

80th Year of Classes Celebrated



Photo by John Poffch

state press

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Tempe, Arizona

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SPECIAL REPORT

Whither ASU

President Durham Envisions Future of the University

By PAUL SCHATT
Campus Editor

The transformation of Arizona State University from a small teacher's college culturally dependent on California and the northwest into a modern state university developing its own cultural community didn't happen overnight.

But the process, which took some 40 years, is virtually complete. Now the question arises — where to, now?

Dr. G. Homer Durham, University President, examined this exceedingly complex issue this week, and cautioned against easy answers.

"Theoretically, how large can the University grow?" he asked. "Land is one limit, obviously, the land area available is limited. But I don't think anybody knows what the limits of a human organization are."

Projections of enrollment increases are relatively easy to estimate, Dr. Durham said, by obtaining statistics on births, high school enrollments, and migrations. But the demands on higher education by society are not static.

Junior Colleges Expand

For example, Dr. Durham said, the Maricopa County Junior College District is expected to serve about 15,000 persons in the next ten years, through six junior colleges in the county.

"But those six junior colleges will increase rather than decrease enrollment in higher education," Durham said.

He explained that two factors governing the growth of education are not under the University's control — the changing demands of an industrialized economic system and the broadened concept of democratic education.

"If we were in the United Kingdom, somewhere between 5 and 7 per cent of the college age youths would be attending; in the United States nearly 50 per cent of the graduates of high schools continue their education," Durham noted.

"In Maricopa County, if I'm informed correctly, a student pays \$17 to \$19 for fees for a semester,"

(Continued on page 2-A)



DR. G. HOMER DURHAM

Ceremony Recalls Opening of School

The 80th Anniversary of the opening of Arizona State University will be commemorated at 8 a.m. today by an eight-round salute from a 105mm howitzer at the flagpole at the corner of Forest Avenue and 11th Street.

The tribute by Army ROTC Desert Rangers and AFROTC cadets will honor the man who made possible the first day of classes at Tempe Normal School on Feb. 8, 1886.

Now Arizona State University, the institution was created by act of the 13th Legislature of the Arizona Territory that was signed by Governor F. A. Tittle on March 12, 1885.

On Feb. 26 of that year John Samuel Armstrong had introduced "An Act to Establish a Normal School" in the territorial assembly. The bill was vigorously supported by the founder of the University, Charles Trumbull Hayden of Tempe. It passed the house of March 6 and was affirmed by the Council on March 11.

On Feb. 8, 1886, under the supervision of Hiram Brandford Farmer, 33 students met in a one room building here for the first classes in an institution that was to provide "instruction of persons . . . in the art of teaching and in all the various branches that pertain to good common school education; also, to give instruction in the mechanical arts and in the husbandry and agricultural chemistry, the fundamental law of the United States and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

Since that time the University has grown to a total of over 70 buildings on 305 acres of ground.

This morning's commemorative ceremony is open to the public. It will include formal raising of the flags of the State of Arizona and of the United States.

The Army Desert Rangers, a voluntary group of ROTC cadets

who have an interest in guerilla and anti-guerilla warfare, will send 20 cadets as an honor guard. The AFROTC will supply two cadets to make up part of the color guard.

The Army ROTC borrowed the howitzer from the Mesa National Guard and will also furnish the team that will fire the weapon.

Cadet Colonel David Shehorn, Army ROTC, will be in charge of all ROTC personnel at the Founders Day ceremony.

Inside

FAMOUS ALUMNI

The University days of Sen. Carl Hayden and TV star Steve Allen are remembered on page 3-A. Allen will be speaker at the Alumni Association Founder's Day Dinner, Feb. 23.

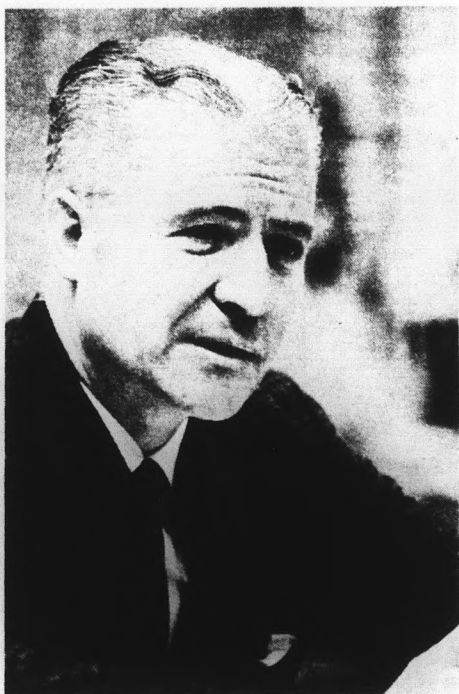
EXPANSION

The addition of new colleges and expansion of the physical plant are examined on pages 4 and 5-A. The new College of Law opens in 1967.

CHANGING FASHIONS

Photographs and recollections of alumnae provide a look back at 58 years of women's dress on campus starting on page 6-A.

Durham Looks to Dynamic Future



(Continued from page 1-A)

compared with \$115 a semester for resident tuition — just the low cost encourages more people to attend."

Beyond the general availability of education, he said, lies another persuasive reason for increasing enrollments.

Training Essential

"The unemployed today are the unskilled. A skilled laborer has greater opportunities, if he has a skill that is commensurate with the needs of society," Durham said. "The requirements of an industrialized economic system require more training and more education.

"And there is the recognition that education is the best door to opportunity."

These factors have combined to drastically alter the character of the university, Durham said, and while "the schools didn't create this," they had little choice but to answer the needs of the social and economic orders.

