

## College Began With One Building and 72 Students

### FIRST FACULTY AT STATE COLLEGE



Grouped with their president, Col. Alexander Q. Holladay, the first faculty at North Carolina State College is pictured here shortly after the college began its career in 1889. At the present, the State College faculty is composed of nearly 250 competent educators who teach approximately one thousand classes.

## Ambassador Daniels Describes Birth and Growth of College

### Need for Industrial College in North Carolina Led to Founding of State

By AMBASSADOR JOSEPHUS DANIELS

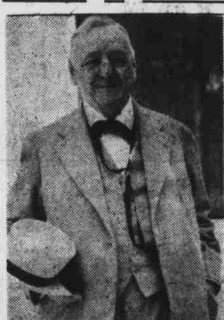
State College was born out of propaganda though it was not called by the term which sounds somewhat sinister since it became commercialized. The organized agitation for an industrial college in North Carolina had its birth in the minds of a few forward-looking young men in the early eighties. They saw North Carolina in about the fix of the Georgia of that day as described by Henry Grady in his zeal for an industrial South.

Grady emphasized the South's dependence upon outsiders—the then hated Yankees—by a description of a funeral in Georgia where the dead man was buried in underwear from New England, shoes from the Northwest, collar and shirt from New York, coffin from Pennsylvania and hearse from Chicago, and added that "Georgia's only contribution to the funeral was the corpse and the hole in the ground."

Men of Vision  
These young men, with something of the vision of the splendid institution whose 50th anniversary is being celebrated, saw textile mills and other industrial plants sending outside for their experts and technicians because there was no place in the State giving technological instruction. To supply the pressing need, these young men organized the Watauga Club. Its leading spirits were Walter H. Page, W. J. Peelle, Arthur Winslow, William E. Ashby and Charles W. Dabney, while its membership included among others such men as Joseph G. Brown, John W. Thompson, Edgar Leech and Alfred D. Jones. Later, I became a member and secretary of the club. It was organized to give new life and expansion to industry and agriculture in the day when classical education was about the only sort imparted, and urged a college after the idea of Massachusetts Tech.

In the late eighties, the State Farmer's Alliance, under the leadership of L. L. Folk, S. E. Alexander and Elias Carr, started a movement

### SENDS GREETINGS



Hon. Josephus Daniels, above, United States Ambassador to Mexico, has figured prominently in the growth and progress of State College. Ambassador Daniels sends greetings to the students, faculty, and alumni on the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the college.

to build an agricultural college. Soon they joined forces with the Watauga Club and others who had started the ball rolling for a school of technology. The result of this union, to which Col. Folk gave great impetus in his speeches all over the State, was the Agricultural and Mechanical College which opened its doors in 1889 with one building and about 45 matriculants.

Name Changed  
It was not long before the profession of engineering emerged as one of the first importance and then the name of the college became the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.  
It is a far cry from a few acres of land, one building and 45 students on the day the college opened its doors to today when the enrollment has reached about 2,300 and there are 39 modern buildings with adequate lands and farming property where the college is becoming the dynamo for agricultural development for the State.  
North Carolina put an end to the attempt to support three universities and near universities and incorporated its three institutions of

higher learning into one great university of North Carolina, with three campuses and three schools to meet the needs of the day.

Fast Growth  
The institution at Raleigh, without neglecting the importance of a liberal education as a foundation, placed emphasis on instruction in agriculture, engineering and technology. There is coming every year better appreciation of the necessity of the education of the hands, and it is in this practical brand that the Raleigh institution specializes and stands second to none in the South.

Every North Carolinian is entitled to pride and satisfaction in the growth of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering. (I wish it had a shorter name.) Personally, as one of the Young Turks who in 1885 started the ball rolling for industrial education, I feel that an alumnus of the State College in everything but enough knowledge to entitle me to a diploma. And I rejoice in the forward steps thus taken and in the greater future that lies ahead.

### Completes History

Dr. David A. Lockmiller, above, head of the college history department, is author of the completed history of State College. Dr. Lockmiller's history is a comprehensive record of the college's activities during its fifty years of service and growth. Lockmiller is also author of several historical books.

### HISTORY QUIZ

#### WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE HISTORY OF STATE COLLEGE?

(Editor's Note: These 25 historical questions were prepared by Dr. David A. Lockmiller of the College History Department, to test your knowledge of the background of N. C. State College. For correct answers see page 5.)

1. Who was the first man to be elected president of State College?
2. What was the original name of the College?
3. What president signed the Morrill Land-Grant Act?
4. Which president of the College previously served as president of the U. of N. C. and president of the alumni of the State College?
5. Which college building is constructed on or near the site of a family cemetery?
6. Why was "1911" dormitory so named?
7. Who was captain of the first football team?
8. What Raleigh institution was once considered as an annex to State College?
9. When did the city water mains reach the College?
10. Who paid half the cost of the Y. M. C. A. building?
11. When was old Watauga Hall destroyed by fire?
12. What was the Red and White?
13. Who was the father of State College?
14. Who was president of the College from 1916 until 1928?
15. Which president of the College was the son of a distinguished Confederate general?
16. What was the "Thug Movement"?
17. Who was the first full-time athletic director?
18. Which member of the Class of '03 became Governor of North Carolina?
19. When was the Consolidation Act passed?
20. What is the approximate value of the College plant?
21. What is the annual budget total of all College departments?
22. How many subject courses are offered at the College?
23. Who was the first woman to earn a degree at State College?
24. Which president of the College served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction?
25. Who wrote the official history of State College?

### Began Largely With Efforts of Col. L. L. Polk; Has Increased 30 Times Original Campus and Student Body

(Editor's Note: This history of State College is based on the book, "The History of State College," written by Dr. Davie, to whom credit for the entire article is given.)

About a century ago a new spirit became apparent in the field of higher education in America. It was a spirit destined to unite the nation and the separate states in a unique program of making knowledge available to the sons and daughters of that great majority of our citizens whose livelihood depends on agriculture and the mechanic arts. The growth of this spirit into the land-grant college system and the struggles and achievements of the land-grant colleges is necessarily part of the history of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Following the revolution, education was still the traditional and classical type which had been imported from England. Here and there a voice was raised in protest against the exclusive continuance of aristocratic instruction in a democracy, but little or nothing was done to change the system. Colleges were for the select few who desired to study theology, law, or medicine. The son of a small farmer or of a craftsman, generally speaking, was not expected to go to college; and if he had the desire to secure a higher education, he would be forced to leave the occupation about which he knew most. There were few courses which had any relation to our natural resources or to the callings of the great mass of our people. Technical terms were in Latin or Greek, both of which were dead languages to the great masses. Not only were the sons of farmers and mechanics handicapped in studying the trades of their fathers, but also women of all classes were excluded from the portals of higher learning. Gradually, however, the voice of a people who were continuing their struggle for political freedom was heard and a demand was made for opportunity for the common man.

Little Done  
In North Carolina little was done prior to the Civil War toward giving college courses in agriculture and mechanic arts. Although the State University was established to encourage useful learning, it was not until 1853 that the Board of Trustees established a School for the Application of Science to the Arts. The purpose of the school, which was done out of private funds, was to train engineers, artisans, chemists, miners, and physicians. Chief emphasis was given to the theories of the subjects studied, but a limited amount of practical instruction was carried on in the laboratories. The program of study was largely confined to chemistry, in which many of the problems were selected from the field of agriculture. Students in the new school could substitute civil engineering or agricultural chemistry for languages or for international and constitutional law in meeting the requirements for the A. B. degree. The University did not maintain that it was teaching practical agriculture and engineering, and the courses offered were limited in amount. It was not until 1867, which later developed as a result of the Morrill Act.

The Civil War blighted higher education in North Carolina and other Southern states for more than a generation. The University of North Carolina, which had offered a few theoretical courses in agriculture prior to 1860, was hopelessly in debt, and almost without students when the war came to a close. In 1867 the General Assembly passed an act transferring the State's land-script provided by the Morrill Act to the trustees of the University. The trustees in seeking to give effect to the objects of this law sold some 270,000 acres of land at the market price of fifty cents an acre, and proceeded to use \$15,000 of the first money received for general expenses. In 1868 the Reconstruction legislature appointed a new board of trustees for the university and a general reorganization ensued. But failing to receive public support, and suffering from bad management and litigation over the land-script fund, the University was forced to close in 1869. The officials, however, continued to hold their positions and made plans for various colleges, including a college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Instruction was not resumed until 1875, when the General Assembly appointed a new board of trustees and replaced the lost land-script funds by authorizing the issuance of in-

### From President, Alumni Association

It is with a great deal of pride that I extend my greetings and congratulations to the North Carolina State College, its alumni, and its students upon the observance of its fiftieth anniversary. The last fifty years in the history of the college have been marked with a constantly increasing number of students year by year, who are attracted to State College by its high ideals and excellent scholastic record, and who receive the finest training and preparation for their entrance into the struggle of life. It is my fervent hope and belief that State College will forever hold fast to those ideals and traditions, established during the past fifty years, and I urge you personally and individually to do your part to perpetuate those qualities and to make the name North Carolina State College symbolical with the best intellectual and physical manhood.

With the attainment of intellectual qualities, the fact should not be overlooked that physical development is also essential to the preparation for life. To this end, it is urged that the students and the faculty encourage athletics, not with the idea of turning out professional athletes, but in order that each student will have a "sound mind in a sound body."

It has been my personal honor to have been named president of the General Alumni Association, and as an alumnus who has watched old State College grow since my graduation in 1911, I extend my best wishes to all of my fellow-alumni as well as to those students who will later become one of us.

In conclusion, I cannot add to the words of Kipling, "Goodby—good luck to you."  
GEORGE W. GILLETTE, '11,  
President, General Alumni Association.

### Recommendations

A committee of the new board of trustees recommended that the University consist of six colleges, including a College of Agriculture and a College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts. This recommendation was unanimously adopted and John Kimberly, who had previously taught at the University, was employed as Professor of agriculture. Although Professor Kimberly had requested \$2,800 for his department, the sum allotted during 1876 was only \$300. This was much less than the appropriations made for the other departments; and soon individuals and organizations were saying that the University did not really believe in practical education for the masses, and that the officials were busy meeting the requirements of the Land-Grant Act.

Despite the able defense of the University's use of the land-script funds made by President Battle and other friends of the University through reports to the legislature and at public meetings throughout the State, the belief grew in the minds of many that the instruction offered was too theoretical and that a shop work, cultivated fields, and dairy barns should replace some of the Latin, Greek, and other cultural studies. The example of five agricultural engineering colleges in other states and the continued interest of the Federal Government in supporting land-grant institutions did not go unnoticed in North Carolina. Within a few years a new group of leaders, no doubt inspired by some of the movements which ultimately merged in "Populism," took the initiative in the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

N. C. State  
State College, as it is popularly known, is the work of no one man or group of men. Like all institutions, it is a product of history. During the period of its inception and early struggles for life, however, certain leaders—believers in democratizing higher education—stood out in bold relief; and at the head of these was Colonel Leonidas L. Polk. As early as 1873, if not earlier, Colonel Polk, North Carolina's first commissioner of agriculture and founder of the *Progressive Farmer*, was publicly urging the establishment of an agricultural college. In the fall of 1873, at the opening of the first agricultural fair in Raleigh, he made an address in which he urged the people to establish an agricultural college somewhere in the State, with its branch schools in every county. "It is not done," he said, "but it is needed to be done." Polk, more than any other man, organized and led the farmers of North Carolina in their demand for a college which would comply with the broad terms of the Morrill Act. Through the editorial columns of the *Progressive Farmer* he continued week after week the fight for a "farmers' college" which he had begun by word of mouth. He served notice on all concerned that he would continue this subject and follow it up until justice is done the people, or they know "why it is not done." He told the people of the good work being done by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the Mississippi A. and M. College, and by other land-grant institutions throughout the country.

While Colonel Polk was organizing the farmers of the State and stressing the need for an agricultural college, other forward-looking citizens, sensing the importance of the industrial revolution in the South and realizing the value of a diversified economic

system, were urging the need for a school of industrial and mechanic arts. This movement was led by a group of able young men of Raleigh, collectively known as the Watauga Club.

