

# Extension courses spawned regional campuses

(Continued from page 1)

It was not long before correspondence courses — formerly under the supervision of Professor William Rawles — were transferred to the new division. By that time its office was handling such diverse educational opportunities as a stable of lecturers on demand and high school debating contests. During World War I, Pettijohn's approximately 2,000 lectures given by IU faculty and others, attracted the attention U.S. public information czar George Creel in Washington, D.C. Summoned to that city, Pettijohn

took along Extension Division staff members Bittner, Mary B. Orvis, Lelah Whitted, Edith Huntington and Helen Duncan.

ACCORDING to IU historian Burton D. Myers, Pettijohn returned from Washington with a national reputation and his name in *Who's Who*. Disheartened by a shoe-string budget, "he accepted an offer from the University of Minnesota to become assistant to the president and director of the summer sessions."

In its efforts to help diffuse knowledge, the Extension Division spawned extension centers, which

became the regional campuses of IU.

In spite of its successes, the division, whose name became the School of Continuing Studies, had its detractors. In a commencement address on the Bloomington campus, historian Frederick J. Turner said the state supported university must "recognize new needs without becoming subordinate to the immediately practical." Through its many facets, today the school reflects the philosophy of Bryan, who said, "What the people want is open paths from every corner of the state, through the schools, to the highest and best things which men can achieve."