Special Edition

The Breeze

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The Breeze 75th Anniversary Edition

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How Mr. Madison won the name game

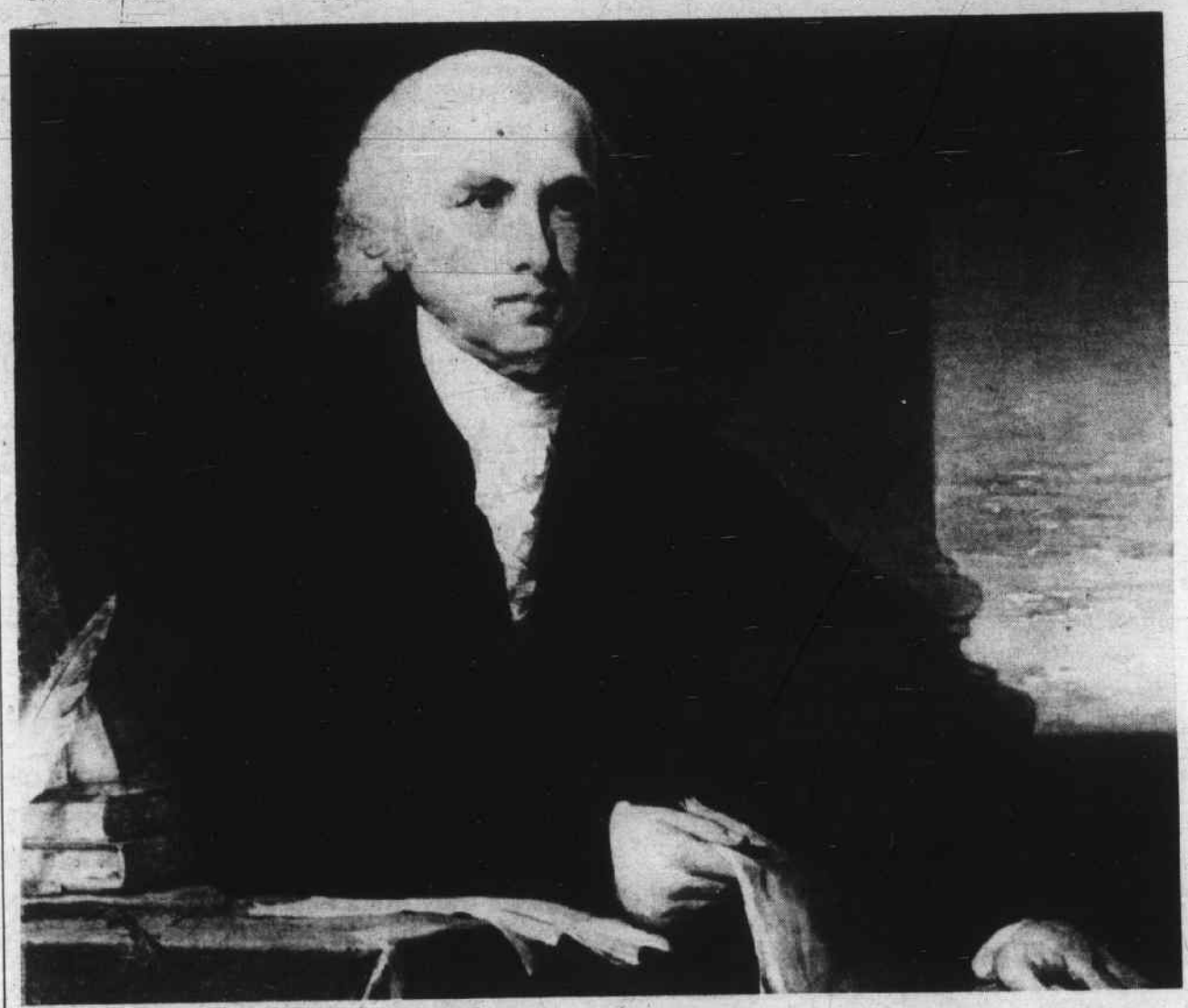
By KIMBER BENNETT

James Madison, the small, robust fourth president, seemed like an odd candidate to represent a Harrisonburg college. Especially when other names were introduced that had local significance.

Still, his name was chosen for the school in 1938 after a bitter controversy.

The institution began as the Normal and Industrial School for Women at Harrisonburg in 1908. This title stood for 14 years until a search started for a more distinctive name.

Instantly, problems erupted among other teachers' schools in Virginia. Farmville (now Longwood College) and East Radford saw no need for a change.



The fourth U.S. president's name, James Madison, was chosen for the school in 1938 after a bitter controversy.

Farmville's president said if the Harrisonburg school's name was changed, many graduates would no longer become teachers. If the students did not want to become teachers, he felt they should attend a private women's college or a co ed school. Radford's president agreed: "Emphasis on the function of training teachers might be lost."

It seems his prediction came true, since the current percentage of education majors at JMU is only 16 percent, while business and communication arts majors make up 46 percent.

Ironically, it was just such growth that prompted president Samuel P. Duke to push for another name. He saw the possibility of expanding courses, becoming co ed and gaining state-wide significance, thus drawing students from all over Virginia.

Duke won the approval of the other state schools and the General Assembly, but still had to convince townspeople. Residents supported a name change. However, feeling their own local history warranted it, citizens wanted names such as Thomas Harrison, George B. Keezell, and Turner Ashby.

Harrison founded the city in 1780 on 50 acres of his land. Keezell, state senator from neighboring Keisell's Town, fought for the Harrisonburg normal in 1908.

The Daily News-Record argued that "had it not been for . . . George B. Keezell, there would not be any college here, and there would be no reason for selecting any kind of name."

Confederate General Ashby died in the 1862 Battle of Harrisonburg, just one half mile off of what is today Interstate 81.

But Duke wanted James Madison, and had the backing of his students. The nation's fourth president "was a champion of education for women," Duke said.

'The name Madison is characterized as one that sounds well, writes well . . . and can be distinguished from any other name.'

Madison was also known as "The Father of the Constitution" because he kept a diary of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. He proposed nine amendments to the Constitution which became the basis for the Bill of Rights.

Madison also devised the "Virginia Plan," a policy giving the federal government authority over state governments.

Madison was born on March 16, 1751 in Port Conway, Va. His father owned large estates in two counties east of Rockingham County.

"The name Madison," said Duke, "is characterized as one that sounds well, writes well . . . (and) can be distinguished from any other name."

The Breeze further argued that name would not hide "the professional nature of the college . . . Madison *College* will be a nice stepping stone to the university."

Once the change passed through the General Assembly, Duke arranged for the class of 1938 to graduate with "Madison College" on their diplomas. He also provided for all previously issued diplomas to be stamped with the new Madison College seal.

When the name changed, a rumor circulated that Dolley Madison (James' wife) was part of the school's intended naming.

Madison College's success led to a slight renaming in 1977 — James Madison University. This time the name was changed without a fight.

In the beginning . . . there was Burruss

By KATHY KOROLKOFF

1903. The Virginia General Assembly announces its decision to build a teacher training school. The politicians envision a tiny facility attended by a few hundred women.

Little do they realize it will become James Madison University, a nationally recognized institution with nearly 10,000 co-ed students.

When the Normal and Industrial School for Women opened in September 1909, 150 students were greeted by two buidings — a science building and Dormitory No. 1, now known as Jackson Hall. Located in rural Harrisonburg, campus sat in the middle of old Newman Farm, and an apple orchard surrounded the science hall.

"In the fall, all of us would gather up apples from the orchard and take them in the room to eat later on," remembered Eva Kohl, a student during the first decade. Where Gibbons Dining Hall now stands, was a "gorgeous wheat field that had waves when it was windy," Kohl said. "It was one of the prettiest scenes ever."

But putting the new teachers' school in this beautiful setting was a struggle. The General Assembly's announcement sparked a bitter four-year fight between towns throughout the state. Charlottesville, Alexandria and Roanoke were among 28 communities that wanted the school within their limits.

But before he could worry about the students, he had to build a school for them.

After a long study, the choices were narrowed to Harrisonburg and Fredericksburg. Eager to gain the status and revenue of a training school, Harrisonburg residents organized a campaign to publicize the town's advantages. They noted an ample water supply, easy accessibility by train and a population of "ol' home loving types whose sobriety, industry and thrift were distinguishing."

Former President Julian Burruss

Competition was so intense that on March 8, 1908, the General Assembly voted to establish two normals, one in each town.

For Harrisonburg, a board of trustees overseeing the school chose Julian A. Burruss as the first president. A thin, spectacled man of 33, Burruss was a graduate of Virginia Polytechnical Institute and Columbia University.

Burruss was a committed, diligent man, and he spent most of his time at work. A popular figure in Harrisonburg, he was loved by "his girls" and knew every student by name.

"He was very cautious about us and always looked out for us," Kohl said. "I remember he always made sure we wore our overshoes in the rain."

But before he could worry about the students, he had to build a school for them. Burruss formulated a 25-year plan including three academic buildings, 10 dormitories, a library, a dining hall and an academic village of cottages for students and faculty. Estimated cost of the project was $500,000 and total enrollment was projected at 1,000.

Construction began on April 15, 1909, as the cornerstone of the science building, now known as Maury Hall, was laid amid festivities.

'Some of the girls were really having two years of high school after they got down there.'

The science buiding housed a makeshift gym, administrative offices, a library, classrooms, and workrooms for sewing and manual arts classes. Jackson and Ashby dormitories housed half of the students, with the remainder boarded in nearby homes. The school dining hall, kitchen, and storage areas were in dorm basements.

Matrons who ran the dorms purchased food, planned meals, delivered mail, monitored calls and made bed checks.

Any woman older than 15 who had completed seventh grade and was "of good moral character" could be considered for admission.

Tuition was $6 a year. Room and board, including laundry and maid service, was $14 a month. Students were required to attend three of the school's four quarters a year and had a choice of six courses of study.

Mrs. Mary Rowe, class of 1914, described academics at the school. "We were only there two years — my class. If you went to a country high school that only had two years, then you had to stay four years at Harrisonburg. Some of the girls were really having two years of high school after they got down there.

"Oh my, and the curriculum and the fields that are covered now and all these modern things — it just takes my breath away. I think how naive and unsophisticated we were."

All students were involved in teacher training; some directed toward specific

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'He was very cautious about us and always looked out for us. I remember he always made sure we wore our overshoes in the rain.'

Burruss

subjects. Household art students learned the value of sanitary homes and wholesome, well-prepared meals. Manual arts students were taught curtain and picture hanging, small article repairing and how to use window shades. Rural arts included lessons on gardening, poultry raising and bee cultures. Hogs were raised behind the orchard on campus and a garden was laid out between the dorms.

'If you were found with a cigarette in your scrapbook you were suspended.'

A typical day began with a rising bell at 6:30 a.m., breakfast at 7:45 a.m. and classes at 8:30 a.m. From 10:10 a.m. to 10:40 a.m., the women attended chapel programs that included a devotional and a talk by a faculty member or community leader. Often, President Burruss would speak on subjects ranging from the "evils of gum chewing" to the positive aspects of low-heeled shoes.

Following a break for dinner, classes would resume at 1:30 p.m. and end at 4:45 p.m. Suppertime came at 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. was designated for studying. At 10:30 p.m. the lights in the dormitory were turned off by a master switch. Students often would study or have small parties in the bathrooms afterwards since it was the only place lights were allowed on.

Mrs. Carrie Kline Showalter, who attended the school in 1912, also remembered the rules. "Well, if you were found with a cigarette in your scrapbook you were suspended. I'll never forget that. Someone told me that it had happened a year or two before I got there. I think we all were scared to death to even have anything like that around in our rooms."

Rule violations were rare and punished by being "campused" — losing the right to leave campus for several weeks.

"Well, one girl got expelled for having her date climb out of her window and going off with a young man," Rowe said. "I think she went off and got married. Her roommate, who had nothing to do with it, was fined because they thought

Mrs. Julian Burruss

she was collaborating or cooperating. That was just the social point of view of the time."

Most social events mixed faculty and students because of the groups' closeness. The president and his wife resided with the students in the dormitory until 1914 when Hillcrest was completed. They often hosted dinner parties for graduating seniors and hid the eggs at the annual Easter egg hunt.

"The faculty entertained us. That was the main thing," Diehl said. "There were 60 girls in my graduating class of 1915 so you can imagine what a close relationship there was between the faculty and the students. I'd say that was the most important thing I got out of it all."

The original faculty consisted of 15 instructors, 12 women and three men. Salaries ranged from $700 to $1,200 and department heads received $1,800.

When graduation finally came, it was celebrated during a five-day affair that included a play, music recital, baccalaureate service, dances, drills and sporting events. Ceremonies took place at the courthouse and the New Virginia Theater until 1916 when they were moved to Harrison Hall.

As former students returned each year, they witnessed steady physical and educational growth. The school's name changed in 1914 to the State Normal School for Women at Harrisonburg. In 1916, the school was authorized to grant four-year degrees in education. Course offerings were expanded and entrance requirements were raised to include three years of high school.

Spotswood Hall became the normal's third dorm in 1917. Housing 76 girls, construction of the $50,000 dorm marked the end of expansion under President Burruss.

During his years at the school, World War I was one of the many events that affected campus life.

"We would wear our midi-skirts and blouses and we were very careful about exercising and drilling and feeling like we were being a part of what was going on in the country," said Mrs. Eloise Hinton Johnson, class of 1919. "Even though it was a girls' school at that time, (we tried) to be as military as we could."

However, the 1918 flu epidemic that swept the country was the most crippling time for the school. Jackson Hall was turned into an infirmary.

Burruss resigned in 1919 to assume the presidency of his alma mater, Virginia Tech.

"Many people throughout the country died, but thankfully none at the school did," Kohl said.

The 83-year-old normal graduate said she returned to Harrisonburg several times since 1919 and "each time it was unbelievable. It had been so small compared to the changes I saw when I returned."

