

The Technician

N. C. STATE COLLEGE

Monday, March 16, 1987

WEST RALEIGH, N. C.

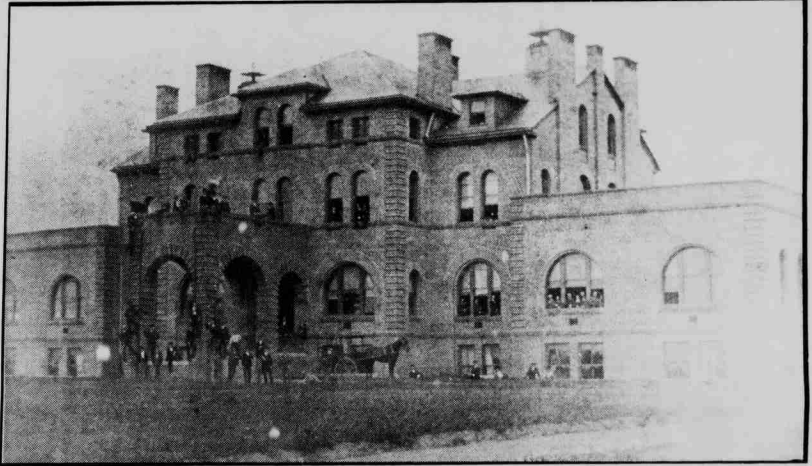
Farmers unite to found A & M

Idealism marks State's start 100 years ago

The names 'Cow College' and 'Moo U' reflect the prejudices that still exist toward N.C. State University. However, in another sense, this name calling pays homage to Colonel Leonidas Polk, the members of the Watauga Club and especially the farmers who, a century ago, saw the need to offer all North Carolinians a college education.

In 1872 Polk, North Carolina's first Commissioner of Agriculture, began his campaign to have the state establish an agricultural college, an idea not readily embraced by the General Assembly. Doctors went to college and so did lawyers and theologians - farmers didn't.

But other circumstances eventually aided Polk in his efforts to establish an agricultural school. The federal government had passed the Morrill Act in 1862, providing each state with public lands to use to raise the revenue to establish



Students and Faculty in front of Main Building (now Holladay Hall) in 1890.

See "farmers," page 3

TECHNICIAN

N. C. STATE COLLEGE February 1, 1920 WEST RALEIGH, N. C. Vol. 1 No. 1

THE STATE COLLEGE MEETING ITS DEMANDS

PROGRESSIVE VIEWS

Editor of Engineering Magazine
and Engineering Department of
N.C. State College
Chapel Hill, N.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of February 1, 1920, and to thank you for the interesting and valuable information it contains.

The article on the State College Meeting is particularly interesting and shows the progress of the college in meeting the demands of the times.

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Agri-cultural Club State Work
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The first issue of Technician, February 1, 1920.

Thugs start '04 rebellion

State students have never been timid about voicing their opinions when questions of students' rights arise, but the precedent was set in 1904 when the notorious Thugs Rebellion caused such an uproar that the college opened minus its senior class.

The problem started in the fall when the Senior Class of '05 returned to campus only to find that their hard-earned senior privileges had been curtailed. Seniors expected to be able to go into Raleigh at any time they pleased, as long as they didn't miss a class. This senior right the administration had seen fit to abolish. Seniors found themselves placed in the same category as common freshmen.

The seniors were, to say the least, upset and began to organize. A petition was drawn up, a committee of seniors was appointed and they took their case to the faculty. But the faculty was standing firm in their denial of senior rights.

The next step was to hold a meeting on campus to persuade as

many seniors as possible to join the crusade. But the College President, Dr. George Winston, barged in on the meeting and refused to leave until the seniors dispersed. Winston went so far as to follow the young men outside where they stood talking and again order them to disband in their efforts or face expulsion. He also branded them "Thugs."

Things weren't going well for the Thugs and they decided to move their meetings off-campus into Pullen Park. Here they drew up a document stating "because of the trend affairs have taken, we have severed our connection with the College." And they did just that. They packed their bags and went home.

The administration found itself in the embarrassing position of opening its doors in the fall of 1904 without a senior class. Still, it was a month before any action was taken. Finally, the school agreed to allow the Thugs back into the college, minus senior privileges.

Here, in defeat, the sad tale of the Thugs ends. Perhaps it is best

summed up by the '05 class historian, himself a Thug: "The Faculty carried their point because of the fact that might can make right. . . . But the heart of every man is still true to the 'lost cause' and in years to come 'the word Thug' will serve as a binding link between the true members of the Class of 1905."

Page 2 A look at the women that shaped NCSU.

Page 3: Find out why the bell tower, NCSU's foremost landmark, was built.

Special pull-out section: A decade by decade look at the NCSU's history.

Page 10: NCSU sports across the years.

Don't forget the women

A local female high school student's idea of heaven 25 years ago was to use D.H. Hill Library. After a successful evening of study, they would leave with enough information for a ten-page paper on reconstruction in the South and a date for the weekend.

Since the female N.C. State student was a rare commodity, a female would have to work hard to avoid at least two or three successful social encounters with male State students when on campus. Although the presence of women on campus is taken for granted today, their presence has a limited and inconsistent history. Not only have female students been scarce, but so have teaching and non-teaching female faculty members. NCSU was established as a college for men.

