In a world focused on things, we focus first on people. In a world focused on things, we focus first on people. In a world focused on things, we focus first on people. In a world focused on things, we focus first on people. In a world focused on things, we focus first on people.
ABOUT THIS BOOK

The author of “Legacy of Leadership: Human Ecology at Kansas State University” is Carol Kellett. Dr. Kellett served as dean of the College of Human Ecology from 1998 to 2006 and is currently a professor in the School of Family Studies and Human Services. Dr. Kellett wishes to dedicate “Legacy of Leadership” to Dean Doretta Hoffman and Associate Dean Ruth Hoeflin, who were both inspiring role models and mentors during her undergraduate study in the College of Home Economics at K-State from 1965 to 1969.

For the first settlers to the Manhattan area, the prairie had an entirely different look than it does today. For the leaders who came here in search of new opportunities, the task of fulfilling their vision must have seemed crystal clear. In the 1860s the same small group of individuals built the town, formed the government, established the religious framework for the community, and founded Bluemont Central College, which we know today as Kansas State University.

Just a decade later, leaders at Kansas State Agricultural College founded one of the first two domestic science programs in the nation — the beginning of today’s College of Human Ecology. K-State leaders recognized the need for an institution of higher learning. Through the years, K-State leaders recognized what knowledge can do for the people.

In a world focused on things, we focus first on people. This has been the very essence of the College of Human Ecology at Kansas State University for almost 140 years. This book celebrates a Legacy of Leadership by depicting the people and places that mark the journey from domestic science to human ecology.
Settlers and Manhattan — 1855

At the time of its founding, Manhattan was on the edge of the frontier without access to the railroad. The Santa Fe and Oregon Trails were nearby, and westward movement brought pioneers who settled on homesteads in the area.

The site for the town of Manhattan was established in 1855 and was called New Boston until a group of prospective citizens arrived and named it Manhattan. In 1866 the original homestead of the Stone House was constructed. The renovated and expanded Stone House is still in use today, located on the site of the Hoeflin Early Childhood Education Center and Chandler Institute of Child and Family Studies.

Bluemont Central College — 1858

Manhattan colonizers organized Bluemont Central College, the precursor to Kansas State Agricultural College and Kansas State University. An act of Congress approved a donation of 100 acres of land on which a building was erected. The official charter of Bluemont Central College was granted in February 1858. The cornerstone was laid in May 1859, and instruction began in 1860. After Kansas became a state in 1861, Bluemont College was established as a public college.

Meanwhile, a new concept extended higher education to all people instead of restricting it to a privileged few. Land-grant colleges were established in 1862 when President Abraham Lincoln approved the Morrill Act, donating public land to each state to provide a land-grant college.
A new coeducational college provided the foundation for creating a woman’s course.

**Kansas State Agricultural College — 1863**

In February 1863 Governor Thomas Carney and the Kansas Legislature accepted the Morrill Act. The trustees proposed Bluemont College as the land-grant college and the Kansas Legislature accepted it. No other state had officially established its college. Therefore, Kansas State University claims to be the first official land-grant college in the nation. The college was named Kansas State Agricultural College in the same year.
Leaders and legacies: The first 50 years of Human Ecology at K-State

The year 1873 marks the beginning of human ecology at K-State.
**Hattie Cheseldine**  
*(1873–1875)*

In 1873 Hattie Cheseldine, a widow with four children, began teaching the first college credit class offered to women in the United States. With support from President John Anderson, Cheseldine began teaching dressmaking and sewing on the first floor of the original Bluemont College Building. She served on the faculty until 1875.

One cold morning in 1873 Cheseldine laid the fire to warm Bluemont Hall for her 12 students, who were learning to make and sell millinery as a business. How could she have known that she was creating a spark in women for self-reliance and service that would influence the world?

**Mary Cripps**  
*(1875–1882)*

Mary Cripps provided leadership for the woman’s course from 1875 through 1882. She became superintendent of sewing in 1875 and taught household economy and hygiene. Also in 1875, the domestic courses moved from the original Bluemont College building to Farm Machinery Hall. The cooking and sewing laboratories moved to the Mechanical Building in 1881.
Woman’s course
(1873–1899)

Kansas State Agricultural College (KSAC) was the first land-grant college to provide academic credit for women. First called Household Economy or Domestic Economy, the classes became a national model for other colleges.