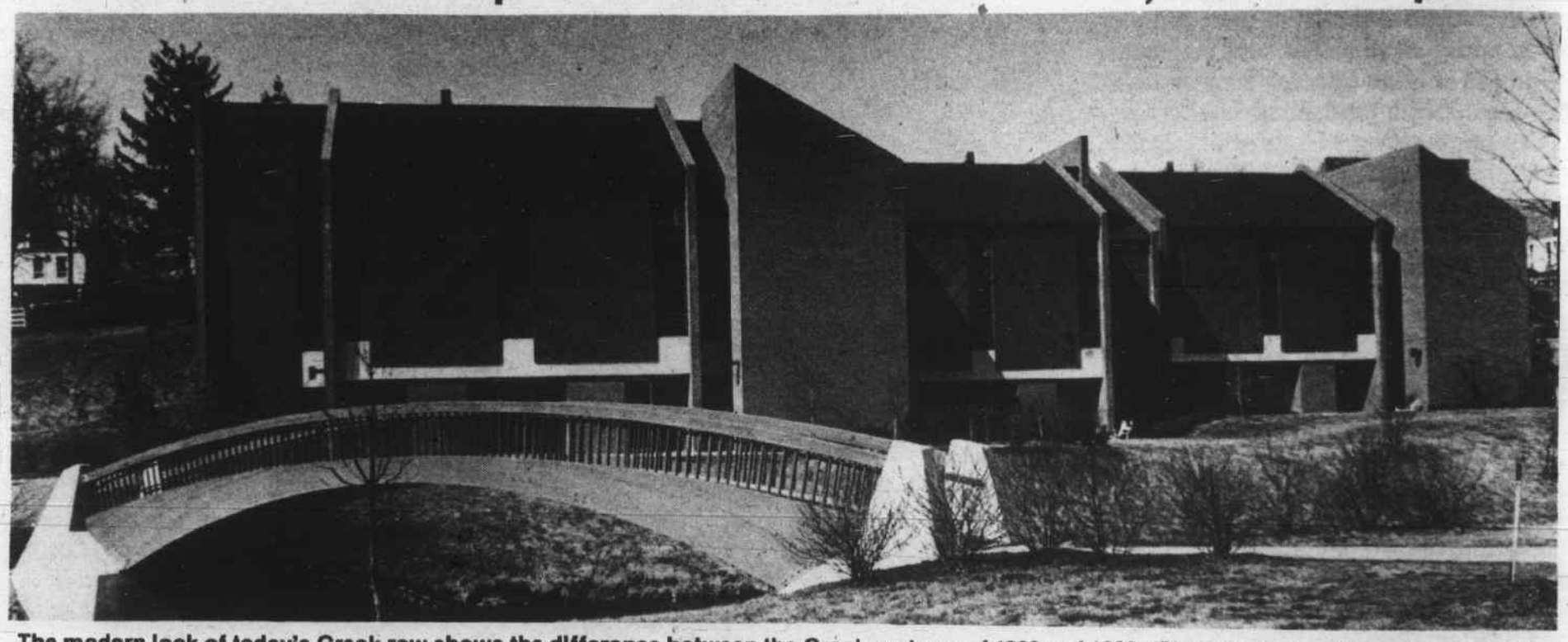
Burruss resigned in 1919 to assume the presidency of his alma mater, Virginia Tech. But he left behind a starting block of growth. His 10 years saw the school grow from two to six buidings, from 15 to 26 faculty members, from 42 to 49 acres, and from 209 to 306 students.

He also left behind what still exists today. A firmly established institution underlined with quality.

President Burruss spoke on subjects ranging from the 'evils of gum chewing' to the positive aspects of low-heeled shoes.

Secret societies

Greeks accepted as communities, not cliques



The modern look of today's Greek row shows the difference between the Greek systems of 1983 and 1939. *(Photo by Betsy Perdue)*

ΑΓΔ
ΚΣ
ΠΚΦ
ΣΣΣ
ΣΠ
ΦΜ
ΚΣΓ
ΤΚΕ
ΑΣΤ

We had none
We have none
We shall have none

ΘΧ
ΑΣΑ
ΛΧΑ
ΣΚ
ΑΧΡ
ΔΓ
ΣΦΕ
ΖΤΑ
ΣΝ

By SHERRI ANDREWS

That was the faculty's attitude toward sororities as it appeared in the 1911 yearbook of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women. The firm stand against "secret societies" was illustrated in a full page of the *Schoolma'am*, with a skull and crossbones beneath the heading "Sororities."

"Basically, the faculty opposed sororities because they might encourage cliques and make other students feel left out," said Dr. Raymond Dingledine, author of *Madison College 1908-1958*.

But the Greek system eventually evolved here.

The greatest influence in developing a sorority-type atmosphere was the YWCA, established in 1908, the school's first year. The "Y" held weekly meetings and a "service of lights" for the induction of

See **GREEKS**, Next page

Greeks

new members. The women were dressed in white and carried small candles that were lit by the school president as they received their badges. The YWCA gave parties, held Christmas bazaars and sponsored other recreational programs.

The first sororities, founded in the spring of 1939, were Alpha Sigma Alpha, Sigma Sigma Sigma and Pi Kappa Sigma (now Sigma Kappa). These groups sparked a new attitude at what was now Madison College. Sororities were now becoming popular. Theta Sigma Upsilon (now Alpha Gamma Delta), Alpha Sigma Tau and Zeta Tau Alpha arrived between 1939 and 1949 to accommodate the overflow of women interested in Greek life. A Phi Mu chapter was started in 1960 and a Delta Gamma chapter in 1982.

'We had a good time without drinking. . . . If we did not have dates, we would go to the house and play bridge, smoke and gossip.'

But the growth in the Greek system was not always smooth.

In the late 1950s, it was rumored that sororities would be shut down due to "racism," according to Judith Rosson, an Alpha Sigma Tau member then.

"Not many blacks were active in sororities during this time, and we were often thought of as being racist. For the most part, though, we were watched closely by our faculty advisers and ignored by the rest of the faculty."

Even though the sorority system was growing, not much emphasis was placed on being Greek, said Mrs. Jackie Brooks Everett, a Tri-Sigma alumna of the mid 1950s.

"It wouldn't have made any difference whether I joined," she said. A sorority was "just like another club . . . one that had a philanthropy and did some community activites."

Greek rush also differed slightly then. It took place in the fall and spring, but freshmen were prohibited from rushing and transfers had to wait until after their first semester. Up until the time of "formal" Rush, sororities sometimes invited women, including freshmen, to their houses on Saturday nights to socialize with the sisters.

"It was like an open house," Everett said. "It was pretty strictly controlled." Coca-Cola parties were given frequently, usually from 4 to 6 p.m.

Sororities were allowed to select 50 new members per chapter. Everett recalled that "walk" occurred on Saturday afternoon. Rushees gathered at Wilson Hall to receive bids. Then each woman walked from Wilson Hall, down the quad and up to the house of the sorority she had picked.

"(The sorority) girls were peeping out of their windows to see who they got," Everett said. "It was exciting, it really was."

Members paid dues of $25 to $30 per semester, compared to $55 to $94 per semester dues paid today. Monday night was the designated sorority meeting night.

Most sororities lived in college-sponsored housing located across from the campus on Main Street. Only seniors were allowed to live in Sprinkle, Lincoln, Messick, Zirkle and Carter houses. The residents were under the supervision of house mothers. One, Mrs. Raymond Dingledine, or "Mama Ding," was infamous for her motherly appeal to the Tri-Sigmas at Sprinkle House.

'The ratio was about 3,000 girls to 300 guys.'

"Mother always talked over personal problems with the girls," said her son, Raymond. "She took great interest in keeping up with them over the years."

Rosson and Everett agreed that the biggest difference between sorority life then and now is the social lifestyle.

"We had a good time without drinking," Rosson said. "On Friday and Saturday nights, if we did not have dates, we would go to the house and play bridge, smoke and gossip."

Rosson believes sororities enable women to make good friends, and can help them over some rough spots in college.

One of the most significant changes in JMU's Greek system was the addition of fraternities.

The first fraternity, Sigma Delta Rho (now Tau Kappa Epsilon), was established in 1947. The largest influx of males took place in the 1960s during what some call the "Frederick transition."

In 1968, several men were recruited from a college in Portsmouth, Va., called Frederick that was merging with Tidewater Community College. The Frederick men brought several local fraternities which later became national: Alpha Chi Rho, Theta Chi and Sigma Phi Epsilon.

"I think the Frederick incident helped Madison make the transition to a co-educational institution," said Gary Beatty, a Frederick transfer and recent JMU graduate who is now an assistant director of admissions here.

Tau Kappa Epsilon and Sigma Phi Epsilon were the first national fraternities at Madison College in 1969 and were rivals from the beginning, according to Steve Smith, a SPE alumnus. Smith also is an assistant director of admissions here.

"We were like two teams playing rugby," Smith said. "We hated each other on the field but were great friends when we drank together." Since drinking was not allowed at Madison College until the mid-1970s, students found places off campus to indulge.

According to Mike Way, present adviser to TKE, the fraternity's "early liberal" social reputation has carried over. When he was a TKE member, freshman women were warned by their advisers about the rowdy fraternity, Way said.

According to Smith, the main purpose fraternities served in the early 1970s was for "camaraderie."

"The ratio was about 3,000 girls to 300 guys," he said. "It was nice to have other guys to stick around with."

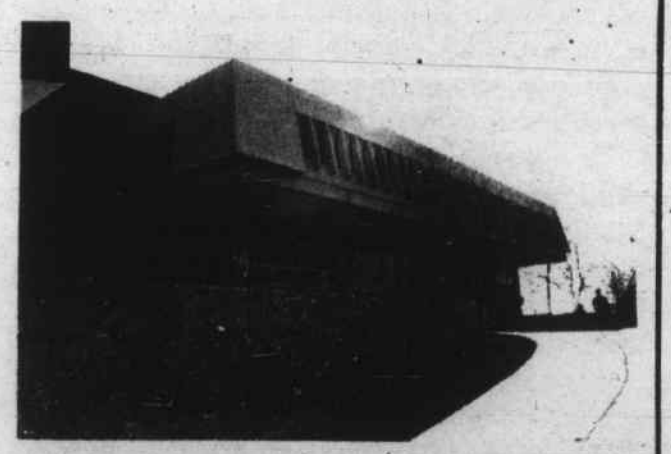
During this period, several other fraternities were formed here, and many sought national recognition. Kappa Sigma evolved from a group of intramural sports enthusiasts, many of whom were football players, who called themselves KEG. When the group sought national affiliation, Kappa Sigma's Greek letters seemed closest to KEG. The group received its Kappa Sigma charter in 1976.

'We hated each other on the field but were great friends when we drank together.'

Since President Ronald Carrier's inauguration in 1971, the Greek social system has become less formal. A more liberal drinking policy evolved, and when Greek Row opened in 1978, the once-forbidden beer blasts became acceptable.

Now many Greeks have a campus community of their own. No longer are "secret societies" forbidden; they are an integral part of the university.

What's named after whom



By VAL HULCE and
CARLA CHRISTIANO

No one person designed the buildings on JMU's campus. Rather, a construction company draws up plans which must be approved by JMU's Board of Visitors, the planning department and state offices.

BLUESTONE

With its opening in 1909, two bluestone buildings — Maury, the academic building, and Jackson, the residence and dining hall — comprised the Normal and Industrial School for Women. Each building cost about $30,000.

After the additions of other buildings on the quad, Madison halted the use of bluestone in the 1960s because of rising costs, and because the number of people who specialized in chiseling and laying stone was "dying out," said Fred Hilton, university spokesman.

Limestone facing was used when Miller Hall, the education building, Madison Memorial Library and Duke Fine Arts were built.

VILLAGE

The nine "in-series" (village) halls were built in the '60s and '70s to accommodate the coed, growing student population.

Brick was used in village dorms because it is cheaper than bluestone and easier to use.

Huffman and Frederikson were the first two constructed, together costing $1.3 million. Eight years later, building one village dorm cost almost as much — $1.1 million.

LAKE HALLS

Shorts Hall was constructed in 1968. It was the first dorm to house men on campus. Previously, men lived across Main Street in the houses that are offices today.

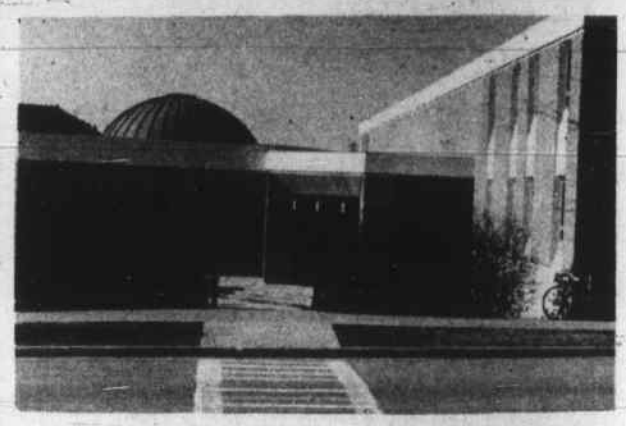
Lake dorms Eagle and Chandler followed in 1970 and 1974, respectively.

A different — and most expensive — residence "hall" emerged when Greek Row was built in 1978 at a cost of $3.8 million.

JMU's latest addition is Bell Hall, opening in fall 1982. It was the first one to be coed when it first opened.

Buildings, from top left counterclockwise: Percy Warren Campus Center, Grafton-Stovall Theater, bluestone dormitories, Weaver Hall (village complex), Francis Bell Hall, Shorts Hall (lake complex), Gibbons Hall, university-owned houses across Main Street, Miller Hall and Wilson Hall.

(Photos by Betsy Perdue)



First Ladies

'It's a different life, but you get used to it'

By SANDY STONE

She sits in an elegant high-backed chair. The chair sits royally on a thick white shag carpet. The chair is only part of a house that seems to have everything — nine bathrooms, a spiral staircase, blue velvet walls, a swimming pool and a tennis court.

But the house does lack *something* — it's quiet. Too quiet. And the silence is broken only by the crackling flames from the fireplace, or a settling log.

Edith Carrier is alone.

"I don't think people realize how often I'm alone," she reveals. "Ron's been gone almost all week. Three to four days of every week he's usually gone.

'I act as the official hostess'

"And even when he's in town, I rarely see him," she adds.

President Carrier travels frequently to give speeches to organizations and to attend business meetings. "And at this time of the year, he goes to Richmond a lot to work with the legislature to get money for the university," Edith says.

Edith says her husband, Ronald, is busier now as the James Madison University president than he was 12 years ago when they arrived.

Yet Edith says she is happy with her family life, and adds, "I guess it's the quality of the time we spend together, not the amount."

Through the years, the petite, green-eyed blonde has grown accustomed to her position. "It's a different life, but you get used to it," she says.

Edith describes her role as "supportive. I don't actually make policy, or attend board meetings, but I'm always available to do whatever needs to be done."

She makes the arrangements for all social functions held at her and Dr. Carrier's home. She said she deals with the "social aspect of Ron's job. I act as the official hostess of the university."

Edith Johnson met Ronald Carrier 30 years ago at East Tennessee State University. He was president of the Student Government Association, while she was secretary.

After their marriage, they traveled to the University of Illinois where Dr. Carrier was doing graduate work.

During this time, the Carriers lived in married student housing, converted from World War II prisoner-of-war barracks.

Since then Edith has come a long way, but although many would think of the role of JMU's first lady as a prestigious and well-known position, she says she feels anonymous to most students here.

"I could walk through campus and no one would have any idea who I am," she says.

But as Edith Carrier rises from her elegant high-backed chair, walks through the thick white shag, looks at the slowly dying fire and tries to poke it back to life, she knows she won't be here forever.

Yet she smiles and accepts.