On May 26, 1884, at the suggestion of William J. Peelle, a young lawyer and public-spirited citizen, the Watauga Club was organized in Raleigh. The purpose of the club was "to encourage free discussion and to promote the educational, agricultural, and industrial interests of the State." The membership, consisting of twenty-four young men, all under thirty, included lawyers, teachers, doctors, engineers, and business men. According to one of the club members, "Men with personal axes to grind, cranks, or hobby-riders were excluded. The club had no constitution, by-laws, or rituals, and publicity was avoided. The members, imbued with the spirit of the Watauga pioneers of the Revolutionary era, did not argue about the rights and wrongs of the Civil War and Reconstruction; they dealt with reality in serving an impoverished and distracted people."

A few months after the club had been organized a committee was appointed to prepare a report on the need and practicability of an industrial school in North Carolina. Arthur Winslow, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the committee, submitted, on January 7, 1885, a report which was so convincing that the club voted to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject. Winslow, Peelle, and Page were named on a committee to present the memorial and to supply the Legislature with the necessary information.

In preparing the memorial the committee was squarely confronted with the question of agriculture to supply the Legislature with the necessary information. Although most of the club members were sons of the soil and keenly concerned about the welfare of agriculture, the club's program emphasized mechanical and engineering instruction. Its members believed that the North Carolina should add products of the mines, forests, and factories to agriculture, so that the people would no longer be dependent on the North for technical experts and manufactured articles of daily use. The question of whether the school should be agricultural in its character was effectively settled one Sunday afternoon by Walter H. Page, when he stated that the bill would never be passed by "the d—n a farmer Legislature unless there was some agriculture in it somewhere." Thus the gospel that Colonel Polk had been preaching for more than a decade was beginning to bear fruit.

Petition  
In February, 1885, the Watauga Club memorial was presented to the General Assembly by the committee. The petition stated that the object was "to establish an industrial school in North Carolina, which will be a training place for young men who are to be engaged in the wealth-producing arts and sciences." The memorial further stated that the school should be located in Raleigh in connection with the State Department of Agriculture, and that instruction should be given in woodwork, mining, metallurgy, and practical agriculture. These proposals were shyly supported by an argument, written by Charles W. Dabney, which pointed out the advantages to be derived from such a school. It included an outline of the work to be offered and estimates of the cost of establishing and operating such an institution.

—Continued on page 4.

# Ag Students Planning For Annual Fair

### Presented in Connection With State Fair; New Arrangements Made for Booths

A new arrangement of booths to increase the attractiveness and effectiveness of the Agricultural Fair staged in connection with the State Fair by students in the School of Agriculture at State College is being planned by Charles Hunter of Charlotte, president of the Ag Fair, and his associates.

The Students' Agricultural Fair will be presented in the east wing of the main exhibit hall at the State Fair, which will be held October 10-14.

Instead of having the booths in a single line along one side of the exhibit hall, they will be divided equally on both sides of the aisle. Attractive entrances will be created at each end.

Hunter said small signs will be placed throughout the fairgrounds to inform the visiting public of the agricultural fair staged by State College students and to draw attention to the modern farming practices they study. Students will be at the booths at all times to greet visitors and explain the work of the School of Agriculture.

Hunter is a senior in animal husbandry. Vice president of the Students' Agricultural Fair is Paul Weimore of Woodleaf, senior in agricultural education. Section C, Virginia, Dillard, Ga., a senior in agricultural education, is secretary.

Chairmen and assistant chairmen, respectively, of their department exhibits are: Robert L. Cain of Fayetteville and Theodore F. Spiker of Drexel Hill, Pa., forestry; Dwight McLean Griffin of Redville and T. L. Reeves of Sanford, agricultural engineering; T. C. Jones, Jr., of Asheville and Saul Felt of Brooklyn, N. Y., wildlife conservation and management; Clyde M. Waugh of North Wilkesboro and I. L. Carver of Durham, horticulture; Joe E. Michael of Wadesboro and William J. Tipton, Jr., of Forbes, agricultural chemistry; Thomas W. Bivens of Stanfield and Zeb E. McDaniel of Clinton, botany; Norwood Edge of Fayetteville and John S. Smith of Lincolnton, agronomy; Ed M. Greene, Jr., of Peachland and J. D. Hemmings of Dobson, agricultural education; William H. Davenport of Kinston and William T. Wesson of Blain, agricultural economics; Henry Vanstory of Charles and Calvin Ross of Greensboro, animal husbandry; James McGinnis of Lincolnton and J. E. Rollins of Raleigh, poultry.

## College Welfare Is Major Project Of Council Work

### Interfraternity Council Furnishes Bond Between Chapters; Formed in 1931.

The Interfraternity Council at State College was organized through joint efforts of fraternity leaders and the college administration in the spring of 1931.

The purpose of the Council as given in its constitution shall be to advance the interests of North Carolina State College; to promote the general interests and welfare of the associated fraternities as a body, and to insure co-operation between them in their relations with the faculty, student body, and the public in general.

As a purely social feature of the college the college permits the Interfraternity Council to sponsor three series of dances each year, one in the fall term, one in the winter term, and the finals at Commencement.

The Council sends its president to the annual meetings of the National Undergraduate Interfraternity Council each year in order to keep in touch with fraternity activities throughout the United States.

## DIRECTORS OF STATE COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL FAIR



Following their custom of many years, students in the School of Agriculture at State College this year will present their annual Ag Fair as a part of the North Carolina State Fair which will be held in Raleigh October 10-14. Charles Hunter of Charlotte is president of the 1939 Ag Fair.

Directors of the student fair, representing the various departments in the School of Agriculture, are pictured above with the chairmen named first and then the assistant chairmen, together with their department.

Front row, left to right: Robert L. Cain of Fayetteville and Theodore F. Spiker of Drexel Hill, Pa., forestry; Dwight McLean Griffin of Redville and T. L. Reeves of Sanford, agricultural engineering; T. C. Jones, Jr., of Asheville and Saul Felt of Brooklyn, N. Y., wildlife conservation and management; Clyde M. Waugh of North Wilkesboro and I. L. Carver of Durham, horticulture; Joe E. Michael of Wadesboro and William J. Tipton, Jr., of Forbes, agricultural chemistry; Thomas W. Bivens of Stanfield and Zeb E. McDaniel of Clinton, botany; Norwood Edge of Fayetteville and John S. Smith of Lincolnton, agronomy; Ed M. Greene, Jr., of Peachland and J. D. Hemmings of Dobson, agricultural education.

Back row: William H. Davenport of Kinston and William T. Wesson of Blain, agricultural economics; Henry Vanstory of Charles and Calvin Ross of Greensboro, animal husbandry; James McGinnis of Lincolnton and J. E. Rollins of Raleigh, poultry.

## President Emeritus of College Sends Greetings On Anniversary

I take genuine pleasure in this the 50th anniversary of State College in extending greetings to those earnest and patriotic men and women who have made State College a great technological institution.

States. It gives a dinner to all pledges each year, at which a fraternity man of wide experience is the speaker. The Council encourages intramural athletics among fraternities, and offers the Intramural Athletic Cup to the winner of the year's contests. The Council presents each year the Interfraternity Scholarship Cup to the chapter having the highest scholastic average.

The Fraternity Handbook has been published for the past six years in an effort to present first hand and impartial reviews of fraternities, fraternity life, and fraternity activities on the State College campus.

Last year the Interfraternity Council under the leadership of A. H. Sallenger and C. R. Lefort inaugurated a Student-Faculty Day. This day proved so popular that it is planned to make it an annual affair.

Membership The Council is composed of two representatives from each member chapter and elected by the chapter. These members are known as Junior and Senior Delegates. Each chapter is entitled to one vote in the Council. Fraternities not holding membership in the Interfraternity Council may become associate members by petitioning the Interfraternity Council after they have been on the campus four years.

It is one purpose of the Council to adequately represent fraternity opinion on the campus and during its seven years of existence it has accomplished much in creating a better spirit and closer working relationship among the fraternities of State College. All records of the Council are on file in the office of the Dean of Students of the College, who by vote of the Council was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Interfraternity Council.

To all these I extend most cordial greetings and prophesy the coming, within the near future, of a much greater State College.

Dr. E. C. Brooks, President Emeritus of State College.

## GILLETTE, SEXTON, SCOTT



Caught by the camera during the Alumni Day held at the last commencement in June were Major George W. Gillette, Wilmington, left; John W. Sexton, Raleigh, center; and Ralph H. Scott, Burlington, right. Gillette and Scott were candidates for president of the General Alumni Association, and Sexton was retiring president of the Association.

## Blue Key Fosters Numerous Events On State Campus

### Honor Fraternity Has High Rating Nationally; Promotes Many Student Activities

Blue Key sprang from a faith in the sincerity and ability of college men by Major B. C. Riley. The fraternity had its foundation first in his idea that real American college is a university student body. Second, in his belief that students are men and must be treated as such. That they are men willing to accept responsibility, willing to cooperate with faculty, willing to work with their fellow students and capable of putting across ideas and ideals and creating the right attitudes which will so much improve student life and welfare.

Founded in 1924 Blue Key had its beginning at the University of Florida in 1924. Major Riley organized the first group to meet an emergency. He had no idea of forming a national fraternity. The purpose came first, the organization later.

The progress and the results obtained by this group were amazing and there came the need for the exchange of ideas with similar groups on other campuses. No similar working organization could be found; therefore, Major Riley passed his idea along, wholly with the intention of cooperating with other schools. An honor society with a service slogan immediately appealed to men in other colleges and in 1925 began the phenomenal growth of Blue Key.

Through the untiring efforts of Dr. Greaves-Walker and campus leaders, a Blue Key chapter was granted to N. C. State College in 1928. Since this, Blue Key has gained much in strength and prestige on this campus. It is the purpose of Blue Key to study student problems so that student life may be enriched and the progress and best interests of this institution may be stimulated and promoted.

### Homecoming Day

September 29 has been declared Homecoming and Dad's Day here at State. Here, it falls the lot of the Blue Key and Golden Chain societies to make the most of the arrangements, including the decoration of the campus and fraternity houses, play host to the visitors, promote the "Stunt Night," arrange the bonfire, alumni luncheon, and other events, as well as to assist in the advertising and other arrangements making for a bigger and better homecoming occasion.

Music at Basketball Games Blue Key started this project last year and it has proved to be a huge success. We expect to continue this work this year.

### Push-Ball Contest

The annual freshman-sophomore pushball contest is an annual project which has served to promote better relations between the two classes.

### Graham Speaks

Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the Greater University, was the principle speaker at a meeting in the college YMCA Wednesday as guest of the Ministerial Association of Raleigh, who set that day aside as a day of prayer for world peace.

## Tau Beta Pi Men Have High Rating On Every Campus

### Local Chapter Established in 1925; Fosters Scholarship and Campus Activities

Tau Beta Pi, national honorary fraternity for engineers, has chapters at 70 of the leading engineering colleges and universities in the United States. The association was founded in 1885 at Lehigh University to mark in a fitting manner those who have conferred honor upon their Alma Mater by distinguished scholarship and exemplary character as undergraduates in engineering, and to foster a spirit of liberal culture in the engineering colleges of America.

The chapter here at State was granted in 1925, and has consistently held a prominent position among the campus organizations during its 15 years of activity. Each spring, on Scholarship Day, Tau Beta Pi awards the engineering freshman with the highest average for his first two terms a slide rule of his own choice from the Students' Supply Store; the sophomore with the highest average wins possession of the Tau Beta Pi cup.

Other activities of the organization are numerous. The bronze name plates on some of the college buildings were placed there by Tau Beta Pi. The Dean's List, which enables juniors and seniors with a "B" average to take class cuts at their own discretion, was successfully initiated by the Tau Betas last year. Each year the society works out a new project, and the members are anticipating an active year during 1939-40.

