after the end of the war and the great majority of these were former servicemen. The department continued to attract relatively few women to geology. A single senior female graduated in 1942, 1944, 1945, and 1947. Thus, there were four female majors out of a total of 59 for the decade, or about 7 percent. A number of these undergraduates went on to do graduate work and have a regional or national reputation in the science. Some of these included Preston McGrain, Doris Franz and Robert A. Bieberman, Frank Kottlowski, Maurice Biggs, and Ned Smith.

In 1949 the department graduated the first undergraduates with a Bachelor of Science degree. That first year there was a single B.S. graduate, Ward Collins, and 24 A.B. graduates.

At the graduate level the department continued to produce many more graduates at the Masters level than it did at the PhD level, but these numbers were also much affected by the war. While there were six graduating Masters holders in 1940 the numbers for the next eight years were dismal: none in 1941, one in 1942, two in 1943, two in 1944, zero in both 1945 and 1946, one in 1947, none in 1948 and finally, just as shown at the undergraduate level, an increase to eight in 1949. Again, this reflected the return of veterans to the university, in this case those who had some college training before the end of the war. Some of these were also A.B. graduates of IU. Some of the more prominent names were Tom Dawson, John B. Patton, Preston McGrain, and Frank Kottlowski. Only one woman was included among the 20 Masters graduates.
At the PhD level there was a total of four graduates for the entire decade. The first was Caroline Heminway, the only woman, Marion Fidlar, later an Owen Awardee, Orville Bandy, who was to become an outstanding micropaleontologist at the University of Southern California and perhaps J. J. Galloway's best student; and Paul Dean Proctor.

Beginning in the 1940s Sigma Gamma Epsilon had from six to eight members each year. The organization continued to sponsor the annual Christmas party as well as a Valentine's day party. They also organized and conducted a field trip that went to different areas each year. Typical trips were to the southern Appalachians or to the Ozarks.

World War II interrupted the Rho chapter. On May 6, 1942, Preston McGrain, chapter president, asked for Rho chapter to be temporarily suspended. In the Fall term, 1946, the faculty advisor, Ralph Esarey, wrote to ask for reinstatement. There were only four members at that time: Charles Passel, John Harris, Courtney Waddell, and Hobart Harris. All of these men were war veterans. The afternoon "teas" of old now became evening "coffees", once every two weeks. In 1947 one of the guests was Olaf Holtedahl, a professor from the University of Oslo. The opening of the University in the Fall term, 1946 was delayed until October 18, in order to complete housing for the horde that was to invade the campus--veterans on the G.I. bill.

After a lapse of six years, the annual picnic was started up again in 1946. They also tried to re-vitalize the traditional
softball game between the Rockhounds (graduate students and faculty) and the Pebble Pups (undergraduates). The field excursion followed the Silurian-Devonian outcrop belt in Indiana.

With increases in enrollment, the membership of SGE suddenly increased to 23, with 10 faculty associate members in early 1948 and 10 more members joined before the end of the year. Charles Wier, Don Hyer, Carroll Roberts, and Robert Bieberman were the officers. The chapter chose one-half of the Journal Club speakers.

An annual Field Conference field trip had been started in 1947, sponsored jointly by SGE, the department, and the geological survey. In 1949 the conference was on Silurian rocks and reef structures of northern Indiana. The annual picnic was held in Cascades park. The undergraduates won the softball game 21-6.

Just as there was significant change in the departmental faculty during this decade there was also much change in courses and curriculum, at least some of which was the result of the change in chairpersons.

At the beginning of the decade the courses offered were similar to those of the 1930s. The geographers added two new courses in 1940--Political Geography and Centers of Trade and Industry. With Esarey taking over as State Geologist and the departure of Logan, Mining Geology was dropped, Galloway began teaching Petroleum Geology and Esarey took over Economic Geology and the summer Indiana Geological Survey, which was offered only
on demand.