"I've always tried to make the best of what we have. I feel like at some point Ron will give up his job — you can't be a university president all your life — Then maybe we'll spend more time together, but then again, who knows what we'll move on to next?"

'I could walk through campus and no one would have any idea who I am'

See LADIES, page 13

Edith Carrier

Betty Miller

Lucille Duke

'Thou shalt not . . . ' believe these rules

By JILL HOWARD

When JMU students in 1983 think of strict university rules, they probably think of regulations against half kegs in dorms and against visitation after 2 a.m. But today's rules seem like orgy licenses compared to rules from the past 75 years.

Here are some of the golden-oldie regulations from student handbooks over the years. . .

1929-30

Dating

► Students (meaning women only) may have engagements with young men from a distance whose names appear on a list submitted by her parents or guardian to the Dean of Women provided and as long as they meet with the approval of the College. Young men from Harrisonburg and vicinity must submit recommendations and be approved by the Dean of Women or President of the college before being permitted to call on the students.

Dorm rules

Each student must be in her own room from 10:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. There shall be no reading or studying anywhere after the room lights are turned out. There must be absolute quiet in the dormitories from 10:30 p.m. until 6:45 a.m.
All dormitory lights must be out by 10:30 every night.

One thing hasn't changed over the years: where there's a rule, there's a way to get around it. A 1931 graduate, who wishes to remain anonymous, confesses that she and other students would study in the bathtubs after 10:30 p.m. She said women also would put wet towels over their bedroom doors to absorb their cigarette smoke. Smoking, of course, was a strict no-no in 1931.

On-off campus

► Students rooming on campus are not allowed to leave the campus on Sunday except to attend church services.

► Students in groups of three or more are allowed the privilege of walking before 6 p.m. for recreation a mile from the campus, providing they return to the campus within at least two hours; if the absence from campus exceeds two hours, they must receive the permission of the Dean of Women.

Riding in cars

► No resident or boarding student of the college is permitted to ride in an automobile or other conveyance without first securing the permission from the Dean of Women, except that a student may ride within the city limits of Harrisonburg with her parents or members of the faculty, or she may ride before 6 p.m. with women only, to and from the college on Mason Street as far as West Market, and on Main Street as far as Elizabeth Street.

Miscellaneous regulations

► Students shall wear hats in the business sections of town during the day.

Lights out at 10:30; no dancing on Sunday

► Students are not allowed in stores, restaurants or hotels on Sunday except under chaperonage by the Dean of Women.

1938-39

"Helpful Hints"

► New students must pass a test on the contents of the (student) handbook.

► All (women) receive their dates and bid them goodbye in Alumnae or Senior (Converse) halls — never in or around parked cars or on the campus.

► A coat or skirt should be worn over gym clothes when crossing campus.

► Remember that you are entitled to only one class cut during the year if ou maintain a C average. Be sure to save it for the best occasion.

► Let's remember that the only place for us to wear shorts is in our own dormitory.

► If the picture show lasts until 6 p.m. or after, come home at once and sign an off campus slip for same. Do not go to soda shops before you come home.

1948-49

Dancing

► Dancing is not permitted on Sunday.

► Formal dances close at 11:50 p.m. Students shall report to their dormitories by 12:15 a.m.

Male company

► Students with young men may be permitted to play cards and other card table games in Alumnae, Junior (Cleveland) and Senior (Converse) halls on weekdays.

► Walking to or from town with a young man is considered a date and is governed by regulations for same.

Alcohol

► Students are not permitted to use or have in their possession intoxicating liquors of any kind.

(However, my 1931 graduate-friend tells me her roommate used to put apple cider next to the radiator and let it ferment. How 'bout them apples?)

Sunbathing

► Sunbathing is permitted in season when approved by the college physician. No sunbathing is permitted on Sunday until 2:30 p.m.

1953-54

Dining hall manners

► Learn the songs which are used for grace at dinner. Students do not sing at any other time in the dining halls.

► Students push their chairs back to the table and leave their respective tables as a group and do not stop at other tables to talk on the way out of the dining hall.

Around campus

► Students do not sit on walls in front of campus.

► STUDENTS DO NOT CUT CAMPUS (walk on the grass).

► Pajamas are worn only in the dorms . . . a full-length buttoned coat is always worn over gym suits and other active sports attire. The above-mentioned attire is not worn to the social centers, recreation rooms, class, the post office and the library. Dungarees may be worn with a long coat to the post office during the week but not on Sunday.

► STUDENTS LOWER SHADES AFTER DARK.

Public affection and conduct

► Your behavior should never be conspicuous — showing affection in public is in bad taste.

See **RULES**, page 13

Signing out before going out was only one of many past rules and regulations.

Duke steps toward university status

He added men, strict rules, new names and 19 buildings

By SHELLY JAMES

Change.

No word better characterizes the 30 years, 1919 to 1949, Samuel Page Duke spent as president of what is now James Madison University.

A major step toward becoming a university was the transformation from a teachers-training school to a liberal arts college.

Then the men arrived, changing the college from all-girl to coed.

The school also changed names twice.

The most expanding change was the growth of the campus from six buildings to 25 buildings, including Wilson Hall and the original section of Madison Memorial Library.

The first name change occurred in 1924 when the Virginia Normal School became the State Teacher's College at Harrisonburg.

Duke pushed for the new name because it would allow the school to offer more four-year degrees.

In 1931, the State Teacher's College added a pre-nursing program.

In 1935, the school began giving bachelor of science and bachelor of arts degrees in many subjects.

With the addition of these degrees, another name change was needed. So in 1938, the State Teacher's College became Madison College.

Duke chose to honor James Madison because of the former U.S. president's support for higher education. The state's legislature agreed with Duke and made the name official.

Eight years later, men were accepted to Madison.

The first thing Duke wanted to do was build a dormitory. Instead, he got a heating plant, a laundry building and money for grounds work.

But Duke still wanted a new dormitory. So he asked alumni to raise money. By the summer of 1922, Alumnae Hall was ready to house 30 people.

Duke also bought property, often with existing buildings on it. Wellington and Shenandoah halls were bought this way.

Duke's building program ended in 1939 with the completion of Madison Memorial Library.

The Duke years marked a time of celebrations, including an annual May Day festival. The May Day celebration included a Maypole dance, performed outside, and a queen.

The school also sent floats to Winchester for its Apple Blossom Festival parade.

Even with such frivolities, Duke controlled the school with strict rules. Students were required to attend certain meetings and obey a dress code.

"We marched down the street to (the) baccalaureate (ceremony)," said Juanita Fishback, a 1922 graduate. "Before that, we stood in line and they measured for 10-inch skirts. Ten inches off the ground."

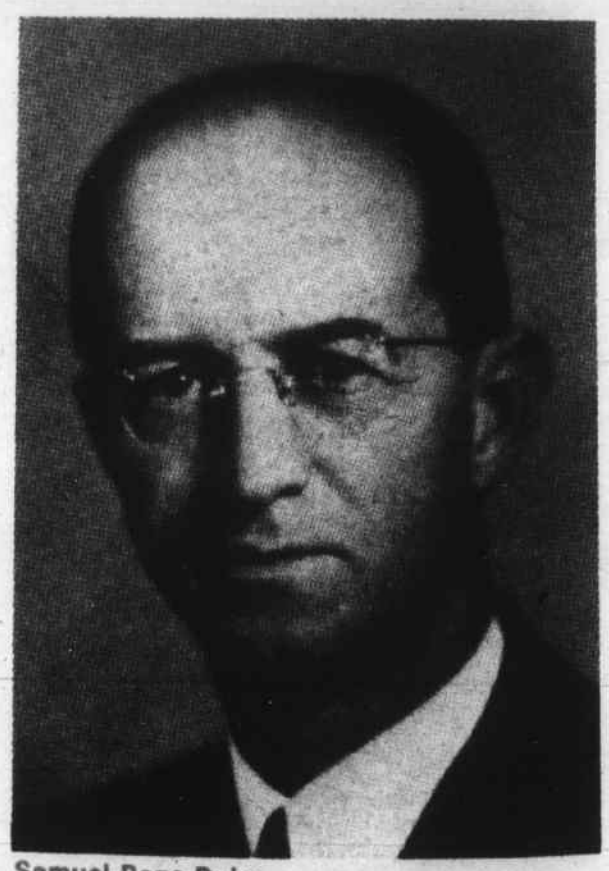
Students also were required to attend "chapel." Students sang hymns and clubs made presentations.

President Duke tried to influence students' eating habits as well.

Cornelia Hopkins, a 1945 graduate, said Duke tried to keep students from gaining weight by telling them at meetings "how many tons we gained." Hopkins said Duke did this at the end of the first quarter of every year she attended Madison. "It got sort of monotonous. He'd tell everybody they gained 20 pounds, and they just didn't want to hear it."

Despite his strict rules, many former students look upon Duke favorably.

Mildred Miller, a 1938 graduate, said, "As I look back, he had a wholesome good effect on the student body." Miller added that as a student she did not always feel that way.



Samuel Page Duke

Most former students know little about Duke as a person because he was often busy lobbying on the school's behalf. In general, they found him to be a good administrator and a dignified human being.

"He wouldn't have stayed all those years without being a good administrator," Hopkins said.

Fishback remembers him as "very

See DUKE, Next page

This man's dignity and determination to this growth is best symbolized by his then-popular nickname, 'Duke the Builder.'

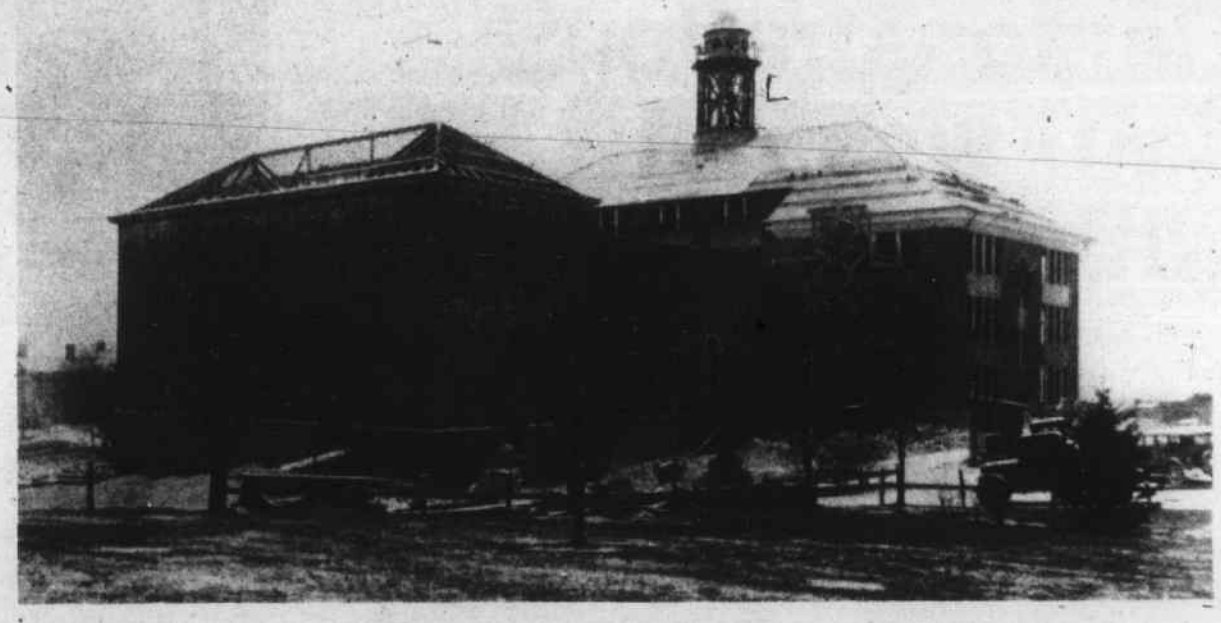
Duke

business-like, very efficient." She said she was afraid of him because he seemed stern, but she thought he helped the school.

Miller described him as "a very dignified person in appearance in all the activities I ever saw him in."

Duke resigned from presidency in 1949 after suffering two strokes in 1948. He moved into the Zirkle House, which Madison had just bought, and lived there until he died in 1955.

Duke brought change to Madison through growth, typical of its entire history. The man's dignity and determination to see this growth is best symbolized by his then-popular nickname, "Duke the Builder."



Wilson Hall was one of the buildings constructed while Duke was president.

Ladies

(Continued from page 9)

Lucille Duke arrived in Harrisonburg on an August day in 1919 to become first lady of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women.

She graduated from Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas in 1907, then enrolled in Willie Halsell's College in Oklahoma for graduate work in teaching.

Lucille planned to complete her graduate degree at the University of Chicago, but her plans changed when Samuel Duke, a Virginian, joined the faculty of Willie Halsell's College.

They were married in 1908. Samuel, the State Normal and Industrial School's second president, and Lucille arrived in Harrisonburg in 1919.

While here, Lucille raised four children, taught Sunday school, was president of a local garden club, helped organize the city nursing service, and entertained students, faculty, governors and other visitors.

They lived at Hillcrest for 30 years, and moved to Zirkle House across South Main Street after Samuel Duke suffered a stroke in 1949.

Lucille died in 1980.

Betty Miller was born in Nelson County, Va., during the Depression. When she was older, she taught piano for two years, at 50 cents a lesson, to help support the family.

But she didn't want to be a piano teacher forever, so she traveled to the University of Virginia, met a young intern named Charles Hampton Mauzy from Harrisonburg, and married him.

Betty used to come to Harrisonburg with her husband and three sons to see Mauzy's relatives. She continued her visits to Harrisonburg to see her sister-in-law in Staunton after her husband's death.

It was during one of these visits that she went to a friend's dinner party. One of the guests turned out to be Dr. G. Tyler Miller, a widower since 1956 and president of Madison College.

They were married in August 1968.

Betty moved into Hillcrest and took over the role of first lady for two years, knowing Dr. Miller would retire in 1970.

Dr. and Mrs. Miller now reside in the Westminster-Canterbury retirement community in Lynchburg.

Rachel Burruss was first lady of the Normal and Industrial School for Women from 1909 to 1919.

When the school opened in 1909, she and her husband lived in Dormitory No. 1, now Jackson Hall, in a suite at the western end of the second floor. The rest of the dorm housed 64 students.

Rachel was very close to all the students, and liked to do things for them. In 1910, before the semester began, she and her mother made purple and gold bows for each girl to wear on her coat as she traveled to the school. Students would know each other by seeing their bows.

Rachel took her personal touch with her to Virginia Tech, when her husband became its president in 1919.

Rules

(Continued from page 11)

1964-65

Dates

- Dates are not to come any closer to the dormitory than the sidewalk in front of and behind the dormitories. Dates are not to walk on porches of dormitories facing the quad.
- Students may not attend cabin parties within a 50-mile radius of Harrisonburg, nor go to motel or hotel rooms with their dates.
- Students with dates may not ride with more than six persons in cars with only two seats. In station wagons, the number shall not exceed the normal capacity of the vehicle.