Active members this fall are Ben S. Pace, president of the chapter; Buddy Means, vice president; H. M. Taylor, corresponding secretary; I. M. Vann, Jr., recording secretary; Prof. Vaughan, treasurer; Dean Van Leer, cataloger; T. M. Kolarik, M. W. Nokesney, J. N. Smith, P. P. Gregg, M. M. Dalton, and B. B. Reynolds.

Prof. H. A. Fisher, member of the mathematics department, was appointed in 1934 to fill the vacancy as head of the department made by the resignation of Colonel Harselton, who became dean of administration.

## Golden Chain Men Active On Campus In Many Projects

### Honorary Organization Begun in 1924; Twelve Juniors Chosen on "Link Day"

Golden Chain was founded at State College in 1924. Since that time it has grown into the most outstanding honorary fraternity on the campus.

The purpose of this organization is to foster prevailing traditions and to promote new traditions as they are needed. Citizenship in its broadest items as better athletics, higher standards of scholarship and government, clearer expressions and fidelity to expression.

Golden Chain has two traditional projects each year. It does State College a great favor in sponsoring "Hello Week" in the fall and a high school deputation program in the winter and spring. "Hello Week" does a great deal toward making our campus one of the most friendly in the South and also creates an internal good-will spirit within the college. The high school program is essentially to enlighten high school students on college life and to show them the advantages of a college education.

All through the year Golden Chain also creates and sponsors minor projects that it thinks will benefit the college.

In May of each year one day is set aside as "Link Day," at which time 12 members of the incoming senior class are taken in the society at a public "tapping" ceremony. To be chosen a member of Golden Chain is the crowning emblem of the successful student and is considered the highest honor while in State College.

## YMCA Movies

This year the college YMCA will continue their program of showing free motion pictures to students weekly. Begun last year for the first time, the project has proven highly successful and a large attendance has awarded every showing.

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# College Grows Fast In Last Four Years

### Notable Changes Are Made on Campus; Additional Construction Will be Needed Soon

The past four years have seen a steadily improving and rapidly progressing State College building program which reached an all-time peak last year with the construction of five new dormitories, a chemistry building, dairy barns, and textile building.

So rapidly is the campus changing that even a last year's graduate would be bewildered if he were suddenly placed in the center of the bustling activity.

First among the items of the four years of improvements was the completion of Riddick Stadium, which brought State up to the level of the other top state colleges in North Carolina. Remodeling of the YMCA, cafeteria and library came soon after.

Later the agricultural quadrangle was landscaped; the field house erected at the end of Riddick Field, furnishing quarters and dressing rooms for visiting athletes.

Finally, in the fall of 1938 construction was begun on two of the new dormitories, which complete the freshman quadrangle, and the chemistry building. Later bids were let for three other dormitories and the textile building, January of that year saw vast structures rising, and all except the textile building were completed during the summer of 1939.

The Athletic Department took at least one major step last year when they completed the new track and revived track as one of the college's sports.

Following the completion of the Memorial Tower members of the senior class of 1938 donated the tower, and the money was

## Dean Discusses Progress Of School of Engineering

### Engineering School Largest in N. C.; Has Fifty Per Cent of Student Body.

By BLAKE R. VAN LEER  
Dean of Engineering

During the academic year (1938-39) the School of Engineering attracted 1,100 students to State College. These were distributed:

Basic Division	330
Upper Division	742
Graduate Students	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100</b>

This represented about fifty per cent of the entire enrollment at State College. This growth in interest in engineering education in North Carolina is phenomenal. However, it is very likely to continue. Engineering education in our modern industrialized civilization is displacing and is more and more being substituted for the old classical education which was so popular with our forefathers a few generations ago. The rigorous, accurate thinking required by mathematics, physics, and chemistry is becoming not only a necessity in a modern world, but a most valuable mental discipline for any subsequent business or profession. Furthermore, other fields of study have their limitations as to quantity. There are limits to how much we can eat and how much we can wear, but the only limits to (engineering) what we can do to im-

## Summer Experiences Told By Engineering Faculty

### Unique and Varied Types of Work and Leisure Enjoyed by Professors During Vacation

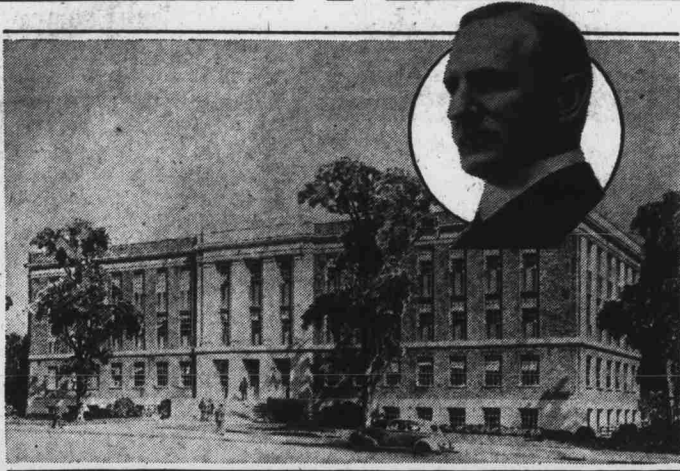
The activities of the members of State College's engineering faculty during the past summer were many and varied, according to a survey taken among the professors recently.

The majority of the faculty members were engaged in either private or industrial research work, summer teaching, further graduate study at many of the country's leading universities and work on text books to appear soon. It was apparent from the survey that few if any of the professors had spent their summers vacationing.

Dean Blake R. Van Leer, of the School of Engineering, served as chief research engineer for the Rural Electrification Commission with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He also attended a conference of the Civil Aeronautics Authority held in Washington as a representative of State College, one of the 12 colleges in the nation to be commissioned by the government to train student pilots.

Professor T. S. Johnson, of the Civil Engineering Department, did research work on a low-cost housing project for Raleigh during the summer. Professor Harry Tucker of the same department, spent his summer in the employ of the states

## MEMORIAL TO BELOVED PROFESSOR



State College's handsome new chemistry building was last year named Withers Hall in honor of the late Dr. William Alphonso Withers, professor of chemistry for twenty-five years. Professor Withers was very active in State College affairs until his death in 1925. An architect's drawing of the building, with Dr. Withers in the inset, is shown above.

followed by last year's graduates, who installed floodlights for the marble shaft as their gift to the college.

Although large in present scope, construction will not come to a standstill upon the completion of the present structures. A rapidly increasing enrollment will make

necessary the construction of more and more buildings each year. Already appropriations have been asked for an auditorium large enough to seat the entire student body, and funds for a new agricultural building, a poultry science building and a general engineering laboratory have been requested.

to stand on their own feet, compete with engineers trained in any institution, and think their way out of any difficulties which life may chance to throw across their path.

Largest The School of Engineering is the largest in North Carolina. It is the only state-aided engineering school. It has met every standard imposed by the engineering profession: It is today among the best in the South. To have attained such a position in 30 years is remarkable. This progress is the result of the work and devotion of many men. On our faculty, we have to thank such outstanding

BLAKE R. VAN LEER  
prove our environment are the limits of the human imagination.

Training The School of Engineering emphasizes and stands for professional education as contrasted with technical, vocational, or artistic education. We are happy to have our graduates go into the various industries of North Carolina and the nation—they usually succeed—but the School of Engineering does not train young men for a specific industry; it trains men for life as professional engineers. This policy relieves the school of the dictates or interference from any given industry and it assures the engineering graduates of a strong, excellent education which will enable them

of North Carolina and Alabama doing highway research and survey work. Dr. J. L. Stuckey worked on a geological map of Wake County during the summer months. Dr. Stuckey, one of the leading geologists in the nation, was recently appointed to head this project.

Professor Leslie R. Parkinson, head of the Department of Aeronautics at State College, spent several months working for a large aviation instrument company and also found time to take advanced "blind" flying instructions. Professor H. M. Nahlikian of the Mathematics Department, completed his graduate study and was awarded his Ph.D. degree at the University of North Carolina. This brings the number of instructors in the State College Mathematics Department holding Ph.D. degrees to seven. Professor H. A. Fisher, head of the department, was elected to the board of directors of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at the society's annual convention held at Penn State this summer.

Professor J. S. Meares of the Physics Department, taught a course in crime detection by the use of photography to members of the Raleigh Police Department. Professor F. W. Lancaster spent the summer working on the manuscript for his textbook on Applied Light to be published soon.

Dr. H. B. Shaw, head of the Industrial Engineering Department, did research work for the State Highway Commission, preparing several surveys on highway revenue and expenditures.

## Debaters

An outstanding honor came to the State College forensic squad last week when they were invited to participate in the Rocky Mountain Speech Conference, to initiate their direct clash debating system in the Conference.

Being the first Southern school asked to join the meeting in the history of the conference adds to the prominence of the invitation. In recent times the State College debaters have demonstrated the direct clash system in tournaments and speech conferences from coast to coast, and it is probable that their appearance at Denver, Col., for the Rocky Mountain meet will firmly establish the debate form in the West.

W. C. RIDDICK  
leaders as Dr. W. C. Riddick, Professors Wm. Hand Browne, L. L. Vaughan, E. E. Randolph, C. L. Mann, H. B. Shaw, Harry Tucker, C. M. Heck, H. A. Fisher, A. F. Greaves-Walker, Ross Shumaker, and J. L. Stuckey, all of whom have worked for State College at least fifteen years, and all of whom have made many worthy contributions to the progress of the School of Engineering.

As remarkable as has been our progress, it is only the beginning of what is every right to expect. We cannot go back to the "horse and buggy days." Our magnificent power system, waterworks, roads, sewer systems, parks, playgrounds, airports, refrigeration, telephones, telegraph, and factories of all kinds point definitely to the fact that the facilities of 1889 are not adequate for 1939. Most of these things were not even in existence in 1889. We are living in a changed world—largely because of engineering.

Growth The School of Engineering is proud of its past accomplishments, proud of its alumni, but it is determined to grow and develop with the needs of our times. It is determined to serve adequately and completely the needs of the people of North Carolina in the field of engineering education. At the present moment, these needs call for a modern, new engineering laboratories building, adequately equipped, this should not cost 30 more than \$1,000,000. They call for about \$100,000 for a larger and better faculty. They call for increased research and graduate facilities.

The School of Engineering faces the future hopefully and unafraid. It feels confident its graduates are being well trained in engineering fundamentals. It is hopeful that the people of North Carolina, through their legislators, will afford to its sons the same facilities which other states offer through their engineering schools.

TERRIBLE THOUGHT "I'm leaving, ma'am," announced the maid. "But why, Mary?" asked the astonished mistress. "I can see no reason . . ."

"I can't bear that young man who calls on Miss Ethel." "But he doesn't call to see you," explained the mistress. "You're nothing to complain of." "Oh, yes," said Mary. "The neighbors might think he does!"

## 30 and 3 Society Takes Major Part In Campus Events

### Honorary Leadership Group Picks Eleven Sophomores Annually; Membership Remains Thirty-three

Final arrangements for the organization of the Order of 30 and 3 were made on Thursday afternoon, May 21, 1931.

In so far as is known, W. F. Hanks first conceived the idea of the organization, and the purpose of the order. Hanks was assisted by Mr. Denmark and Dean Cloyd. They all realized the need for a group of men who would further the interests of State College on the campus, in the men's home towns, and in whatever other places they might be.

The following men were present at the first meeting: W. F. Hanks, Mark K. Wilson, Jr., Louis H. Wilson, Archie F. Ward, Jr., Charles S. Cobb, Dan G. Torrance, Blain Chapman, James E. Stroupe, Dean E. L. Cloyd, Romeo Lefort, and L. P. Denmark.

As is stated in the constitution of The Order of 30 and 3, the members are vitally interested in promoting the welfare of the college, and feel that by a cooperative effort they may do much toward improving and helping the college through efforts to raise its standards.

It is the aim of the "Order of Thirty and Three" to cooperate with the alumni and other friends of the college, and to work at all times for the best interests of the students and for the college at large.

The membership of this organization has a maximum of thirty-three students. Eleven outstanding sophomores are taken in each year, thus keeping the membership at thirty-three. Six are inducted in the fall term and five in the spring term.