In 1899 the Board of Trustees voted nine to six "to admit Women in all departments on a basis of equality with men." However, at their next meeting they decided that with the exception of the Textile School, women would be admitted only as special students.

Lucille Thomson, the first woman to enroll as a regular student, arrived on campus in 1921. She pursued a degree in electrical engineering, but married during her senior year and did not finish her degree.

Jane McKimmon (BS in Business Administration), Charlotte



Jane McKimmon

Nelson (BS in Education) and Mary Yarborough (MS in Chemistry) received the first degrees awarded to women at NCSU in 1927. Twenty-one women were enrolled at NCSU by 1928.

However, the increasing enrollment of women ended in 1935 as UNC, Women's College at Greensboro and NCSU became a consolidated university. No new students were allowed to enroll as freshmen or sophomores at NCSU or UNC. The enrollment at NCSU reached 2,426 in 1941, with only 20 female students. That same year, Katherine Stinson was the first woman engineering student to graduate. With a degree in aeronautics, Stinson became a pilot and director of the FAA Regulations and Safety Division.

The female enrollment exploded in 1964 when a liberal arts

program was established and a string of female achievements began.

That year Mary Ann Weathers became the first homecoming queen. Cora Kemp was the first female editor of the *Technician*, and Anna Clyde Fraker became the first female student to earn a doctorate at NCSU. Cathy Sterling continued this achieving tradition by being elected as the first woman student body president. Her political activity resulted in an increased student role in the spending of student funds.

A woman graduate from 1970 remembered being threatened with Judiciary Board action because she wore pants instead of a skirt to a class involving welding, and other women have vivid recollections of being the only females in swimming classes with a hundred men. However, by 1980 women were an established presence on campus - even in athletics. Julie Shea received the honor of ACC Athlete of the Year then and in 1981 also. Today the student body is composed of 21,831 men and 8,191 women.

Women have traditionally been in staff positions in the library, labs, and offices (2 of the 14 executive SPA positions are held by women), but the first woman hired as a professor was Gertrude Cox. In 1940 she was hired as a full professor of statistics and head of

This Centennial Issue of *Technician*, is hopefully a fair summation of the events that have shaped NCSU during the past 100 years.

Of course, not everything could be included, but we have tried to present some of the more interesting and important aspects of our school's history.

We gratefully thank all the contributors to this issue and the staff at University Archives, who were a great help in gathering photographs and information for this edition.

A special thanks is extended toward Alice Reagan, author of *North Carolina State University: A Narrative History*.

Special Edition Staff

I would like to thank Editor in Chief John Austin, Managing Editor Mark Bumgardner, Senior Editor Bob Reed, Production Manager Andy Inman and Assistant Production Manager Tomia Peeples for their help with this issue.

—Jim Shell
Special Edition Editor

the Department of Experimental Statistics. The next full professors added to the faculty were Eloise Coler, extension professor of food science in 1963; Doris King, professor of history in 1966; Hideo Triantaphyllou, professor of plant pathology in 1967. The *NCSU News* commented on the role of women employed on campus in 1957: "Many women work in our laboratories" and "Engineering research may not seem the proper field for a woman, but Mrs. Katherine Sphalski, a graduate of Randolph Macon, finds time to work on problems of the density of water solutions while her husband finishes his degree."

Today, according to university

records, 23 percent of the faculty are women. The 24 women full professors comprise only 4 percent of the full professors on campus. Women also serve in high-level non-teaching positions - 2 of the 60 department heads are women. The dean of admissions and the dean of the graduate school (interim position) are women, but no woman serve as academic deans. Women hold the positions of associated vice chancellor, director of human resources, director of information services, and the associate director of agricultural extension services.

Baby, a few of you who have come a long way on this campus.

By Leslie McCombs-Porter

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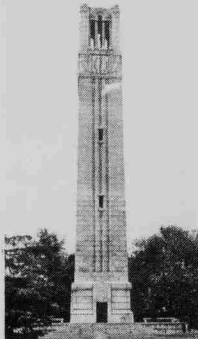
The bell tower is born... finally

By Paul M. Baker

If Raleigh has a landmark recognizable by visitors as well as natives it is N.C. State's Bell Tower, whose imposing image has seen covers of city telephone directories, cheap picture post cards and student notebooks.

Travelers asking directions in the vicinity of Hillborough Street will inevitably find their destinations only by position relative to the structure. "Well, let's see. Go on up three blocks and take your second left past the Bell Tower. Ya can't miss it . . ."

The Bell Tower is a fixed point

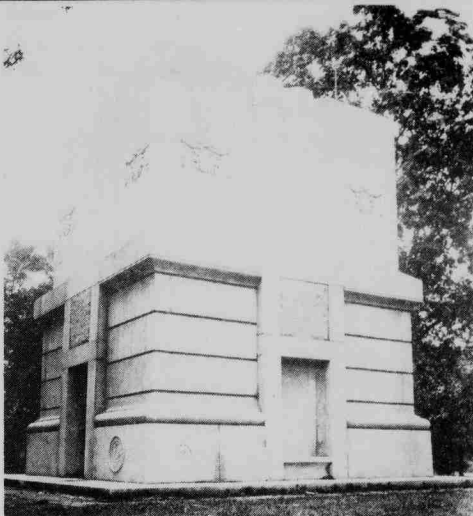


on the map of Raleigh. Except from its function as a time piece (once notorious for its inaccuracy), few people now recall the tower's original purpose. The Bell Tower was built as a memorial to the 34 NCSU alumni who lost their lives in World War I.