1970-71

Marriage

- Any student must give written notification of his or her marriage within a week of his or her return to campus.
- Failure to notify the Dean of Women or Dean of Men of marriage is an Honor Council offense.

Visitation

- Women are not allowed in the bedrooms or study lounges of men's residence halls, nor are men allowed in the bedrooms or study lounges of women's residence halls, except for those times specifically approved by the Dean of Student Services and announced through the offices of the Dean of Men and Women.
- There is to be no loitering arund the women's dormitories after closing hours.

Men's responsibilities

- Men students who are involved in the breaking of rules by women students will also be held responsible for the rule infractions.

To today's students, these past rules seem prudish, silly and often funny. It would be naive to think past rules — like present ones — were never broken; take a look at the current student handbook and you may find regulations you never knew existed.

Still, official rules are signs of the times, such as rules against unauthorized sit-ins during the Vietnam War. We have rules today prohibiting water beds, half kegs and opposite-sex restroom use. It is easy for us to look back at the past with amusement.

It is also very likely the class of 1993 will have a few laughs on us.

Demonstration: JMU was not without activists

Thirty were arrested after Wilson Hall sit-in in 1970

By CARRIE LEONARD

Three hundred student protesters are gathered in front of Wilson Hall to hear speakers denounce what they consider to be overly restrictive rules.

Inside, in the Wilson Hall lobby, 50 more students are assembled as part of a "sit-in."

They intend to stay until morning, when they can talk to Dr. G. Tyler Miller, president of Madison College.

The date is April 26, 1970.

The demonstration that evening was non-violent. Aside from encouraging shouts to the speakers, the group outside remained calm and orderly.

Those inside sat or walked through the lobby talking, smoking, reading and singing folk songs.

But the college didn't take any chances.

At 9 p.m., police asked the group to leave. About half obeyed. Then police chained the doors, locking in 30 demonstrators — 28 students and two professors.

Those who remained were arrested, loaded into a police van, and taken to the local jail, where they were held overnight on charges of trespassing.

The sit-in led to a Supreme Court case, *Sword v. Fox*, created repercussions that affected not only Madison College, but universities across the country.

Dr. Roger Soenksen, a communication arts professor here, detailed the events leading up to the to the sit-in in his doctoral dissertation.

According to Soenksen, the protest movement began about two months before the sit-in "as a protest for three professors who were denied tenure by the college."

More than 300 students thought this was an unfair decision and joined in a protest march on Feb. 12, 1970.

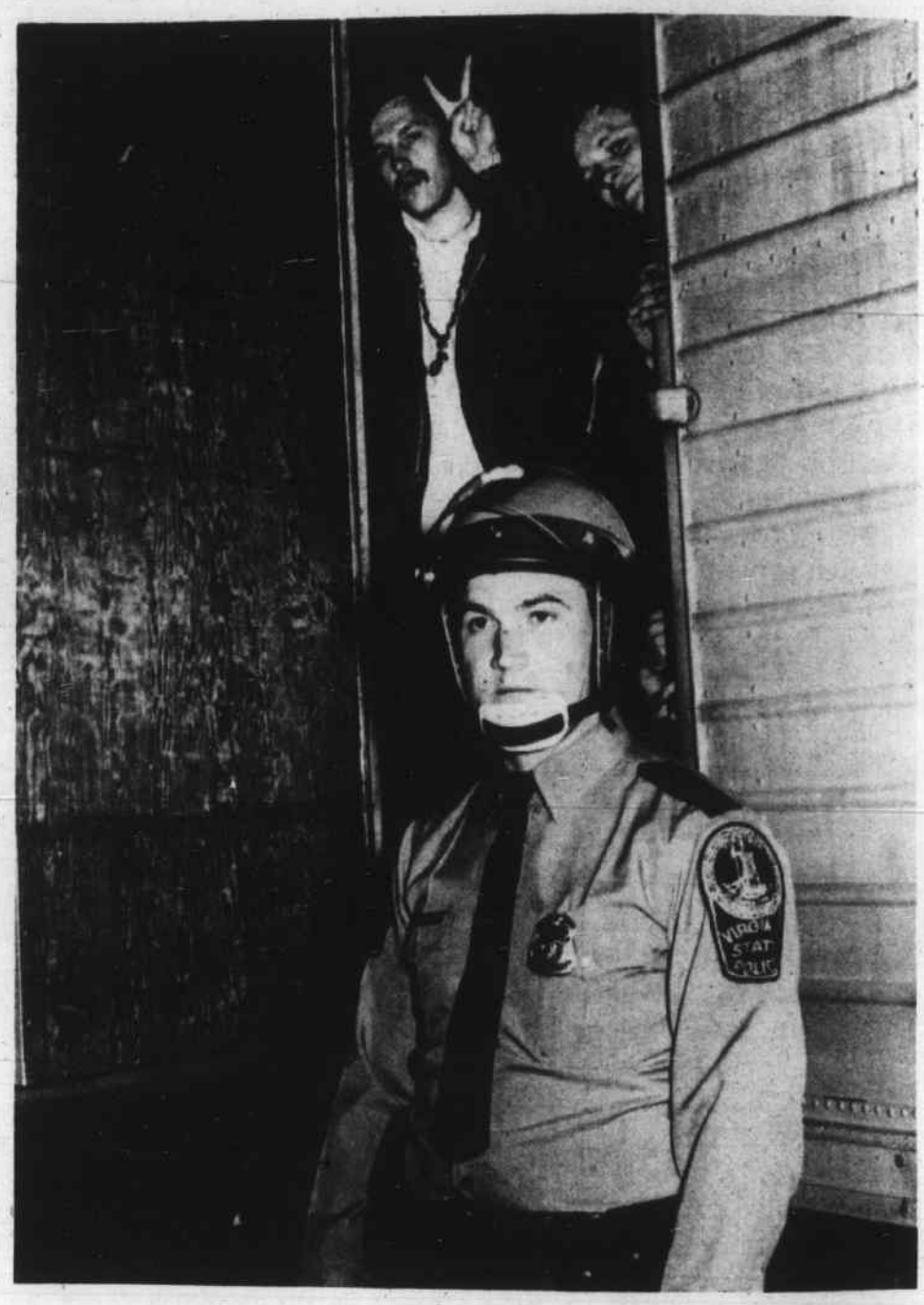
The students asked Miller to change his decision. He refused.

Lewis Sword, now wire editor at the *Daily News-Record*, had a major role in the movement.

A large, soft-spoken man with a beard and graying hair, Sword doesn't portray the image of a former student activist. "I was basically a middle-of-the-road kid, and probably one of the least active activists at Madison."

But he became a student leader and the star witness in the civil court case.

Sword participated in the movement because he believed Madison lacked academic freedom. "The college was a repressive environment. I thought that college should be a marketplace for ideas, a place where you learn how to think. Madison wasn't."



A JMU student flashes the peace sign from a paddy wagon after the demonstration. *(Photo courtesy of Daily News-Record)*

To help provide "a forum for those ideas," Jay Rainey, another activist leader, established *The Fixer*, an underground newspaper. Sword wrote for the paper, which was printed and distributed in violation of school regulations. Through his writing, Sword's role in the movement emerged.

"I was more of the apologist than anything else," Sword says. "My job was to explain our actions to others, the students and the community. I wrote the letters to the editor and things like that."

In his writings, Sword also complained that the school's rules for social activities on campus were old-fashioned and unreasonable.

Although Madison was becoming more liberal, there was still a midnight curfew, dorm mothers in female dorms and no dorm visitation or alcohol privileges. A dress code prohibited women from wearing shorts on campus and sunbathing was prohibited out in the open.

See **DEMONSTRATION**, Next page

'It (the demonstration) was the best shot I've ever had at helping people in my whole life.'

Demonstration

Sword said these and other rules prevented students from fully experiencing college life.

"I knew people whose parents had checked all the no's on the parental permission forms and they couldn't do anything! This was supposed to be their chance to have their freedom and set their course. You certainly can't do that when you're bound up by chains," he said.

Students sought permission to hold a "vigil" in Wilson Hall on Sunday, April 26, 1970. Permission was denied by the university, but the sit-in began at 8:50 p.m., and led to the 30 arrests.

"As demonstrations go, it wasn't much," claims Sword. "We weren't violent, we weren't unruly, and we had no disrespect in mind. Our main objective in sitting there was to talk to President Miller."

According to school regulations the demonstration was unauthorized, and people involved were subject to suspension and arrest for trespassing.

As Bowers remembers, "I was informed that the police would soon be making arrests, so I went in and told them exactly, step for step what was going to happen to them. By this time, there was a strong peer pressure to support this movement that had developed."

The morning after the arrests, the group was arraigned in Rockingham County Court. The 30 were charged with trespassing, and one month later, 28 were found guilty. Two cases were dismissed because of lack of evidence. Those found guilty were fined $100, but in each case a substantial amount of the fine was suspended, usually between $50 and $75.

The majority of the demonstrators accepted the verdict and paid the fine. But seven thought they had been wrongly accused and appealed their cases to Rockingham County Circuit Court.

The lower court's decision was upheld, and fines were increased. Three of the defendants — professor James McClung and students Jay Rainey and Stephen Rochelle — were given jail terms. The three appealed to Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, which unanimously upheld the trespassing convictions.

Shortly after the sit-in, Madison College Faculty Judiciary Committee met and found 40 students guilty of violating campus regulations. Their penalties ranged from letters of reprimand to indefinite suspension. Six seniors were denied the right to attend graduation.

The school's decision also was appealed by the students, who believed some of Madison's rules were violating their constitutional rights. During this appeal, Sword was the star witness, "because I was the most articulate person in the group."

Protesters rally as police gather during 1970 demonstration in Wilson Hall. Two professors and 28 students were arrested. *(Photo courtesy of Daily News-Record)*

Sword said his name was used in the case's title because "Lawyers like to try and find funny names for cases, and I was the best over-21 name that they had."

Judge Robert Merhige Jr. of the U.S. District Court for eastern Virginia found the rules unconstitional and declared the school's penalties invalid.

Madison filed an appeal with the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In his dissertation, Soenksen states, "This Court, in ruling in favor of Madison College, established a major precedent on college restrictions of demonstrations on campus."

Finally, the *Sword vs. Fox* case was taken to the United States Supreme Court. The court denied a review of any aspects of the case.

Their last avenue of appeal exhausted, the seven defendants were forced to pay their fines in 1975.

"I was out on bail for 5½ years," Sword says, laughing.

The three men given jail terms didn't see the situation in such an amusing light. Seven years after their convictions, the "Madison Three" had to leave their families and jobs to enter Rockingham County jail on Sept. 19, 1977. However, all were granted work releases several days later and were able to commute to their jobs in the area. Two months later, Gov. Mills Godwin pardoned them.

Sword regrets the outcome of the case. "What we wanted to establish in court was that the right to peaceful, respectful dissent was unqualified, and what we did was the reverse. I'm sorry for that."

Others see the results in a more optimistic light. "Even in the short run, as well as the long run," Soenksen says, "you could see changes occur because of the demonstration.

"In general, I think it made everyone more sensitive to the rights of the students and the belief that you don't lose your rights once you enter the walls of academia. Those rights are, in essence, inalienable."

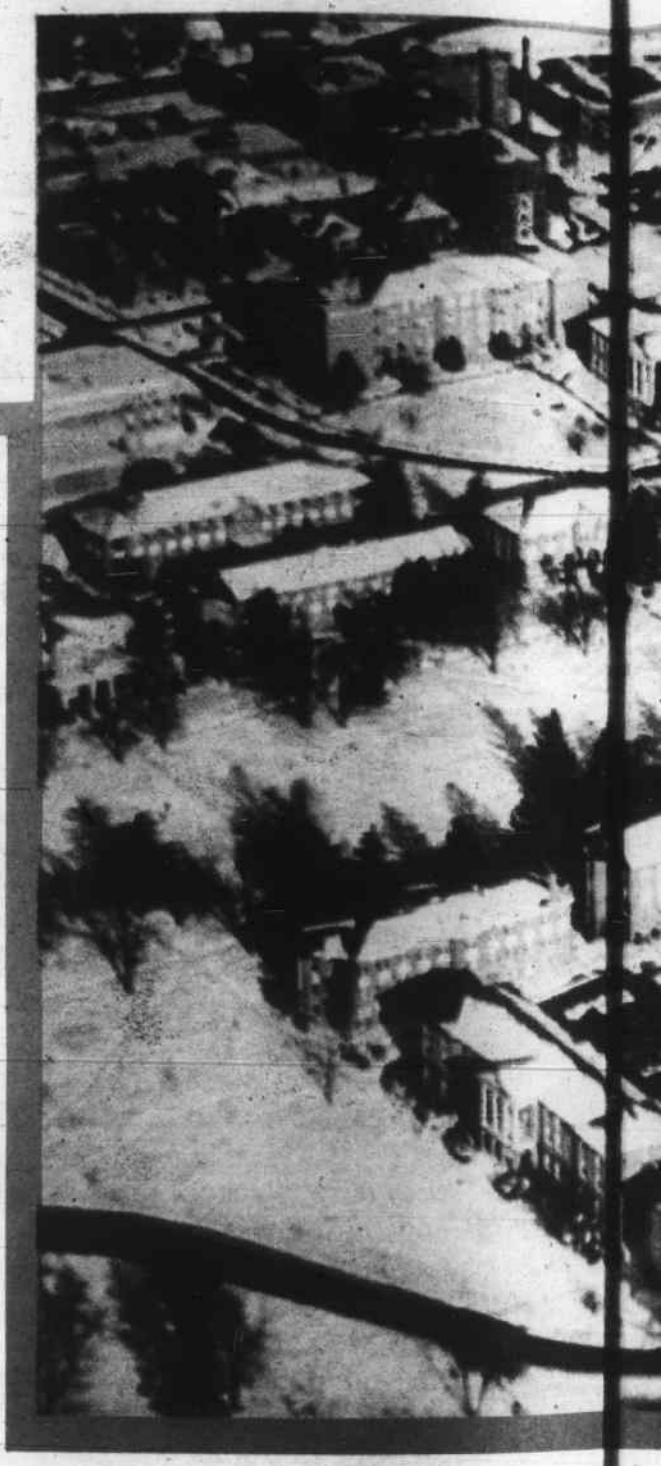
Sword may regret the outcome of the case, but he has never had any regrets about taking part in it.

"I'd be a lot sorrier if I hadn't done it, because it was the best shot I've ever had at helping people in my life." He pauses, and smiles. "It's probably neither the best or the worst thing that's happened to me — just another learning experience."

