

The academic year record beginning in September, 1931, had a number of interesting entries. On January 14th, the dean presented a plan of compulsory activities as outlined by the student council "to the effect that every College student be required to take part in one of these organizations: Debating, Choir, Glee Club, Orchestra, Dramatics, Band, Gymnastics or the Literary Club."

In February of 1932 there arose the first serious consideration for graduate study on the part of the faculty. The minutes read as follows:

"To meet the North Central requirements of a doctorate degree for the heads of our eight major departments, the president outlined his plan of choosing professors for graduate study. Three factors would be considered in the selection of such professors: in the departments lacking a properly trained professor, seniority of faculty members, and the relative proximity of professors to be obtaining a degree. Two priests would be permitted to pursue graduate work beginning in September of 1932."

At the same February meeting, the president recommended quiet activity in every possible way to forestall the creation of a city junior college. For the first time, there is mention of seniors submitting theses before graduation. Students, according to the minutes, would be expected to select a definite subject after consultation with the head of the department in which they were majoring not later than March 1st, with a rough copy to be handed in by April 15th and a final copy not later than May 15th.

It seemed such a long time ago. The names on the faculty roll have been transferred, for the most part, to the necrology in the diocesan directory. Teachers went on and got their graduate degrees. The Friday after Thanksgiving became a holiday. The accreditation team from North Central did come and the accreditation was granted. The students continued to come to class and not to come to class; nothing ever really was done to solve that problem.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1924, a meeting was held at the College between the bishops council and the College's own representatives. There it was decided that because of the overcrowded conditions caused by the increasing popularity of the College, there was need to erect an addition to Davis Hall. The new half of the building would cost over \$100,000, and it would complete Davis Hall as it was originally planned. It would be constructed of the same material as the existing half of the building. The completed building would have a frontage of 200 feet on

Gaines Street and would provide living quarters for 150 students.

In January of 1924, Bishop Davis received an auxiliary. His name was Edward D. Howard. The College thought him an excellent choice. He had been involved in academic matters as a former teacher at St. Joseph's College in Dubuque, and as president of Loras College. Howard was to have very little connection with St. Ambrose, however, and was, in fact, to have very little connection with the Diocese of Davenport. He remained here as auxiliary bishop only a couple of years, and then was transferred to the See of Oregon City - now Portland. He remained there until his retirement in the '60s, and is at this moment, at the age of 102, the oldest living bishop in the world.

The school year 1924-25 brought several changes to the faculty. Fathers O'Reilly and Meinberg left for graduate study. Father Paul Kleinfelder and Father J. J. Schoenfelder replaced them. Two laymen, Beryl Giltner and J. E. Farrell also were added to the faculty. Father Nicholas J. Peiffer became the new head of the College endowment fund.

The College that year not only had additions, it suffered losses as well. Principal among these was the death of Dr. William T. Yancy, professor of physics and head of the science department. Dr. Yancy had been ill for only a few weeks - critically ill only for a few days - before his death on March 12. He was only 33 years old at the time.

A native of Florida, he had completed his studies under the Jesuit Fathers, those at Woodstock, Md., and at Georgetown University. Before coming to St. Ambrose, he had taught for a time at St. Charles College, New Orleans, La. It was there that he had married and became the father of three children. He had taught at St. Ambrose for six years before his death. He was the only member of the lay faculty to hold a doctoral degree at the time.

At the end of April in 1925, St. Ambrose acquired at least one obvious element of respectability: a seal. The College had it designed by a Cambridge, Mass., expert in heraldry, Pierre de Chaignon la Rose.

In the technical language of heraldry, the arms were described in this way: "Gules, a beehive between three bees or; on a chief argent the three cross-cronlets fitchy sable."

The seal, or background, is cut into two parts. The upper third is of silver and the lower two-thirds are red. On the silver field, there are three black crosses. These come from the ancient Daven-