The Bell Tower's construction spans 30 years from its inception in 1919 to the final dedication ceremonies held on Armistice Day, 1949.

The idea for the monument is credited to one Vance Sykes, a graduate of 1907. Sykes, after reading about the death of a classmate, wrote to the editor of the newly established Alumni News in late 1918 expressing his hope that "a movement, be put on foot to perpetuate the names of our alumni who gave their lives in France that the world might live in peace." The suggestion was taken to heart by the Alumni Association and on Jan. 6, 1919, a committee was formed to raise funds for the project.

The alumni, numbering just over 1,000 at the time, were enthusiastic and sent in money as well as ideas for what shape the memorial should finally take. Suggestions ranged from flagpoles, archways, buildings to even the establishment of student loan funds. One former student, aware of only 28 dead alumni, suggested that the memorial be "a 'hostess house' with wide verandas, with 28 columns, bearing similar bronze tablets, recording name, rank and service date" of the fallen.



The first section of the Bell Tower as it looked in 1921. Fund raising campaigns provided money for ten-foot additions in 1924, 1925 and 1926. The Depression delayed completion of the structure until 1937, when funds from the Works Progress Administration made final construction possible.

The idea of a "tower . . . surmount(ed) . . . with a clock and chimes" was offered by the New York branch of the Alumni Association, and on March 24, 1920, the Alumni News announced the adoption of the idea.

The Tower as it stands today was designed by William H. Deacy of New York. His design was described as "semi-Romanesque" with Gothic treatment of the vertical lines," strongly resembling the towers at West Point.

Funds for the construction,

however, were lacking and building progressed slowly. By 1926 only about 45 feet of the tower had been erected. The depression of 1929 stopped construction completely. In 1935, with an injection of \$37,000 in WPA funds, work was resumed, and in 1937 the tower stood finished at a height of 115 feet. Over the next 12 years the clock, bells and Shrine Room were installed.

The Shrine Room, occupying the base of the tower, houses a memorial plaque upon which are carved the names of the alumni killed in the war. When the plaque

was carved, the name of George L. Jeffers (class of 1913) was inadvertently included in the list. Jeffers, although severely wounded, did not meet his end in the war. Rather than carve a new plaque, the Alumni Association decided to alter the name to read George E. Jefferson, a symbol for the unknown dead of the war.

On March 6 of last year, a new 246-bell grand symphonic carillon was installed replacing the original set. The electronic, programmable carillon is housed in the basement of Holladay Hall and is heard through speakers in the tower.

Farmers, Watauga Club help found A & M

Continued from page 1

"colleges for the benefit of the agriculture and mechanic arts."

Also, a group of young men in Raleigh, progressive thinkers under 30, believed that the state should establish a technical school. These men met for "discussion" in a room over a store on Fayetteville street. In 1884 these men banded together and formed the Watauga Club.

Watauga Club members were primarily interested in a more technical than agricultural school. They realized that the South's agrarian economy was going to have to become more industrialized and that the mechanics and engineers needed by the state would need college training.

Eventually Polk and the Watauga Club joined forces to try and persuade the General Assembly that the state needed a school that would teach agriculture and mechanics. The Wataugans, although primarily interested in an industrial school, saw this union as a necessity, especially since most lawmakers were farmers in those

days. The proposal would never have made it through "the damned farmer legislature unless there was some agriculture in it somewhere," said one Wataugan.

For his part Polk was busily organizing farmers across the state to back his proposal to the General Assembly for a new college in North Carolina. In 1887 Polk made a call for farmers to meet in Raleigh and make their case known to the legislature in an amazing show of force over 300 farmers answered the call. The trip must have been difficult, roads and transportation being what they were, but newspaper reports from that time called the meeting the largest assemblage of farmers that the state had ever seen.

And they were a serious group. They wanted a school for their sons. One suggestion included putting a dollar a head tax on every dog in the state if the government had trouble coming up with the funds.

This show of force was effective, and a reluctant legislature in March 1887 passed a bill that created the North Carolina College of



State's first faculty; President Holladay is at front center.

Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. The task hadn't been easy because much opposition could be felt in the General Assembly toward the school. "Some (legislators) opposed it because they were fossils and opposed

everything," said one Wataugan. Ironically, the group most influential in the founding of State, the farmers, is currently watching their way of life decline as the school teaches its century mark and continues to prosper. In

recollecting his days as a Wataugan, Josephus Daniels praised Polk for organizing the farmers "into militant support" for an agricultural college and added, "It was this organization of farmers led by Polk that put it over."