A historical study by alumna Virginia Railsback Gunn points to controversies about this distinctive approach to women’s education. While some believed that higher education was important for women, others did not. The KSAC program focused on expanding educational roles and providing career preparation as well as domestic skills for women.

KSAC President Joseph Denison envisioned a time when domestic economy would be added to industrial and agricultural courses offered at the college. President John Anderson supported the curriculum in domestic economy, with emphasis on practical study that prepared women to earn a living and be “industrialists rather than butterflies.” In the early years, names for the program included domestic science, domestic art and household economics, including the study of foods and cooking. When George Fairchild became the college president in December 1879, he continued support for the domestic courses.
What’s in a name?

There is agreement that throughout its history this field of study known by many names has emphasized improving the quality of life of individuals, families and communities. However, appropriate names have been debated throughout the history of the discipline and profession.

During the first 50 years at Kansas State, some names of programs and units were: women’s education, domestic science, domestic art, household economics, domestic economy and home economics (1909–1986). Although human ecology (also known as human oekologie) was suggested as a name for the field during the Lake Placid Conferences (1899–1908), home economics was selected as the name of the discipline at the Lake Placid Conference in 1904.

By 1900, there were two departments for the woman’s course at KSAC: Domestic Science and Domestic Art. Among the specific disciplines of study were industrial sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cookery, hygiene, sanitation and household chemistry. In 1912 KSAC was formally organized into divisions. In addition to the departments of Domestic Science and Domestic Art, there were groups of classes known as Home Economics and Home Art.

In 1919 instruction in human nutrition was transferred from the Chemistry Department to Home Economics. Laboratory facilities for nutrition and textiles research were equipped based on the increasing priorities for research. At this time there were four departments in the Division of Home Economics: Clothing and Textiles (formerly Domestic Art); Food Economics and Nutrition; Applied Arts; and Household Economics. Both baccalaureate and graduate study were reorganized, and educational standards were enhanced.
Nellie Sawyer Kedzie Jones  
(1882 to 1897)

Among the most recognized early leaders, Nellie S. Kedzie founded successful domestic science and domestic art programs in Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin. She also participated in several of the Lake Placid Conferences (1899–1908) that culminated in the founding of the American Home Economics Association.

When Kedzie joined the faculty in 1882 as superintendent of sewing, she was the only woman on the KSAC faculty. Kedzie was the first woman to hold professor rank and the first female department head. She was beloved for helping students become efficient industrialists and homemakers. Moreover, Mrs. Kedzie designed a postgraduate teachers’ course that prepared heads of new home economics units that were developing across the United States. As a result of program expansion, Elida Winchip joined the faculty in 1884.

Nellie Kedzie founded programs in Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin. She was an early national leader.
President Fairchild supported the growing programs in domestic science and domestic art. He was determined to make the department equal in effectiveness and esteem to others in the growing college.

During Kedzie's appointment, facilities for instruction in hygiene, food and sewing were located in the basement of Anderson Hall. With more expansion, plans were developed for a Domestic Science building. It was constructed in 1897, dedicated in 1899 and renamed Kedzie Hall in 1902 in her honor. Beginning in 1898 the building provided space for students to attend classes and participate in laboratory exercises.

Kedzie Hall was the first building in the United States to provide entirely for study in home economics, also known as domestic science. A unique feature of Kedzie Hall was a laboratory for quantity food preparation that provided students with the opportunity to prepare and serve lunches to students and faculty members. Today Kedzie Hall serves journalism and mass communications.

Later in her career Kedzie founded the domestic science program at Bradley University in Illinois and led the development of extension programs at the University of Wisconsin.

Kedzie earned recognition as a national leader in the development of domestic science and the American Home Economics Association, and she remained an influential leader throughout her life.
Domestic Art and Domestic Science

As study in domestic art and domestic science moved into the new century, the woman’s course focused on food preparation and nutrition, industrial sewing, millinery, domestic science and household chemistry. Students also took basic courses, known today as general education.
Domestic Science Club

Prominent women in the Manhattan community were eager to support students in domestic science and domestic art.