The undergraduate research course that had been Geologic Problems for a good many years was changed to Geologic and Geographic problems, so undergraduate majors in geography could undertake research.

In 1941 a course in Sedimentation was offered for the first time, by Esarey. The geographers added a course in Indiana Geography.

The IU Bulletin for 1944 shows a conspicuous change from all earlier bulletins. Now, for the very first time, there were brief course descriptions instead of just titles, credit hours, semester offered, instructor's name and any prerequisites. Apparently making these changes was significant enough that none of the courses had an instructor listed, for this year and the next. By 1946 this policy had changed and an instructor's name is listed for each course, as in earlier years.

The year 1945 marked the end of the long-standing but sometimes acrimonious combination of geology and geography into one department. In the 1946 bulletin, just as Deiss was assuming the chair, the two disciplines were separated into two departments.

Another significant change in 1946 was the establishment of four distinct options for majoring in geology, with a detailed and rigid curriculum spelled out for each option. One could take the A.B. degree as a foundation for Law, Engineering, Business, and Writing. This was one option. The second option was designed
to lead to graduate work in economic and structural geology and mineralogy. The third option was training towards graduate work in petroleum geology and the fourth towards such study in paleontology and stratigraphy.

Study of these four curricula offers some insight into the training of undergraduate geology majors during the 1940s. The A.B. foundation degree for law, business and so on, eventually became the model for the Bachelor of Arts degree in geology. The other three options were eventually melded into the Bachelor of Science degree.

For the foundation option the student had to take five semesters of a foreign language, whereas two years of German is specified in the other options. Mathematics through trigonometry was required in all options. The A.B. student had to take a year each of astronomy, physics, zoology, and chemistry, two years each of English and history, a year of economics and a year of literature, philosophy, or arts. The student was allowed six semester classes of electives. Military training was required of all men. The economic geology option required three years of chemistry—a year of introductory chemistry, a year of qualitative and quantitative analysis and a year of physical chemistry. The other options required only one year of chemistry. There were no electives in the economic geology option, a single one semester course elective in the petroleum option, and two one-term elective courses in the stratigraphy option. The foundation option required nine semesters of geology, the
economic 10 terms, the petroleum option 15 terms and the 
stratigraphy option 12 courses. The stratigraphy student took 
zoology and botany but no physics. These quite rigid requirements 
were a strong departure from earlier requirements that permitted 
more freedom of choice.

In addition to these curricular changes there were several 
significant alterations in the courses offered. A course in 
"Lithology", distinct from mineralogy, was offered for the first 
time. Advanced field geology was introduced, apparently replacing 
the now defunct course titled Indiana Geological Survey. 
Thornbury, now freed of teaching geography courses, offered for 
the first time a course in geomorphology, his area of expertise. 
He also gave a new course in glaciology. Now that Cumings was 
retired Galloway taught stratigraphy of North America rather than 
the old advanced historical geology. A new Journal Club, for no 
credit, was required of all seniors. At the graduate level there 
were several new courses in petrology and economic geology--
physical crystallography, petrography, sedimentary petrography, 
physico-chemical petrology, and metalliferous and non-
metalliferous mineral deposits. These courses were taught by new 
faculty Callaghan and Faust. The course offerings began to take 
on a much more modern aspect.

During his first years as chair and head of the Indiana 
Geological Survey, Charles Deiss taught the standard historical 
geology and structural geology courses. However, by 1949 he 
became too busy to continue these teaching duties and he ceased
to be involved in any course except the summer field course in Montana.

The Indiana University Field Station in Montana

One of Charles Deiss' commitments when coming to Indiana was to establish a summer training program in field geology and geological mapping in a structurally complex area somewhere in the western United States. Deiss' experience doing field work in the west, especially in Montana, provided strong impetus for such an addition to the IU program. The decade of the 1940s saw many midwestern universities establishing similar kinds of programs.