"Up to about 1840, a university education amounted to the classics, rhetoric, the liberal arts," Durham said. He pointed out that even such now basic curriculums as business administration didn't emerge until after World War I, and the latest arrival, the nursing program, didn't come of age until after World War II. In the meantime, science has asserted its influence.

"There has been great change in the university's departments," he said. "The world's changing, science is changing every day. Your chemists, physicists and other physical scientists have been re-making the world for about a century."

Tomorrow's World

For the future, Durham said that the possibilities of improvements in the quality of life through science are boundless.

"Supposing, some speculation takes it, that if the life sciences team up with engineering as they are now, with instrumentation and electronics, you could eliminate the tragedy of malformed children," he suggested.

Still, he added, there will always be a place in the university curriculum for the liberal arts.

"People will still be human beings — man will still have to learn to view himself in terms of history, philosophy, and literature," he said.

"It might be that 50 years from now people studying the humanities might be studying engineering, as part of human enterprise.

"I think, though, that Chaucer will still be studied, and Shakespeare, and the Bible," he said. "However, I think the

greatest development lies in the application of physics to the life sciences — this has opened up a whole new field of speculation."

The question that must be asked upon talk of new fields of research and expansion of existing departments is whether the university can afford it.

Graduate Production

Durham said that the situation has changed greatly from the days when an engineer had to be imported from the University of Michigan to design Roosevelt Dam.

"For the last 50 years, we have slowly come to share in the production of faculty," he said.

A table produced by Dr. Durham's staff as part of a 10-year projection of ASU needs and capabilities pointed out that in the past 42 years, the University gave bachelor degrees to 94 persons who later received doctorates elsewhere. This put ASU at the bottom of the table, compared with the University of Arizona's 347, University of Colorado, 696, and the

"They know that you have to have a first rate university to make a community of this size function effectively," he said.

"If the School of Engineering deteriorates, they'll put their plants where they can prosper. Knowing this," Durham added, "this won't happen."

Both the University of Arizona and ASU are "well on their way" to achievements placing them on the level of some of the middle west's finer universities, he said.

"We must do this with a faculty with dedication, interest, and desire to come and help. Now, certainly you have to have adequate salaries — one isn't going to come if he finds that he won't be able to buy that automatic washing machine if he accepts the position," said Durham.

"Our salaries are not competitive with the middle west or with California," he conceded. "We're doing everything we can to improve them."

University Financing

The salary problem, of course, is part



University of California, Berkeley, the leader, with 3,806.

That was the past 42 years, though, Durham said. He said that ASU has spent that time reaching the level at which it could end dependence on "colonial" influences from California.

"We are part of the west," he said, "those things are normal."

ASU Attracts Industry

Assembling and retaining a good faculty is rendered more urgent by the increasingly heavier weight placed on research facilities by industry.

For example, General Electric Co. chose Phoenix for its computer center in late 1958, placing strong emphasis on the potential of ASU's research facilities. The plant employs 4,000 in the Phoenix area, and uses every possible University service.

Durham said that industry wants to locate its plants near the very best facilities.

of that perennial headache of the large university — financing. Durham said that the position a university takes on financing depends considerably on the educational philosophy of the officials.

"A lot of people think we should have students pay a large share of the cost of their education," said Durham. "The problem is, can we set the level of the fees at the point where it is adequate to satisfy the feeling of those people while still not diminishing educational opportunity?"

"This is a matter of great concern, he said. "My feeling is that to do our duty to our people and our future we have to keep education within the reach of all those who are qualified to profit by it."

Durham said that to follow the suggestions of some critics and raise enrollment standards and fees to lower taxpayers' share of university costs would be flying in the face of America's democratic concept of universal education, and, besides, would actually raise the costs.

"Raising requirements is not going to be the solution," he said. "If you revert back to the European tradition and exclude all except the upper five per cent, you'll have to provide institutions for the others which will be just as costly, or even more so.

"The economy demands this. Western Electric is not going to build a new plant for an unskilled labor force," he said.

"But the point is that higher education is a bargain so far as the state is concerned," he asserted.

"The investment the state makes in ASU is no greater and maybe even less than the investment the state makes in high schools," he said. He produced a table that says the state spends more on each student in state high schools (an average of \$773) than on each ASU student from freshman to doctoral candidate (\$715).

Boost to Arizona Economy

"In addition, of 20,000 students, each spends about \$3,000 a year, which goes right into the Arizona economy. The University is a great economic engine which helps drive the economy," Durham said.

Added to that figure is more than \$2 million annually spent for research and academic grants. Too, some 300 Air Force officers taking courses through the Air Force Institute of Technology live in Tempe, and add to the area economy the equivalent of what another Air Force base might contribute.

Total economic impact of the University on the Valley is about \$80 million annually, Durham said. "We're quite a large enterprise," he smiled.

Expansion of the student enrollment is expected to raise that figure. Current estimates put the 1974-75 enrollment at 30,000, of which 24,600 are full time students. This compares with current enrollment of about 19,000.

Durham said that a solution to some of the campus enrollment problem could be to expand considerably the University extension program.

The extension division, which receives no state money and must at least recoup its costs, serves 2,093 students now.

"I can see no reason why we can't serve 6-8,000 or even up to 10,000 students in Maricopa County over the next 10 years," Durham said.

He noted that UCLA, which serves an area of 6 million persons, has an enrollment of 175,000 in its extension program.



Photographs by John Polich

A well-known television star and the Dean of the U. S. Senate have a common bond — Arizona State University.