In 1876 the Domestic Science Club was founded to support study in domestic courses, and the organization was formalized in 1880. The members provided kitchen laboratories in their homes until 1881. In the early years the ladies of the Domestic Science Club shared recipes, brought food to classes for tasting and helped in other ways. The club hosted themed events such as Japanese tea parties. Since 1890 Domestic Science Club has been limited to 40 members.

Throughout the early 1900s, members of the Domestic Science Club continued to support the Domestic Science and Domestic Art programs at KSAC. Today the Domestic Science Club continues to support the College of Human Ecology and its students.
**Minnie Howell Champe**

In 1901 Minerva (Minnie) Howell Champe was the first female African-American student to graduate from Kansas State Agricultural College. Her graduation was a remarkable achievement for a woman of color during that era. Growing up in Manhattan, Kansas, Champe excelled in school and was a member of a literary society as well as an accomplished debater and pianist.

After graduation from KSAC, Minnie taught domestic science in high schools in Kansas and Missouri. She served as head of the Home Economics Department at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In 1946 she returned to Manhattan where she served as director of the Douglass Community Center. K-State has established a memorial scholarship in honor of Champe.

*Minnie Howell Champe was the first female African–American student to graduate from Kansas State Agricultural College.*
Henrietta Willard Calvin
(1903–1908)

Many changes took place between 1897 and 1903. Both Nellie Kedzie and Elida Winchip left KSAC, and a series of leaders advanced the courses and programs during this time of transition.

After numerous leadership changes, Henrietta Calvin joined the faculty as a professor of Domestic Science in 1903. Widowed in 1898, Calvin moved to Manhattan with her five children. She started a summer program for teachers and helped expand the curriculum in Domestic Science.

Based on the growth of the program, Kansas legislators appropriated funds for a second home economics building that was first occupied in 1908 as Home Economics Hall. Since Calvin moved to Purdue University as head of Home Economics in 1907, she never occupied the building she helped design. Named as Home Economics Hall when it was dedicated in 1908, the building was renamed in honor of Henrietta Calvin during the Golden Jubilee in 1925.
Mary Pierce Van Zile (1908–1918)

An alumna of KSAC and Iowa State College, Mary Pierce Van Zile was appointed as professor of Domestic Science and Art in July 1908. When the Council of Deans was established the same year, she was named Dean of Women. With the growth of KSAC, Interim President Willard divided responsibilities. Van Zile became Dean of Women, serving in this role from 1908 until 1939.

In 1925 Kansas State Agricultural College named Van Zile Hall, the first residence hall, in her honor. The facility opened to house students in 1926.

Following its completion, Van Zile Hall included teaching and laboratory food service facilities that became an important part of the programs in dietetics and nutrition. This collaborative partnership still exists today.
Helen Bishop Thompson (1918–1923)

President William Jardine appointed Dr. Helen Bishop Thompson as Dean of Home Economics in 1918. The Division of Home Economics grew in stature and influence as a result of her leadership. Dean Thompson succeeded in her goal of elevating the standards of education and experience for the faculty as well as increasing faculty salaries. Dean Thompson served on the Graduate Council and developed a plan for the master’s degree in home economics.

Among achievements of her leadership, a child welfare program was organized and a five-year curriculum in Home Economics and Nursing was initiated. Dean Thompson provided leadership for construction of a cafeteria building that was completed in 1922. In 1925 the building was named Thompson Hall in her honor. Today, Thompson Hall houses the Department of Geology as well as classrooms, laboratories and faculty offices.
Margaret Justin: An era of vision and academic excellence

Dean of Home Economics from 1923 to 1954
A Visionary Leader
(1923–1954)

When Margaret M. Justin was appointed as dean of Home Economics in 1923, she was the youngest dean in the emerging field in the United States. Dean Justin served as the dean of Home Economics for 31 years, providing leadership for noteworthy innovation and progress from 1923 to 1954. Dean Justin was a renowned national leader in home economics and a visionary scholar. She served under KSAC Presidents William Jardine, Frances Farrell, Milton Eisenhower and James McCain.

Raised in the Manhattan area, Dean Justin served overseas in England and France during World War I, and completed her doctoral degree in chemistry and public health at Yale in 1923.