In 1948 G429--Field Geology in the Rocky Mountains (formerly Advanced Field Geology) was listed in the bulletin for the first time. Vitaliano was in charge. Elementary field geology, taught on the IU campus, was required, as was structural geology. The Rocky Mountain course was seven weeks long, counted for six credits, and was based in Wyoming and Montana according to the bulletin. The elementary field geology course, introduced in 1946, emphasized drill with the plane table and telescopic alidade. The Brunton compass and aneroid barometer were also used.

Initially Deiss spent one summer reviewing potential sites for a field station in both Wyoming and Montana. He finally settled on an area in South Boulder Canyon, in the northern part of the Tobacco Root mountains between Bozeman and Butte, Montana. He also preliminarily discussed establishing a joint field
station with Princeton University but that interaction was short-lived.

During the first two summers of western field studies, 1947 and 1948, the summer course was taught through the Yellowstone Big Horn Research Association camp near Red Lodge, Montana. Deiss taught the course himself the first summer and he and Charles Vitaliano taught it the second summer. During that second summer they surveyed other geological camps in Montana and Wyoming. Vitaliano (1976) has written a history of these early days of IU involvement out west. Other early accounts of the station are Rooney (1954) and Cline and others (1950). A site was chosen that summer of 1948 at the confluence of Carmichael Creek and the South Boulder River. The land was acquired for $305, with a variety of legal problems involving the States of Montana and Indiana. There were problems with one State owning land in another State. IU purchased about 20 acres for the station. Deiss purchased 583 yards of gravel and 114 yards of sand to construct roads on the site. In 1948 a power line was to be constructed into the site by the Vigilante Electric Cooperative. Bildert Vry was hired as the first caretaker. He had been working at the South Boulder gold mine farther up the canyon. He was to act as building supervisor for construction of the buildings needed on the site. He had plumbing, electrical and construction experience at the gold mine. The first structure erected that was associated directly with the field course was the large lodge that has served as study hall, recreation center, dining room and
kitchen for the many years since. A deep well was drilled that has provided an adequate water supply. A caretaker's cabin was constructed, consisting of three rooms: a combined living-bedroom, a combined kitchen-dining room, and a storage room plus toilet and bath. Vry was to be paid $400 a month for four months during the summer and $40 a month during the winter when he was to visit the site once a week. The cabin was for summer use only, but this was later changed to a year-round dwelling. Vry's salary was also later changed so that he received equal pay each month.

The roads in South Boulder canyon were not very good and the students were pretty well stuck in camp except for field trips. There were no Saturday night excursions to Whitehall. Deiss tried to provide some entertainment by renting a projector and movies from Jefferson Island but the university nixed this project. He even signed up for five films: A Tree Grows in Brooklyn, The Primitive Man, As You Like It, Housekeeper's Daughter, and Turnabout. He later purchased a radio-phonograph combination for evening entertainment.

In 1950 work began on addition structures. An administrative cabin of two rooms, one to be an office for the accounting administrator and a storage cabin were built. A garage and shop building were constructed, as was a cook's cabin. Dormitories were also built although quite a few tents were still in use.

In Deiss' annual report for 1950-51 he reports the total budget for the summer of 1950: income: a $2000 payment from IU; room payments by students and staff, $1603; food payments by
students and staff, $4543, total income of $8146; expenditures totaled $7974 for a net balance of $172. Costs included food, $2262; kitchen supplies, $41; dormitory supplies, $22; net salaries, wages, and travel, $1050; student refunds, $193; equipment, $333, plus other items such as laundry, medical costs, telephone, and office supplies. An electric stove and refrigerator were purchased for the caretaker's cabin.

In 1951 problems were encountered with licensing the university jeep and truck that were kept at the station. Indiana state-owned vehicles could not have Montana plates. Vry finally agreed to buy the plates and get reimbursed. Also during this summer six students were treated by Dr. Robert Hill of Whitehall, with costs ranging from $2.50 to $10.00. The summer of 1951 also saw the first female student at the station, Helen Marie Belkman of Seymour.

