

THIS IS LSU



CAMPUS LIFE

Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College has, throughout its 141-year history, served the people of Louisiana, the region, the nation, and the world through extensive multipurpose programs encompassing instruction, research, and public service. The University continuously develops programs of breadth and quality that make it one of



of citizens throughout the state - indeed, in some way, it touches the life of every person in Louisiana.

Because of its designation as a Research University I - the top category of the Carnegie Foundation's ranking of research institutions - **LSU ranks in the top 2 percent of the nation's colleges and universities.** The Research I



CAMPUS FACTS

LOCATION: Baton Rouge, La.
FOUNDED: January 2, 1860
ENROLLMENT: 29,022
PRESIDENT: Dr. William Jenkins
CHANCELLOR: Dr. Mark Emmert
FACULTY REPRESENTATIVE: Dr. William Culbertson
MAJOR FIELDS OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES: 73
MAJOR FIELDS OF MASTER'S DEGREES: 75
MAJOR FIELDS OF DOCTORAL DEGREES: 55

the nation's outstanding educational institutions.

The University influences the educational, economic, social, and cultural lives



THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER PROVIDES A multifaceted approach to working with all students at LSU. It offers opportunities for people to learn about the contributions of African-American men and women in the areas of literature, science and the humanities. In addition, opportunities for the University community to have greater exposure to art exhibits, dance troupes, theatre, poetry readings and educational programs are provided.

PROGRAM GOALS

Educational programs for the African-American Cultural Center are the heart of the center. The scope of these programs fall into the following four categories:

- historical/political
- artistic
- informal student advising
- community outreach

BENEFITS

By creating and funding the African-American Cultural Center, the University community benefits in the following areas:

- retention of African-American LSU students
- attract qualified African-American student applicants to LSU
- educate the student body and the community about African-American culture
- increase racial and cultural awareness of students, faculty and staff
- assist with the recruitment and retention of African-American faculty and staff



designation is shared by only 59 public and 29 private universities in the country. One of only 25 universities nationwide designated as both a land-grant and sea-grant college, LSU is also actively pursuing space-grant status.

History and tradition began with LSU's founding in 1853 by the General Assembly of Louisiana as the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military

Academy near Pineville, Louisiana. The institution opened January 2, 1860. When the Civil War began, the school's first superintendent, William Tecumseh Sherman, resigned to assume a command in the Union Army. Fire demolished the Seminary in 1869, and the school moved to Baton Rouge.

In 1870, the Seminary was renamed Louisiana State University. In 1874, under the United States Morrill Act, the Louisiana State Agricultural & Mechanical College was established in New Orleans. The two institutions were merged by the Legislature in 1877 to become Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College.

Construction of the present campus began in 1922, and the first classes were held in 1926. LSU experienced major growth in the 1930s and 1940s, expanding its student body, curricula, and services.



CAMPUS LIFE

More Info:

www.lsu.edu/panoramas/memorialtower_lsu.htm

Want to see more of the LSU Campus? See the IPIX 360 ° view of campus at the University's website.

LINK

During the 1960s, the University began to place increasing emphasis on research.

Recognizing the importance and extent of statewide agricultural activities of units in the LSU System, the LSU Board of Supervisors in 1972 established the Center for Agricultural Sciences & Rural Development. This unit was renamed the LSU Agricultural Center in 1982. Components of the LSU Agricultural Center include the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, International Programs, and Administrative Services.

The primary mission of the LSU Agricultural Center is to conduct research in agricultural and natural resource development and to provide off-campus extension education that disseminates

technological, economic, and management information to Louisiana residents.

In 1977, the Paul M. Hebert Law Center, established as the LSU Law School in 1906, was made an autonomous division of the LSU System. The Law Center provides a legal education characterized by an unyielding demand for academic excellence. Its unique curriculum, based on civil law as well as substantial elements of common law, provides law graduates with qualifications and training for not one, but two legal systems.