In 1925 Dean Justin provided leadership for the Golden Jubilee 50-year Celebration. This event drew alumni and leaders from throughout the United States and other nations, many of whom established programs at other institutions. Nellie Kedzie Jones and other well-known alumni joined in the celebration.

Many of Dean Justin’s achievements during her appointment as dean are noteworthy. In 1931 Kansas State Agricultural College (KSAC) became Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. In the Division of Home Economics the departments included: Applied Art, Clothing and Textiles; Food Economics and Nutrition; Household Economics; and two new departments — Child Welfare and Euthenics and Institutional Management.

Dean Justin was dedicated to international education throughout her career, and she fostered connections with colleges and universities in the British Isles, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Asia. As Dean Justin encouraged faculty to write textbooks and scholarly publications, Home Economics at Kansas State became even more visible. The College of Human Ecology continues to earn national recognition for important textbooks, research and scholarly publications based on this strong foundation.

Dean Justin’s legacy spans her achievements as a scholar, author, teacher, mentor and visionary international leader. Many of her colleagues and students cherished her significant contributions to their education, career paths and professional achievements.
For 31 years, Margaret Justin served as the dean of Home Economics, providing leadership for innovation and progress.
In the late 1940s home management residences were constructed as student laboratories. Ellen Richards Lodge was completed in 1948. Margaret Ahlborn Lodge and Ula Dow Lodge were completed in 1949. The first lodge for home management was named in honor of Ellen H. Richards, who was a founder and first president of the American Home Economics Association.

Margaret Ahlborn served on the faculty and as associate dean of Home Economics with responsibilities focused on research. Ula Dow became an administrator at Simmons College after serving as a faculty leader at K-State.

In the 1970s home management residence requirements were discontinued, and the facilities were used for grants. Following a transition to the Family Center, the Galichia addition enhanced facilities. Today the former home management residences have been renovated and expanded into the Campus Creek Complex. This facility, dedicated in 2005, houses the Speech and Hearing Center and the Family Center, providing services for families as well as research, laboratory and classroom space.
Textbooks: A point of pride

Dean Justin took great pride in encouraging faculty members to write the textbooks that were needed in the growing field of home economics and its specializations. Emeriti faculty members recall that she would come to their offices, indicate that a new text was needed and share a plan for writing the book. In some cases Dean Justin agreed to be the co-author of the text. Kansas State became known for the array of texts published by Home Economics faculty.

Among the classic texts, “Practical Cookery,” a text for food science and food preparation, was published by faculty members in Nutrition in 23 editions between 1912 and 1975. “Food for Fifty” has been published in nine editions since 1937. Authors through the years include Bessie B. West, Grace Shugart and Mary Molt.

Faculty members in the College of Human Ecology over the years are the authors or co-authors of almost 200 books. Reflecting their importance, many of the books have been published in multiple editions. Former students often were invited by their mentors to continue to write new editions of “classic” texts.
Doretta Hoffman: A dynamic and extraordinary leader

Dean of Home Economics from 1954 to 1974
Doretta Hoffman (1954-1974)

Beginning her education in a one-room school in Nebraska, Doretta Schlaphoff Hoffman went on to become one of the most visionary leaders in the history of human ecology as a field of study and a profession. Dr. Hoffman was appointed as dean in 1954, quickly earning recognition not only as a leader and scholar but also for her fashion flair and love of international art. Dean Hoffman initiated the honors program and valued working with students. Her energy and commitment were acknowledged when colleagues called her a “dynamo” and a “fast-action dean.” She was described as having a sense of humor and a ready laugh.

Major achievements during Dean Hoffman’s tenure included appointment of outstanding faculty, building graduate programs and enrollment, enhancing research, and developing international partnerships. International art was displayed in Justin Hall and her home.

As a part of her agreement when offered the position of dean of Home Economics, Dean Hoffman negotiated for the construction of a new building. Considered a milestone for the profession of home economics, Justin Hall was planned to provide superior opportunities for learning and research. The groundbreaking was celebrated in 1957, and Justin Hall was dedicated in 1960. At the time of her retirement, the lobby of Justin Hall was named Hoffman Lounge in her honor.
Justin Hall: A contemporary facility

Justin Hall was dedicated at a celebration in September 1960. Governor George Docking and other dignitaries joined the celebration, and Dean Emerita Margaret Justin attended the events. Justin Hall featured the most contemporary and functional facilities, with carefully chosen colors and chimes rather than bells for class schedules.