To become a member of the organization, one must have the following qualifications: Good character, a high sense of honor, ability for leadership, satisfactory scholastic standing, the welfare of the school at heart, and any other qualities deemed necessary to accomplish the greatest good as determined by the active membership. Since it was organized in 1931,

## New Commandant



Col. Thos. W. Brown, above, will arrive at State College tomorrow to assume his duties as commandant of the college military department. He is succeeding Col. Charles S. Caffery, who is retiring after a prolonged illness.

For the past four years Colonel Brown has been stationed on the General Staff at headquarters of the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

The Order of 30 and 3 has accomplished much with its scholastic achievements. Its latest undertaking was the organization of the society into groups to meet and accompany visiting athletic teams while they are on the State campus. In this manner the organization is spreading a good name for the college.

A more recent demonstration of the work of 30 and 3 is seen in the decorations of Riddick Stadium for the Homecoming Day, which was sponsored by the honorary order.

## Van Leer

"The Value of Efficient Personality," was discussed before a large group of freshmen in the college YMCA last Wednesday night by Dean Blake R. Van Leer, head of the School of Engineering. His discussion covered all phases of proper behavior for college men. In closing his talk, the dean stated "Much can be learned by observing the action of those who know what to do and when to do it, and especially those who apply to table manners."

## Extensive Plans Made By Members Of Military Group

### Scabbard and Blade Has Total Enrollment of Over 22,000; Local Formed in 1921

Scabbard and Blade is a National Honorary Military fraternity. It was founded in the spring of 1905 by five cadet officers of the first regiment, University of Wisconsin corps of cadets. At the present time there are 52 active companies having a total enrollment of over 22,000.

The purpose of Scabbard and Blade is to raise the standard of military training in American colleges and universities, to unite in closer relationship their military departments, and to promote intimacy and good fellowship among the cadet officers. Scabbard and Blade believes that military service is an obligation of citizenship, and that the greater opportunities afforded college men for the study of military science placed upon them certain responsibilities as citizens.

Through the untiring efforts of the military department, a Scabbard and Blade charter was granted to North Carolina State College in 1921. This petition was granted at the East Lansing Convention and the chapter designated as G Company of the 3rd Regiment.

The North Carolina chapter of Scabbard and Blade has plans on its 1939-40 roster which will benefit the entire campus and student body.

## Holladay Hall

According to information from ancient minutes kept of the first meeting of the board of trustees of State College, Holladay Hall, the present administration building, was placed on the site formerly occupied as a family cemetery. Containing a short note on the subject, the minutes added, "The family has been notified to have the bodies removed so actual construction can begin."

Fire struck the interior of the building while it was under construction, but the damage was covered by insurance and the structure was soon repaired. The first watchman was employed during Holladay Hall's construction.

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WE have genuine pleasure in taking this small part in your commemoration of a half century dedicated to the future of young men and women.

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# Famed Alumnus Tells of State's Background

## Relates Story of How Educational Institutions Got Started in the South

By DAVID CLARK, '06

The so-called Scotch-Irish, who finally landed in North Carolina, had a long heritage of textile knowledge and experience, and it was but natural that they should turn towards the vocation of their fathers.

North Carolina seemed to have definitely set out upon an industrial career and would undoubtedly have become the cotton manufacturing center of the United States, but certain shipping men in New England had discovered their ability to buy black people in Africa and sell them at a profit in the United States. They soon discovered, however, that many did not survive being transferred direct from the warm climate of Africa to the cold climate of New England, but also observed that they did well when located in the warmer climate of the Southern States. The extensive and profitable slave trade which flourished for many years was conducted almost entirely by New England men.

The people of North Carolina and other Southern States found that it was easier to farm with slaves than to engage in manufacturing and the development of the textile industry slowed down to such an extent that at the beginning of the Civil War there were only 295,000 cotton spindles in the entire South, or less than one-half of those which are now operated by a single Southern company.

### No Interest

Many of the leaders of North and South Carolina became imbued with the idea that it was not becoming for them or their associates to engage in any form of manufacturing.

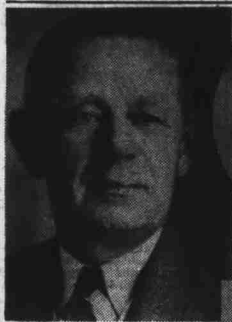
When in 1845 Wm. Gregg of Edgefield, S. C. began to preach the doctrine that South Carolina would profit financially if, instead of selling its cotton at a low price, it would convert same into cotton goods which could be sold for more. John C. Calhoun opposed the movement on the grounds that manufacturing was not a business in which gentlemen should engage. The same idea existed to a large extent in North Carolina.

The end of the Civil War and the freeing of the slaves brought North Carolina face to face with a real problem and many people naturally turned their eyes toward manufacturing, especially towards cotton manufacturing, as there was an abundance of raw materials and textile manufacturing was the heritage of a large portion of the citizens. Their greatest problem was, of course, money, because the Civil War had left them bankrupt, but many also began to realize the lack of men trained for manufacturing.

### First Thought

During the '70's men began for the first time to speak of industrial education, but the University of North Carolina, which had then been in existence for almost 100 years, without having taught courses other than liberal arts and

## HONORED BY COLLEGE



BENJAMIN S. GOSSETT

DR. A. J. L. MORITZ



DR. J. SIDNEY CATES

S. C. BRUNNER

Shown here are the four recipients of honorary degrees conferred by State College at the annual commencement exercises held this past June. Dr. Moritz of Asheville and Mr. Gossett of Charlotte are outstanding leaders in the textile industry. Mr. Brunner, a native North Carolinian, has achieved considerable note as an agricultural scientist in Cuba for the past twenty years. Dr. Cates, now residing in Arlington, Va., is widely known as an agricultural scientist and journalist. Mr. Brunner and Dr. Cates are members of the State College classes of 1913 and 1902, respectively.

the professions, could see no need of instruction for engineers or farmers, and rudely rebuffed every suggestion that such courses be added. They agreed in principle with the statement of John C. Calhoun that manufacturing was not a business in which gentlemen should engage, and the only farming which they recognized as justifiable was that wherein the owner used the labor of slaves or employed poor whites.

As much money as had been made upon farms prior to the Civil War, they could not see that new conditions required efficiency and improvements in farming methods, and that the pay roll of working in industry would furnish that market for farm products.

It was in this period that a group of far-seeing men, such as Walter Page, W. E. Asheby, G. E. Lead, Chas. Latta, John W. Thompson, W. J. Feele, Arthur Winslow and others organized the Watauga Club and began a drive for such education as they would produce better farmers and supply the state with

trained engineers for the development of industries.

Their first appeal was to the University of North Carolina, but as every suggestion of courses in agriculture and mechanic arts met effective opposition, they turned toward the Legislature of North Carolina with the request that a college be established for industrial education.

The president of the University of North Carolina appeared repeatedly before the legislative committee in opposition to the plans of the Watauga Club, for the establishment of college to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts, but there were in the legislature men of vision, all of them being Scotch-Irish descent and enthusiastic believers in industrial education.

In 1885, Mr. Leazer introduced in the House a bill to establish the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and actively supported by members of the Watauga Club, it was passed by a vote of 50 to 11.

Mr. Senate the bill was actively supported by S. E. Alexander, Willis E. Williams, John Gating and H. W. Winston, and passed by a vote of 23 to 9, becoming a law on the 7th day of March, 1885. The act placed the organization and control of the new college under the Board of Agriculture, but somehow managed to delay action. The Watauga Club, however, refused to allow their project to be pigeonholed and on November 4, 1885, passed a resolution calling for a mass meeting in Raleigh "of friends of industrial education." On January 26, 1886, farmers and working men from 46 counties were called together by Col. L. L. Polk and Elias Carr provided for that meeting.

### Progress

The log-jam which had been arranged by the opponents of industrial education presumably favoring liberal education, was finally broken, a site purchased at Raleigh and the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts opened in September, 1889, with 72 students. The writer of this article was present on the opening day, but did not enter as a student until January, 1892.

In 1917 the name was changed to the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and became known as North Carolina State College.

About 1918 the University of North Carolina, whose opposition to industrial education and whose refusal to install courses in agriculture and engineering had resulted in the establishment in 1889 of the separate institution for such instruction, began to install engineering courses and to seek engineering students in competition with State College.

On January 21, 1925, a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina and the Board of Trustees of North Carolina State College met in joint session to consider the growing duplication of courses and as a result of that conference there was a definite agreement that the University would go no further in engineering than such applied science as would be the natural outgrowth of courses in sciences and mathematics.

The University of North Carolina not only failed to keep that compact, but continued to develop courses in engineering and to send literature to high school graduates advertising their engineering courses.

### Complaints

Complaints against encroachment of the University in the field of engineering education came to the ears of Governor O. Max Geiser, who was a graduate of both State College and the University, and he

conceived the idea of merging the two institutions.

Many thought, and still think, that the merger was unnecessary and that the elimination of duplications could have been successfully handled by legally creating a committee from the two boards of trustees and giving such a committee the power to assign to each institution its proper course of instruction.

After the bill for consolidation was introduced, Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of State College, and some others sensed the fact that some of the University alumni and faculty who were supporting the measure had in mind transferring all engineering courses to Chapel Hill and reducing State College to the position of a trade or vocational school and as neither Governor Gardner nor the Legislature had any such purpose in mind, Dr. Brooks succeeded in having the portion of the bill referring to State College amended to read "It shall be located in Raleigh, N. C. and shall be known as the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina."

## College Began With One Building and 72 Students

The proposals calling for the establishment of an industrial school were carefully considered by the House Committee on Education, of which Augustus Leazer was chairman. While the committee had the matter under advisement, Thomas Dixon, Jr., an enthusiastic advocate of industrial education, introduced a bill in the Senate which provided for the State of an industrial school. A few days later, the Committee on Education having approved the project, Dixon's bill was dropped and the measure which provided:

1. That the Board of Agriculture should seek proposals of donations from the cities and towns of North Carolina, when an adequate donation should be made by any city or town, there the school should be located, giving the parties preference which offered the greatest industrial facilities for advertising the meeting, over three hundred farmers representing some forty counties from the mountains to the coast met in North Carolina up to the appointed date. According to Walter H. Page, writing in the *State Chronicle*, it was probably the largest gathering of farmers ever held in North Carolina up to that time and their two days of political activity reflect credit on them. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Polk, and the act authorizing the establishment of the North Carolina Farmers' Association.
2. That the school should be under joint control of the Board of Agriculture and directors from such cities and towns.
3. That instruction should be in practical, mining, metallurgy, woodwork, and such other branches of industrial education as may be deemed expedient.
4. That the Board of Agriculture should be authorized to apply annually \$5,000 of the surplus to the establishment and maintenance of said school.

The bill did not become a law without considerable difficulty. William E. Williams, who tracked its progress through the General Assembly with great interest, said later: "Some opposed it because they were fossils and oppose everything which favored the ultimate draw the land-script fund away from the University. It was the general opinion of its friends at the time it was passed that it would be null and void if it had called for one dollar from the general treasury."

Pursuant to the act the Commissioner of Agriculture advertised for proposals on the location of the school. Charlotte responded with the offer of \$5,000 and an eligible site. Kinston offered \$10,000, and Raleigh offered \$5,000 (later increased to \$8,000), one acre of land donated by William Stronach, the Exposition Building at the State Fair Grounds, valued at \$3,000, and the use of twenty acres in the western part of the Fair Grounds. These provisions being found inadequate for the establishment of an industrial school, the project reverted to its sponsors for further consideration.