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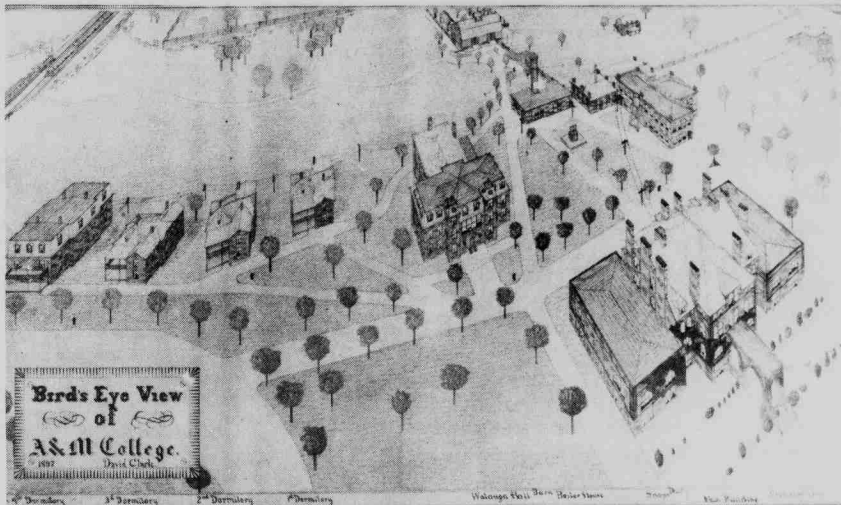
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The Technician

100 YEARS AT NCSU — DECADE BY DECADE



These were N.C. State's first four dorms, on the present site of the School of Design.

By Jim Shell
Special Edition Editor

1887-1897

1887 - A bill is adopted by the state legislature to establish a land-grant college that will be called the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

1888 - The cornerstone is laid for Main Building (now Holladay Hall).

1889 - The Board of Trustees elects Alexander Quarles Holladay as A & M's first president.

1889 - A & M College officially opens its doors.

1892-94 - A & M builds its first four dorms on the present site of the School of Design.

1896 - The Horticulture Building (now Primrose Hall) is constructed.

• Fifty-two students arrive at A & M College to sign up for classes during the first month. They live in Main Building, which also houses the classrooms and the library. The school is located past Raleigh's city limit, which ends at St. Mary's Street, on 62 acres donated by R. Stanhope Pullen. Pullen uses a mule and plow to create a dividing line between the land he gives to the school and another adjacent section of land that is to be used by the city as a park.

To construct A & M's first buildings,

the state provides bricks and labor from the State Penitentiary.

The school offers an education to the sons of farmers who, because of class distinctions, have not previously had such an opportunity. A & M offers its students the choice of a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture or a Bachelor of Engineering. The cost of an education runs about \$130 a year during the first decade.

Applicants to the college have to "be at least 14 years of age, furnish evidence of good moral character and physical development, be able to read and write English intelligently, and be familiar with simple arithmetic."

1897-1907

1896 - In an effort to increase the school's enrollment, A & M offers one month of free boarding to any student who brings in a new student.

1899 - President Holladay is forced to resign because of ill health; he is succeeded by George Taloe Winston.

1899 - Enrollment at A & M reaches 285.

1901 - The Textile building, now Tompkins Hall, is completed.

1903 - The first issue of the *Agromeck* comes out.

1903 - In response to the state's need to upgrade the education of teachers in public schools, A & M begins conducting summer classes for teachers. Three hundred men and women enroll in the first session.

1906 - A & M hires a rather interesting fellow named Abraham Rudy, and begins its first courses in modern languages.

1907 - A & M's enrollment reaches 446 students.

• The college continues to grow during its second decade of operation, but not everybody in the state is convinced that the "industrial classes" need higher education. To counter this notion, the president of A & M gives rousing lectures across the state extolling the virtues of education. Money is set aside in the school budget to advertise for new students.

In 1899 the Board of Trustees vote to begin admitting women to the school, but times are slow to change, and it is 28 years before a woman actually receives a degree from A & M.

The college also proves to be a bit too conservative for Abraham Rudy, its first modern language teacher. It seems that Rudy is a progressive man who designs and builds a flying machine not unlike today's helicopter. Although the machine never flies under its own power, pranksters at the school tie the contraption to the smokestack of the

power plant and hoist it 93 feet above ground.

1907-1917

1908 - Daniel Harvey Hill is elected by the administration as the new president of the college.

1911 - The college gets its first weekly newspaper, *The Wau Gau Rac*.

1914 - The Textile Building is almost completely destroyed by fire.

1917 - The school officially changes its name to the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

• By now State College has a teaching staff of 62 and 723 students. An increasing number of these students come from other states.

This period marks the United States' entry into World War I, and State College is radically changed by this event. The school has always seen the influence of the military. Following the guidelines of its land-grant status, students wear uniforms and attend drills and classes in military science. Now the gray uniforms of the school are changed to the olive colors of the army. Drills are required five days a week. During the fall of 1917 about 100 students leave campus to join the armed forces. Faculty members are granted leaves of absence to join the war effort. The junior and senior classes of 1917-18 are reduced by half

A & M COLLEGE FACES WORLD WAR I

1917 - 1927

1920 - The first issue of *Technician* appears.

1922 - Enrollment at State is 1,210. The average cost of one year at school is \$375.

1923 - Eugene Brooks becomes the fifth president of State College.

1925 - Thompson Gym opens its doors for sporting activities.

1925 - Jane McKimmon completes her education at State. She is the first woman to obtain a degree from the school.