As the College of Human Ecology celebrates 50 years in Justin Hall during 2010, plans for a building expansion and renovation are under way.
Home Economics
(1942–1959)

During World War II most of the students on campus were women. In 1942 enrollment growth and achievements were recognized when the Division of Home Economics became the School of Home Economics. Between 1946 and 1950 enrollment of women was curtailed by housing limitations following the conclusion of World War II. Boyd and Putnam residence halls were constructed to provide housing for female students. During the 1950s enrollment of women in Home Economics continued to increase as more women pursued college and careers. Although the roles of men and women had begun to change, there were very few male faculty and students in the School of Home Economics at K-State in the 1950s.
Student opportunities

In the 1960s Home Economics students were proud of the new building and appreciated the laboratories and equipment as well as the contemporary appearance of the facility. Both Dean Hoffman and Associate Dean Ruth Hoeflin valued their interaction with students in classes, student organizations and special meetings. The “Master’s Degree Project” encouraged outstanding students to complete graduate programs.
Ruth Hoeflin:
Innovation and Compassion

Dean of Home Economics from 1975 to 1983
**Ruth Hoeflin**  
*(1975–1983)*

Following Dean Hoffman’s retirement due to illness, Ruth Hoeflin served as acting dean during the search for a new dean. She was encouraged to be a candidate for the position. In February 1975, Ruth Hoeflin, who served as head of the Department of Family and Child Development and as associate dean of Home Economics, was appointed as the dean.

In addition to being known for her expertise in child development and family life education, Dean Hoeflin was known for her creative writing and poetry, and her love of angels, rainbows and chocolate. Her collection of more than 500 angels was displayed on several holiday trees each Christmas.

Dean Hoeflin was a national leader in the American Home Economics Association. Elected to many state and national leadership roles, she served as president of the organization from 1980 to 1982.
The Ph.D. program in Home Economics was approved in 1975.

Innovative programs

Throughout her career, Dean Hoeflin was dedicated to educating women and assuring that they were prepared for success in their professional and personal lives. During her appointment as dean, there was a focus on academic excellence and innovation.

From 1969 through 1974, the Education Professions Development Act supported women completing their graduate degrees and gaining teaching experience at K-State and nearby community colleges.

In the late 1970s, Dean Hoeflin worked with Associate Dean Gail Imig to host regional and state Family Forum events to identify issues that were most critical to families as a basis of extension programs.

Dean Hoeflin created innovative programs to support adult women and transfer students who wished to earn a college degree.
For many years Early Childhood Education laboratory classes were held in off-campus facilities. College students traveled from campus to the facilities to observe children and gain experience in early childhood education. In the 1970s K-State administrators and the Women’s Faculty Caucus explored the need for child care facilities on campus. Based on assuring curriculum and facilities for a quality program, as well as meeting child care needs of students, faculty and staff, Vice President John Chalmers and President Duane Acker supported a campus child care facility.

Although the Stone House had fallen into disrepair during the 1950s and 1960s, the building was repaired and expanded. It became the home of Early Childhood Education on the campus. At the time of Ruth Hoeflin’s retirement from the dean’s position in 1983, President Duane Acker announced that the Stone House was being named the Ruth Hoeflin Stone House Child Care Center in honor of Dean Hoeflin.
Barbara S. Stowe: From Home Economics to Human Ecology

Dean of Human Ecology from 1983 to 1998

In 1983 Barbara S. Stowe was named dean of the College of Home Economics. With expertise in clothing and textiles, Dean Stowe held administrative positions at Auburn University and Michigan State University prior to accepting the appointment at K-State. Upon her arrival, President Acker said, “Dr. Stowe is a first-rate scholar and administrator with a record of achievement that puts her among the elite in this field in this nation.”

Dean Stowe earned a baccalaureate degree in Textiles and Clothing from the University of Nebraska, a master’s degree from the University of Nebraska, and a Ph.D. in Textile Chemistry from the University of North Carolina. As a national leader, she was elected to offices in the Association of College Professors of Textiles and Clothing and the Association of Administrators of Human Sciences. Dean Stowe held administrative positions at Auburn University and Michigan State University before accepting the position of dean at K-State.