On November 4, 1885, the Watauga Club passed a resolution calling for a mass meeting in Raleigh on November 26 of all the friends of industrial education throughout the State. The notice of the meeting was written by Charles W. Danney and signed by William E. Williams as chairman. At the designated time and place a large group assembled to hear the speakers and to take part in the deliberations. Captain Octavius Cook was chosen chairman, and Major Robert Bingham, William H. Kerr, George L. Chaney, and others addressed the meeting. On the wave of the great enthusiasm which prevailed, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we ought to have an industrial school.
2. That it ought to be located in Raleigh.
3. That we will give such cooperation our cordial cooperation and support.
4. That a committee of twenty-five be appointed to prepare a report upon the cost, character, and constitution of such school, and submit the same to the Board of

## FORENSIC STARS OF THE 19TH CENTURY



Here is another interesting photograph furnished by L. T. Yarbrough of Raleigh, Class of '98. It shows debaters and orators entered in the 1897 contest sponsored by "charter class" members of the old Leaze Literary Society. Members of the first class put up money to provide medals for the annual event. Standing in the center, in case you don't know, is Carroll L. Mann, present head of the civil engineering department. He was a sophomore then. On the front row, left to right, are: F. M. Foy of Scotts Hill, A. S. Lyon of Rocky Mount, and W. D. Alexander. In the rear, left to right, are: H. A. Huggins, Mr. Yarbrough, Prof. Mann, S. A. Vest, and L. W. Barber.

Agriculture at their next regular meeting in December.

Farmer's Meet  
In 1886 a legislature largely composed of farmers had been elected by the voters. Many of these men were Polk's friends and with their backing and with support from the Board of Agriculture, he called for a meeting of farmers to be held in Raleigh on January 18, 1887, to consider the conditions and needs of the farmers of the State. The group passed a resolution asking that the land-script fund be taken from the University and applied to the teaching of agriculture in a new institution.

On the same date the Board of Aldermen of Raleigh suggested that the industrial and Agricultural Schools should be combined. They stated that their gifts to the original school would be available to the consolidated college and that R. Stanhope Pullen would donate sixty acres of land to such a college if it were located in Raleigh. The aldermen also stated that the city did not desire to exercise joint control over the college or to have anything to do with its management.

Backed by these resolutions, suggestions, and promises, and realizing that the time was ripe to force the issue, Colonel Polk called for an official mass meeting of all organized farmers' clubs of the State, to be held in Raleigh on January 26, 1887. Despite the season, expense, and the limited facilities for advertising the meeting, over three hundred farmers representing some forty counties from the mountains to the coast met in North Carolina up to the appointed date. According to Walter H. Page, writing in the *State Chronicle*, it was probably the largest gathering of farmers ever held in North Carolina up to that time and their two days of political activity reflect credit on them. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Polk, and the act authorizing the establishment of the North Carolina Farmers' Association.

Express Views  
The convention, after listening respectfully to addresses by Colonel Polk, Governor Jarvis, and other notables, proceeded to express its views in no uncertain manner on the issues presented. Among other things the body adopted resolutions demanding that an agricultural and mechanic college be established in accordance with the Morrill Act, that the income from this fund be paid to the college; that a sufficient amount be appropriated from

the general treasury, together with convict labor, to establish, equip, and maintain said college; that the surplus funds of the Agricultural Department be used in this connection; and that if a plea be made that the State Treasury could not aid said college for want of funds, the legislature enact a law imposing a tax of one dollar on every dog in the State for the benefit of the Treasury and the College. The dog tax resolution was passed with unanimity, and it was estimated that this tax would bring in a revenue of at least \$300,000 a year. The farmers further resolved that the transfer of the land-script fund should not work a diminution of the appropriation of the University; that the funds and property of the Industrial School, including the donations of the City of Raleigh, should be turned over to the proposed college.

The committee appointed by the farmers' meeting lost no time in presenting the resolution to members of the General Assembly, which was then in session. After considerable discussion and rejection of several amendments, including one to locate the college at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the bill passed the House on March 1, 1887, by a vote of 61 in favor to 37 opposed.

Thus did the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts come into being; not as an industrial school but as a land-grant college. Hundreds had worked for one cause or the other, but the chief credit for success belongs to Colonel Leonidas L. Polk. He had led the movement from the beginning for an agricultural as well as an industrial school, and he had insisted without success that a separate institution be established which would use the land-script funds in accordance with the Morrill Act.

College Locale  
The act authorizing the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was well drawn and comprehensive. It provided that the college should be located on the lands donated by R. Stanhope Pullen, "lying west of and near the City of Raleigh; that the leading object of this college shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and profes-

sions of life"; that the management and control of said college should be vested in a board of trustees and that each of the major political parties should have equal representation on said board; that the six per cent land-script certificates of indebtedness for \$125,000 should be transferred from the University to the new college in accordance with the terms of the Morrill Act; that the directors of the Penitentiary should furnish brick and convict labor for the erection of necessary buildings; that the Experiment Station should be connected with the college and operated in accordance with the Act of Congress; that the Camp Mangum tract of 300 acres situated one-half mile west of the Fair Grounds should be given to the college; that 120 students should be admitted free, each county being entitled to a scholarship for every member it sends to the General Assembly; that every student should take a course in manual training or labor in addition to other prescribed work; and that the Board of Agriculture should turn over to the new college the assets of the Industrial School and its surplus from licenses on fertilizers. In general the act gave the Board of Agriculture authority to operate the college in accordance with these powers and customs which were generally obtained in similar land-grant institutions throughout the country.

Prior to the pledge of R. Stanhope Pullen that he would give some sixty acres of land in West Raleigh to a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, various sites in and near the capital city had been suggested for the school. There was some talk of erecting a building on Nash Square, but finally a site was located on St. Mary's Street, not far from the present Methodist Orphanage, at what was then known as the village of Brooklyn. Of course these plans were changed when Pullen bought the Eason Lee farm a mile and a half west of the Capitol, and gave part of it to the city for a park and part to the college trustees for a campus.

Dividing Line  
The dividing line between Pullen Park and the college campus, "together with original walks and driveways" was located in the following manner: "Mr. Pullen walked ahead of a plow, held by a small Negro boy, and Mr. J. Stanhope Wynne led the mule over the lines indicated by Mr. Pullen."

—Continued on page 5.

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# State's Library First Housed In Holladay Hall

### Now Contained in One of College's Most Beautiful Structures; Circulation Heavy

By W. P. KELLAM, Librarian, 1924-1930

On December 5, 1889, soon after the college was opened, the Board of Trustees authorized President Holladay to spend \$650 for periodicals, newspapers and books. In this appropriation was the beginning of the North Carolina State College Library.

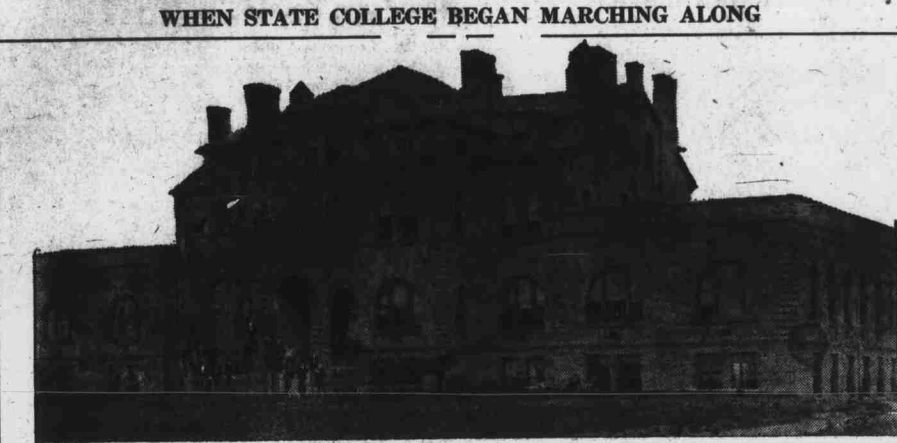
A room on the second floor of the building that now bears the name of Holladay Hall was selected to house the library and it remained there until 1902. Upon the completion of a library building in the same year, larger quarters on the first floor of that building were devoted to library purposes. The library remained in Pullen Hall until 1924, when the present library building was completed. The need for a library building had been mentioned a number of times in the presidential reports to the Board of Trustees, during the fifteen years preceding its construction. In 1923 the Alumni Association adopted resolutions asking for the construction of a library building and a gymnasium. During the legislative session of the following year, funds were appropriated for both buildings and construction began soon thereafter.

#### First Ten Years

For the first ten years, student assistants operated the library under the supervision of D. H. Haff who was head of the English Department. From 1889 to 1903, a former student assistant, E. B. Owen, served as librarian and instructor of English. In 1903 M. D. Haywood succeeded to the position as the first full-time librarian, but remained only one year. In 1908 Miss Carolina Sherman was appointed to the librarianship and remained until 1906, when she resigned to accept a position with the United States Department of Agriculture. Miss Sherman was followed by Miss Elsie Stockard who served for four years, resigning in June, 1910. In September of the same year, the position was filled by Mrs. Charlotte M. Williamson, who served in that capacity until September, 1923. She, in turn, was followed by James E. Gullege, the first trained librarian, and the staff was enlarged. Mr. Gullege remained in the librarianship position until June, 1925, and was followed by Frank Capps who served until the spring of 1928. For about fifteen months after Mr. Capps' retirement, the library was directed by the Chairman of the Library Committee, Dr. E. T. Loder. W. P. Kellam was appointed librarian on July 1, 1924, and served until August 31, 1929, when he resigned to accept the librarianship of West Virginia University. H. C. Brown is now serving as acting librarian. From 1889 to 1923, the full-time staff consisted of the librarian only, from 1923 to 1924 there were four members, from 1924 to 1926 there were six, and from July 1, 1926, there have been seven.

#### Finances

The financial support of the library was meager for many years. President Holladay in his annual report of December 21, 1892, stated, "The College has practically no library, and the want of books of all sorts is so serious that an expenditure of one thousand dollars, for which we ask, will not supply our needs." Apparently, this request was not granted for, even as late as the biennium of 1920-22, the total appropriation for library maintenance was only \$1,694.47. Mrs. Williamson, who was librarian from 1910 to 1923, states that the appropriation for maintenance was never over \$1,000 during her term of office. During the administration of Dr. Brooks, the appropriations were increased substantially and, during the Harrelson administration, they have been more nearly adequate than ever before.



This unusual photograph shows all of State College—plant, student body and faculty—shortly after the college first opened nearly 50 years ago. Holladay Hall is the building, first on the campus. The 40-odd students who registered at the opening ate, slept, studied and attended classes in this building, which now is occupied by the administrative offices. Adorned with ivy and grown more majestic with the years, Holladay Hall is the most beautiful building on the campus.

State College now has 39 large, modern buildings in a plant valued at nearly \$7,000,000. It offers nearly 1,000 classes, and last year registered 2,155 regular students. Holladay Hall, named for the first president, Dr. Alexander Q. Holladay, will be one of the centers of activity when State College celebrates its 50th anniversary next October 3. The photograph reproduced above, now dimmed by age, is the property of L. T. Yarbrough of Raleigh, member of the first class at State College. He is retired as a U. S. Postal inspector.

### LEAVES STATE

Dr. Carylie Campbell, above, resigned as head of the State College English Department effective September 1, to accept a position as president of Meredith College. Dr. Campbell came to State in 1927.

### Development of Textiles Is Told By Veteran Dean

### Textile School Will Soon Move Into New Home; Much New Equipment Added.

By THOMAS NELSON, Dean of Textile School

Prior to the present century, Southern textile plants confined themselves almost entirely to the production of coarser fabrics and practically all of the officials belonged to two classes. As a rule, the technical officials, such as superintendents and foremen, were men who by hard work had developed their natural ability and risen from the ranks. The majority of the executive positions, such as president, treasurer, and manager, were filled by persons who had invested capital in the manufacturing enterprises.

The first group, although it contained some of the finest textile experts ever developed in America, was long on practical experience but short on education, consequently, some of them were handicapped that they could not rise beyond a certain level. The second group was handicapped because a large percentage of its members knew very little about the problem of manufacture. As a result of these conditions, the Southern textile industry had made slow progress for a century and European countries still held the dominant place in the manufacture of textiles.

Men of vision within and without the industry, realized that if America was to attain world supremacy in textile manufacturing, it would have to establish textile schools and train the young men of the manufacturing sections so that they could go into the mills, apply scientific methods, and operate them efficiently.

Through the efforts of the late D. A. Tompkins, a pioneer textile scientist of Charlotte, Justice Harriot Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court, and other civic-minded citizens, textile instruction was first offered at North Carolina State College (then called S. C. College), during the year 1899-1900. When I came to the College in the fall of 1901 the Textile Department consisted of a few machines which were located in the north end of the basement of Holladay Hall and were hardly ever run.