LSU, located on more than 2,000 acres in the southern part of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is bordered on the west by the Mississippi River. The University's more than 250 principal buildings



LSU's Student Union



- Dining Halls
- Cable Television
- High-Speed Internet
- Mail Service
- Card Access
- Facility Repairs
- Security
- Telephone Services
- Furnished
- Washer/Dryer
- Microwave



LIVING ON CAMPUS

LSU has 18 residence halls with architectural styles ranging from a Renaissance style typical of the older core of the campus to modern high-rise buildings. Above is the newest addition, the highly popular East Campus Apartments, a co-ed dormitory that includes furnished rooms with connecting suites and e-mail workstations in the lobby, all within a short walk from the dining hall.

Student Recreational Sports Complex

The Student Recreational Sports Complex houses the administrative offices of the Division of Recreational Sports. This 112,000 square-foot, \$8.4 million facility, which was completed in August 1992, provides students and the University community with a comprehensive and innovative sports facility that includes:



- 25-yard eight-lane indoor swimming pool with sun deck
- five basketball courts
- five volleyball courts
- nine badminton courts
- twelve handball/racquetball courts
- two squash racquet courts
- three weight rooms
- one combination exercise/weight room with aerobic equipment
- 1/8 mile indoor three-lane jogging track
- one rehabilitation room with two whirlpools
- locker rooms for men and women
- saunas for men and women
- aerobic exercise area with treadmills, bicycles ergometers, rowing machines, stairsteppers, etc.
- emergency care/first aid room
- three meeting/classrooms

are grouped on a 650-acre plateau that constitutes the main part of the campus.

LSU and A&M College is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The Hebert Law Center holds membership in the Association of American Law Schools and is on the approved list of the American Bar Association.



The University Lakes look over sorority row.



THIS IS LSU



Rohan Davey volunteers his time by speaking to elementary schools students.

GIVING BACK

What is CHAMPS?

The CHAMPS/Life Skills program was developed by the NCAA to help **prepare student-athletes** for the challenges of life **beyond the playing field**. Through workshops, service projects, and social events, CHAMPS, an acronym for Challenging Athletes Minds for Personal Success, brings LSU student-athletes information that will prepare them for the biggest game of all - the game of life!



student-athletes with meeting daily challenges, but also enhances student-athlete's growth in their college years and beyond.

CHAMPS at LSU

The CHAMPS/Life Skills program at LSU is operated out of the Academic Center for Athletes, and the focus of the program is on five commitments viewed as critical to personal growth:

How can CHAMPS help?

By focusing on "real life" skills and personal development, the CHAMPS Program not only assists the

- I. Academic Excellence**
- II. Athletic Excellence**
- III. Career Development**
- IV. Personal Development**
- V. Community Service**



LSU football players frequently visit hospitals as part of their commitment to community outreach.





Jarvis Green, a senior majoring in construction management, spent his summer gaining valuable experience working for Shaw Construction in Baton Rouge.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Being a part of the LSU football program involves more than simply playing in front of more than 90,000 crazed Tiger fans on Saturday nights. It is an opportunity to achieve athletic success while also getting a head start on



(Left) Wide out Jack Hunt took the first step in ensuring a successful life after football by clerking at the McKernan Law Firm in Baton Rouge this past summer.

the most important game of all - the game of life.

The LSU football program has a longstanding internal summer jobs program that aggressively seeks opportunities to help place its players in career-developing



A trio of Tigers got their first glimpse of the medical profession this past summer, as Rob Sale (left), John Young (center) and Eric Edwards worked at the Southern Medical Corporation in Baton Rouge.

positions within the community. The goal is to help players earn valuable experience, while getting a head start on the rest of their lives. LSU football players are expected to be extremely active in utilizing the career development resources readily available to them.