Her goals included enhancing research, graduate education and professionalism of the College, as well as building a contemporary view of the work of the College of Home Economics. Also, Dean Stowe organized the Faculty Council and its committees for academic affairs, faculty affairs and student affairs.
From Home Economics to Human Ecology

One of the most visible changes during the years that Barbara Stowe served as dean was a name change from the College of Home Economics to the College of Human Ecology. As a national leader, Dean Stowe joined administrators at prestigious universities such as Cornell and Michigan State University in leading change to reflect a more contemporary view of the discipline. The rationale behind the name change was to more accurately represent the discipline, which focuses on the interrelationship between people (humans) and their environments (ecology). With the name change, the prestige of the College increased and the mission was more clearly expressed. Following the name change, overall student enrollment and the number of male students increased significantly.

Also in 1985, on the 25th anniversary of Justin Hall, a rededication celebrated a major building renovation. The renovation provided facilities for Human Ecology extension specialists working alongside other faculty in their area of expertise. Other highlights of the renovation were technology upgrades and improved facilities for the historic costume collection.
Throughout her service as dean, Barbara Stowe supported student leadership and scholarship. The Dean’s Scholar Program was founded in 1984 and has been offered every year since it was created. Students receive this scholarship because of their outstanding potential to succeed in the College of Human Ecology.

Dean Stowe also supported leadership development activities of the Human Ecology Council, a group of students elected to serve as the student government board and provide leadership for the other student organizations in Human Ecology. Dean Stowe worked closely with Human Ecology Ambassadors and members of Student Senate to promote the College.
Collaboration in a global community

Dean Stowe provided leadership for a partnership between the Kansas Regents University System and the National and Catholic Universities in Paraguay. The goal of the program, funded by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, was to prepare teachers and administrators to improve rural family life in Paraguay. The Paraguay Partnership was a model of collaboration in a global community as it emphasized similarities rather than differences.
Strength and unity

Faced with significant budget reductions, President Jon Wefald and other K-State administrators announced the closing of the College of Human Ecology and the College of Architecture in 1990. However, they underestimated the unified response of faculty, students and alumni — who sent more than 12,000 letters and faxes in just a few days.

The persuasive efforts of informed and committed students, alumni, faculty and staff convinced President Wefald to abandon the plan. Provost James Coffman presented a poem, “Ballad of the Big Red Hat,” which paid tribute to the increasing strength of Human Ecology after the decision was reversed.

Dean Stowe leads faculty, students and alumni to assure the future of the college.
Carol Kellett: Honoring history and inspiring the future

Dean of Human Ecology from 1998 to 2006
Carol Kellett

Following a national search, Carol Kellett was appointed as dean of the College of Human Ecology in July 1998. Dr. Kellett was the first alumna of K-State to serve as dean since Nellie Sawyer Kedzie (1882–1897). Provost James Coffman welcomed Dean Kellett by stating that she was the “right person to lead the College during a period of rapid change and development.”

A K-State alumna who earned a B.S. in Home Economics, Dean Kellett earned the M.Ed. and Ph.D. from the University of Missouri-Columbia. She held faculty and administrative appointments at Central Missouri State University and California State University, Long Beach. As a prominent national leader, Dean Kellett continues to be active in the American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences, the Board on Human Sciences, the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities and the American Council on Education.

Faculty, staff, students and alumni recall Dean Kellett as a leader who actively engaged them in celebrating the history of the college, honoring current achievements, and planning that inspired the future. Dean Kellett focused on teaching, research and extension goals that reflected the land-grant mission of K-State.

Following a professional development leave as a Visiting Scholar at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 2006, Dean Kellett returned to the College of Human Ecology as a Professor of Family Studies and Human Services. Currently, Dr. Kellett serves as the Executive Director of the Board on Human Sciences of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.
STRATEGIC PLANNING EXCELLENCE THEMES

Dean Kellett engaged groups of faculty, staff, alumni and students to establish a vision and strategic plan that contributed to future prominence of the college, its departments and its programs. She chaired the K-State Strategic Planning Committee. The Human Ecology Strategic Plan emphasized academic excellence and focused on themes in instruction, research and extension. In the strategic plans for Human Ecology, Dean Kellett emphasized a “legacy of excellence and a future of prominence,” a phrase the College adopted when celebrating achievements of faculty, students and alumni.