The first Textile Building was then under construction and was occupied before the end of the school year 1901-1902 and named after Mr. Tompkins. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1914 and was replaced by a larger building which was a three-story addition was built in 1926. In the early years the Textile students in the graduating class ranged from one to three or four and our yearly enrollment ranged from thirty to fifty students.

In the beginning, textile instruction was couched with some engineering courses and fundamental work in English, physics, chemistry, and mathematics. However, the Textile School faculty quickly realized that a textile engineering curriculum did not fully meet the needs of textile students, so they began making changes and developing new curricula. As the result of these changes, the North Carolina State College was a pioneer in breaking away from the established order of coupling textile instruction with some engineering courses and in recent years has developed its curricula along economic and psychological lines, so that all of its students are now required to take courses in economic history, general economics, industrial management, personnel management, applied psychology, industrial psychology, and other subjects which help them to become familiar with the problems of marketing and distributing textile products, and at the same time gives them a better understanding of the human element involved in the production of all textile materials.

During the past two decades the shifting of Northern enterprises to a more favorable location, the development of the great rayon industry, and the erection of new mills to manufacture and finish a diversified line of woven and knitted fabrics, coupled with the scientific improvements which have been made in textile equipment and in the processes of manufacturing and finishing textile products, have created a demand for technically trained specialists in various phases of the textile industry, and consequently a demand for textile school graduates who could enter the industry and render useful service. This demand has been so great that even during the depression period and the years which have followed, the requests for graduates of the State College Textile School have exceeded the supply, although the Textile School enrollment has increased more than one hundred per cent in the past six years.

During the past scholastic year 330 young men were registered as candidates for degrees in the five curricula offered by the Textile School. During the past five years our institution has enrolled more resident textile students than any other institution in America. Thus, the development of the Textile School of North Carolina State College has been even more phenomenal than the growth of the textile industry in this State, and in order to increase the scope of its usefulness to the textile industry, new curricula have been developed, new equipment has been added, additional teachers have been employed and other improvements made.

Five curricula; namely, textile manufacturing, textile chemistry and dyeing, textile management, weaving and designing, and yarn manufacturing, are now offered. The first two years in all curricula are identical. Thus, a student is able to secure the fundamentals of his textile education before deciding upon the particular field in which he wishes to specialize, or whether he wishes to take the general course in textile manufacturing which covers all phases of textile work. Textile students at North Carolina State College get a broad cultural training in addition to their textile education, as only slightly more than thirty-six per cent of their required credits are in textile courses. By turning out young men who are thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of economics, psychology, and business, State College feels that in the future some of them will contribute as much to the executive and distributive divisions of the industry as other graduates are now contributing to textile manufacturing and processing. Just as commercial plants are measured by the caliber of their product, educational institutions should be measured by the caliber of their products, or in other words, the students who are measured by them. Since the first diploma was awarded in 1901, North Carolina State College has conferred degrees upon about 700 textile graduates. Of this number, approximately eighty per cent are now filling responsible positions in nearly every phase of the textile industry in the United States, while others have attained success in Canada, Mexico, South America, Japan, China, India, and Turkey. The success of its graduates has given the Textile School of North Carolina State College an international reputation.

The Legislature, in its 1937 session appropriated \$15,000 to be used in purchasing new equipment for the Textile School. During the past two years, 13 new Crompton & Knowles looms, eight of which are 25-harness dobbie looms, and nine Darnes looms equipped to manufacture a variety of fabrics ranging from print cloths to fancy rayon fabrics, were secured to replace some of the older machines. These new looms have given the State College Textile School a weaver room that is unsurpassed by any other institution in America. All looms in the weaver room are motor-driven. Other equipment secured during the past two years include a Smith Drum skein-dyeing machine, a ribbing machine, a lap winder, and a 4-delivery controlled draft drawing frame made by the Saco-Loell Company. Additional equipment includes a hosiery dyeing machine made by the same company, a Fletcher hydro-extractor, a Fademeter, a cloth dyeing machine of the crest type, a Coleman-Becker pH apparatus, microscopes, and laboratory benches were placed in the dyeing department. The 1937 Legislature appropriated \$45,000 to enlarge the textile building, but upon investigation it was found that any addition which could be built with that sum would be wholly inadequate to serve the needs of the Textile School. Consequently, the special session of the Legislature in 1938 provided additional funds to supplement a FWA allotment for an entirely new textile building. Construction of the new building began in January and is now completed. The new textile building is a five-story, T-shaped structure and is located on Hillsboro Street at the western end of the campus. It houses 75,000 square feet of floor space and cost approximately \$200,000. The excellent equipment which we had in Tompkins Hall has been transferred to the new building and considerable new equipment, including a complete woolen unit, is being added. Recently, the United States Institute for Textile Research selected State College Textile School as the location for the new warp knitting research project on spun rayon and spun rayon combinations, because of the excellent equipment which the Textile School has. In order to cooperate with the Institute in this research project, we are installing a Cocker slasher of the latest type. Today State College has a textile school that is the equal of any institution in America and its alumni should be proud of the wonderful progress which this school has made in less than one-half a century. On behalf of the Textile School faculty and students, I extend to all alumni and friends of State College a cordial welcome to visit the new Textile Building and see the progress which the Textile School has made. With the new building and increased facilities we shall endeavor to render even more useful service to the textile industry of North Carolina in the future than we have in the past.



THOMAS NELSON

### GREETINGS

I appreciate the privilege of sending greetings to the friends, students and alumni of State College on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the College. I prefer to think of State College as a vital contributor to my life rather than as any service I was able to render the College in my official capacity as Governor of North Carolina from 1929 to 1933. I spent six years during the formative period of my life at State College as student and instructor. I feel very definitely that I would have never been able to serve my state as governor except for the training, experience and friendships created in the class room, on the athletic field and the campus of State College. I shall never be able to pay this debt.

As Governor in 1931 I proposed to the General Assembly the consolidation of the University at Chapel Hill, the College for Women at Greensboro and the State College at Raleigh into the University of North Carolina. After long and careful consideration, the General Assembly adopted consolidation. In my judgment this legislation was a tremendous advance for higher education in North Carolina, and a positive benefit to each of the three units involved.

At the time there was grave apprehension on the part of the friends of State College that it might be subordinated in consolidation. I did not think so. Nor did the General Assembly. It was my thought that these three State institutions would be strengthened and co-ordinated, and that the prestige and dignity of each would be preserved. The experience of consolidation during the past eight years justifies this faith. I, therefore, feel that during the next quarter-century, State College with its maturing alumni and broadening influence will occupy a more powerful and dynamic position in the life of North Carolina and that it will become more strongly welded into our University system.

Very sincerely,  
O. MAX GARDNER, Governor, 1929-33.

School. During the past five years our institution has enrolled more resident textile students than any other institution in America. Thus, the development of the Textile School of North Carolina State College has been even more phenomenal than the growth of the textile industry in this State, and in order to increase the scope of its usefulness to the textile industry, new curricula have been developed, new equipment has been added, additional teachers have been employed and other improvements made.

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### CONGRATULATIONS . . .

To the Faculty and Students of State College on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of N. C. State College

# PEACE

## A Junior College for Women

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM C. PRESSLY, President

#### COURSES OFFERED:

Standard Junior College Courses (academic, home economics and commercial)

Special College Courses in Art, Music, Expression, etc.

High School Courses

For literature, address

WM. C. PRESSLY, President  
Peace Junior College  
Raleigh, N. C.

### HISTORY QUIZ

ANSWERS TO HISTORY QUERY ON P. 1

1. Former Governor Thomas J. Jarvis.
2. The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.
3. Abraham Lincoln.
4. Dr. George T. Winston.
5. Holladay Hall.
6. After the class which ended hazing at the College.
7. Charles B. Williams, present head of the Agronomy Department.
8. Shaw University in 1890-91.
9. During the year 1907-08.
10. John D. Rockefeller.
11. November 30, 1910.
12. Official publication of the Athletic Association.
13. Colonel L. L. Polk.
14. Dr. Wallace C. Riddick.
15. D. H. Hill, Jr.
16. The Senior Class Strike of 1904.
17. Kienholz from Minnesota.
18. Oliver Max Gardner.
19. March 27, 1931.
20. \$6,875,000.
21. Approximately \$2,900,000.
22. About 1,000.
23. Dr. Jane S. McKimmon.
24. Dr. E. C. Brooks.
25. Dr. David A. Lockmiller.

### Congratulations . . .

## N. C. State College!

On Your Fiftieth Anniversary

We celebrate every day as to the part we play in the upbuilding of manhood and womanhood and this Nation in the role of Wholesale Druggist.

# W. H. King Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
RALEIGH, N. C.

# A Short Resume of State's History

## Many Memorials on Campus to Famed Professors; Students Army School Here During War

Fifty years ago, October 3, 1889, 72 men enrolled as the first freshman class of the new North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts which had been created by the General Assembly of 1887. It came about as a result of the efforts of the Watauga Club, a group of progressive young North Carolinians, and another movement of farmers of the state headed by Colonel L. L. Polk, then editor of the *Progressive Farmer*.

The General Assembly of 1885 passed a resolution calling on the towns of North Carolina to make proposals of donations for the proposed college. Charlotte, Kinston and Raleigh responded. Raleigh secured the bid with an offer of the exposition building at the State Fair Grounds, 45,000, and about 50 acres of land, which has been increased to 500 acres.

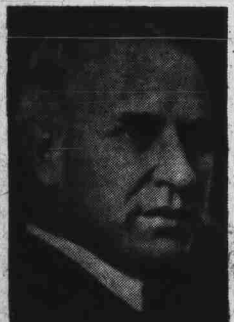
The physical plant of the institution in 1889 consisted of two buildings, the present Holladay Hall and the Mechanical Building, which was torn down to make room for the modern home of classrooms, Peole Hall. The students lived, ate and attended classes in Holladay Hall. The Mechanical Building housed the shops and classrooms that today require several modern buildings.

Board cost the pioneer students eight dollars a month in the dining hall. Room rent for the year was ten dollars. The entire year of school cost the student a little over \$130.

The original teaching staff of eight persons has grown to over 300, and in place of the original two buildings heated by small stoves, there are now around 35 modern steam-heated buildings, including a large modern steam power plant which heats and lights the buildings and furnishes power for all machinery.

The first student body of 72 has been increased to a number exceeding 10,000.

### COLLEGE SPEAKER



O. MAX GARDNER

Former Governor O. Max Gardner will return to the scene of his first oratorical triumphs when he appears at State College October 3 as principal speaker on the college's 50th anniversary program.

The occasion also will mark one of the rare times that Governor Gardner has made public utterances since he retired as the State's chief executive in early 1933 and returned to private life.

As a student at State College, which graduated him in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in industrial chemistry, young Gardner discovered his oratorical powers and immediately put them to work to win collegiate forensic honors. When he was 18 he won the debater's medal. A year later he won the orator's medal. And he was commencement orator when he was graduated.

"I had never made a speech of any kind before I entered State College," Governor Gardner commented recently. "In fact, I had no idea I could make a speech."

Governor Gardner will deliver the anniversary address in Pullen Hall, which he dedicated in an address when he was about 25 years of age. He made the speech dedicating the World War Memorial Tower and the speech dedicating the D. H. Hill Library.

He has been vitally interested in State College since he was 18 years of age, that interest ranging from his student days through the years of consolidation of the Greater University units and finally to the college's 50th anniversary.

State College was only 10 years old when Governor Gardner entered as a student. During his first year, total enrollment was only 238 students and when he graduated the college had 594 students. Current enrollment appears likely to exceed 2,350, an all-time high for the institution which opened its doors October 3, 1889, to about 45 students.

As a student young Gardner touched successfully every phase of college activity. He was first lieutenant and adjutant of the ROTC unit; manager of the basketball team; captain of the football team, on which he played an effective guard; vice president of the Pullen Literary Society; assistant editor of "The Agronomer" college annual, and president of the senior class. Upon graduating from State College, he went to the University and secured his law training.