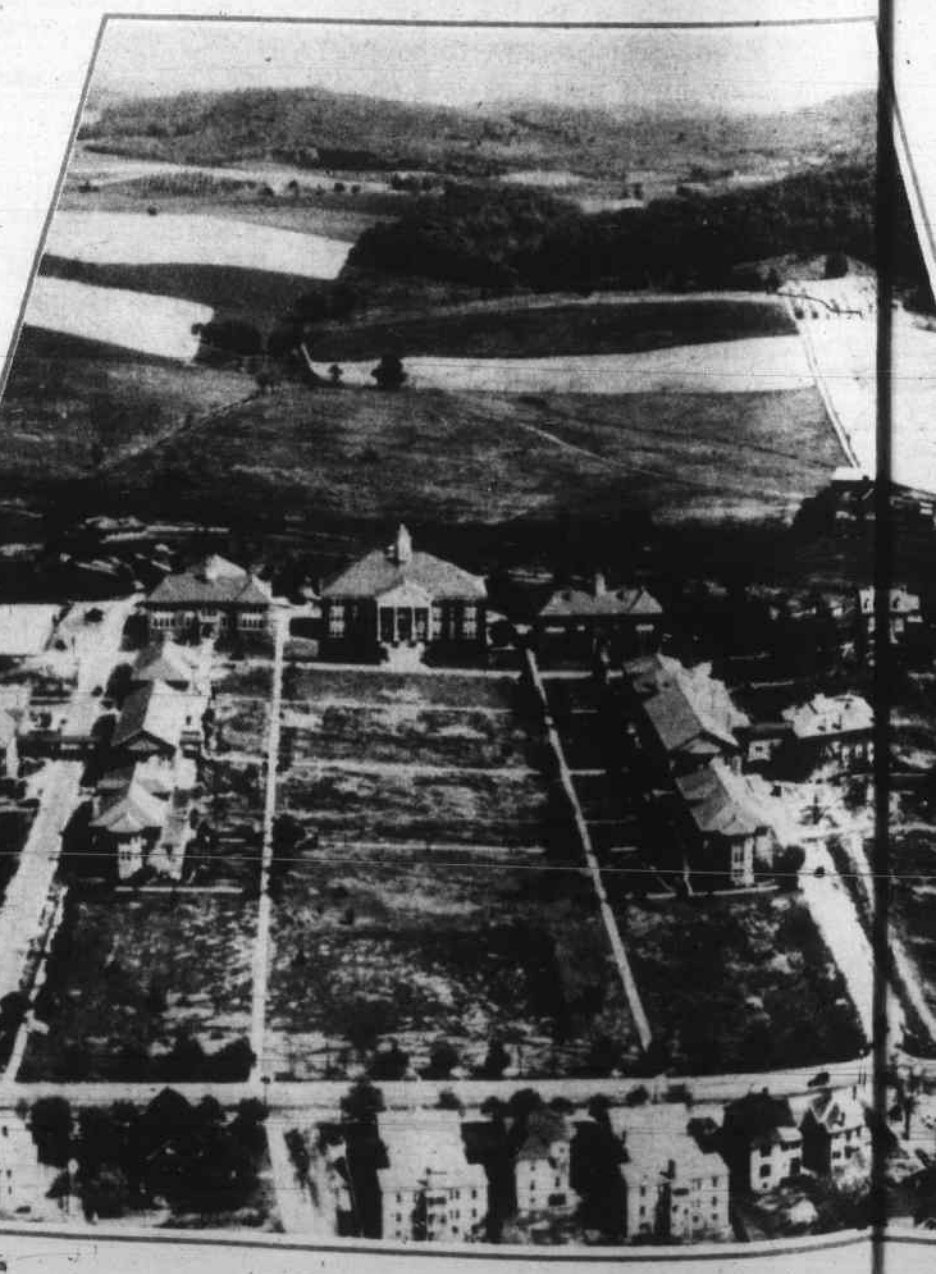
'...In the short run, as well as in the long run, you could see changes occur from the demonstration.'

75 YEARS . . .

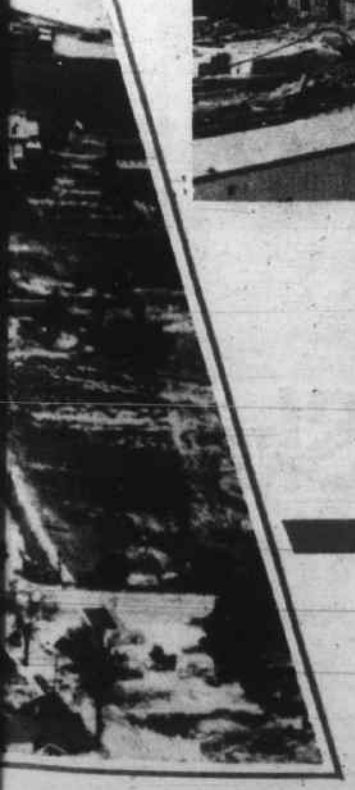
(Photo by Yo Nagaya)



Left, Darrell Jackson goes up for two points in the new Convocation Center. Lower left, a typical classroom scene at Madison before men came in 1946. Right, An overhead view of JMU taken earlier this year.



(Photo by Yo Nagaya)



Left, an earlier overhead view of Madison when the only part of campus was the quad. Above, Godwin Hall under construction in 1971. Right, another construction picture; this time it's Keezell Hall, then called Reed Hall, in 1927.

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Traditions at JMU:
More than throwing TP

By BARBARA TOTO

Traditions at JMU mean more than throwing toilet paper at basketball games.

Every school's traditions give it a unique identity, a personality. Yet many students who walk the paths of their campuses do not know how their traditions started.

Our nickname, "the Dukes," was adopted in honor of JMU's second president, Dr. Samuel Duke, whose main interest was to make the school coeducational.

In 1946, while Dr. Duke was still in office, the first male students arrived. The newly formed men's basketball team voted to name the team "the Dukes."

The school colors, purple and gold, were selected much earlier. The first two literary societies on campus, Lanier and Lee, formed in 1909, combined their colors to form the school colors. Lanier's colors were violet and white; Lee's were grey and gold. Purple replaced violet because it was easier to obtain for pennants and decorations.

Perhaps the greatest changes in Madison's traditions have been with the school's song. Dr. John Wayland, a member of the first faculty and a former head of the history and social sciences department, penned two songs —"Shendo Land" and "Blue Stone Hill"— and presented them to the school as anonymous Christmas gifts.

The current "Alma Mater," was written in April 1941 by Mrs. Mary F. Slaughter, a music faculty member. When Madison College changed to James Madison University in 1977, "Alma Mater" remained as the school song; but the word college was changed to university.

Alma Mater

O Alma Mater to thy name we'll
ever faithful be
Lift learning's torch to brighter flame
Shed honor's light on thee
Where mountain blue meets sunset's glow
Our university stands serene
With passing years its friendship's glow
in memory ever green
O Madison may wisdom clear guide us and
prosper thee,
We give thee Alma Mater dear
Our love and loyalty
Our love and loyalty.

JMU's rousing fight song was written in 1973 by Dr. George West, a music theory professor. In 1977, he changed the lyrics when the school's name changed.

The Fighting Dukes of JMU

Mad-i-son, James Mad-i-son,
Here come the Dukes of JMU
Mad-i-son, James Mad-i-son,
The fighting Dukes of JMU
Fight for Glor-y, hon-ors won
Bright-en the light of Mad-i-son
Mad-i-son, James Mad-i-son,
Show your colors, proud and true,
Here come the Dukes of JMU

The new JMU mascot clowns for the camera. *(Photo by Greg Fletcher)*

Like the school songs, the history of our mascot, "Duke," has seen many changes. In 1967, Dr. Henry Meyers, a political science professor, bought a bulldog named "Bunker" and brought him to the basketball games.

In 1973, the administration decided that since the name, "Duke" implies royalty, a bulldog would be an appropriate mascot because its history connotes royal heritage. "Duke I" (formerly "Bunker" Meyers) was unveiled at a basketball game against George Mason University and was warmly accepted as "the newest member of the Duke's basketball team."

"They unveiled him with a crown and cape, and the student body went wild," Meyers said.

Traditions still are being started. In 1981, the scenic art of throwing toilet paper onto the basketball court after the Dukes' first goal began.

This year, a two-legged Duke mascot parades around the Convocation Center during basketball games. Casey Carter, cheerleading and Dukettes director, said four married couples donated $2,300 to buy a giant bulldog costume. The human mascot is used during basketball games now to save the real dog the anxiety of noisy crowds.

As for the basketball fans, "the Electric Zoo" is becoming as much an institution as a tradition.

The word tradition means "a belief or custom that is passed down from age to age." It is something constant, something external. It is something of which we can be proud.

The Miller Years: Never a dull moment

By IAN KATZ

The day George Tyler Miller arrived in Harrisonburg to assume the presidency of Madison College, the local newspaper reported the death of a George T. Miller.

The deceased and the new president were not remotely related, but even the least superstitious man would wonder if there was a message in such a coincidence. President Miller didn't need any messages — he didn't want to come here in the first place.

"At the time, (1949) I was state superintendent of public instruction," says Miller, 80 and retired. "There were many things I had started that I was hoping to improve in public education in Virginia. And I don't like to leave unfinished programs."

But after some arm-twisting by the Virginia Board of Education, Miller took the challenge of the presidency.

Most of the time during his 22 years here, Miller was glad he moved to Madison. "I really enjoyed it," he says. He succeeded in purchasing land to expand the college, in restructuring the administration — and in his primary goal — to make Madison coed.

But one the most interesting things about Miller's career is that the coed status he fought for probably caused his earlier-than-expected retirement in 1970.

After 20 years of overseeing the usually smooth operation of the college, Miller witnessed demonstrations of student unrest — and they took its toll on him.

One male student — Jay Garland Rainey — was enough to make Miller wonder about his decision to let men live on campus.

In 1969, Miller began holding a series of "open meetings" with students to improve communications on campus. At the meetings, students were allowed to ask questions about rules and policies.

Rainey led a group of students who harassed Miller at the meetings. Rainey said then, "We admit that we have been harassing you. . . . but the reason we do it is because we don't have any respect for you."

In the underground campus newspaper, *The Fixer*, Rainey demanded a new president and urged students to break rules. He advocated the cause of three faculty members who did not receive reappointment and a female student dismissed for falsifying her application.

The dissension flustered Miller, who was then 68. He was unaccustomed to unruly student behavior, and had difficulty accepting it for what it was — the result of a mood change taking place throughout the country.

But dissension was only a nuisance to Miller compared to what happened on

Former President G. Tyler Miller

April 25, 1970. On that day, Rainey helped take the remaining steam out of Miller.

Rainey led students in a vigil at Wilson Hall, the administration building. Some noisy students gathered outside the building and others entered Wilson by climbing through windows. By the next morning, 28 Madison students were arrested and taken to jail by local authorities, who were assisted by state police.

Five months later, Miller announced his retirement, although many in the Madison community expected him to remain president until age 70, the mandatory retirement age.

Miller insists he never planned on staying at Madison that long.

"I planned to retire before the mandatory retirement age because I thought I had been here long enough," he said. "Twenty-one years is long enough."

Miller was saying this in a raspy, but not tired voice from his old Harrisonburg apartment.

Now Miller is enjoying a life in the Westminster-Canterbury retirement community in Lynchburg. When he talks, the conversation repeatedly returns to the retirement home.

"It's lifelong health care there," he said. "They'll take care of all our meals. My wife says I retired in Dec. 31, 1970, and now she's retiring. She's not going to cook anymore."

Miller's health — he has hip problems, battles arthritis and wears a pacemaker — isn't what it used to be. "I don't walk very steadily now," he said. But his mind is still sharp.

"He remembers things I don't remember," said Dr. Ray Sonner, JMU vice president for university relations. Sonner worked for Miller for four years and wrote a dissertation about Miller's years at Madison.

Miller's keen memory for detail is remarkable for a man his age.

An interview with Miller is filled with numbers.

►"Aug. 17, 1968, the day I married for the third time, to my present wife, Elizabeth Thaxton Mauzy.

►"Jan. 18, 1982, was the day my pacemaker was put in.

►"Jan. 5, 1971, I moved into my apartment in Harrisonburg."

►Miller remembers he increased the area of the campus four times by purchasing "240 acres" of land from the Newman family.

►1966. "Dorms were approved for men," he says.

See **MILLER**, Next page

President Miller succeeded in his primary goal — to make Madison coed.

Miller

Miller, the differences are more obvious than the similarities.

Carrier said, "He was quiet and more deliberate than I am. He probably gave more attention to detail. My style is more effervescent, forceful, aggressive. I'm more of an external person than he."

Miller said, "I think Dr. Carrier is much more outgoing than I am. We have entirely different personalities. I think I shared more of my duties than he does. Also, he's a much more articulate speaker than I am. There's no comparison.

"But he and I have gotten along just wonderfully," Miller said. "I was very pleased he was selected."

"Dr. Carrier is the kind of president who likes to be involved in everything that's going on," Sonner said. "Dr. Miller was more the type who delegated authority. . . . Dr. Miller also was a very firm person but yet a very friendly person. He wasn't the type of person like Dr. Carrier, who walks around campus shaking students' hands and patting students on the back — but he still was friendly with students."

When Miller arrived at Madison, he didn't waste any time in getting things started. A building project had been inactive because bids had exceeded available funds. But Miller went to the governor in his first days here. Miller persuaded him to release money from state surplus funds so Madison could get its first dorm in more than 10 years. This action, which attracted attention on campus and in Harrisonburg, told people that Miller was a worker.

He continued his work in the early 1950s, when he began the general studies requirements. After long study, the college required all degree-seeking undergraduates to take 46 semester hours of general education courses. Of those hours, 20 had to be taken in the humanities, 14 in the natural sciences and 12 in the social sciences.

Miller continued this re-organization by changing the administration's structure in 1954.