As the enrollment in the College of Human Ecology grew between 1998 and 2006, there were many innovations in the Human Ecology curriculum. All eligible programs earned national accreditation. Notably, the Center on Aging became a part of the College to provide interdisciplinary focus for students from various curricula who planned a career path with the aging population. Athletic Training faculty moved to the Department of Human Nutrition, where there was synergy of this program with education and research related to nutrition and exercise.
Student Leaders

Dean Kellett was proud of the accomplishments of Human Ecology students and encouraged their education and professional development. She emphasized mentoring and leadership opportunities for students. She developed a mentoring program that linked outstanding students with alumni.

Moreover, Dean Kellett supported student participation in the Leadership Boot Camp created by alumna Carolyn Jackson. The Leadership Boot Camp has become an annual event for students who demonstrate strong leadership characteristics.
Dean Kellett valued relationships with alumni and friends of the College of Human Ecology and continues to enjoy those interactions. For example, the Legacy of Excellence Event was created in 2001 to honor accomplishments and recognize the generosity of alumni and friends and continues as an annual Celebration of Excellence.

In the late 1990s K-State increased the focus on fundraising and philanthropic gifts beginning with a scholarship campaign. The enthusiasm for enhancing Human Ecology with philanthropic gifts continued when the Changing Lives Campaign began in 2001. Generous support from alumni and friends of K-State and Human Ecology made possible the renovation and expansion of the Stone House: Ruth Hoeflin Early Childhood Education Center and C.Q. and Georgia Chandler Institute for Child and Family Studies. In 2001 President Jon Wefald and Ruth Ann Wefald, Kansas First Lady Linda Graves and other dignitaries joined donors, students and faculty to dedicate the renovated Stone House. These were the first two buildings on the K-State campus built entirely by private contributions.
Investing in the Future of the College

The Stone House Hoeflin Early Childhood Education Center and Chandler Institute of Child and Family Studies

The legacy of the Stone House continued during the time that Carol Kellett served as dean. With enrollment growth and curriculum changes, there was a need to expand facilities for Early Childhood Education. Planning for a major expansion began during the time that Barbara Stowe served as dean. After Dean Kellett arrived, she collaborated with faculty to complete planning. In September 2001 the Hoeflin Early Childhood Education Center and the Chandler Institute of Child and Family Studies was dedicated. The renovated and expanded facility preserved the history of the building from 1866 to the present time.

Campus Creek Complex

A priority on development continued with a focus on expanding and enhancing the Speech and Hearing Center and the Family Center. Donors joined faculty and students at the dedication ceremony in September 2005 to celebrate completion of the Campus Creek Complex. This facility reflects Dean Kellett’s vision to connect the past, present and future of the College.
Virginia Moxley: Collaboration in higher education

Dean of Human Ecology from 2006 to present
Accepting the position of dean of the College of Human Ecology in January 2007, Virginia Moxley stated, “Some people plan their lives and others let it evolve. I am definitely one of the latter.”

Dean Moxley is a K-State alumna who graduated with a bachelor’s in clothing and textiles in 1968. She continued her studies, earning a master’s in family counseling in 1971 and a Ph.D. in education in 1977. Her career included faculty and administrative appointments at Emporia State University. Dean Moxley distinguished herself with many achievements and awards as associate dean of the College of Human Ecology from 1985 until she was appointed as interim dean in 2006. Dean Moxley is known for her national leadership in distance education and academic alliances among colleges and universities.

Dean Moxley has focused on two primary goals for the College of Human Ecology. The first goal is enhance facilities. Dean Moxley has worked closely with Human Ecology Development Director Jennifer Rettele-Thomas to secure philanthropic gifts for the renovation of Justin Hall. Her second goal is to increase internationalization of academic programs. In establishing this goal, Dean Moxley envisions that more students and faculty will be prepared for a global society and the opportunity and challenges that will be provided with these changes.
Great Plains Interactive Distance Education Alliance

Dean Moxley, in collaboration with human sciences academic administrators from other major research universities in the Great Plains region, founded the Great Plains Interactive Distance Education Alliance (Great Plains IDEA). The Great Plains IDEA sponsors multi-institutional online academic programs that currently enroll hundreds of students. The alliance has recently expanded its scope to include academic programs in agriculture. Kansas State University’s Institute for Academic Alliances, located in the College of Human Ecology, administers alliance operations.