In 1952 there were four female students, two from IU, one from Mt. Holyoke, and one from City College of New York. In 1956 there were 24 students at the station, 17 from IU and seven from Union College, Notre Dame, University of Michigan, DePauw, and Mt. Holyoke.

Kitchen help had earlier been college students from IU who proved to be unsatisfactory. This summer local high school boys were hired who were excellent but there were problems with the cook. A Mrs. Grace Combs, who lived in Bedford, IN was hired, but when she arrived in Montana she had along with her an eight-months pregnant daughter who was partially paralyzed and could
not live at the station. Deiss had been unaware of this situation. After one night in Whitehall, Mrs. Combs received part of her salary and returned to Indiana with her daughter. A quick search locally turned up Mrs. Willard A. (Hazel) McComb, of Jefferson Island, who became an excellent cook for many years at the station. In 1954 she was paid $200 a month plus food and living quarters. Her student help was to peel potatoes, clean the coffee urn, wash floors, and move any heavy items.

By 1955 the station began to experience problems with the drain field for the showers and laundry, which caused objectional odors throughout the camp. That next summer the entire system was excavated and replaced. The land was also surveyed and defined by permanent corner posts. In 1958 Fred Wesemann was hired as a preparator in the department in Bloomington to replace Ross Hickam who had had a stroke. Wesemann was also to be the purchasing agent for the Field Station during the summer. He only stayed in the job for one year.

In 1958 Deiss submitted his last report to the University with regard to the field station. During that summer Wayne Lowell had been on leave of absence and Ray Gutschick of Notre Dame was acting director. The only IU faculty member was Judson Mead, the other two being from Montana State. Deiss saw this as a real problem and proposed that at least three IU faculty teach at the station each summer. Vitaliano, who had taught there, and Droste, who had not, were both engaged in NSF teaching during the summer and Thornbury was judged to be too old, 50, to climb mountains.
Deiss proposed that faculty be chosen on a basis of their desire to serve, the number of summers already served, their age, and prior commitments. Nothing ever came of this plan. Deiss also pointed out areas of needed improvements at the station. The guidebook needed to be improved and a need existed for well-labelled specimens of rocks, minerals, and fossils, a library, and higher quality aerial photographs. Finally, there was a serious need for separate toilet facilities for the students and faculty, the common one a constant source of irritation and too far away from the guest cabin. Several tent cabins needed to be replaced by steelrox buildings over the next two summers.

The station had a new caretaker this year, Herbert P. Dutton and his wife, Peg. The management of the station was to be in the Dutton family and their daughter's family, Gene and Lois Hintons and the Gary Hintons, for many years, until 1995. Gene Hinton became caretaker in 1968, upon Herb Dutton's death, and Gary Hinton was manager from 1987 to 1995, when Grant Estey became the new manager.

After Deiss' untimely death and John Patton assuming the departmental chair, Patton wrote a long memorandum to the administration proposing a wide range of needed improvements to the station. At the time between 90 and 100 students and staff were being housed and fed during the summer. A telephone was badly needed. He proposed that the west dormitory be partitioned into a classroom and a library. Three additional small buildings were to be built south of the creek, where several tents had been
used. These would provide additional flexibility for housing for women, faculty guests, and others. Better outdoor lighting was needed and he proposed that the site roads be asphalted to keep down dust. The dormitories needed steel lockers for student storage and finally new cattle guards were required because the wooden cattle guards of sapling cross bars installed the previous summer were not lasting. All of these improvements except for the asphalt were eventually accomplished, as well as many others over the years.