1926 - D.H. Hill library is completed.

1927 - The School of Education is established.

• Tragedy strikes State campus in 1918 in the form of a deadly epidemic of Spanish influenza. Within hours the Infirmary's facilities are crowded to capacity with over 400 reported cases. Classes are suspended and some students are taken to Rex Hospital. In all, thirteen students and two volunteer nurses die.

This event and the aftermath of World War I sadden the campus. Eventually college life settles back into its routine, and students begin making their own plans to improve the quality of life on campus.

In 1921 the students adopt a constitution which provides them with their own student government. The intent of this constitution is self-regulation and promotion of a sense of loyalty toward the school.

Student publications virtually cease during the war years, but in 1920 the first issue of *Technician* is printed. The paper is designed to be "a mouthpiece of campus gab, full of pep and ginger, poetry and classroom jokes, personals, and funny stories."

(Below) A fire damaged Tompkins Hall, then home of the School of Textiles, and strained relations with the textile industry.



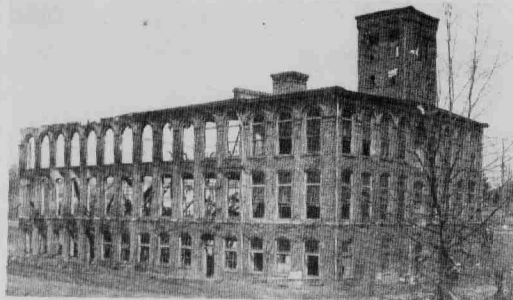
These were N.C. State's first four dorms, on the present site of the School of Design.



Eugene Brooks, State's fifth president.



Civil Engineering students visit Lassiter's Mill.



1927 - 1937

1930 - Tuition is \$500 per year.

1930 - The president of the college gets a new home located on Hillsboro Street.

1931 - Due to the hard economic times brought on by the depression, teachers at State see a 45% cut in their salaries.

1932 - There are 30,833 volumes in the school library.

1937 - Enrollment at State College exceeds 2,200.

• The Depression takes its toll at State. Smaller incomes for North Carolinians

means less tax money and the school begins a budget tightening phase that slows construction of new buildings.

In an effort to "purify collegiate sports" the Athletics Department follows a plan designed to closely regulate the actions of team members and monitor athletic scholarships and subsidies. School alumni are opposed to the plan and the effort is eventually halted.

The fraternities are also having their share of problems. It seems that living conditions are a bit messy at the houses, and the scholastic records of some members are questionable. A discipline problem also has the faculty worried. But the fraternities come to their own rescue and begin to upgrade their ranks by requiring a "C" average of all pledges.

WOMEN AND BLACKS COME TO N.C.STATE



1947 - 1957

1948 - There is an influx of veterans crowding the campus and its facilities. To alleviate this problem, a trailer park called Westhaven is constructed near Western Boulevard.

1952 - Upset that a large percentage of the profits made by the Student Supply Store go into the pocket of its manager, students petition to have all proceeds from the store turned over to student government to be used for student activities.

1953 - State's nuclear reactor is activated.

1955 - A leak develops in the core of State's nuclear reactor, gases leak into the atmosphere, and the core is dismantled for repair.

1955 - Students win a victory. Profits from the Student Supply Store now go for grants-in-aid, 60% to athletes and 40% for non-athletes.

1955 - Robert Clemmons and Hardy Liston enroll in State's masters programs and become the first two black students at the school.

1956 - The National Collegiate Athletic Association charges that State has offered aid to one of its new basketball players in excess of what is permitted, including a seven year medical education at Chapel Hill for the player's girlfriend. The NCAA puts State on probation for four years.

- More than radioactive gas from the nuclear reactor is causing trouble at State College during the 50s. The large number of G.I.'s on campus are older and more experienced than students of the past and are having their share of difficulties adjusting to campus life. The new students are vocal about their opinions concerning faculty interference in student government, the quality of campus food and the high price of textbooks.

During the 50s two minority groups begin to make their presence known on State's campus: women and blacks. Unlike the problems that arise at other Southern colleges and universities, the appearance of black students at State is a relatively smooth transition. Two blacks enter master programs in 1953 and in 1955 the first black undergraduates enroll.



(Left) Military units trained at State during World War II. Here soldiers maneuver in Pullen Park, top, and students register with Selective Service, bottom.

1937 - 1947

1939 - In response to the war in Europe, the Mechanical Engineering Department creates an aeronautical curriculum as part of a nation-wide pilot training program.

1940 - State trustees officially commit the school to the war effort.

1941 - The Engineering and Textile Schools are busily at work developing a substitute for silk that can be used to make parachutes for our armed forces.

1942 - In an effort to get men out of college more quickly and onto the battleground, State goes to a full-quarter system.

1945 - World War II ends. Through its special military courses, State has trained 23,628 men and women for the

effort. Over 200 State graduates die in the war.

1947 - Taking advantage of the opportunities provided by the G.I. Bill, 4,030 veterans enroll at State.

- The country is involved in another World War and once again life on campus begins to resemble a military camp, and many extra-curricular activities cease. Dorms are turned over for the housing of military personnel being trained at the school. Civilian students are limited to living quarters in Gold, Welch, Fourth and Watauga dorms.