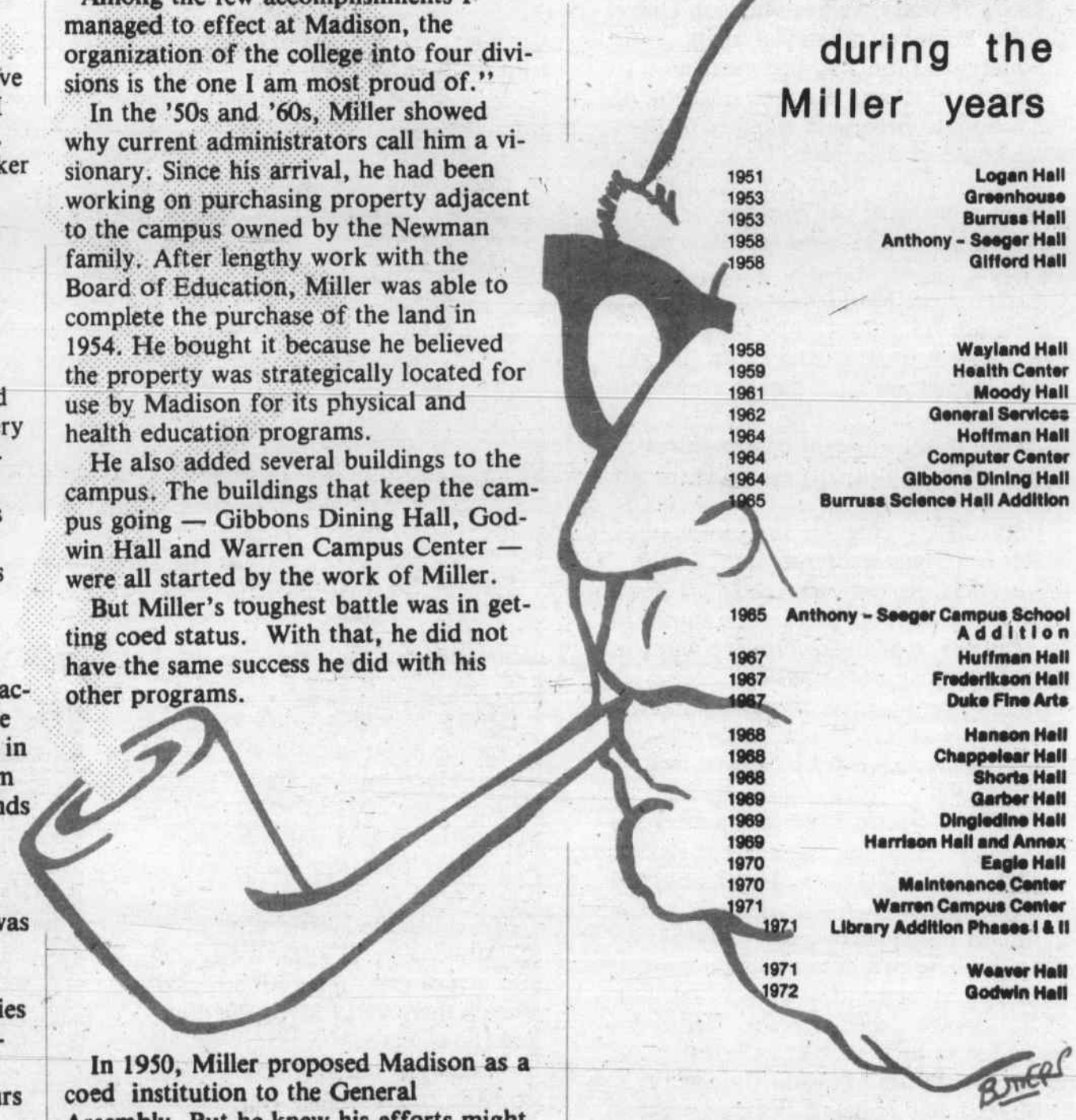
Before then, Madison's administration consisted of 19 department chairpersons who report directly to the dean. Miller often was unable to to work with department chairpersons through the dean because the dean's time to do this was limited.

So Miller divided the college into four divisions: education and psychology, humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences. Because this enabled Madison to plan and communicate better between administration and faculty, Miller said, "Among the few accomplishments I managed to effect at Madison, the organization of the college into four divisions is the one I am most proud of."

In the '50s and '60s, Miller showed why current administrators call him a visionary. Since his arrival, he had been working on purchasing property adjacent to the campus owned by the Newman family. After lengthy work with the Board of Education, Miller was able to complete the purchase of the land in 1954. He bought it because he believed the property was strategically located for use by Madison for its physical and health education programs.

He also added several buildings to the campus. The buildings that keep the campus going — Gibbons Dining Hall, Godwin Hall and Warren Campus Center — were all started by the work of Miller.

But Miller's toughest battle was in getting coed status. With that, he did not have the same success he did with his other programs.



In 1950, Miller proposed Madison as a coed institution to the General Assembly. But he knew his efforts might be thwarted by the tenor of the times. Several legislators told Miller privately that it was only a matter of time before integration would come to Virginia colleges. By not giving Madison coed status, they hoped to prevent the most unacceptable aspect of integration — the mixing of blacks and whites of opposite sexes.

The *Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka* decision almost ended Miller's hopes for making Madison coed. Miller had to wait until public pressure would allow the change. And he did.

It was not until the 1966 General Assembly, that men were of equal status as women at Madison.

Now as Miller thinks back, he remembers being glad he waited that long for co ed status, just as he remembers he is glad he decided to take the presidency of Madison College.

'Among the few accomplishments I managed to effect at Madison, the organization of the college into four divisions is the one I am most proud of.'

Prominent Alumni

Miller, Mrs. Godwin, Townes head list of JMU 'stars'

By JENNY FOLEY

In its 75 years, James Madison University has launched a handful of its graduates to fame and prominence.

Kevin Miller was the first graduate of the school to become a member of the state house of delegates.

He earned two degrees at Madison College — a bachelor's in business administration in 1957 and an MBA in 1959.

Miller chose Madison because it was a "good quality school" and since his parents lived in Woodstock, Va., it was "very convenient" for him to commute his freshman year.

Asked if had thought of a political career while still in college, he answered, "Not in the least."

Immediately after his first graduation, Miller began his master's work. In the fall of 1957, he went to San Diego and taught high school. During the summers, he returned to Madison College and continued working on his MBA.

In 1959 he finished his master's and then taught in San Diego for two years before going to Fredrick College in Portsmouth, Va.

In 1964, after teaching at Fredrick for two years, he joined the Internal Revenue Service. Five years later, Miller returned to Harrisonburg.

Miller, a former two-term member of the state house of delegates, was unsuccessful in an attempt to gain a seat in the U.S. Congress last November. He is now an associate professor of accounting and finance at James Madison University.

Miller noted some of the changes that have occurred since his school days at Madison.

"Not only has there been a tremendous change in size, but also in quality," Miller said. "Madison has always been a good school and has always had a good reputation. It's come a long way from just being noted as a teacher's training school."

Katherine Beale Godwin went to Madison when it was just a teacher's training school.

Mrs. Katherine Beale Godwin

Before marrying future Virginia Governor Mills Godwin Jr., she attended Harrisonburg State Teachers College from 1933 to 1937. Starting as a history major, she changed to elementary education because of the state's need for teachers.

She chose the Harrisonburg school because "I knew the school had a very good reputation. I had friends there and I loved the area and the climate."

"I enjoyed my professors, fellow students and activities very much," Godwin said. "I especially enjoyed my psychology classes. I thought that was interesting and I enjoyed my history classes also, but I didn't like math."

In the spring of 1937, she graduated and went to Chuckatuck (which is now Suffolk) to teach the third and fourth grades.

According to Gov. Godwin's biography *No Higher Honor* by M. Carl Andrews, the couple met in September 1937 when Godwin was about to finish law school at the University of Virginia.

"I really wasn't too much interested," she recalled, "because I was almost engaged when he came along. But he was a most persistent suitor."

He must have been. On Oct. 26, 1940, Beale and Godwin were married.

As Godwin's political career grew, the couple's support for Madison grew as well. She and her husband financially supported President Miller's efforts to improve the aging Wilson Hall, Mrs. Godwin said.

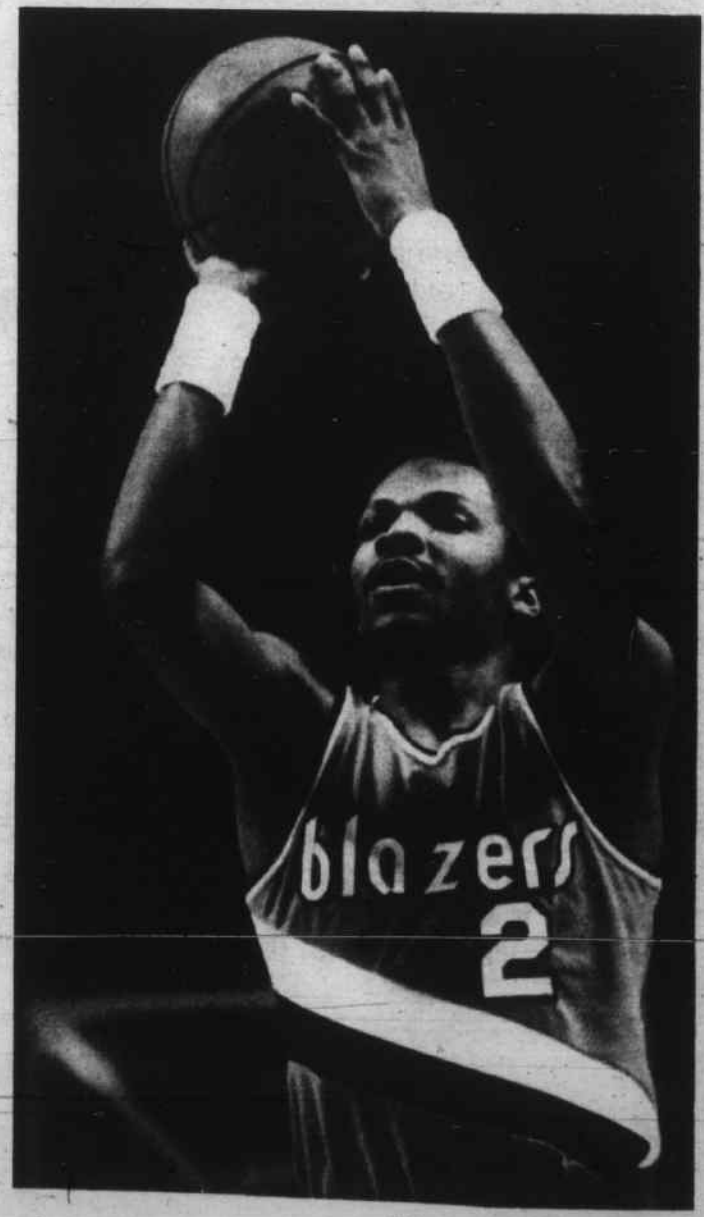
Since she was an alumna and because her family contributed to the school's growth, the school named its athletic complex Godwin Hall. The name was authorized by the Virginia Assembly after Godwin became governor in 1965.

Another alumnus has made his mark as a professional basketball player.

Linton Townes, who was named the

See **ALUMNI**, Next page

Townes: 'I knew I would get the chance (to play in the NBA), but I didn't know how I would do.'



(Photo by Hank Ebert)

Alumni

1981-82 ECAC South Conference's player of the year, became the first JMU graduate to play in the National Basketball Association when he made the Portland (Ore.) Trailblazers' roster this year.

Townes led JMU in scoring in 1980-81 and 1981-82, and the Dukes advanced to the NCAA tournament both years.

He finished his four-year career as the fourth leading scorer in JMU history with 1380 points and as the sixth leading rebounder. In his four years, JMU was 81-25.

"I knew I would get the chance (to play in the NBA)," Townes said, "but I didn't know how I would do."

He said in the transition from college to professional basketball, he had to become more independent. He also said the direction he received at Madison helped make the transition flow more smoothly.

Townes is not the only athlete to make it in major professional sports.

Billy Sample, a JMU baseball standout from 1974-76 and a first-team All-America in 1976, is now a member of the Texas Rangers.

Goaltender Alan Mayer, who was named JMU's most valuable player for four straight years from 1971-74, is the highest paid American soccer player. He was the North American Soccer League's player of the year in 1978.

Carl Strong and Hal Partenheimer also advanced to the professional soccer ranks and Strong is still in the NASL.

Another 1982 graduate has gained prominence in writing scripts for television. Three days after graduating, Barbara Hall headed for California hoping to find work by writing for television.

"My sister was already in the business, so she told me some people to talk to," she said, referring to her sister Karen, who was executive story consultant for *M*A*S*H* and now writes for *Hill Street Blues*.

Hall started by writing sample scripts for shows already on the air.

"I showed them around to different agents and finally got an agent who got me a job writing a free-lance script for a show called *Family Ties*.

"I just finished a script for *It Takes Two*, and right before that I wrote a *Newhart*. I just got a multi-script commitment deal with *Newhart*, which means I will be writing six scripts for them next season," she said.

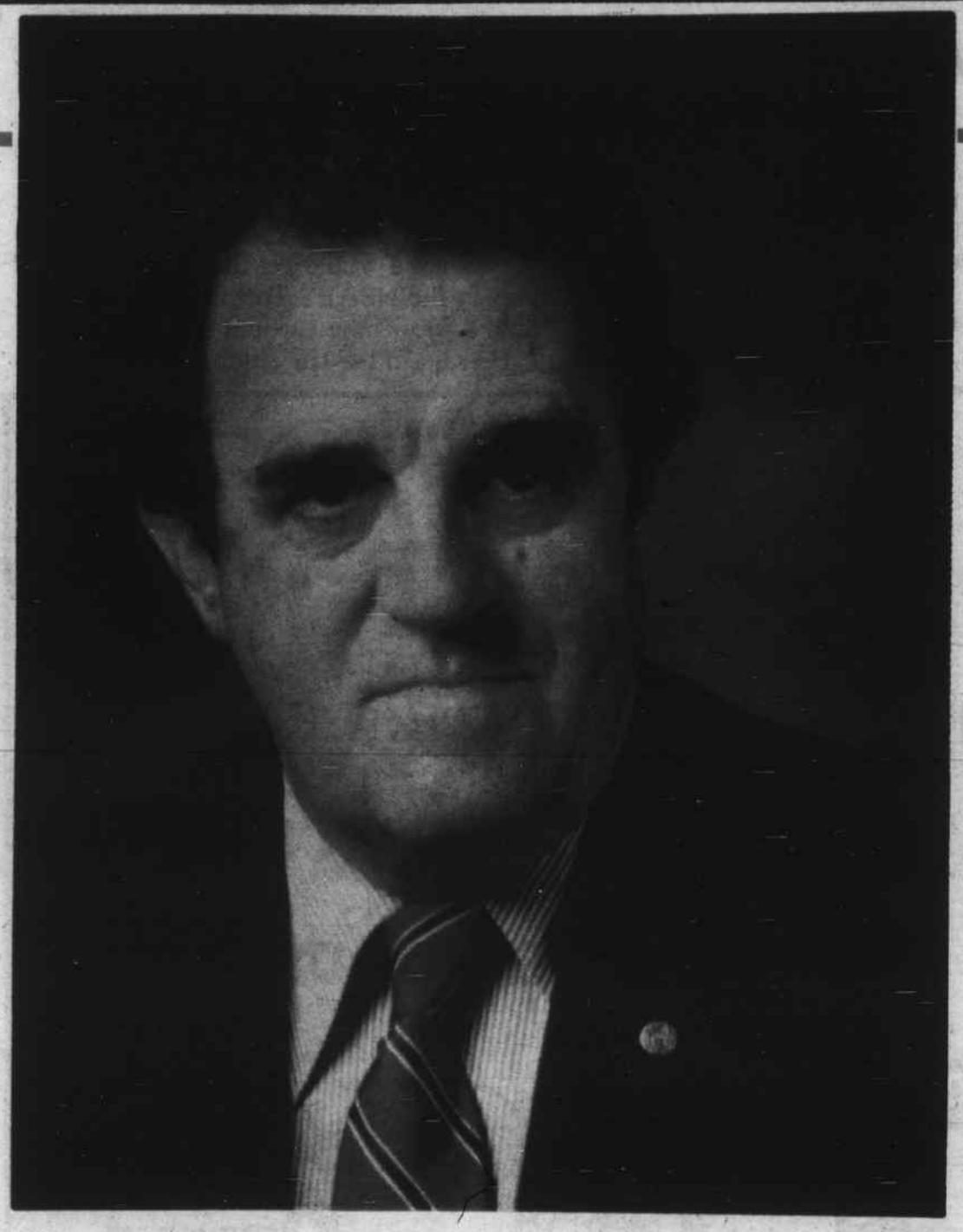
While at JMU, Hall worked on the literary magazine "Chrysalis" for three years. She also served on the University Program Board for three years and was a staff member of *The Breeze* her senior year.