Vitaliano continued to direct the field station in 1949 and 1950. Wayne Lowell was hired from the University of Montana in 1951 and he became the next director of the station. During the first several years geologic mapping was taught using plane table and alidade. Lowell introduced mapping using aerial photographs. After Lowell's tenure of 12 years, Judson Mead became director in 1962. It was during Mead's years that the station came to acquire its reputation as the best summer field station in the U.S. The rigor of the program was considerable and emphasis was placed on problem-solving in the field, rather than routine mapping exercises. Shortly after Mead took over the demand for the course became so great that the course began to be taught twice during the summer, termed Option I and Option II. Initially, the options were eight and six weeks in length respectively, but this was changed to two seven week sessions in 1984. Students were accepted from many small colleges, in addition to the IU geology majors. Over the years special arrangements were made with
several different universities for their students to receive training at the Station. Some such schools included MIT, Harvard, the University of Montana, Indiana State University and currently Purdue University, in addition to many small colleges. An introductory geology course (G111-G112) began to be offered in 19xx to graduating high school seniors, who could thus earn six hours of college credit before starting their freshman year. When Jud Mead retired in 1981, Lee Suttner became Director. Lee first came to the Field Station as an undergraduate field assistant for Jud Mead and Ray Gutschick in 1959, took G429 in 1960, and returned in 1961 on an NSF undergraduate research grant. He joined the faculty in 1967 and was named Associate Director in 1969. When he stepped down as director in 1996 Jim Brophy took over as director.

Graduate research field seminars at the Station were instituted by Suttner, as well as an informal end-of-the-summer Alumni College for alumni and friends of IU. In addition to the conventional G429 offerings, a series of environmental geoscience field exercises were introduced in 1995.

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In 1949 Esarey began teaching a new graduate course in Sub-Surface Geology as well as two terms of graduate level petroleum geology. Mason began teaching a graduate course in geochemistry. By this time Faust had resigned—he only lasted one semester—and the petrology and petrography courses were being taught by Leith. Lithology and physico-chemical petrology had been dropped.
Petroleum was the follow-up course to mineralogy and petrography and optical mineralogy were now taught, but only at the graduate level.

The Decade 1950-1959

The beginning of the 1950s decade saw several significant changes in the Department of Geology. Eugene Callaghan had resigned by 1950. Leith and Ericksen were also now departed from the 1949 faculty roster. New names included Judson Mead, the first geophysicist in the department, and Frank Kottlowski as an instructor. In 1951 three new faculty were added: Paul Proctor, Wayne Lowell, and Tom Perry. Proctor and Lowell were both hired as associate professors and Perry began as an instructor. In that year there were two professors: Galloway and Deiss; six associate professors: Esarey, Thornbury, Mason, Vitaliano, Proctor, and Lowell; and three assistant professors: Patton, Deane, and Mead. Proctor stayed on the faculty for only one year and then resigned. In 1952 Haydn Murray was added to the faculty as an assistant professor and Gottfried Guennel was a part-time instructor. In 1954 Patton was promoted to Associate Professor, Galloway retired, Mason resigned, and Perry was promoted to assistant professor rank. Heinrich Neumann was appointed a visiting professor for one year in 1954 filling the transition from the departure of Mason and the employment of a new mineralogist, Henry Beck, in 1955. In 1956 Henry H. Gray and Allan M. Gutstadt are both listed as assistant professors for the second semester only.
Jesse James Galloway Vignettes

There are probably more stories told about the personality and idiosyncracies of J. J. Galloway than any other departmental faculty member. The stories below are the ones that have been gathered from alumni, faculty members, and other sources. The list is certainly not complete.

Galloway's pursuit of a college career was remarkable as related by Jerry Burton. After graduating from high school at Cromwell, IN, in 1900 Galloway went to the Vorhees Business College in Indianapolis where he took Gregg shorthand and touch typing, which had just been invented. He was the featured attraction in blindfold typing at the Indiana State Fair in 1903. The Dean of the IU law school, Judge G. L. Reinhard, hired him on the spot as his personal secretary. This allowed Galloway to take college courses and he paid his way through college with his typing ability.

As an undergraduate Galloway was a prominent member of the Indiana Club (see the Arbutus yearbook for 1905-1915, and an article by Rose McIlveen, The Herald-Times, April 1, 1996). He wrote a short history of the club (Galloway. 1915) and also composed a song about I.U.:

"Take me back to old IU, old IU, old IU,
There's were I long to be, with the friends
So dear to me. Bloomington is the place to be.
With the friends of old I.C. on the Square,
I don't care, anywhere! Old IU take me there."