Before the attack at Pearl Harbor in 1941, students are generally opposed to the United States' entry into the war. One editorial in the *Technician* is entitled "Why Must We Die?"

After Pearl Harbor campus attitude changes and both students and faculty become fully committed to winning the war.

(Below) The nuclear reactor under construction. In the background is the Animal Industry Building, on the present site of Mann Hall.



THE 60'S, STATE'S RADICAL PERIOD

1957 - 1967

1959 - The Friends of the College Series begins.

1961 - There are now 197 women enrolled at State College.

1963 - Another small but significant step toward school and community integration is accomplished when Baxley's restaurant opens its doors to blacks.

1965 - The college gets a new name. It is now called North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

1966 - Student body enrollment passes 10,000.

1967 - State's involvement in the Vietnam anti-war movement begins. A group of students demonstrate against the draft in downtown Raleigh.

• State's campus continues to grow and its importance as a technological school reaches far past the borders of North Carolina. In accordance with its

status as an important center for research and its growing national reputation, the college undergoes yet another name change. The school is now called North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

In 1959 State also gets a new chancellor as John Caldwell becomes the college's eighth chief administrator. Caldwell is a charismatic leader who is sympathetic to the needs of his students. He is remembered for his impromptu visits to the student dining hall in Leazar, and his frequent meetings with student leaders.

Caldwell is also sympathetic to the needs of the growing number of black students on State's campus. He joins student leaders in officially requesting that the merchants of Raleigh catch up with the times and begin the process of integration within their businesses.

Caldwell's diplomacy in responding to the needs of State students serves his administration well. Beginning in 1967 and continuing through much of the Vietnam War, the campus becomes a forum for students who question the legality and sanity of a war that they become increasingly opposed to.



Flags of demonstrators wave on the Brickyard as State students rally during the Peace Retreat in 1970.

1977 - 1987

1980 - The Iranian Hostage situation is protested by 1,500 State students on the Brickyard.

1981 - The D.H. Hill Library reaches another milestone. The million mark is passed in its collection of books and bound periodicals.

1981 - The new School of Veterinary Medicine admits its first class.

1982 - Bruce Robert Poulton becomes the school's tenth administrative head.

1983 - The Wolfpack wins the NCAA again.

1984-85 - State is given a 780-acre tract of land near Western Boulevard, and planning for the Centennial Campus is begun.

1987 - NCSU is 100 years old. Happy birthday!

• Brickyard gatherings begin to change in nature during these years, and instead of politics, basketball games are more likely subjects of conversation. University officials aren't exactly pleased with the noise of the crowds and the bonfires, but who could refuse such ardent Wolfpack support?

It might also be hard to find what was once another mainstay of campus life these days. Does anybody remember seeing a slide rule lately? Would anybody know how to use it? Pocket calculators that once sold at the Student Supply Store for more than \$100 are now a tenth the price, and if you don't know your way around a computer keyboard you may find yourself answering "no" to an important question on that first job application form.

It hasn't always been a smooth ride during the first 100 years at NCSU, but those 52 "sons of farmers" who made up the first class at State probably wouldn't look too harshly on the accomplishments we've made during our first century.



Cathy Sterling

1967 - 1977

1969 - A draft information service is set up on campus in the Bar Jonah Coffee House to aid students with moral questions about the war.

1970 - Lee dorm become State's first attempt at coed housing.

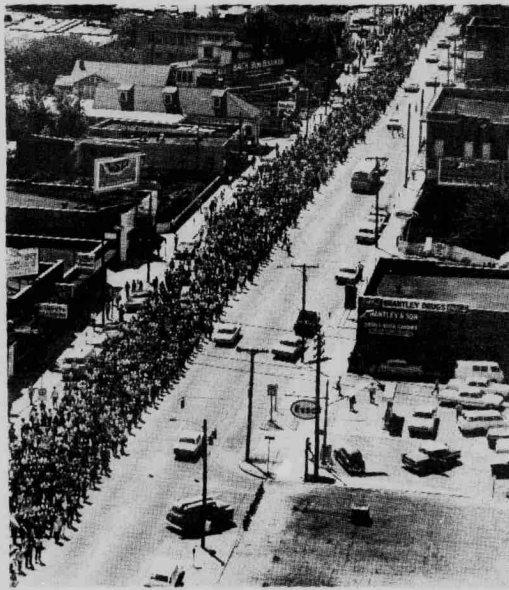
1970 - Cathy Sterling becomes the first woman student body president.

1971 - D.H. Hill Library's eleven story bookstack is completed.

1974 - State's basketball team brings home the school's first NCAA championship.

1975 - There are now 15,751 students enrolled in the university.

• State's campus finds itself feeling the effects of another war, this one in Vietnam, and the campus splits in controversy. Students gather for demonstrations to protest the war on the Brickyard and listen as professors tell them to make choices about the importance of grades versus taking time away from their studies to follow their convictions. Over 6,000 students from State and other area universities stage a march down Hillsborough Street in 1970 to express their outrage at a letter sent by Governor Scott which



About 6,000 demonstrators from State and other area colleges, marched to the State Capitol to protest support of President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. This picture was taken from the downtown Holiday Inn.

supports President Nixon's escalation of the war into Cambodia.

