUSINESS GRADUATE MAKING
IU'S BICENTENNIAL WINE

By **ZACHARY VAUGHN**, PhD '19



Steve, Len, and David Brutocao.

Photo courtesy of Brutocao Family Vineyards

In fall 2018 the IU Alumni Association launched a private label wine program to celebrate the IU Bicentennial: the 1820 Collection. The winemaker? Indiana University alumnus David Brutocao.

Brutocao Family Vineyards won a competition to produce the 1820 Collection. The competition was conducted by Stefan Davis, Executive Director Emeritus of IUPUI Alumni Relations and member of Confrérie Des Chevaliers du Tastevin, along with Vinoshippers, the IU Alumni Association's distribution partner, and two separate tasting panels.

"This is a great way to showcase the many talents of IU alumni," J T. Forbes,





Chief Executive Officer of the IU Alumni Association, said.

The Brutocao family has made exclusive wines for other universities, including Stanford, Notre Dame, and Loyola Marymount. David's reaction, when approached by IU about developing a private label wine to mark the bicentennial:

"Great! Finally a school that I went to!"

As a proud IU alum, David is excited for more people to experience his family's wine.

"Our goal is to make a good wine at a good price," David said.

David Brutocao graduated from the Kelley School of Business with an MBA in 1983, and he is currently the Director of Winemaking Operations at Brutocao Family Vineyards in Hopland, California. Before getting involved in the family winemaking business, David managed his family's other business: a highway construction company.

"I focused on operations and production management in my MBA, and that gave me a variety of skills and knowledge that are easily transferrable to a variety of different industries," David said.

Today, David wears a variety of hats at the vineyard.

What started as a small grape farm in the 1940s, when David's grandfather purchased a modest plot of land in Mendocino County, has grown into an award-winning vineyard with over 400 acres of land. The family released their first bottles of wine in 1980, but today they make "Estate Produced" vintages. Family owned and operated, Brutocao Family Vineyards currently has seven family members directly involved in

all aspects of growing, producing, designing labels, and distributing the family's wines.

The Brutocao family is also committed to social causes. They are partners with Wine to Water, a nonprofit dedicated to fighting the world's water crisis and ensuring that everyone has access to clean water worldwide. Brutocao Family Vineyards develops and produces a wine for the nonprofit, and a portion of the proceeds are invested in projects devoted to developing water systems and facilities in communities currently lacking drinkable water.

"It feels good to be involved with such an important issue," David said.

In a somewhat similar fashion, Brutocao wine will do good for IU. A portion of the proceeds from the 1820 Collection go to the IU Alumni Association's scholarship fund, directly benefitting IU students university-wide. The IU Alumni Association recently distributed more than \$160,000 to 141 students.

"We know the need for scholarships is great so we're making that type of fundraising a priority with this collection," said Forbes.

The 1820 Collection features a handcrafted 2014 Pinot Noir (\$37 per bottle), a 2015 Cabernet Sauvignon (\$35 per bottle), a 2016 Chardonnay (\$19 per bottle), and a 2017 Sauvignon Blanc (\$18 per bottle). All of these wines are currently available for order (minimum three bottles) at partners.vinoshipper.com/indiana. ❖



IU: THE PUZZLE VERSION



In honor of the IU Bicentennial-themed escape room, now open at The Escape Room Indianapolis, this issue features an IU puzzle-inspired word search. **Please circle all 11 hidden words/phrases, highlighted in red in the clues on the right.** Words are forward, backward, up, down, and diagonal.

F	W	A	P	P	Q	R	Q	E	N	I	G	M	A	R
Q	R	U	D	Y	P	O	Z	Z	A	T	T	I	T	F
Z	T	R	O	H	S	L	L	I	W	R	M	R	N	B
U	G	F	V	A	N	V	S	L	I	J	E	I	Y	L
M	I	B	E	J	G	W	Y	E	U	L	C	U	X	B
U	C	R	Y	P	T	O	L	O	G	I	C	I	D	R
K	R	J	E	R	R	Y	S	L	O	C	U	M	H	U
S	H	T	Q	P	S	A	F	T	B	G	M	F	U	I
Q	C	W	F	X	N	U	T	E	D	C	F	Z	R	N
J	O	T	T	V	K	H	R	F	L	L	B	O	K	P
A	S	T	U	D	Y	O	F	P	U	Z	Z	L	E	S
N	U	K	S	Q	C	K	G	F	N	R	Z	G	B	N
F	T	K	S	R	E	H	P	I	C	P	P	U	D	S
T	N	N	J	T	T	U	G	E	N	N	O	V	P	M
C	Q	S	R	E	S	A	E	T	N	I	A	R	B	P