## 415 YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE



State College has a record which very few, if any, colleges can match. Exactly 415 years of service to North Carolina State College are represented by the twelve veteran educators pictured above.

All faculty members with over twenty-five years of service gathered for this unusual photograph, with the exception of Prof. J. P. Pillsbury, who has served 38 years, and C. B. Park, instructor emeritus, who served 44 active years until he retired in 1934. Dr. T. F. Harrison has retired with 30 years service since this picture was taken.

Veterans pictured here at the base of the Memorial Tower, with their years of service, front row, left to right, are: Prof. O. L. Mann, 39; Dean Thomas Nelson, 38; Prof. C. B. Williams, 46; Dr. W. C. Riddick, 47; Dr. T. F. Harrison, 30; middle row: Prof. William Hand Browne, 50; Dr. L. F. Williams, 33; Dr. E. F. Metcalf, 37; Treasurer A. F. Bowen, 40; last row: Prof. L. L. Vaughn, 31; Prof. C. M. Reek, 26; and Prof. Harry Tucker, 26.

ing 2,000, and graduates of the school are scattered in all parts of the world.

Dr. Eugene Clyde Brooks, president emeritus of the college, succeeded Dr. W. C. Riddick in 1923, and under his administration remarkable progress was made.

The reorganization of the college from the various departments into the system of four major schools was completed and the School of Education was added while Dr. Brooks was president. Five of the principal buildings on the campus have been built and others remodeled. The Department of Forestry has been added and the site of the

Textile Building doubled since 1923. The Hill Memorial Library, one of the most beautiful in the state, is named for the third president of the college, Daniel Harvey Hill, chief executive from 1908 until 1910. Winston Hall, a memorial to George Taylor Winston, houses the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

The name of Alexander Q. Holladay, the first president, has been given the administrative building, which contains the offices of most of the administrative officers of the college.

Dr. Wallace Carl Riddick, president from 1916 to 1923, is now dean of the Engineering School, which is one of the outstanding schools of its kind in the South.

During the World War the United States took over the State College plant and established a Student Army Training Camp here. Two thousand former students of the college answered the call to arms, and 30 gave their lives.

In July of 1934 Col. John W. Harrelson became head of the college, succeeding Dr. E. C. Brooks. Col. Harrelson is a graduate of the class of 1909, and the institution has seen rapid development and advancement under his leadership.

## FIRST GRADUATING CLASS AT N. C. STATE COLLEGE



Grouped around the first president of State College, Col. Alexander Q. Holladay, the Class of 1896 posed in the photograph reproduced above as they were about to become the first graduates of the institution. There were 19 seniors in the class, and at the last check-up 11 were living. They were among the first students to register at State College when it formally opened its doors on October 3, 1889. Degrees were awarded to 318 students at last June's commencement exercises.

Shown left to right in the photograph, which is the property of L. T. Yearbrough of Raleigh, are: Front row, E. M. Gibbon, Route 7, Charlotte; H. E. Bonitz, deceased; C. D. Sellers, deceased; L. T. Yearbrough, Raleigh, and F. F. Floyd, Knoxville, Tenn.

Middle row: S. M. Young, Raleigh; R. W. Allen, Wadesboro; Col. Holladay; Prof. C. B. Williams, State College, Raleigh, and E. W. Thorne, deceased.

Back row: S. E. Asbury, College Station, Texas; W. M. Lytch, Laurinburg; W. H. Turner, Winston-Salem; C. F. Meacham, deceased; J. W. McKoy, deceased; C. D. Franks, deceased; C. B. Holladay, Wilmington, Del.; W. J. Matthews, Goldsboro; C. E. Seymour, deceased; and G. P. Gray, deceased.

## STATE COLLEGE RESERVE OFFICERS CAMPING IN GEORGIA



Shown above is the State College contingent of reserve officers attending camp this summer at Fort McPherson, Ga. Thirty-six in number, the State alumni numbered well above the average of other schools in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Pictured above, front row, left to right, are: G. R. Freeman, Jr., W. M. Porter, G. L. Barrier, A. A. Scott, E. H. Latham, L. D. Murphy, E. M. Wilson, R. H. Grady, F. H. Walters, and G. E. Hancock; middle row: C. R. Lefort, C. H. Estep, C. A. Case, P. W. McCollum, P. Green, T. T. Swain, S. H. McKinnon, A. W. Robinson, Jr., L. B. Woodberry, Jr., T. J. Fowler, L. H. Overton and W. R. Mann; Back row: P. W. Tolar, H. B. Hines, Jr., G. E. Mitchell, G. E. Floyd, Jr., C. C. Hawkins, E. R. Daniels, E. E. Parcell, J. C. Keith, Edgar H. Bala, M. F. Brown, T. S. Teague, E. J. Wicker, L. B. Ward, and R. E. Fricker.

## State Professors Busy Developing New Type Potato

### Gardner Announced Plant With Large Yield; Results Compared in Long Test

A new Irish potato, the Sequoia, is expected to prove a boon to North Carolina farmers, M. E. Gardner, head of the Department of Horticulture at State College, has announced.

In tests conducted this year and in past years, this new potato has consistently outyielded all other varieties. In a three-acre test plot on the farm of Fred Colvard in Ashe County, the Sequoia yielded an average of 450 bushels to the acre.

The potato has been developed at the Central Experiment Station here by Gardner and Robert Schmidt, associate horticulturist of the station. In 1930, the two men began work on the new variety, crossing the familiar Green Mountain with a newer variety, the Katchewan.

Then the two scientists planted true seed from the cross, selecting the best seedlings from each batch and discarding all others. By this process of selection, the best were always retained and their traits passed along to the next generation.

This year marks the debut of the new potato. Seed will be available to growers in limited quantities for trying out the Sequoia. Since it is a late potato, it probably will be used mostly by farmers of Western North Carolina.

Tests have shown the new variety to be resistant to attacks of leaf hoppers and flea beetles and to late blight, insects and diseases that take a heavy toll of the spud crop annually. However, the Sequoia is not totally immune.

This year the crop matured in late August, although Schmidt and Gardner believe the harvest date can be moved up substantially.

## COTTON MAN



RALPH H. RAPER

A new addition to the ranks of State College Extension Service specialists is Ralph H. Raper, a native of Davidson County, who will be associated with the State-wide program of one-variety cotton communities.

Following the gaining season, Raper will make definite studies of grade and staple results secured in the single variety communities, of which there are now approximately 60 growing about 7,000 acres of cotton. A graduate of State College, Raper will be employed jointly by the Extension Service and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## College Began With One Building and 72 Students

(Continued from page 4)

As campus and farm improvements were being made, work proceeded apace on the new main building, later named Holladay Hall in honor of the first president, Colonel Alexander Q. Holladay. The plans for the building were drawn by Charles L. Carson, and W. E. Ashley was superintendent in charge of construction. Most of the brick and stone used in the building and the labor for the foundation were supplied by the State Penitentiary. The corner stone was laid on August 22, 1889, at which time William J. Peole gave the principal address. Just before the building was completed, a fire of unknown origin destroyed part of the woodwork and defaced the walls with smoke. Fortunately, the damage was covered by insurance, but following the fire a watchman was employed until the building was completed. That Holladay Hall was erected on or near the site of an old family burial ground seems to be verified by the following statement from the minutes of the trustees for November 9, 1887: "The chairman was requested to see the parties interested in the dead buried on the college grounds with a view to having the bodies removed; otherwise, to have them disinterred and buried elsewhere."

Fully cognizant that a land, money, and buildings alone would not make a college, the trustees on December 6, 1887, began to make plans for a faculty, course of study, and entrance requirements for students. Colonel W. F. Green moved "that steps be taken to secure a president, who shall be a man of thorough scientific education, and practical experience, at a salary of \$2,000 and a house, or equivalent for same."

The motion was adopted, and at the same meeting the board approved the establishment of a professorship of agriculture, livestock, and dairying; a professorship of horticulture, arboriculture, and botany; a chair of pure chemistry and agricultural chemistry; a professorship of practical mechanics and pure and applied

mathematics; and a chair of English and bookkeeping. The trustees also provided for an assistant in the mechanical department to teach drawing and carpentry, a foreman of farms and gardens, a steward, and a matron. The board agreed to advertise for competent persons to fill these positions, and deferred action on student entrance requirements until the next meeting.

Applicants In July, 1889, the following rules concerning the age and qualifications of students was approved: "Applicants must be at least fourteen years of age; must furnish evidence of good moral character and physical development; must be able to read and write ordinary English intelligently; and must be able to solve simple arithmetic including practical rules of the same through fractions, and have a fair knowledge of geography and state history." The trustees also provided examinations for those students who entered as county scholars. The rate of tuition was fixed at \$20 a year, board to be furnished at \$20 month, and book and stationery were to be sold at cost. The board next turned its attention to the election of a president and matron. Many applications having been made for the positions advertised.

Applications for the presidency of the college were received from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, New York, and Pennsylvania. On July 11, 1889, Colonel Green placed in nomination for president, former Governor Thomas J. Berry. Although Governor Jarvis was not an applicant for the position he was unanimously elected, and a committee was appointed to notify him of his election and to procure his assent. Governor Jarvis, although in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the college, declined to accept the presidency. The trustees, perhaps hoping that Jarvis would consider, deferred further action on the election of a president and proceeded to elect a faculty and administrative assistants. Joseph R. Chamberlain of Bath, N. Y., was elected professor of agriculture; W. F. Massey of Miller School, Virginia, was chosen to fill the chair of horticulture, arboriculture, and botany; J. H. Withers of Davidson College, North Carolina, was elected professor of pure and agricultural chemistry; D. H. Hill, Jr., of Millersville, Georgia, was selected as professor of English and bookkeeping; and J. H. Kinley of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected to the chair of mathematics and practical mechanics. The administrative assistants elected by the board were: B. S. Skinner, of Hertford County, N. C., superintendent of farms; J. E. Hubbard, of Raleigh, steward; and Mrs. Sue C. Carrol of Sampson County, N. C., matron. The board postponed the election of a president until its next meeting.

President On August 30, 1889, the board met in special session to elect a president of the college. After considerable discussion, Colonel Alexander Q. Holladay of Raleigh, later of the Agricultural College of Florida, was unanimously elected president. This was quite a tribute to the new president as he had been an applicant not for the presidency, but for the professorship of English.

Shortly after the election of President Holladay, the fire damaged to the main building were repaired and examinations were given to prospective students. The main building, lacking such modern conveniences as electric lights and running water, included the administrative offices, classrooms, dormitories, and the dining hall. On October 3, 1889, the doors of the college were officially opened, and several hundred students of the State excepting one, were enrolled as freshmen in the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

## Great State Fair Opens At Raleigh, October 10

What is expected to be North Carolina's greatest State Fair will be held in Raleigh from October 10 through 14.

Premiums will be larger, exhibits will be increased, amusements will be better, the fairgrounds themselves will be improved, and larger crowds are expected to attend.

"I am expecting the State Fair for 1939 to surpass all former efforts," said North Carolina's Governor, Clyde R. Hoey, after discussing plans for the fair with Commissioner of Agriculture W. Kerr Scott and Fair Manager Dr. J. S. Dorton.

Fair exhibitors will be awarded premiums totaling \$17,000, approximately 15 per cent more than they received last year.

Gayety will reign on the mile-long midway, where Max Linderman's famous "World of Mirth Shows" will hold forth. In the grandstand, George A. Hamid, nationally known showman, will present his "Fancies of 1939"—including dazzling musical comedy, hilarious vaudeville, and sensational trap-act acts.

The grandstand show each night will be followed by an entirely original fireworks display, "Men from Mars." Huge spheres will be shown landing the earth, turning it into a blazing inferno. Monster "Men from Mars" emerge and proceed to destroy everything in sight. A city crumbles before their onslaughts; airplanes and dirigibles sent out to combat them fall in flames; and ships melt like wax.