But all isn't politics. In 1970 a major outdoor concert event is held, called All-Campus '70. Five thousand students gather in the sun with their coolers of beer and Boone's Farm wine to listen to

the music of Steppenwolf and Don McLean. It is a weekend of screaming, fluorescent frisbees, loud music, cutoff jeans and haltertops and perhaps one too many illicit substances that eventually cause the university to frown on such extended merriment.



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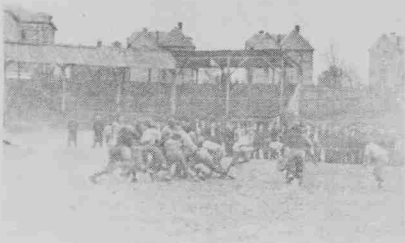
A century of sports at NCSU

By Bill Beezley

Two national championships in basketball, national championships in cross-country, swimming, wrestling and track, and football appearances in holiday bowl games have been the athletic peaks in the past century. Reaching those heights has meant going through some low country that included the struggle to defeat neighboring colleges, raffish coaches, a point-shaving scandal and NCAA probation. Throughout these ten decades, the players have maintained a perspective on their games that fans sometimes lost.

Varsity sport began March 12, 1892 when the North Carolina State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, led by Joel Whitaker, edged the Raleigh Male Academy, 12 to 6, in a football contest at the Athletic Field (today called Pullen Park). The victory turned the students from their interest in the interclass contests they had played since the school's founding to intercollegiate confrontations with neighboring institutions.

For the first half-century, until World War II, varsity sport bumped along a difficult path. The faculty refused to compromise on Saturday morning classes, compulsory military drills and classroom achievement. Before 1900, athletes had to search for faculty



1902

handouts to finance their teams, schedule around weekend classes and also secure permission for team members to be excused from daily marching.

Nevertheless, State students launched teams and supported them. Baseball began in 1894, claimed a championship in 1910 and established the tradition of an Easter Monday game against Wake Forest.

The students did not change their belief that basketball was a "sissy" game until 1911 when State played its first contest. State lost to Wake Forest, 33-6. The

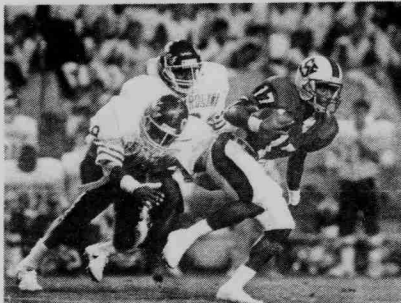
game slowly caught on, and the team won the championship of the Carolinas in 1918 and 1919.

Football was the intercollegiate sport before the Second World War. State first played North Carolina in 1893, the same year it won its first collegiate game, against Tennessee, 12-6. The squad tied Carolina in 1899, resulting in Chapel Hill's refusal to schedule the Farmers for the next several years. Frank Thompson (for whom the present theater and former gym are named) led the team to an undefeated season and the championship of the south in 1907. The team repeated this accomplishment again in 1910 and became South Atlantic Champions in 1913. UNC and State renewed their rivalry during State Fair week in 1920 and J.T. "Runt" Faucette engineered the first victory over Carolina, 13-3.

Everett Case arrived in Raleigh in 1946, already established in the Carolinas. He won six straight Southern Conference titles, three straight Atlantic Coast Conference championships, and six of seven Dixie Classics. For a decade each of his teams won at least 24 games a season. Case recruited Dick Dickey, Vic Bubas, Paul Horvath, Sammy Ranzano, Ronnie Shavlik, Vic Molodet, Lou Pucello and John Richter. His success forced the rest of the conference to upgrade their basketball programs. Case never coached a national championship team, but his legacy is the NCAA champions of 1974 and 1983.

David Thompson, national player of the year, Monte Towse, Phil Spence, Mo Rivers, Tommy Burleson and Tim Stoddard led the squad that went 30-1 in 1973-1974, defeating John Wooden's UCLA team in the NCAA semifinals in double-overtime, 80-77, and claiming the title with a win over Al Maguire's Marquette Warriors, 75-64. With a record of 57-1 for the 1973 and 1974 seasons the Wolfpack captured national support by winning the greatest college basketball contest ever played, the 1974 ACC title game in overtime against Maryland. The

continued on page 11



1986

Then and Now...



1974 - David Thompson



1983 - Thurl Bailey



1974 - Tommy Burleson



1983 - Lorenzo Charles



1910 - Baseball



1894 - Football



Champs!

continued from page 10

game ended 103 to 100, with both teams shooting over 50 percent from the field and only 3 turnovers in the second half.

No underdog has ever captured the imagination of the American people like the 1983 Wolfpack team that won the NCAA Championship. Every game in the ACC and NCAA tournament was a thriller: every win was declared the team's last victory. But Derek Whittenburg, Cosell McQueen, Sid Lowe, Lorenzo Charles, Thurl Bailey and Terry Gannon beat everyone, including the teams led by today's Houston NBA twin towers, Ralph Sampson of Virginia (twice) and Akeem Olatunji of Houston. The Pack claimed the national championship, 52-50, over the highly-favored Houston Cougars when Charles slammed Whittenburg's missed shot (or was it a pass?) with 2 seconds remaining.