ASU was a stepping stone for Senator Carl Hayden and Steve Allen en route to the national prominence that they command today.

Allen will be coming "home" Feb. 23. He is scheduled as speaker for the Founder's Day dinner that night. His "homecoming" will be the first since

he left the University after his one year stint here in 1941-42.

ALLEN, REMEMBERED as the bespectacled boy who was always playing the piano in West Hall, has achieved his fame through his songs, movie appearances, books and currently as master of ceremonies on "I've Got a Secret."

According to alumni records, Allen left school to go to work for Phoenix radio station KOY. From Phoenix, he traveled

to the greener pastures to the west. He got a job as a disk jockey on Los Angeles radio station KNX where, according to alumni records, he was a hit.

New York and television drew Allen to the East where he made several appearances on the "Tonight Show." During this time, in the early 1950's, he became active in alumni meetings in both Los Angeles and New York.

FROM THE "Tonight Show" Allen

continued in television and got his own variety show.

Allen's services to the University have been many. He appeared on state-wide television to appeal for the passing of the legislative bill to change the name of Arizona State College to ASU. He awards a \$100 mass communications scholarship to an entering freshman each year.

(Continued below, left)



STEVE ALLEN

(Continued from above)

Fifty-four years is almost a lifetime for many people. But another alumnus, Sen. Carl Hayden, has devoted that long a span of his life to representing the people of Arizona in Congress.

SEN. HAYDEN was the first Anglo-American child born in the Salt River Valley. Charles Trumbull Hayden, his father, founded the city of Tempe, operated a ferry boat service across the

Salt River and was influential in persuading the territorial legislature to establish Arizona Territorial Normal School. La Casa Vieja, the house where Sen. Hayden was born, is still standing across from Hayden's flour mill on the banks of the Salt River.

Sen. Hayden attended ASU, then Arizona Territorial Normal School, and was graduated in 1896. He started his political career by being elected to the Tempe town council in 1902. In 1904 he was treasurer of Maricopa County and in 1907 became Maricopa County Sheriff. In 1912, when Arizona was admitted to the Union, he was elected the first repre-

sentative to Congress of the baby state.

DURING HIS 54 years of service in the House and Senate, Sen. Hayden wrote some of the most important legislation in behalf of reclamation and highways, matters of vital concern to the Western United States.

The 88-year-old senator is the most powerful man in the Senate through his position as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The law-maker has been the father of the action to divert water from the Colorado River to arid cities and towns in Arizona. Sen. Hayden has also been president pro-tem of the Senate in addition to his other duties.



SEN. CARL HAYDEN

ARIZONA'S FAMOUS son has had his share of honors. He received an honorary Doctorate of Law here in 1958. Sen. Hayden was also awarded the Most Distinguished Alumnus Award, the only person the award will ever be bestowed upon.

Though of different generations, both Sen. Hayden and Steve Allen still have a common bond in the past and future of ASU.

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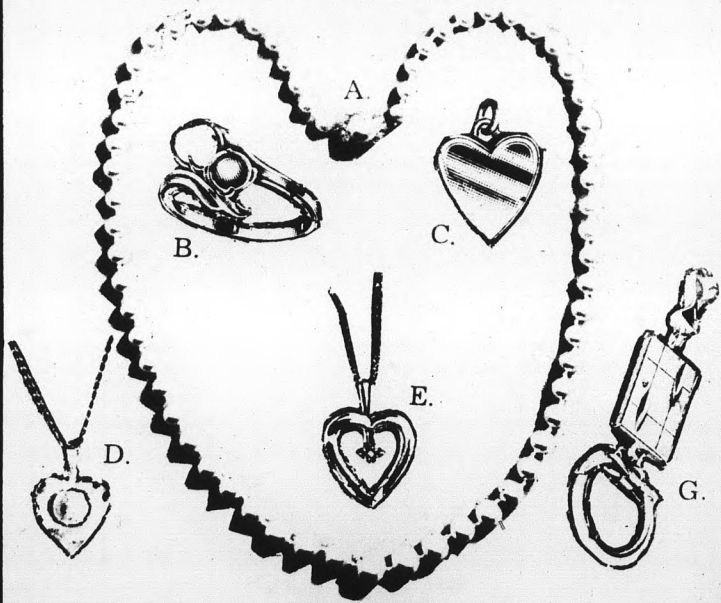
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Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

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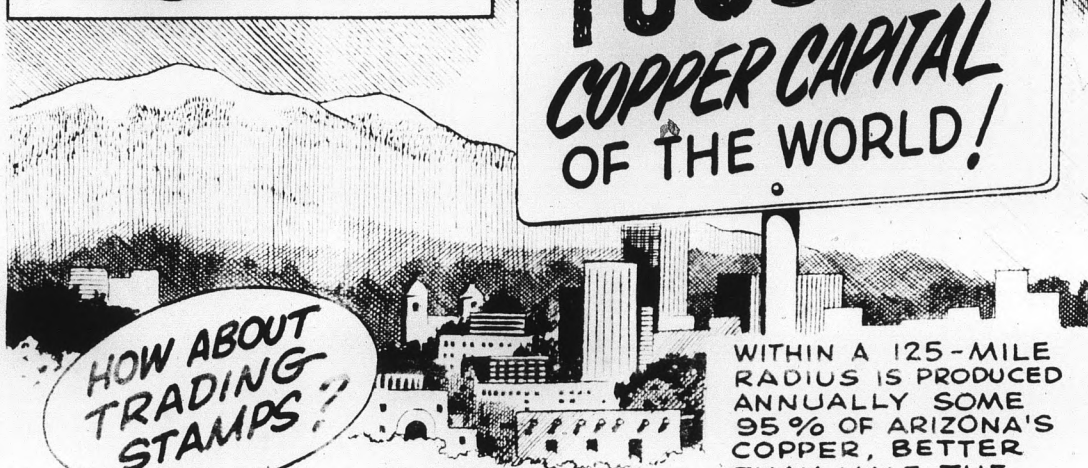
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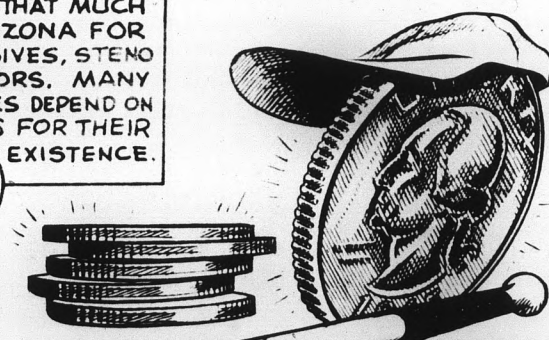
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Colleges Broaden Educational Environment