Earning accolades in a similar field is Phoef Sutton. A 1980 graduate with a degree in communication arts, Sutton attended graduate school at the University of Florida.

He then went to California where he started writing scripts for television shows. He has been successful at his efforts as he is writing for the series *Facts of Life*.

Sutton said he gained most of the experience for his present profession at JMU where his accomplishments included writing the play "The Pendragon Institute."

Carrier's presidency: Rewards have been worth risks



Dr. Ronald E. Carrier
(Photo by Tommy Thompson)

By PAT BUTTERS

Ronald Carrier walks in, bespectacled, his white trench coat rumpled. He mumbles "Good morning, how's everybody doing?" and disappears into his office. His secretary, Alice Liggett, the constant smile, reminds him he has a visitor.

Suddenly, he re-emerges, a different man, bursting with energy, ready to talk. Larger than life, he sits down next to you and looks you in the eye.

He's talking sports ("Remember that great baseball player Nellie Fox?") and whether you're interested in it or not, his technique is fascinating. He wants to get along with everybody.

Ronald Carrier's diversity reflects the people and events of his 12 years at JMU.

But how can one adequately describe the Carrier years? Change? Growth? Style? Diversity?

Risk.

He stands up and quotes Leo Buscaglia to make a point about himself.

"To laugh is to risk appearing the fool." He grins.

"To reach out to another is to risk involvement."

"To try is to risk failure."

He pauses. "I guess my style is that I do take risks. There's a tendency when you're a public official to avoid risk-taking because in a public role there is no corollary between reward and risk."

The rewards have been plenty. The enrollment increase is folklore, jumping from 4,000 in 1971 to 9,100 today. At a total cost of $50 million, 22 buildings have been built or renovated. And don't forget sports.

"I mean, Lord have mercy, who would do some of the things I would do?" he gasps, getting up from behind his wide desk for the millionth time. "To play Division I football or try to compete in basketball." He beams with pride as he quotes his favorite magazine.

"Sports Illustrated described me as an uncommon college president," he says,
tossing a baseball autographed by last year's team. "Down home . . . Now, I don't know what they mean by down home."

Students took note of Carrier's "down home" style when he became president January 1, 1971. Carrier was determined to be liked. He ate in the dining hall, bought the first two tickets to the outdoor Greek party, and even rode his mini-bike on the soccer field.

Discovering that Madison was running inefficiently, he appointed a committee that spent a year studying the institution. The question was, should the school increase or cut back enrollment? Never for a moment did Ronald Carrier consider cutting back.

"We would be faced with the threat of closing," he says with a serious look.

Carrier's years began in tumultuous times, even on Virginia campuses. At Virginia Tech, three dorms imposed their own

visitation policies. Carrier's administration did not want that to happen at their school. He still believes that today.

"By and large, we try to develop an environment where students have a great deal of — " he sighs, looking for the right word, " — control over their lives.

"We don't try to impose rules and regulations for the sake of rules and regulations."

Carrier has his own ideas on why JMU is so popular. "You," he says, pointing.

'What I'd like to do is to get students walking on the sidewalk,' Carrier deadpans. 'That's been my greatest failure.'

"I think the student is your best salesperson. You go back and say, 'I'm havin' a great time. I really enjoy learnin' . . . I really like it.' Then you're going to influence some people.

"We're within the affordability of a large number of students," he says. Location is another main factor. JMU is located about two hours from Washington, D.C., and Richmond on Interstate 81. "Your parents can drive down," Carrier says, then he pauses thoughtfully. "Hope they'll call first. Give you a chance to clean out the room of whatever it is."

Dr. Ray Sonner, vice president of university relations, observes that "We're rural but we're not in the middle of nowhere."

Thomas Stanton, vice president of academic affairs, attributes JMU's popularity to a safe campus, respect and dignity for the students, and the fact that students "do well in any kind of comparison" with other institutions. "People like to be associated with a winner," he says.

Carrier acknowledges that "there are times when we grew faster than the resources. It's my belief, however, for an institution like James Madison University, that you have to keep plowing ahead.

The big news of 1977 was the name change from Madison College to James Madison University.

Gov. Mills Godwin signed the name-change bill on March 22, 1977, making "approximately 41,200 people happy," Dr. Carrier said of the students, faculty and alumni.

The Breeze was cautious. "JMU has a long way to go before it actually becomes a university — the name change is only the start."

That year Carrier moved from Hillcrest to his Oak View home in plush Forest Hills. The house, famed for its serpentine wall, tennis courts, swimming pool and gold bathroom fixtures, was bought for $200,000 by the University Foundation, whose sole purpose is to obtain gifts for the university. (The house was valued at $425,000.)

Students were highly critical. But as Carrier told *The Bluestone* in 1981, the move was justified. "I've been on the back porch . . . having a drink or steak, and everybody's yelling and waving at you. Now we can close the gate and to heck with everybody."

In 1981, the Dukes basketball team went to the NCAA tournament in its fifth year at Division I. There, they upset Georgetown University but lost to Notre Dame.

Basketball coach Lou Campanelli said, "Notre Dame had to play their ass off to beat us."

Today, bigger events divert Carrier's attention. Gov. Charles Robb's $185.6 million cut from the state budget will raze $2 million from JMU's 1983-84 budget.

"This is the worst," Carrier remarks in a frighteningly despondent tone. "It's especially difficult for me, who believes you should be plowin' ahead.

"If you let up, Satchel Paige said, don't look back." An impish smile covers Carrier's face. "They may be gaining on you!

"You cannot let up." He means it. "My failure in my personal life is that I have never learned how to enjoy leisure. I feel like something's gonna happen that I might miss an opportunity."

Ronald Carrier is obsessed with achievement. He gazes out the window thoughtfully, and when you think he's predictable, he does it again.

"What I'd like to do is to get students walking on the sidewalk," he deadpans. "That's been my greatest failure."

President Ronald Carrier and his wife Edith take an active interest in many JMU events, such as Dukes' basketball. *(Photo by Gary Smith)*

From tea parties to politics

By JOHN CASTALDI and LISA JENNINGS

"Democracy is something deeper than liberty; it is responsibility."

That has been the student government motto from the days when James Madison University was known as The State Normal School at Harrisonburg.

The motto has not changed, but the student government has changed in many ways.

It was started in 1915 under the name of the Student Association to "preserve student honor, and regulate the conduct of the students." Then, all students were members of the Student Association.

Agnes Stribling was elected first president Feb. 25, 1915. Her officers included vice president Stella Burns and Secretary Alice Gilliam.

These three officers combined with three representatives from the senior, junior and sophomore classes, and two representatives from the freshman class to form the executive board of the Student Association.

Officers traditionally were elected in February during campus-wide elections. Officers for the Young Women's Christian Association, the Athletic Association and *The Breeze* also were elected then.

Monitors were appointed from each dorm to make up what was the equivalent of today's student senate.

Although the Student Association was considered a legislative organization, many of its functions were social. At the beginning of each year it held or sponsored a tea to welcome freshmen.

The president of the association presided over events such as the May Day Festival and dances. She also conducted exams in which freshmen were tested on their knowledge of the school and asked to recite the alma mater.

In the 1920s, the Student Association's name changed to the Student Government Association. House chairmen elected from each dorm replaced appointed monitors. However, many of the governmental organizations functions were socially oriented.

Male students here then had few extracurricular activities other than Delta Rho, the men's social fraternity, Buchanan said, because, as day students, they lived off campus.

"We didn't do anything major," he said, "but we had a quasi-basketball team."

As the number of male students grew, the men's SGO grew. In 1970, Michael Cappetto ran for SGO president on the platform that he would strive to do away with the dual student government system.

He said during his year as president, he and SGA president Cheryl Nicely collaborated on just about everything. By then the college had about 2,000 men, and the SGO's size was equal to the SGA's.

The response to the idea of merging the two government bodies was favorable, and the next year, the SGA represented both sexes.

But the men, who had traditionally lived off campus, were not bound by strict rules, dress codes and curfews, as the women were. When the governments merged, the administration got rid of many of the rules to make the judicial system universal.

During the 70s, Dr. Fay Reubush, dean of admissions and records, was the faculty adviser for the SGA. She was dean of students at the time. She arrived at Madison College in 1966, and saw much growth in the SGA during the 10 years she was its adviser.

"I think the student government has really matured tremendously," she said.

Reubush said today's student government was developed through the thought, planning and trial and error of the past governments.

Jenny Bond, SGA president, said the philosophy of the SGA today was "to be responsive to the students, and to keep them aware of what is going on outside the university."

She said the SGA has improved its efforts to communicate with students.

Bond said, "We're oriented towards student service type things; looking to improve the academic side of the school."

"We went through a period when there was not a lot of interest among the student body," she said. "I think (today's) SGA has certainly emerged out of that."

Today's SGA is an established political organization in an expanding university. It has come far from the days of planning freshman tea parties.

The 1917 Student Association was not concerned with the drinking age.

The incredible growth of men's athletics

By ELIZABETH LIBBY

Dean Ehlers remembers hearing a sales pitch in a Memphis, Tenn., restaurant.

It was 1970, and the salesman was Dr. Ronald Carrier, who had just been appointed president of Madison College. Carrier was trying to sell Ehlers on becoming athletic director of Madison — a school that had produced far more teachers than jump shooters.

Thirteen years later, Ehlers and Carrier agree that JMU's athletic success has been much greater than they expected.

"When I came here, we had never even played Bridgewater in basketball," Ehlers remembered.

"They didn't think we were good enough."

Bridgewater College now plays in the Old Dominion Athletic Conference against the Maryvilles, Hampden-Sydneys and Eastern Mennonites, while JMU plays in the NCAA Division I tournament against the Notre Dames, North Carolinas and Georgetowns.

In the early days of men's basketball, schools like Mary Washington College highlighted the schedule.

In the 1981-82 season, JMU men's teams won 71.4 percent of their games. This was the highest percentage among the nine Division I programs in Virginia.

But it hasn't always been so easy for the men's program.

The first men's team to represent JMU was the basketball team, which started in 1946. Led by Harrisonburg High School coach Claude Warren, the players practiced three nights a week. The team played an eight-game schedule against schools such as Shenandoah College and Mary Washington College.

That team unanimously voted "The Dukes" the nickname of Madison's athletic teams in honor of Dr. Samuel Page Duke, president of Madison from 1919 to 1949.

The 1982 football team compiled an 8-3 record at Division 1-AA level.

Football came to Madison in 1947.

Male students were divided into five touch football teams, each sponsored by a sorority.

Basketball was the college's principal men's sport from 1947 to 1966.

Despite an enrollment of only 100 males, an intramural program including flag football, volleyball, soccer, basketball and softball was started by Dr. John Radar, men's intramural director.

Radar, who now teaches health education at JMU, became Madison's first athletic director in 1968. He established and coached the tennis and soccer teams.

The soccer team brought the men's athletic program its first championship title, All-America, and NCAA post-season tournament invitation. JMU soccer has won more championships than any men's team and was the first male sport to enter the NCAA Division I level.

In, 1973, its first year of Division I competition, the Dukes went 13-2-1 and earned a spot in the NCAA Division I Regional Tournament.

The team, which now competes in the Virginia Intercollegiate League won three consecutive VIL Western Division championships from 1978 to 1980.

From 1969 to 1970, Athletic Director Cleve Branscom added archery, baseball, and cross country to the program.

Ehlers, who replaced Branscom, expanded men's sports to include equestrian, football, gymnastics, swimming, track and field, and wrestling.

Two success stories of the program rest with the football and basketball teams.

Intercollegiate football began in 1972 under the direction of Challace McMillin — the only football coach Madison has had. At that time, McMillin was forced to recruit players in the fall registration lines.

The team moved to varsity competition in 1974.

See ATHLETICS, Next page

Women's sports: Best is yet to come

By TAMMY SCARTON

Women here are just beginning to fulfill their athletic potential.

"Each year the crop of (women) athletes is better than the year before and we're finding better players," said Dr. Leotus Morrison, women's athletic director.

"I remember when the first man broke the four-minute mile. Now the women are getting close," she said.

If previous athletic involvement is a key to a programs success, then JMU's women's sports program should be very successful. Athletics have been an important aspect at the college since it opened in 1908.

During the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Harrisonburg's first year, three intergroup basketball teams — the Scalpers, Tip Tops and Tomahawks — were organized.

Two tennis clubs, the Racket Tennis Club and the Pinquet Tennis Club, also were formed that first year.

Intergroup field hockey began in 1912 with the Cherokee and Chickasaw teams. Field hockey became a varsity sport in 1924.

Class volleyball began in 1914, becoming a varsity sport in 1922. Intergroup golf began in 1916.

On March 31, 1910, a major step was taken in the promotion of sports at the school. The Athletic Association was established. It was responsible for organizing and scheduling club and intergroup competition.

Basketball was the most popular sport at the college and in 1921 it became the school's first varsity sport.

Women's athletics were popular in the 1920s, Morrison said, "but then there was a time when there was adverse publicity to women's athletics. Society felt the competion was not good for women — that they couldn't handle the stress of competition."

Morrison came to JMU in 1954 and became the women's athletic director in 1961. She coached the field hockey team from 1960 to 1977.

In the past 10 years JMU women's teams have been very successful. The university offers women's varsity competition in 12 women's sports — archery, basketball, cross country, track, fencing, field hockey, lacrosse, golf, gymnastics, swimming and diving, tennis and volleyball.

Nine different sports have won a total of 21 championships in the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. JMU women have also won five regional titles. In 1982, JMU women had their biggest success when the archery team won the U.S. International Championship.

At the university, 33 women have been named All-America.

You sure have come a long way . . . this is the 1921 women's basketball team.

Athletics

In 1978, the Dukes were 8-2 and ranked ninth in the NCAA Division III. Success enabled the Dukes to move to Division II in 1979 and Division I-AA in 1980. In the latter year, Madison recruited its first class of scholarship players.

"It's gone very, very fast," McMillin says. The success of men's basketball cannot be matched by any JMU team. In 13 years of intercollegiate competition, the team has never had a losing season.