THIS IS LSU

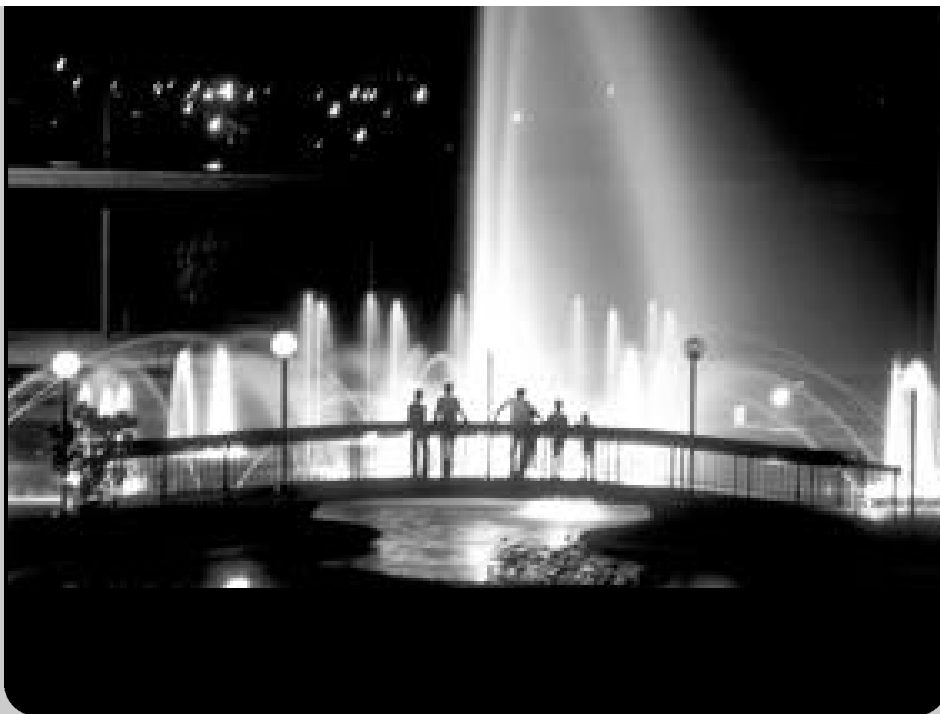


the city of BATON ROUGE

The state capital building of Louisiana, located in Baton Rouge, boasts the tallest capital building in the nation at 34 stories.



Hospitality and comfort are a Southern tradition practiced to perfection around Baton Rouge. Minutes from the city, ancient moss-draped oaks, fragrant honeysuckle, formal gardens and the finest examples of Southern architecture await. Combine this with the excitement of the mighty Mississippi River, cajun music and a gourmet meal that is topped with freshly brewed cafe-au-lait at one of Baton Rouge's fine restaurants. Mix in an autumn Saturday evening at Tiger Stadium, and Baton Rouge becomes one of the most attractive cities for living, entertainment and education in the South.



Southern Travel

DISTANCE CHART FROM BATON ROUGE:

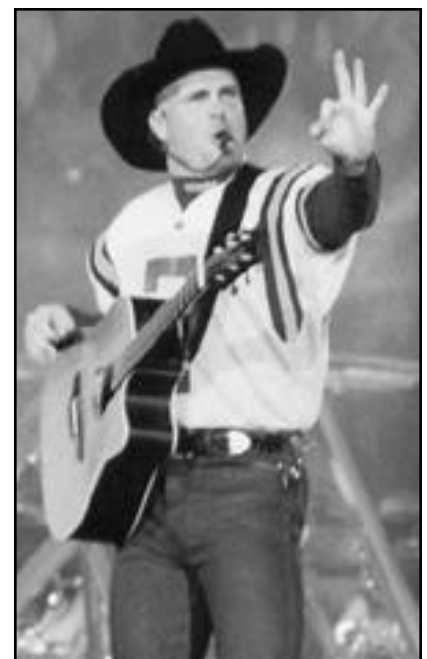
Atlanta, Ga. . . . .	.8 hours
Biloxi, Miss. . . . .	.2 hours
Birmingham, Ala. . . . .	.6 hours
Dallas, Texas . . . . .	.6 hours
Houston, Texas . . . . .	.4 ^{1/2} hours
Jackson, Miss. . . . .	.2 ^{1/2} hours
Mobile, Ala. . . . .	.2 ^{1/2} hours
New Orleans, La. . . . .	.1 hour
Pensacola . . . . .	.4 hours
Shreveport, La. . . . .	.3 ^{1/2} hours



The Mississippi River with all of its might rolls through downtown Baton Rouge.