By **ANDY SILVERMAN**

With the addition of three colleges during the past two years, the University has entered the realm of a well-rounded university.

The three new colleges of law, nursing and fine arts were approved by the Board of Regents in the fall of 1964.

The College of Law, which will open in September 1967, is in the infancy stage of planning.

"Definite plans for the organization of the college will be formulated when the dean, Dr. Willard Pedrick, arrives in July," said Vice President Dr. Gordon B. Castle.

Dr. Pedrick, three professors and a law librarian will constitute the law staff during the first year of the college.

Law School Enrollment

"Since the law school will begin with about 100 first-year students, a faculty of four should be sufficient at the start," commented the vice president.

The four members of the law staff will be selected by Dr. Pedrick during the latter part of this year.

Dr. Castle added that the faculty will grow each year and then in 1969 a full three-year law program will be offered.

The only admission requirements thus far are that all prospective students have attained a bachelor's degree and taken the Law Aptitude Test.

"A further requirement, possibly, is that all applicants have better than just the minimum 'C' average needed to graduate from a college," contemplated Dr. Castle.

Admission Requirements

He said the law school will have no program for admitting students that have acquired just 96 undergraduate hours. This program allows a student to complete his undergraduate and law studies in six years. The six-year program is now being discarded by many law schools including the U. of A.

Dr. Castle commented that the law college hopes to enroll as many non-residents as possible but "of course state students will have some priority."

Law college fees, which are designated by the Board of Regents, will be identical to the rate paid by the law student at UofA. Currently a law student in Tucson pays the regular university registration fees plus an additional \$70 a year.

A two-story law building is planned to house the initial legal facilities at the University. The structure will be built so additions can easily be constructed as the law college grows.

The vice president said the law building will be built on Orange Street, east of the new Women's Physical Education Building, and will include a law library and a moot court room to try mock cases.

College Of Nursing

Another college addition was the nursing program in 1964 from a school to the University of Arizona. The study of nursing began here in 1910, and today the college's enrollment is more than 600 per cent.

"The present nursing enrollment of 600 is a projected figure the college set for the school year 1967-68," said Miss Rosemary Johnson, acting dean. Loretta Hanner is serving two years with the college.

Because of the quick growth, the present nursing enrollment in 1970 has been estimated to double in the next four years.

To accommodate this growing college, a new nursing building is near completion on Orange Street, University Drive. The structure, to be in the fall of 1967, will consolidate presently scattered nursing departments.

A main feature of the building, which is being used by other colleges, will be a multi-story laboratory that will be used for demonstrating nursing methods.

"The extensive lab section will be used by students to perform such skills as taking vital signs, giving medications and aiding in surgery," said Miss Johnson.

She said to supplement the lab work, students receive training at numerous valley hospitals, homes and health departments.

"The lab and field instruction portions of the nursing curriculum are quite important as medical treatment can not be learned in a classroom," stressed the acting dean.

College Of Fine Arts

Completing the trio of new colleges is the College of Fine Arts, which was formed by the combining of liberal arts departments—humanities, history, speech and drama.

The college has an enrollment of over 1,000 students and a staff of 100.