I.C. stands for Indiana Club, which had a room first over
the Monroe County Bank, and then in the Bradfute building.

This story was told by John Patton to alumnus Bill Dixon who passed it on to me. Galloway was lecturing in his paleontology class in the first floor lecture room in Owen Hall. A student came in late and took one of the old oak chairs with a large arm on the right side for note-taking. It was a warm Spring day, the windows were open and despite Galloway's usual level of delivery the student began to doze off. Galloway gradually lowered his voice as he spoke and the student began to lean farther and farther to the left. The student next to him leaned over to poke him awake, whereupon Galloway bellowed, "Let him fall".

Tom Straw recalls a famous story about playing bridge. For many years Galloway was the coach of the IU student chess team but he later developed an intense interest in bridge, which he played in an unorthodox fashion at the faculty club. He was notorious for accusing his partner of poor play. One evening late in life he was berating his partner in usual fashion when he had an attack of angina and fell out of his chair onto the floor. The opponents leaped up to help him but his partner rose and said, "Let the son-of-a-bitch die".

Tom Straw also tells of a strenuous yelling match between Galloway and Cumings on the pronunciation of the fossil name "stromatoporoid".

Galloway was also a pool shark at the faculty club and specialized in bottle pool. He was fond of saying that he could teach anything to anybody.
Donald Hyer says that Galloway had a remarkable ability to point out the mistakes of others in a manner that would freeze the incident in their minds forever. "Being around Galloway was a learning experience. He was a difficult man to know and few students felt comfortable around him. He exposed us to information but would often stop short of interpretation, requiring students to figure things out on their own."

Hyer worked one summer as Galloway's field assistant. On one occasion Galloway insisted on climbing a high hill south of Bloomington so that he could show Hyer where the KKK had burned a cross. It was a dangerous climb due to his heart condition and he would lie flat on the ground gasping for breath, but he would not turn back. At the top he proudly recited the local history during the Civil War.

One of Hyer's final conversations with Galloway was just before he, his wife, and their newborn son, were leaving for Louisiana. Galloway asked him what they had named the baby and after Hyer's response, Galloway said, "What kind of name is that? Only Hollywood uses that name". Hyer managed to control his desire to remind J.J. that Hollywood had just released a movie on Jesse James.

Henry H. H. Remak, Emeritus Professor of German, served on the faculty with Galloway for many years. The registration tables for German and Geology were side by side and Remak and Galloway manned these tables. On one occasion a student came to the geology table in sandy-dusty Wildemuth and asked: "What do you
know about Professor Galloway". In his gravelly, ferocious voice J.J. instantaneously responded: "Don't take him. He is a son-of-a-bitch". The student left with a stunned expression and Remak never learned whether or not the student recognized Galloway.

Remak recalls a campus-wide story about Galloway's lecture on parasitology: "When my daughter told me that she was going to marry Mr. so-and-so, I predicted that he would not be able to support her. Then, after a dramatic pause, "I was wrong", another dramatic pause, "but I had to support him".

The final story that Remak tells recalls a story that Galloway told on himself. Shortly after World War II was over the U.S. military sent Galloway to Biarritz in southwestern France, a famous beach resort, where he was stationed in a swanky hotel. The bedroom he occupied had formerly served as the chamber where a high class prostitute had pursued her business interests. Galloway delighted in the shocked expressions of the dumbfounded men who knocked on the door when he opened the door.