The human sciences university partners are: Colorado State University, Iowa State University, Kansas State University, Michigan State University, University of Missouri, Montana State University, University of Nebraska, North Dakota State University, Oklahoma State University, South Dakota State University and Texas Tech University.

Institute for Academic Alliances

Moxley and Sue Maes, K-State’s Dean of the Division of Continuing Education, are co-directors of the Institute for Academic Alliances. The institute works with universities throughout the nation to provide research, consultation and administrative services for multi-institutional academic collaborative endeavors.
Justin Hall renovation plans

In October 2010 the College of Human Ecology celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Justin Hall dedication at the annual Celebration of Excellence. A ceremonial groundbreaking marked the renovation and expansion of Justin Hall. The facilities will be updated, and the expansion will add space for classrooms, student advising, offices and meetings. In addition to announcing the annual alumni award recipients, the Celebration of Excellence honored past achievements of faculty and students.
Professional development for students

Dean Moxley places priority on professional development and leadership opportunities for students. She provides a role model for student organizations that promote Human Ecology and its specializations. With her support, students have participated in Leadership Boot Camp in Washington, D.C., founded by alumna Carolyn Jackson. An increasing number of students have studied abroad in locations from Australia and South Africa to Bosnia, China, South Korea, France, Italy and Latin America.
International Experiences

As society becomes more global, both K-State and the College of Human Ecology have placed increasing emphasis on international partnerships. Collaborative partnerships with universities throughout the world focus on improving health and the quality of life of individuals, families and communities. The partnerships bring international students to K-State and provide opportunities for K-State students to study at international universities.
The College of Human Ecology in the 21st Century

Leadership journey from the present to the future
In 2010, the College of Human Ecology is among the most prominent and respected programs in the United States, earning recognition for excellence in research, cooperative extension and outreach as well as teaching and learning. Research has been an essential component in the success of Human Ecology at K-State. From the founding of a Women’s Course and Domestic Sciences to the present and future, Human Ecology research assures progress in food, nutrition and health, family relationships and communication, apparel and textile products, home and workplace interiors, and other aspects of daily life. The College includes the School of Family Studies and Human Services, Department of Apparel, Textiles and Interior Design, Department of Hospitality Management and Dietetics, and the Department of Human Nutrition. The Center on Aging offers academic programs in Gerontology.

Beyond their academic endeavors, Human Ecology students have study tours and internships, participate in student organizations, gain leadership experiences, and advance the College of Human Ecology. They prepare for careers that improve the quality of life of individuals, families and communities throughout the state of Kansas, the United States and the world. Since 2000, the College of Human Ecology has experienced a 49 percent increase in students enrolled in undergraduate programs and an 89 percent increase in graduate student enrollment.

External funding for research and scholarship has grown from just under $3 million in 1999 to just over $21 million in 2009. From 2000 to 2010, there was a 79 percent increase in philanthropic gifts to support the College of Human Ecology. In 2010, contributions to Human Ecology exceeded $6 million.

Since our beginnings as a land-grant institution, K-State and the College of Human Ecology have been dedicated to improving the lives of individuals, families and communities. We work directly with clients and colleagues in ways that improve people’s lives. Programming through K-State Research and Extension as well as schools disseminates information to those who need it most. In a world focused on things, we focus first on people.
Teaching and learning
LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH
A legacy of leadership is honored on the K-State campus

K-State is proud of buildings named for Human Ecology leaders and women through the years. While “A Legacy of Leadership” describes the contributions of early leaders for whom buildings were named, it is noteworthy that K-State boasts more buildings named for Human Ecology leaders than any other land-grant university in the United States.
Looking to the Future

As this book celebrates and honors the history of the College of Human Ecology, it concludes by looking toward the future. The faculty, alumni and students are forging a future of excellence that responds to and anticipates family, community and societal needs.

By focusing first on people, the College of Human Ecology will remain at the forefront of research, education and outreach that improves the quality of life.
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