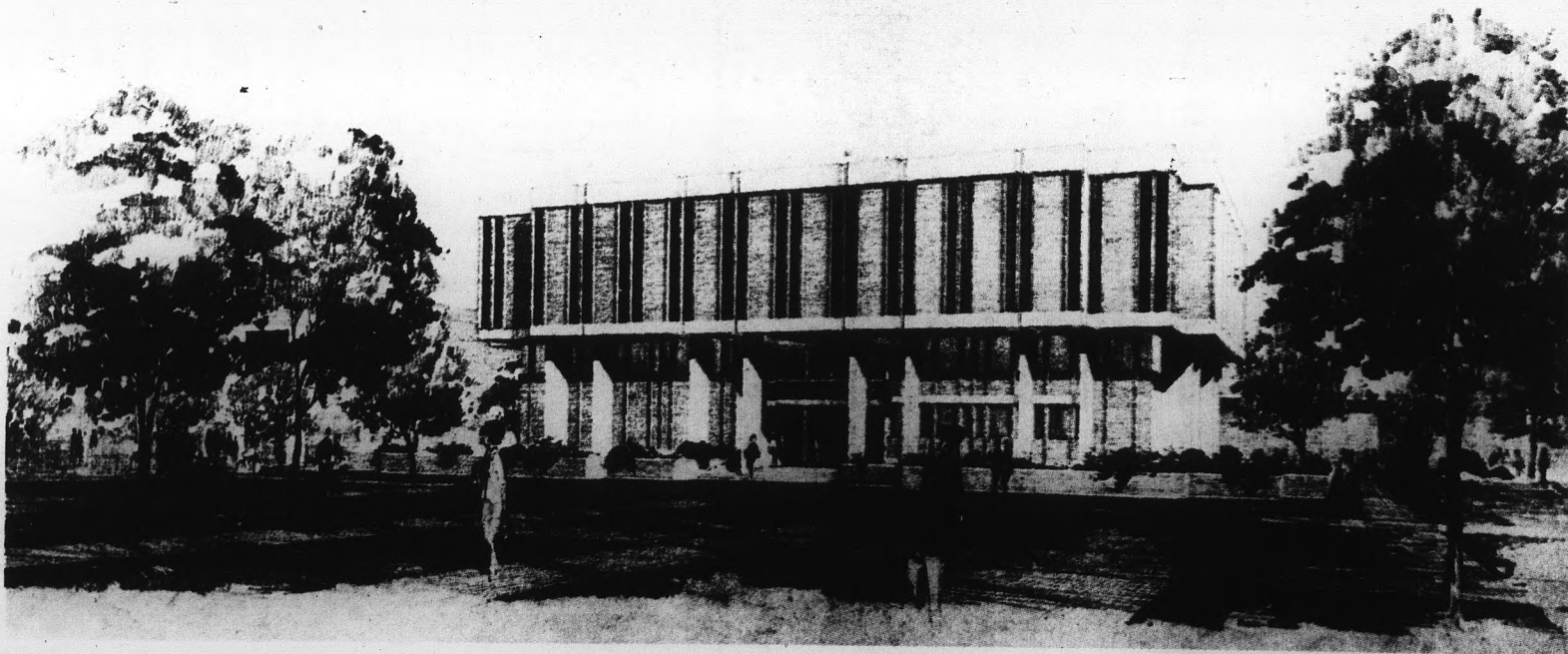
"The College of Fine Arts expects a 10 per cent student increase yearly for the next decade," said Dr. Bruinsma, college dean.

He quickly added that the predicted enrollment figures are underestimated; for example, in the drama department, an 80 per cent increase was expected last year.

The dean attributed the expanded enrollment to a "growing interest in the arts in the valley."

As in the nursing college, fine arts departments are scattered throughout campus utilizing existing buildings.

The growth and classroom problems in the future plan to construct three new buildings for music and speech and drama.



FUTURE COLLEGE OF NURSING



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Of Nursing

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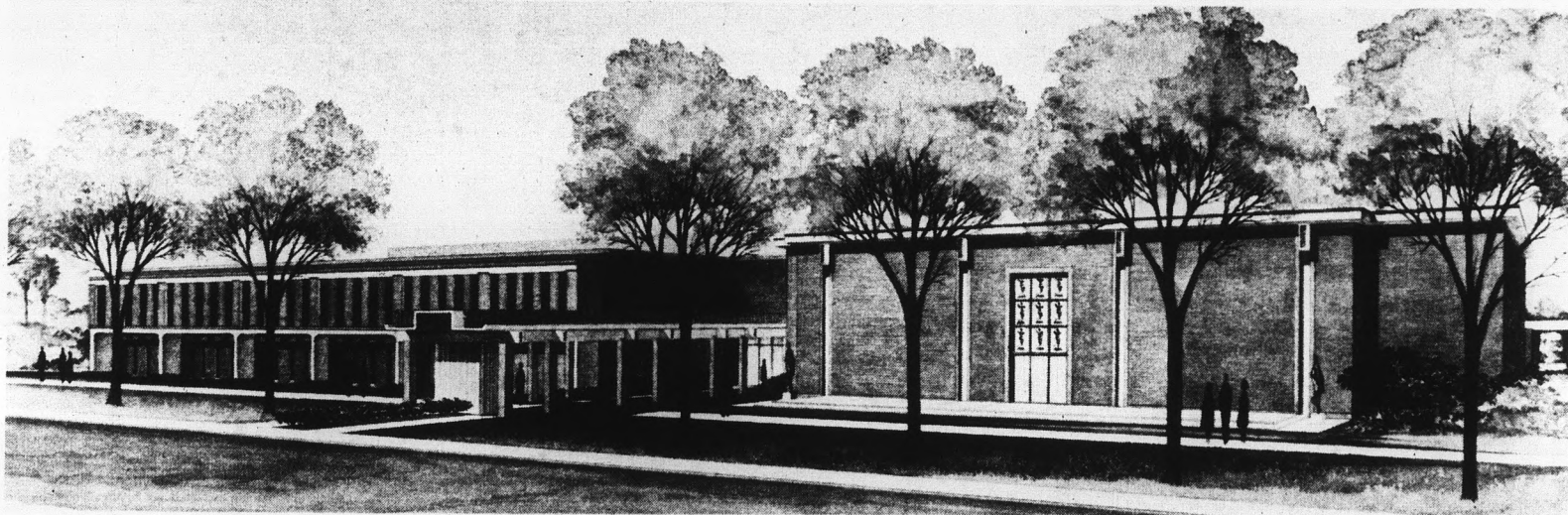
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Physical Plant Expansion

Modern New Buildings House Growing Needs



NEW WOMEN'S P.E. COMPLEX

By MARET VIKSJO

The University campus — all 305 acres of actual campus and surrounding area — is, to no one's surprise, growing at a rapid rate.