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Changes in the faculty continued in 1955. Carl Beck was added at professor rank as the mineralogist. Patton and Thornbury were promoted to professor. Murray and Mead were promoted to associate professor, and two new assistant professors were added, Donald Hattin, and Ian McGregor. In addition, a one-year visiting associate professor, Allan Wilson, was appointed who taught Petrology and Geologic Illustration. This configuration remained stable the next year, 1956, except that Robert Shaver was
appointed as an associate professor and the visiting professor slot was now filled by Harry Wheeler, who taught Historical Geology and Principles of Stratigraphy. Although Don Hattin had been hired as a stratigrapher, he was on leave of absence with a military obligation during that year.

In 1957 John Droste became a new assistant professor, teaching clay mineralogy and helping Wayne Lowell teach the large, introductory geology course. By the time he retired in 1994 Droste is estimated to have taught a total of 35,000+ students in one or another of the large physical geology courses offered by the department.

Also in 1957 Don Hattin returned from two years atop Mount Washington where he served on military duty. He had been hired in 1954 but had to leave for his two year obligation. At the same time that he was returning Haydn Murray had resigned and was employed in New Jersey by Georgia Kaolin.

After being on the departmental masthead for two years, Bob Shaver was absent in 1958 until 1961. Shaver held a joint appointment with the department and with the Geological Survey.

In 1958 Perry was promoted to Associate Professor, and in 1959 Tom Hendrix was appointed as an instructor in structural geology.

Also in 1958 the departmental faculty collectively took part in an IU-produced educational television series called "Our Geologic Heritage". A total of 15 episodes were taped with virtually all of the faculty taking charge of one or more
episodes.

The year 1950 saw the greatest number of undergraduate degrees granted until the boom years of the middle 1960s. That year a total of 45 bachelors degrees were awarded, 12 B.S. and 33 A.B. degrees. By 1955 this ratio had changed dramatically. As an example, in 1958, a total of 20 undergraduate degrees included 3 A.B. degrees and 17 B.S. degrees.

In 1952 the department initiated the faculty award for an outstanding senior student, a Brunton compass.

The decade of the 1950s saw a steady graduation rate for the Masters degree. A total of 125 degrees were awarded during the 10 years, with a maximum of 21 in 1957 and 1958 and a minimum of six in 1951. The number of PhDs granted was conspicuously smaller, a total of 24, with none awarded in 1950 and a maximum of five in 1956.

Among the doctoral students some names stand out: John Patton, Ross Taylor, Wayne Fowler, Charles Wier, Lawrence Rooney, Wayne Bundy, Alan Horowitz, Jack Harrison, and Helen and Richard McCammon. In 1956 the department had six graduate students on fellowship: George Brunton, Alan Horowitz, Ronald Crane, James Noel, Jack Harrison, and Larry Rooney. The number of fellowships had grown from two in 1954, when there was a new California Company fellow, Jack Harrison, and a University fellow, Jean St.Jean. At this time the department had seven graduate students as teaching assistants and seven as research assistants. In 1958 the department received its first Shell Oil fellowship, which was
to continue for many years.

This was the beginning of the time when oil companies and other industrial firms began coming to campuses to interview prospective employees among the students. In 1956 14 companies came to the department to interview students.

In 1949 a record number of men were initiated into SGE, twenty-six in all. This reflected the greatly increased number of geology majors. During the 1950s the chapter had two "smokers" a year and also conducted a five day field trip through seven states in the southern Appalachians. In 1952 the annual Christmas party was held. Twenty-five cent gifts were exchanged. The students performed skits lampooning faculty members along with some amusing cartoon caricatures made into lantern slides. In 1953 the annual field trip was to the Minnesota-Michigan iron and copper mining areas. The chapter sponsored coffee and doughnuts at 3:30 on Mondays before Journal Club and on Wednesdays, "just for the hell of it" according to Larry Rooney, the corresponding secretary. They also reported this is a good way to accumulate some shekels.