CLUES:

This IU alum holds the world's first degree in enigmatology: **Will Shortz**

IU's Lilly Library holds the **Jerry Slocum** puzzle collection of over 32,000 puzzles and 4,000 puzzle-related books.

Famous IU artist **Rudy Pozzatti** painted *Enigma* in 1998.

A Navy Signal Book of **Ciphers** from the War of 1812 is held at the Lilly Library.

The Lilly Library holds glossy prints and original photographs from **Clue**, the 1985 cult film classic.

"The **Enigma** of Isidore Ducasse" is a painting by Man Ray held at the Sidney and Lois Eskenazi Museum of Art.

Ernest Lindley's dissertation, "**A Study of Puzzles**," is held at the University Archives.

In 1974, students in Folklore F220 studied logic problems, riddles, and **brain teasers**.

The IU Archives of African American Music and Culture (AAAMC) holds a photograph from Motown Record Corporation's 1973 musical group **Puzzle**.

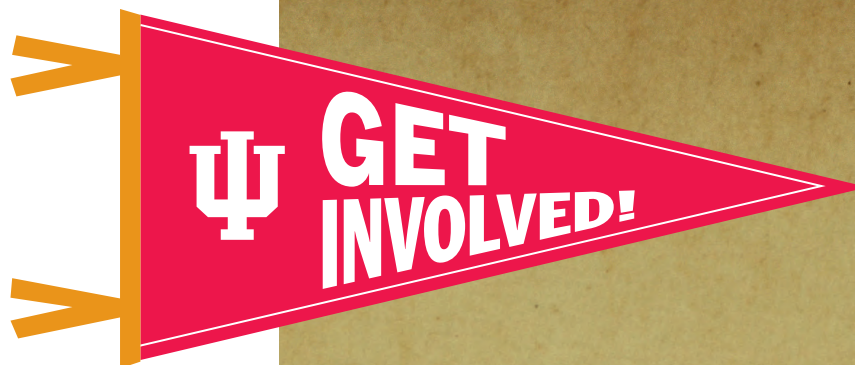
General Headquarters, a board game invented by **Kurt Vonnegut**, is held in the Lilly Library collection.

Lowell K. "Jim" Frazer (BA '47, MA '49, PhD '51), was inducted into the **Cryptologic** Hall of Honor at the National Security Agency in 2003—he founded modern cryptographic evaluation and designed most U.S. cryptographic systems fielded prior to 1990.



Email a scan or photo of your completed puzzle to iu200@iu.edu for a chance to win a Bicentennial prize pack!

Answers from the August 2018 Bicentennial Quiz: 1. Richard Jenkins 2. 1885 3. Suzanne Knoebel 4. School of Liberal Arts
5. 1930 6. IU Northwest 7. \$7,000 8. 1831



Upcoming Bicentennial Events

January 24, 2019

IUPUI 50th Anniversary Birthday Bash

July 1, 2019

Bicentennial Celebratory Year Kickoff


**And it's not too early to add our
celebratory year marquee events
to your calendar!**


September 26–29, 2019	200 Festival
January 20, 2020	IU's 200th Anniversary
June 1–6, 2020	Global Alumni Celebration and Reunion
June 6, 2020	Bicentennial Gala


...and much more! Visit 200.IU.EDU for the full schedule

THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE IU BICENTENNIAL

- Attend a **Bicentennial event**
- Visit the **Bicentennial Escape Room** at The Escape Room Indianapolis
- Participate in the **Bicentennial Oral History Project**
- **Book a Bicentennial speaker** for your next event
- Nominate a **Bicentennial Medal** recipient
- Give to the **Bicentennial Programs and Activities Fund**
- **Follow IU Bicentennial** on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram

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