The University's total land area includes 80 acres in the stadium river-bottom area. Malls and new buildings are planned to extend the University to its boundaries as new land is continually being purchased.

The mall, which is under construction now with the removal and relocation of trees, will extend from University Drive to Apache Boulevard upon completion of the MU extension. Thus, College Avenue will become one mall of landscape and sidewalks between major buildings.

Library Completion in June

The Charles Trumbull Hayden Library will be completed in June and the mall will be completed with the library as far as Orange Street.

A number of other buildings are now being built and will be finished, ready for oc-

cupancy, next fall. The Women's PE building is scheduled for completion and occupancy by September.

The nursing building will be finished in May for possible use this summer. The Industrial Technology Center, which was recently completed, is already planned to have an aeronautics addition and a third floor which will house electronics facilities. Construction will be completed the first of April.

Housing plans now in the making consist of a 15-story women's dorm which will house 1,000 women. Construction will begin in late spring and the building will be located east of PV East.

MU Construction Upcoming

The Legislature is now attempting to get additional funds for new buildings. Buildings now in the planning include the addition to the MU, which will extend to the south side and will double the present size, the Home Economics Building, the Education Building, a law building, a remodeling

of the Arts Building, and a central heating and cooling center.

The Art-Architecture building is funded and now in the planning, as is the business administration building. The plans for the math building have been completed and construction will begin in April.

At present, there are 35 major projects which are being planned and constructed, all under the direction of the Physical Plant.

Faculty Gets the Ball Rolling

In order for this building and expansion to progress, there is a process which starts with the faculty. The faculty of a department first compiles an academic program which must be approved by the Registrar.

After approval is received, the Physical Plant then takes over the planning of the building to house the department. The Physical Plant interprets the academic program into a building plan, a process which usually takes two years to complete before construction begins.

By **PAT HUNTER**
Society Editor

Change Permanent in

Nothing is permanent except change in the world of fashion — and campus fashion is no exception.

But a look at the fashions of the past through the eyes of Mrs. Della (Schall) Miller, class of 1908, Miss Lucy Doyle, 1924, and Mrs. Betty Tipton, 1945, reveals that just as change is found in the fashion world, so is return.

Over the last 58 years fashions at ASU have varied greatly, but a model of each may be seen in today's fashions.

Mrs. Miller came to Tempe Normal in 1904. There were approximately 250-300 students enrolled and the graduating class of 1908 had 23 women and five men.

During that four-year period, the President's house (now the Alumni House) was built. The campus consisted of Old Main, the training school, a men's dorm, a women's dorm, and a dining hall.

Shirtwaists were the most popular campus wear with skirts and loose blouses worn frequently.

Dresses Were 'Gorgeous'

"We wore great, long dresses that we thought were gorgeous," Mrs. Miller remembers. "All the dresses were handmade by the girls and their mothers. Everyone knew how to sew then.

"Some of the dresses were quite dainty and trimmed with ruffles. Embroidery was also popular for trimming dress-up clothes."

Sleeves were all puffed — both for school clothes and dress.

Dress-up dresses had wide ruffles around the skirt as a rule. The sleeves and bodice were frequently trimmed with ruffles also. "They were elaborate and fancy," said Mrs. Miller.

"Everyday dresses were more tailored," she recalls. "Shirt-

waists were predominant." The sailor dress style was also popular during that time, which knew no synthetic fibers.

Coeds even played in their long dresses. "We had basketball, and tennis was just coming on the campus," she says.

Dressmaker Wasn't Particular

The basketball costumes were long olive drab dresses with maroon letters and puffed sleeves. "The letters were upside down on some of them. We bought material and took it to a Tempe woman to be made up. She wasn't too particular," Mrs. Miller explained.

Hair styles were all long. "Only one girl had short hair and I believe that was due to

an illness," she says. Hair was worn both up and down, frequently parted in the middle or worn in a pompadour on top.

Bows were used to trim hair — with small bows in the front or a large bow in the back. "We didn't wear much jewelry. Girls wore lockets and pins we call broaches," Mrs. Miller elaborates.

But lockets gave way to long ropes of beads and long dangly earrings replaced broaches as the rage when Miss Doyle was campus queen.

Elected out of 17 nominees, Miss Doyle reigned as the second queen when the Charleston was making its bid for fame and the fox trot was still the most popular dance.

Flapper Look Adopted

Dresses were still long, but had adopted the flapper look. "Materials were richer and more attractive," Miss Doyle remembers. Taffeta, satin, organdy and velvet were all popular.

School clothes were skirts and sweaters. The small accordion pleats were big. High heels and mid-heels were worn to class. The dropped hipline was big — frequently accented with a tie or belt. The flat chest was accentuated but not to the degree television would have us believe, says Miss Doyle.

Dress-up clothes of the period were the most fun. Beaded and swaying, tiered and ruffled, these dresses set the mode for the later Roaring '20s fashions.

"They had lots of fringe and long beads and we wore long dangly earrings," says Miss Doyle. "I loved the beads."

Miss Doyle's Campus Queen dress was tiered and worn with a wide, wide headband and a silk cape with "ermine" trim made with cotton and shoe blacking.

Fur Trim Was Popular

Coats were belted low and wrapped around without buttons. They came about four inches above the hemline of the dresses. Fur trim was very popular and was used at the neck and sleeves or even down the front.

"My father thought I was a little daring to wear the long earrings, but my brother went to bat for me," says Miss Doyle of the jewelry rage.

Hats were popular with the close-fitting cloche with turned brim straw hats leading the fashions of the time. Hair was worn long to medium length.