In 1955 Rho chapter began accumulating a file of questions asked during master's and doctor's thesis orals. The file was kept in the library. Also in that year they decided not to have a Christmas party, because they were unable to obtain the Marine room in the Union building, and "once having tasted the opulence of a building built in the 20th century, we cannot bring ourselves to return the tradition to Owen Hall, whose only
visible means of support is the faith of the University Administration". The students continued to complain about the condition of Owen Hall. In the next chapter letter the secretary reports: "the pyramid and elevator department of the University is installing a new elevator. The true function of this elevator in Owen Hall is not transportation but support. Owen Hall will be the only building on campus held up by a shaft of air". The next year they say, "The elevator has been completed and Owen Hall still stands. The elevator is so slow however, that one wonders if he is really going up or if the building is settling..."

Geologists, in their several varieties are disseminated about the campus, occupying tidbits of available space--hollow trees and the like... the geologists and equipment housed in the lean-tos directly in the path of the imminent new wing of the Union building, are forced to move to questionably better quarters--Wylie Hall, already famed as a haven of refuge during the Indian Wars. What to do with the library of several thousand feet of drill core recently and brilliantly moved into the path of the bloating Union Building remains a question. A plan is on foot to plant them back in the ground. Although such an underground library would have distinct advantages (protection from bomb attack, natural rock T & P, conservation of space), there are disadvantages. A committee has been appointed."

In 1956 the department got its first seismograph. Professor Mead installed the instrument on a pier in the basement of Wylie Hall but the recorder was on the first floor of Owen Hall. The
alumni newsletter says that Professor Mead "counts that day lost whose low descending sun shows no earthquake begun".

The geology department and the geological survey had both grown to the point that there were severe space problems. Owen Hall was no longer large enough. The two units were divided among one or two temporary quonset huts, Owen Hall, parts of Wylie Hall and parts of the Law School building. This situation would not be relieved until the new geology building was constructed. With regard to Owen Hall, one of the students, Chuck Reynolds, had a poem about Owen Hall in the 1956 alumni newsletter:

**OWNEN HALL**

When you're up to your ears in heathen beers
or your neck in the deep bayou
When you radiate in the Lone Star State
Remember old IU.

When you're far away where the pine trees sway
or you stare at the tropic moon
When you start to sneeze in an arctic breeze
Recall the Commons at noon.

When it's hot and dry 'neath a desert sky
or you're tossed in a heavy sea
Past the jungle rain and grassy plain
Think of coffee at half-past three.

When you're old at last and the field is past
Any you rest and dream of it all
Though your mind be laden with an island maiden
Remember Owen Hall.

In the fall of 1956 Ralph Esarey led a student field trip to the Kentland Dome. By the end of the decade, in 1959, the students continued the Christmas party, a spring picnic, twice weekly coffee and doughnuts, a field trip, intramural sports with other honorary societies and the Geological Survey, and they also
provided help sessions for students in the beginning geology courses.

William Dixon has preserved a copy of the script for the SGE student skit at the 1957 Christmas party. The student names for the faculty include Professor Knowall (Lowell), Mice (Deiss), Wreck (Beck), Lazery (Esarey), Galiopaway (Galloway), Volcano (Vitaliano), and Microbug (Perry). Most of the jokes are topical and dated and not especially humorous today.

During 1952 the department began to provide honoraria to invited outside speakers to the Journal Club. Some of the expenditures are given in Deiss' annual report to the university. Charles H. Behre was paid $100, Professor McFarland, $25; Prof. Flint, $115; Prof. Goddard, but no price given; Prof. Harold Urey, $50; Prof. Caster, $20, and Prof. Francis Turner, $20.80. Apparently the amount depended on the distance the speaker had to travel. Caster was at Cincinnati and Urey at Chicago.

The courses taught in geology and the nature of the major curriculum continued to change through this decade. One change that occurred in 1950 was a new numbering system. For quite some years all lower division (freshman, sophomore) courses had 100 level numbers and upper division classes were 200 numbered courses. Now, for the first time, a four-tiered system was put in place--100-freshman, 200-sophomore, 300-junior, and 400-senior. The previous rather cumbersome options majors of the late 1940s were now replaced by a formal Bachelor of Science degree, with a general curriculum for the degree and also a Geophysics option