In 1971-72, Ehlers became the interim basketball coach until the following season, when Lou Campanelli came to Madison from the University of Rhode Island.

In its first two seasons, 1969 to 1971, the Dukes earned records of 11-9 and 9-8 under Coach Cleve Branson.

The team finished 16-10 the first year — the start of a competitive program.

Campanelli credits growth of the program to support from the administration.

"There was commitment and direction from the president, Dean Ehlers on down. Without that commitment, direction and support, you can't build — that's where it starts."

And building is what Campanelli teams have done.

In his 10 years of coaching, Campanelli has compiled an overall record of 204-79.

The team's biggest accomplishments, however, were gained in the 1981 and 1982 NCAA tournaments.

In 1981, the Dukes captured the ECAC South tournament title and defeated Georgetown in their first NCAA appearance. They fell to Notre Dame in the second round of the tourney.

Last season, JMU beat Ohio State, 55-48, in the first round before losing on national television to North Carolina, the eventual national champions, 52-50.

Campanelli says, "If students today could look back and see where we've come from, only then could they appreciate what's happening here. It's been a very gratifying experience for me, being a part of something you build from the ground floor."

On JMU's success, Ehlers says, "It's been a joy ride. I could not have sat down and dictated the script and had it come out as good as it did. I'm a dreamer, but I couldn't have dreamed this far."

Breeze: All the news that fits, we print

By CHARLES TAYLOR

"Nothing here strikes a stranger quite so strongly as our mountain breeze. It is both inspiring and stimulating. It is full of pep but clean. It clears the cobwebs from the brain and sweeps morbidness from the heart."

With these words, Elizabeth P. Cleveland christened the State Normal School's first regular student newspaper, — *The Breeze*. The first issue appeared on Dec. 2, 1922. Cleveland, an English teacher, suggested the paper's name.

THE BREEZE

Roselyn Brownley, editor-in-chief of the 1922 *Breeze* recalled, "The students weren't well-enough represented then. The only other publications on campus were the *Virginia Teacher* (a state teachers' journal) and the *Schoolma'am* (now the Bluestone).

Brownley said she made an appointment with President Samuel Duke and proposed starting a campus paper. "Mr. Duke said we'd have to get 200 subscriptions to start, so we worked day and night to get them," Brownley said.

A contest to name the paper was held, with $2 going to the winner. Cleveland sent her entry anonymously, though she later acknowledged it.

Names that didn't make it include *Bluestone Grit, The Ketch All, Valley Dictorian* and *Bells of the Blue Stone*. Close runners-up were the *Campus Cat* and *The Breeze*, which "suggested pep, humor, even quiet and rest."

The first issues had only four pages and were published weekly. Four columns went straight down each page; ads from local businesses filled almost half the paper. There were no photos and few illustrations.

Most early stories were about sports and social events. The language of the paper was very informal, to the point of being cute. One front page story began, "Miss Lancaster gave the Presbyterian girls a delightful party in the music room. . . . The best eats were served. Everyone went away feeling better for the good old time."

Bertha McCollum Moore, an assistant editor during *The Breeze's* first year, remembers that the initial reaction from the student body was excitement. "There was the thrill of everybody grabbing something new." Moore said the paper was distributed to students on the way out of the dining room.

In September 1925, *The Breeze* became a member of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association. It went from being four to five columns wide.

By 1930, the staff had a consistent editorial page containing student views and non-news items. Student-written short stories were often featured. A regular sports column was added in 1926.

The Breeze kept students aware of campus events. Betty Bush Coyner, an assistant editor in 1931, said "there was no money to go anywhere then, so life centered on campus. Things were very different than they are now, of course. We lived in a far different era."

In March 1946, the State Normal School welcomed the first male students to campus. *The Breeze* marked the occasion by calling itself *The Flurry* and satirized the event with good-natured humor.

GENESIS II

World War II's influence can be seen in *The Breeze* of the 1940s. Ads and articles said, "Buy war bonds" and "Bonds buy cannon balls."

But the paper later started its own battle. On Oct. 3, 1952, *The Breeze* editorially attacked the student body on one of the boldest and most intriguing front pages of its 60-year history. The headline read, "Slow death of a newspaper." Below, the editorial board wrote, "*The Breeze* has reached a point of no return! We alone cannot continue the publication of the paper. We print the news, you make the news and you are the news. In this respect, you have failed; utterly, completely and miserably."

The two-page issue concludes by stating "This will be the size of your paper until we receive your cooperation."

Gradually, the topics the paper covered became more sophisticated, controversial and political. From the mid-60s to the early 70s, drug use was a major issue. Articles on the legalization and campus use of marijuana often were on the front and editorial pages.

In October 1965, as in 1952, *The Breeze* threatened to close down for lack of news. The front page asked readers "Do you know any news? We don't!" A page one article blamed representatives of campus organizations for their lack of response in reporting group events.

But *The Breeze* was not always *The Breeze*. On Feb. 13, 1971, the paper dramatically changed its name to *Genesis II*. The staff explained, "As times change, so does the world; and as people, all things die at some time, and the time had come for *The Breeze* to die. The word Genesis means birth, and a new paper is finally being born on this campus. . . . To some students this is surely a radical step; but the step is necessary to meet the demands of the 'now' people."

The name *Genesis II* was dropped in September 1972. A subsequent headline read, "SGA gains control of Breeze." The newspaper had been put under the jurisdiction of an SGA Communications Committee subcommittee, which gained control of its finances and the hiring and firing of the staff.

The paper started coming out twice a week on Feb. 13, 1973, in an attempt "to meet the growing demands of Madison College."

Chris Kouba, editor of the 1981-82 and 1982-83 *Breeze*, said today's paper has become "a newspaper rather than an announcement sheet.

"The early issues were not exactly gossip sheets, but more just something to do," Kouba said.

Today's *Breeze* has a staff of over 50 students and three faculty advisers. All writing, photography, ad sales and design, layout and typesetting is done by students.

The Breeze

When designing *The Breeze* of the 80s, Kouba said, "I try to look at professional papers as an example of what to do and how to do it. Classes here teach the basics of journalism, but if I want this paper to approach the cutting edge of journalism today, I have to look at what newspapers are publishing."

The Breeze's news coverage has become much more diverse since the days of front-page stories on club teas and cotillions. As a *Breeze* motto from the 70s states, "All the news that fits, we print."

Yes, it really was the 'Schoolma'am'

By CHARLES TAYLOR

"The *Schoolma'am* is a little shy; and she begins this, her maiden speech, with many a flutter unknown to experienced platform educators. But the spirit of Harrisonburg Normal is 'Never give up'; so always obedient to her Alma Mater, she steps bravely out upon the public rostrum and makes her demure curtsy."

This was the beginning — 1909-10. And already, a yearbook existed to capture the blossoming heritage of a new school in her initial years.

The first three editions of the *Schoolma'am* are bound in a suede-like cloth, but in 1914, the yearbook becomes hardback, and has been that way since, except for the 1920 edition, which is paperback.

The '20s bring growth as the 1926 *Schoolma'am* notes, "The visible evidences of the new building all help to show us that Harrisonburg Teacher's College is passing from her period of usefulness into a mature, full-grown college."

With the forties, the college continues a period of rapid growth and development. The 1940 *Schoolma'am* welcomes the Panhellenic Council and the first sororities to campus.

Men come to campus as day students in 1946 and form the men's basketball team that year. In 1948, the first fraternity is formed, Sigma Delta Rho. "When we get together, we're the best bunch of fellows around," states the fraternity photo caption.

In 1958, Madison College celebrates its 50th anniversary while cat-eyed glasses become the latest fashion craze.

Hemlines go up by inches in the '60s, while women's hair gets longer. Men's hair goes everywhere.

The *Schoolma'am* changes, too. In 1962, it becomes the *Bluestone*.

The 1974 *Bluestone* cries out to the student community with a piercing anti-establishment statement: "Total and absolute freedom. Who am I kidding? Society awaits and like it or not, I must serve in my society structure. Security is now just a dream for the past."

By 1975 the rebellion reflected in the *Bluestone* has faded considerably, and the yearbook takes on the role as a simple representative of people at Madison College.

Since then, the *Bluestone* has evolved very little. Yet the 1983 diamond anniversary has given the staff a unique opportunity for this year's annual.

According to the current editor-in-chief, Kathy Comerford, "This year has been really exciting for us — not a normal kind of year. We've done a lot of research and found some real eye-openers. The yearbook has changed a lot."

With the anniversary theme, the yearbook still emphasizes traditions and events which have brought the university through 75 years of substantial growth. Reflecting the achievements of many a *Schoolma'am* or *Bluestone* editor of the past, Comerford adds, "We're really proud to be the school's longest running publication."

Perhaps not so much has changed after all.

Change: *a part of Madison's heritage*

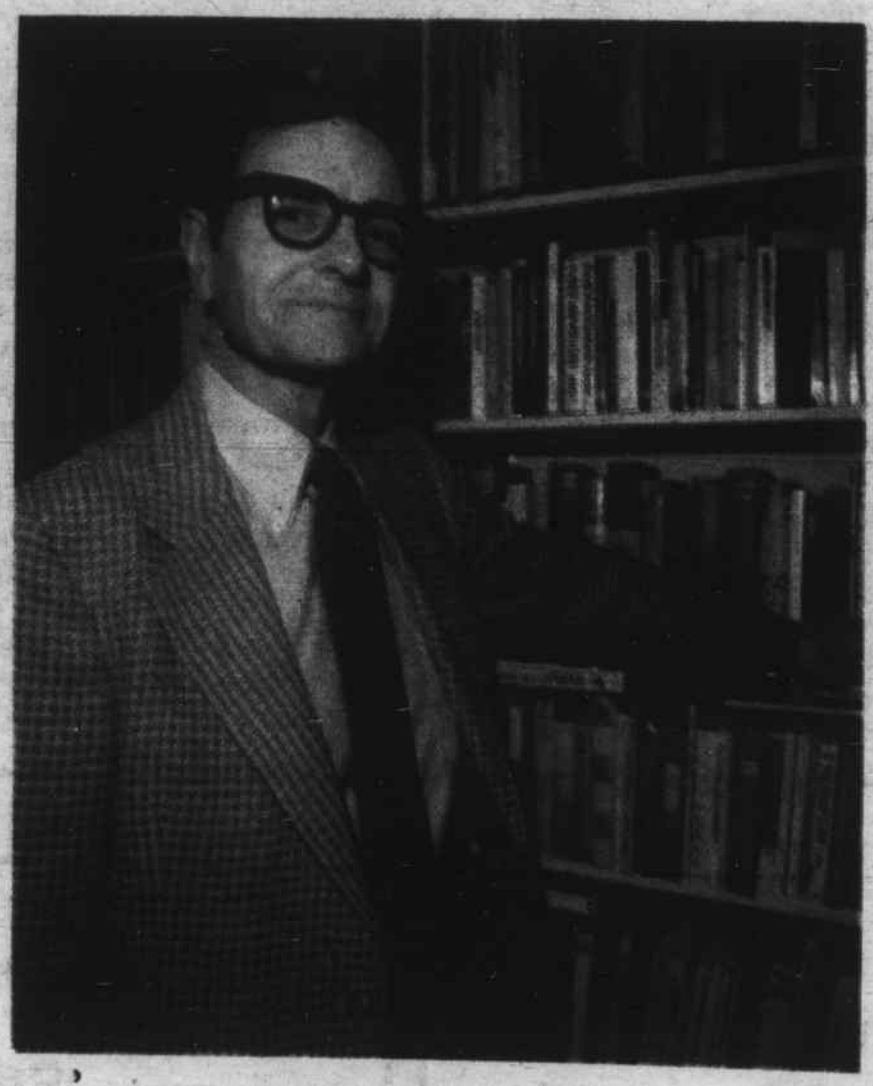
By Raymond C. Dingledine

The view from the second floor of Jackson Hall is conducive to reminiscing about the past. One looks through the arched aperture of a window that once stood over the landing of the staircase of what was James Madison University's original dormitory.

It remained a dormitory until the beginning of the 1970s. The view is of the "quad," that familiar rectangle of grass and trees surrounded on three sides by buildings of gray limestone with red-tiled roofs. The original architect for the school planned it this way in 1908, and the sound judgement of the Miller and Carrier administrations to renovate rather than replace has preserved this part of the past for the present and the future.

When first erected, the buildings were more blue-gray and the quad was bare of trees. In fact, for a quarter-century or more, visitors were apt to bemoan the barrenness of the front campus. Not until the second decade of the university's existence were the grounds adequately graded, grading that left the familiar "rock" in front of Alumnae Hall.

Sound goals a constant



Dr. Raymond C. Dingledine Jr.
(Photo by Betsy Perdue)

A boardwalk ran diagonally across the quad in the early years and one can envision young women in long skirts and heels slipping and tripping on the rough boards.

An angular view yields a glimpse of one corner of Maury Hall, the institution's first administration and academic building. At the northeast point of the quad stands Keezell, known for its first thirty years as Reed Hall.

Then, in the center of "Blue Stone Hill," Woodrow Wilson Hall rises in white-columned, majestic splendor. It was dedicated in 1931 in what was then the finest college auditorium in the state and has housed the offices of three of the university's four presidents.

Thoughts of the past, however, lead quickly to the realization that change is an inevitable and essential ingredient of an educational institution and that change, sometimes quite dramatic, has been very much a part of JMU's history.

By World War II, the university had made transitions from normal school to state teachers college to Madison College. But it was still unisex. Its students were expected to dress and behave as young ladies. They were reprimanded for leaving sidewalks and "cutting campus."

They danced under the watchful eyes of chaperones and "signed out" for dates off campus. There were times for "lights out" in the dormitories. Any form of alcohol on campus was strictly forbidden. A few males began enrolling after the war but not until the 1970s did the institution become fully coeducational.

Soon thereafter Madison College became James Madison University. By the 80s, only a minority were graduating in teaching fields from a broadly diversified, regional university.

Growth and change, as important as they have been, have been based on a heritage from the past. What elements of that heritage should be carried into the future as the university looks toward the close of the 20th century and the approach of its own centennial?

A spirit of friendship among students and rapport between students and faculty are characteristics that diversity and size must not obliterate. Sound academic and professional preparation have been goals since the beginnings of James Madison.

A home economics program, introduced in normal school days, became the state's finest college program in that field. Madison College was the leader in training teachers for Virginia's public school system. A commitment to academic excellence in every facet of the curriculum must continually challenge.

The reputation of being Virginia's finest public undergraduate institution can be achieved only with realization of the importance of intangible ideals and values. Students and faculty of 1909-10 sowed the seeds of an honor system to develop the quality of life. Although waxing and waning, that seed has been kept alive. It demands the attention and nourishment of each succeeding generation.

"Thoughts of the past lead quickly to the realization that change is an inevitable and essential ingredient of an educational institution. . . ."