"Only the flapper wore bobbed hair then. The boy I was dating said he'd never see me again if I bobbed mine," she explains. Bobbed hair hit the fashion world about five years later.

Knickers were worn for sportswear by both men and women.

The year 1924 saw the beginning of the flapper and all its looks which were reflected in campus parties and clothing.

WWII Meant Shortages

In 1945, the war was causing shortages of shoes and film, but cadets brought here for training provided an abundance of men to act as fashion incentive.

Cadets filled all the dorms except for one where all the women on campus lived and coeds dated the officers from surrounding air bases.

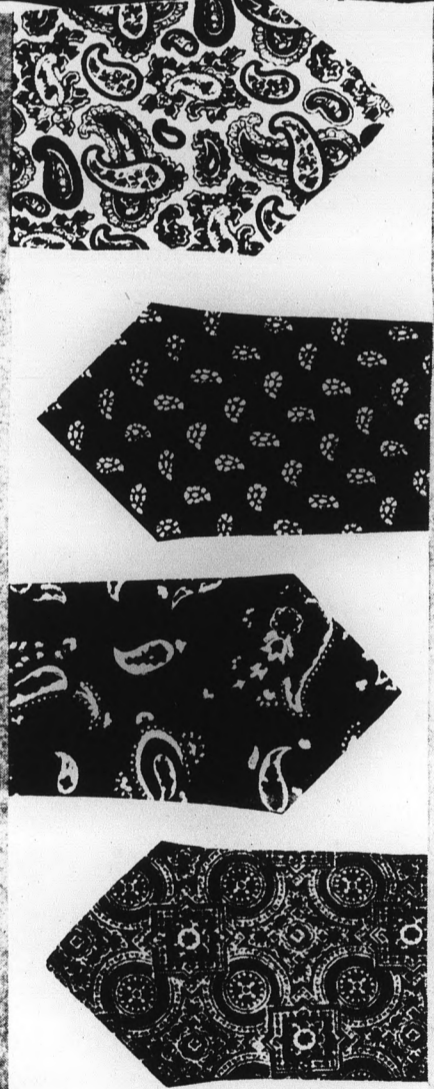
Mrs. Tipton recalls the war and its effect upon the campus fashion world. Nylon hose were rationed. "We hoarded a couple of pairs from before the war for fancy occasions and used makeup on our legs. This was one of the reasons bobby sox were so popular," she reasons.

Shoes were also rationed and material was scarce. Girls

(Continued on page 7-A)



MRS. DELLA MILLER
Class of 1908



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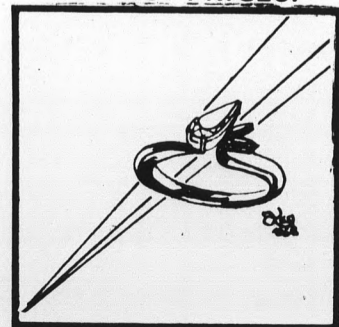
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Campus Fashion World

(Continued from page 6-A)

wore high heels — open-toed with straps — and saddle oxfords to classes. Skirts were gored, pleated and gathered into low hiplines, but none were very full.

The square shoulders and fitted waists were most representative of the period. Many shoulder lines were padded, but even jacket waists were tightly fitted.



MISS LUCY DOYLE
Class of 1924



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Twin Sweaters Were 'In'

Skirts and sweaters were popular for classes. "Twin sweaters were very popular. They had a short-sleeved pullover and a long-sleeved matching cardigan. Sweaters were wool, not the orlons and synthetics of today," explains Mrs. Tipton.

The dresses — both fancy and everyday — had dropped hips. They were short — about the same length as popular today. V-neckline blouses were popular as were tight, round necklines.

Formals of the time were fitted. "We thought they were very sexy and slinky," says Mrs. Tipton. "Now when I think about it, it was probably due to the material shortage.

"We didn't like to wear hats, but wore them when we had to, probably more than girls today," she says. Hats were big, straw, picture hats. Accessories included beads and bangle bracelets much like those popular today.

The two-piece bathing suit was a fashion favorite. "Almost everybody had one," recalls Mrs. Tipton. Other bathing suits had skirts or little-boy boxer legs.

Campus Geared To War

The whole campus turned out for Wednesday night dances and the Varsity Inn — site of the College of Nursing now under construction — was the nightly meeting place. The campus was not collegiate but geared towards the war with the cadet training programs for the Air Corps.

Women and the fashion world made the best of the shortages, and fashions of the era had an active, yet feminine air all their own.

Today we still see and wear the bows that were in the hair of 1908 coeds. The short skirt of 1945 is still hitting the knees of college women. Perhaps most prominent is the dress of the 1920s which returned to high fashion about 10 years ago and is still present in the beaded and fringed go-go dresses, popular dropped waist and the swinging skirts. Special tribute should be paid to the skirt and sweater which is now a classic.

Most evident is the interest the fashion world has held for women over the years. Every girl then and now wants to be well-dressed and in style. This is as true in 1966 as it was in 1908 — and each time felt its clothes were special, as will all those to come.