- The average annual temperature in Baton Rouge is 68 degrees and the city features a semi-tropical climate highlighted by mild winter months.

- Baton Rouge is just an hour away from the French Quarter in New Orleans and even closer to the million-acre Atchafalaya Swamp, which is called one of the biggest fishing ponds in the country.



Garth Brooks donned an LSU football jersey when he played before a sell out crowd at the Pete Maravich Assembly Center.

- The State Capitol building, located in downtown Baton Rouge, is the tallest state capitol in the nation at 27 stories tall.

- Baton Rouge, the capital city of Louisiana, sits on the banks of the Mississippi River.

BATON ROUGE FACTS	
Population:	
BATON ROUGE . . . . .	.242,547
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH . . . . .	.461,304
Time Zone:	
Central	
Average Temperatures:	
HIGH . . . . .	.81.3
LOW . . . . .	.52.5
AVERAGE . . . . .	.67.5



THIS IS LSU



the state of LOUISIANA

Louisiana, one of America's most culturally and geographically diverse states, is located in the heart of the Deep South. Adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico and dotted with hundreds of lakes and bayous, Louisiana is home to all types of terrain from swamps and marshes to lush forests



Millions of visitors from around the world come to New Orleans each year to participate in Mardi Gras, a two-week party that includes more than 60 parades.



The French Quarter of New Orleans joins progressive technology with traditional Southern charm. Take a carriage ride through the heart of New Orleans and discover that even today it still maintains many of its traditional European roots.

and gentle hills.

The state is

known for its charm and friendly people, and still maintains the stately antebellum plantations and majestic oaks of its early days. The atmosphere is elegant, yet relaxed and casual. Dubbed the "Sportsman's Paradise," Louisiana offers some of the finest hunting, fishing and boating opportunities in the country.



• Oak Alley Plantation, built in 1839, is situated between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The site of many movies, the quarter-mile canopy of giant live oak trees, believed to be 300 years old, is a spectacular site.

LOUISIANA FACTS

NICKNAME:The Pelican State
ADMITTED TO UNION: . . .April 30, 1812
STATE COLORS: . . .Gold, white and blue
STATE BIRD:Brown Pelican
STATE DOG: . . .Catahoula Leopard Dog
STATE TREE:Bald Cypress
STATE FLOWER:Magnolia
CLIMATE:Subtropical

• Foods like boiled crawfish, jamb-

aya, shrimp etouffee, and gumbo make the cajun and creole cuisine of Louisiana the envy of the nation.

- Last year, an estimated 23.7 million U.S. resident visitors came to Louisiana.
- Louisiana is home to Mardi Gras, New Orleans Jazz, Creole culture, stately riverboats and some of the finest cuisine in the world.



Situated on the banks of the mighty Mississippi River, the New Orleans skyline is one of the most recognizable in America. The city is a thriving metropolitan area that still maintains the traditional charm of a time long gone.

Louisiana Lagniappe

ATCHAFALAYA: \a-chaff-a-LIE-a\
 n.Louisiana's famed undeveloped wetland.

BEIGNET: \ben-YAY\
 n.A tasty French doughnut without the hole.

BOUDIN: \BOO-dan\
 n. Hot, spicy pork mixed with onions, cooked rice and herbs and stuffed in sausage casing.

ETOUFFEE: \ay-too-FAY\
 n. Crawfish or shrimp in a delightfully spicy red sauce.

GUMBO: \GUM-boe\
 n.A delicacy of South Louisiana.A thick, robust soup with thousands of variations,only a few of which are Shrimp Gumbo, Chicken Gumbo, and File' Gumbo.

KREWE: \crew\
 n.An organization that puts on Mardi Gras balls and parades.

LAGNIAPPE: \LAHN-yap\
 n. A little something extra.

PO-BOY: - n.A sandwich extravaganza of either shrimp, oyster, roast beef, etc.,that's served on a crispy-cruste loaf bread called French Bread.

VIEUX CARRE': \vyuh-kah-RAY\
 n.The French name for the French Quarter meaning "Old Square."