Since 1983, the Pack has made a regular appearance in the Final Eight of the much expanded NCAA tournament and has captured the 1987 ACC title.

Wolfpack football also reached new heights beginning with its first post-season appearance in the 1947 Gator Bowl. The team captured conference championships in 1957 (basketball violations caused the NCAA probation that prevented an Orange Bowl appearance), 1963-1965, and 1973. Wolfpackers followed their team to the 1963, 1967, and 1973 Liberty Bowls, the 1974 Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl, the 1976 Citrus Bowl, and the 1972, 1975, and 1986 Peach Bowls.

Many sports teams at N.C. State University have achieved success. The swimmers were the perennial conference champions, with track and wrestling (remember NCAA heavy weight champ and mouse star Tab Thacker) now dominant squads in the ACC. Baseball has been a first division team for the past forty years. Soccer has

emerged as a major sport on campus and has been ranked in the nation's top 15 for the last 5 years. The track team has won three consecutive conference championships and several individual NCAA titles.

In 1975, State launched its extremely successful women's varsity program by hiring Kay Yow

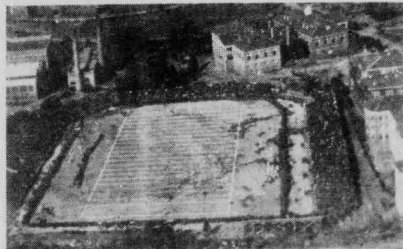
as basketball and softball coach. Yow has made the Pack an annual entry in the NCAA tournament and conference champion (most recently 1987). Her selection as head coach for the 1988 Olympic team recognizes her abilities. However, NCSU's most successful women's program has come in cross-country and distance running. Julie and Mary Shead, Joan Benoit (Olympic marathon winner), Betty Springs and Suzie Tuffey have contributed to a distance program producing national team championships in 1979 and 1980 and ten individual titles.

State women have also established successful programs in volleyball and soccer.

The past hundred years saw North Carolina State abandon its first colors of pink and blue for red and white, its earliest mascot of the farmers and mechanics for the wolfpack, its policy of student managers for paid coaches and administrative supervision, and its first football opponent of Raleigh Academy for Atlantic Coast Conference competition. Fans have come to expect the Wolfpack to provide the magic of a last minute surprise. Magic that will be needed as the school looks toward another NCAA championship.



Norm Sloan



1993 - Riddick Stadium

NCSU's oldest alumnus

W.T. Hurtt, who at age 99 is N.C. State's oldest living alumnus remembers when there was no parking problem at N.C. State. In fact, he recalls the first time a car appeared on the campus.

"It was in 1913," Hurtt said. "A big fellow named Lehmann from New York City had registered, and the car—a Hupmobile convertible, a two-seater—appeared shortly after he enrolled."

Hurtt, now living in Durham, graduated from North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1914. As captain of the 1913 South Atlantic Championship football team he is also the oldest living athlete from N.C. A and M. His reputation as a football player even inspired his own cheer—"Chew the rag! Bite the dirt! What's the use? Here comes Hurtt!"

Doc Hurtt, who got his nickname because he "took care of all the boys when they got hurt," as his daughter Janie Hurtt explained, can spot other differences between the State College of 1914 and present-day NCSU.

His explanation of how he was recruited to play football for A & M shows one difference. Originally from New Bern, N.C., Hurtt dropped out of school in the seventh grade and worked as a machinist for nine years before he enrolled in college. He explains that while playing football on the beach, some recruiters saw him and asked if he was interested in playing football for N.C. A & M.

Hurtt claims that the recruiters told him to register, and he could play football and work his way through school in the machine shop.

He took their advice. Hurtt said, "I walked into the registration office, and the fellow asked for my high school credits. I said, 'I don't have any, but if you'll let me in, I'll keep up my work.'"

After agreeing to enroll in a short course to prepare for freshman work, Hurtt was



admitted and given a scholarship.

Hurtt's stories about the 1913 football season point out how much the game of football has changed since he played for the N.C. A & M Farmers, as the team was called.

In describing the 1913 season opener against a team from the Navy training ship, the U.S.S. Franklin, Hurtt said, "I never saw so many bloody noses and cut eyes. There was a fight on every play. We didn't have face guards, and our helmets were so light you could fold them up and put 'em in your pocket."

By the end of the game's first quarter, nearly half the players on each team had been expelled for fighting. The referees eventually had to let expelled players back in the game to keep enough men on the field.

The N.C. A & M Farmers won "the bloodiest football game ever played," as Hurtt describes this match. The final score was 54-0. The Farmers went on to finish the season with a record of 6-1 and claimed the South Atlantic Championship.

After graduating from A & M, Doc Hurtt used his skill in mechanical engineering to aid him in his inventions. Hurtt has patents for the "Hurtt air seal for bearings" and for apparatus used in cooling metals. Hurtt, his wife, Etta, and their children moved about—from Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Mobile, back to Pittsburgh—but eventually moved back to North Carolina, where they were close enough to come back to Raleigh for home football games.

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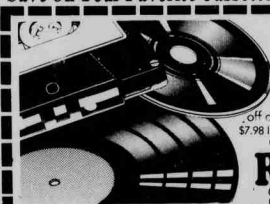
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