MRS. BETTY TIPTON
Class of 1945

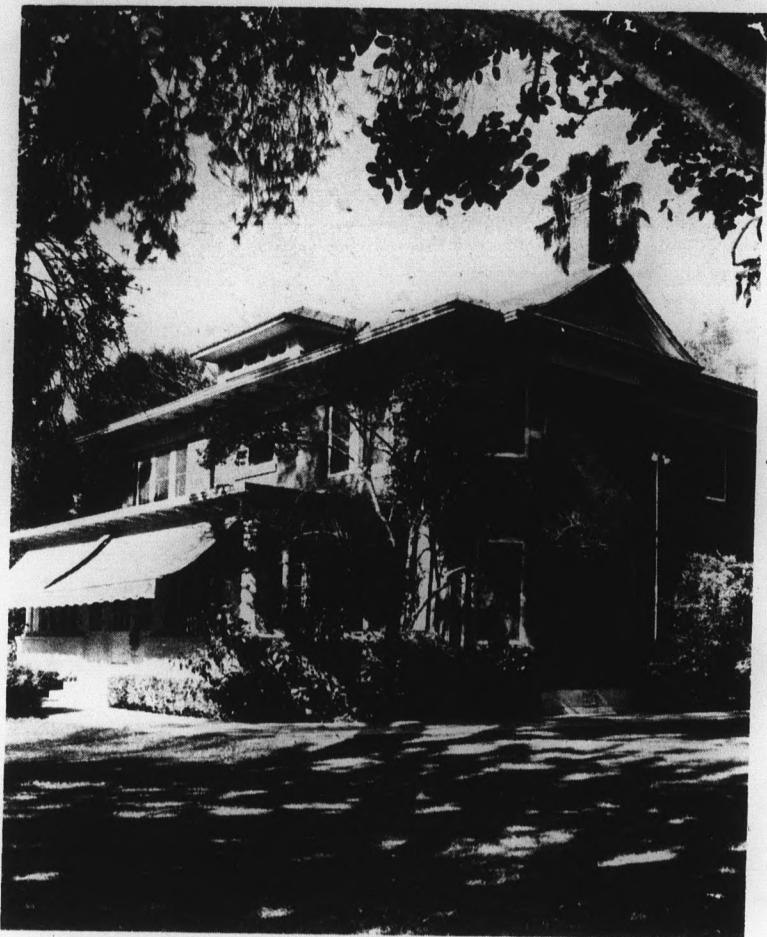


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ALUMNI HOUSE

Alumni Association Aids Students and Graduates

By BOB JOHNSON

Arizona State College became Arizona State University in 1958, the MU was built in 1956, and many students are attending ASU who otherwise would not be able to, thanks to the Alumni Association and its members.

In 1958, when the Board of Regents and the Arizona Legislature refused to change the name of the campus to University, even though physically the campus had been changed, the association spearheaded a drive directly to the people of the state, who approved the change by a vote of 2 to 1.

On October 25, 1954, ground was broken on campus for the MU after the state provided an appropriation and the alumni and friends of the University collected the additional funds needed to construct the student center.

First president of the association was James McClintock, who served from 1894 to 1897. He was to be followed by 38 other presidents. Ralph Watkins Jr., '51, Buckeye, serves this year.

Those 20 graduates who became the first members of the association met on the veranda of the original Arizona Territorial Normal School building (Old Main) on an unusually cool summer morning in 1894.

There, over homemade ice cream and cakes, Principal E. L. Storment addressed the early graduates and asked that they begin to formulate plans for the association.

Don Dotts, acting executive secretary of the association, who serves over a staff of six in the Alumni House on campus, defines the group's purposes as "serving the alumni, ASU, and most of all, the students."

The association began in 1894 just a few years after the University was established, and since that beginning with 20 graduates, the group has continued to grow with the University.

Every student who graduates automatically becomes a member of the association which now has 18 chapters throughout Arizona and 19 chapters throughout the nation serving more than 30,000 living graduates.

The association is supported by state funds and student fees.

During a student's senior year and his first year out of school he receives the alumni quarterly magazine, The Arizona Statesman. "After those two years the subscription to the magazine is \$1 per year," Dotts said. There are no dues.

Since 1922 an alumni loan fund has aided needy students; 166 in all last year. The annual alumni fund, set up in 1961, made eight scholarships available this year and that number will double next year.

Annual meetings of alumni chapters are held in a wide variety of places, some as far away as Europe, Japan and South America. One was held last spring at the New York World's Fair when ASU Day was proclaimed and celebrated by more than 200 members.

The Homecoming activities this year drew more than 1,000 alumni back to the campus where they once studied.

The association also sponsors an annual senior breakfast in May, an awards program and donates books to the expanding University Library.

Now in its second year of operation is the high school liaison program in Arizona. Through the program a network of alumni in several high schools throughout the state advise and recruit scholars to attend ASU.

The association will host the Founder's Day Dinner on February 23.

Alumni Nominations Committee Named

Members of the Alumni Association Nominations Committee have been appointed by Alumni President Ralph Watkins Jr., '51, Buckeye.

The nine committee members will meet in late February or early March to select alumni to serve on the Alumni Board of Directors as Officers and Directors. President Watkins urged all alumni to take an interest in the nominations process and to contact members of

the committee with suggested nominees for the offices.

Past Alumni President Harry Mehrtens, '50, Phoenix, will serve as Nominations Committee Chairman. Other members: Past President Ed Carson, '51, Phoenix; Bob Stump, '51, Phoenix; Kemp Biddulph, '60, Phoenix and Glendale; Jack Dail, '61, Stanfield; Past President Marvin Palmer, '38, Casa Grande; Ed Walsh, '46, '50 MA, Tolleson; Bob Bonnes, '55,

Phoenix and Buckeye, and Pauli (Udall) Perkinson, '57, Mesa.

Nominations from the committee will appear in the spring issue of the Alumni Magazine, the Arizona Statesman, to be mailed to alumni in mid-March. Names of suggested nominees may be given to members of the Nominations Committee or written or telephoned to Alumni House.

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