Harness horse-racing will be held on Tuesday, October 10, Thursday and Friday; A. A. sanctioned auto races will be held on Saturday, and "Lucky" Teter and his famous Hell Drivers will take over the race track on Wednesday afternoon. Teter's act has

jammed the grandstand for the past two years and is returning this year by popular demand. The fair will be turned over to school children at the State on Friday, October 13. All 900,000 of them will be invited to attend as free guests of Governor Hoey, Scott, Dorton, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Clyde A. Erwin.

The exhibit halls will be featured by the County Progress Exhibits designed to feature accomplishments of North Carolina counties in the fields of education, rural life, and agriculture and industrial development. Premiums totaling \$2,000 will be awarded for these exhibits.

## He Got It Back

A news item appearing in 1932 told a true story of an honest man. "I. C. Garodnick has succeeded where Diogenes failed—he has found an honest man. Garodnick lost his pocketbook containing \$44 in cash. In less than two hours it was found by a student and returned to him."

An imprudent fellow met an Irishman in the road. "I was just thinking, Pat," said he, "that you would make a fine monkey if you had a tail."

"Sure, it's queer," said Pat. "I was just thinking myself that you would make a fine monkey without any alteration at all."

"Our new maid you think so good looking has burned the eggs and bacon, announced Mrs. Jelous, sarcastically, then she added sweetly:

"Wouldn't you be satisfied with a couple of kisses for breakfast?" "Sure," replied the student enthusiastically, "bring her in."

# Y.M.C.A. Instrumental In Promoting Activities

### Began Basketball at State in 1910; Provides Assistance to All Organizations.

By ED S. KING, Secretary, State College Y.M.C.A.

The Young Men's Christian Association at N. C. State College is almost as old as the college itself. One of the very first catalogs issued carried the statement that the Y.M.C.A. meetings are held once a week, and that they are interesting and well attended. Each succeeding issue carried a similar statement for a period of 15 years.

In 1906 the Association decided to employ a General Secretary, and should give his full time to the development of a more adequate program. Mr. E. R. Walton was called to fill this position, which he did for a period of two years. He was succeeded in 1908 by Mr. J. W. Berghold of Oklahoma, who brought with him some of the pioneer spirit of the West.

The first Y.M.C.A. had for headquarters was an old storage room under the west entrance of the Main Building, now known as Holiday Hall. The furnishings consisted of a long hard board couch and some benches built by the secretary. A homemade electric sign, hung over the entrance, flashed intermittently the letters, "Y.M.C.A."

#### Work Grows

The work of the Y.M.C.A. grew in importance during the years 1908 and 1909, and soon larger quarters were needed. To fill this growing need, the college administration assigned the whole of Primrose Hall for its use. A game room and reading room were equipped and the organization began to take on new life. One of the outstanding religious activities at that time was a Bible class known as the "plumbers union," which met on Sunday mornings in the mechanical building which stood on the site where Peele Hall now stands.

The course of study was Bosworth's "Life of Christ." A number of men who were enrolled in this class now occupy prominent positions in the college and elsewhere. Some of these are: J. W. Harrellson, now dean of administration; L. L. Vaughan, present head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering; F. B. Wheeler, professor of Practical Mechanics, and W. F. Morris, manager of the College Service Department.

#### Basketball

In 1910 the "Y" introduced basketball at State College, until that time considered a girl's game. The games were played out-of-doors on the Red Diamond. A special ball with projecting seams was used to protect the stitching from the gravel. In 1911 the first match game was played in Pullen Hall, with Wake Forest College. It is reported that the game was so rough that the strain was almost more than the building could stand. However, the game was a financial success, and the proceeds were used to equip the entire squad with new uniforms. It had been demonstrated that basketball was a success at State. At the time Dr. W. C. Riddick, then Chairman of the Athletic Committee, the Y.M.C.A. turned basketball over to the Athletic Association.

With the backing of the College administration, the "Y" launched a campaign from its headquarters in Primrose Hall to raise funds for a college Y.M.C.A. building. One of the college's approachers John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and asked him to make the initial gift. For reasons unknown to the writer, Rockefeller declined the request.

At this time Dr. W. D. Weatherford of Nashville, Tenn., was serving as Student Y.M.C.A. secretary for the Southern region. Dr. Weatherford was a very determined man and had been successful in securing gifts for Y.M.C.A. buildings for Georgia Tech, Clemson, and other colleges. He had the temerity to call up Rockefeller's attorney, Mr. Star Murphy, and tell him that he had made a mistake, and to ask that the matter be reconsidered. He did reconsider, and Mr. Rockefeller gave the sum of \$20,000, on condition that an equal amount be raised from other sources, and that the college maintain the building and make other appropriations to insure its maintenance. Students, alumni and faculty entered heartily into the campaign. The money was raised, the building erected and the formal opening was held in the fall of 1913.

The new building gave the Y.M.C.A. adequate space for religious and social activities. The student publications and the then thriving literary societies were housed in the building. In the basement there was a swimming pool, bowling alleys, a small gymnasium. The physical features served a useful purpose until the Frank Thompson Gymnasium was erected. This basement space now has been utilized for other useful purposes.

In 1914 J. W. Berghold tendered his resignation as General Secretary, and was succeeded by Mr. J. E. King of the University of Virginia. The building was extensively used and the work prospered under Mr. King's administration. Then came 1917, and the entrance of the United States into the World War. The student body at N. C. State became a unit of the S.A.T.C., branch of the United States Army, and the Y.M.C.A. became a unit of the Army Y.M.C.A. A pop-

### 1914 CLASS CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY



With eighteen members attending, the class of 1914 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Alumni Day during Commencement in June. E. B. Nichols of Moorestown, N. J., was chairman of the silver anniversary meeting. Members of the 1914 class attended the regular features of Alumni Day, and were given special recognition at the alumni luncheon. At the class meeting in the afternoon the twenty-five-year members reported on their activities since leaving State College. Left to right, front row: James Fontaine of Raleigh, H. W. Ballard, Kerr; E. B. Nichols, Moorestown, N. J.; M. L. Livermon of Charlotte, N. C.; T. G. Monroe of Hamlet. Middle row: H. C. McPhail, Mount Olive; H. E. Biberstein of Charlotte, Joe E. Michael of Lexington, W. T. Hurr of Pittsburg, Pa., and W. M. Jones, Cleveland, Ohio. Back row: D. W. Thorp of Hamlet, W. R. Patton, Morganton; C. R. Bailey, Chadbourne; O. Z. Wrenn of Durham, and V. W. Breesse of Shelby.

#### Conducts Survey

ular feature introduced at this time was the installation of equipment for showing moving pictures in the "Y" auditorium. This feature was continued for 13 years. It was finally discontinued because the introduction of sound movies killed the interest in silent pictures. In the fall of 1918 the influenza epidemic hit the college campus and the nearby army camp. The college infirmary was much too small to take care of the great number of patients, and the Y.M.C.A. building was converted as an emergency hospital. The women of Raleigh organized a volunteer nursing corps and took care of the patients from the student body and the enlisted men from the tank camp. A prose tablet on which the names of those who gave their services in this good cause has been placed in the lobby of the building.

Change Made In June of 1919 Mr. J. J. King tendered his resignation as General Secretary to accept a position with the Y.M.C.A. Graduate School of Nashville, Tenn. He was succeeded by E. S. King, a friend but no blood relation. E. Y. Floyd, now the head of the A.A.A. offices in Raleigh, was the efficient and enthusiastic president of the Association in 1919. He was followed by another outstanding student, B. D. Barr of West Jefferson, now postmaster in that town. Next came W. N. Hicks of Durham, now associate professor of Ethics and Religion on the College faculty. The College continued to grow and the Y.M.C.A. work grew with it. Two years after his graduation, Mr. Hicks was called back to become Associate Y.M.C.A. Secretary.

As student activities grew and made increasing demands upon the time of students, the Association of officers began to realize that volunteer study courses in religion needed to be supplemented by more thorough courses in the college curriculum. The Association therefore petitioned the College administration to offer such courses in the curriculum and the petition was granted, and Mr. Hicks went to Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, to prepare to offer these courses. Upon his return he became a regular member of the teaching staff. At first only one course was offered. The number of courses has increased from time to time, so that Prof. Hicks is now offering nine courses in religion and ethics.

Marriage Course During the winter of 1938 Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College came to N. C. State under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. to deliver a series of lectures on marriage. A great amount of interest was shown in these lectures on the part of the students. Under the leadership of Sam B. Moss, president of the Y.M.C.A., they presented a petition to the faculty asking that a course on "problems of marital adjustment" be included in the curriculum. After due consideration the petition was granted. Prof. W. N. Hicks is now offering this course, which is proving to be a popular one.

The Y.M.C.A. has been carrying on self-help work for 29 years. By 1923 the office duties connected with this service and other offices were enlarged to the point where a full-time office secretary was needed. Mrs. Margaret Moore was employed for this work, and in the position for three years. She was succeeded by Mrs. L. W. Bishop, who still holds the position.

The volume of self-help work increased so that it demanded the major portion of a secretary's time in addition to what the office secretary could do. Mr. John Thedy, now a high-ranking officer in the U. S. Farm Credit Corporation, was

#### Remedial Classes Are Inaugurated By English Heads

To Aid Freshmen Lacking in Fundamentals of Grammar; Explained by Fountain

Remedial classes for freshmen lacking in the fundamentals of English grammar were installed at State College at the opening of school this year.

Dr. A. M. Fountain, above, made an extensive survey of the work carried on by former editors and business managers of The Technician for publication in this special Anniversary Edition. His article is well written and covers a broad field of material.

secured to serve one year in this capacity following his graduation. He was followed by two seniors, J. E. Moore and Herbert Green, who did part-time work for a year. Mr. Moore, now professor of psychology at Peabody College, then served on a full-time basis. He was followed by M. L. Shepherd, who after serving three years, transferred to the Extension Division of the College. R. L. Stallings, Jr., was the next man on the job. Last November he expressed the desire to be released in order to pursue graduate study at Chapel Hill, and N. B. Watts of the Class of 1938 was secured to succeed him. The Self-Help Secretaryship has developed a position of importance and needs the services of a man who will stick with it over a period of years. It is hoped that this man has now been found.

Improved During the last four years the Y.M.C.A. building has been much improved, and some valuable new equipment added. The basement has been remodeled so that it now affords space for the Students Supply Store, a game room equipped with pool tables and ping pong tables, a barber shop and guest rooms for entertaining groups of visitors.

Having these services available in the center of the campus is a great convenience to students and faculty. On the first floor there is now equipment available for serving dinners and banquets. The old Pullen Literary Society Hall on the second floor has been converted into a faculty club room. This has proved to be an excellent thing and is much appreciated by the faculty. There is need for a nicely furnished room in which meetings of the Student Council, the Student Welfare Committee, the Interfraternity Council, and other student organizations can be held. Plans are now made and funds are in hand for remodeling the old Leazer Literary Society Hall for this purpose.

The Y.M.C.A. at N. C. State has grown up along with the College. It has endeavored to expand its program and to adapt its program to changing times and growing needs. This must continue to be so, but in all this change it should ever be true to its central purpose, which is to build Christian character and a Christian society.

#### universities, the general effect of which is to cause the lower ranking student to do extra work in English if they are to get a diploma.

Dr. Fountain presented the findings of his survey before the English section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, meeting at Pennsylvania State College. Speaking as a teacher of English, Dr. Fountain continued: "I am convinced that part of the trouble arises out of our modern belief that everyone must have a high school education whether he wants it or not."

Gradual Change "A generation ago only those with considerable energy, initiative, and vision finished high school at all, and many of those never entered college. Now, with mushroomed high schools in every community and ubiquitous omnibuses supported by laws of positive attendance and negative labor, essentially the entire adolescent population is in high schools, many of them for no particular reason. It is certainly not the purpose of this paper to lament these opportunities for deserving people who did not have them before. Our educational

In a nation-wide survey which he conducted among colleges and school superintendents, Dr. Fountain found that a great majority of high school English teachers are so overloaded in students and hours that they are unable to give thorough drill in grammar and composition, with frequent themes checked for errors and returned to the students.

In every section of the country high school colleges and universities puzzling over the problem of the freshman poorly prepared in English.

A solution lies, says Dr. Fountain, in greater stress in the high schools on "plain old fundamentals of English grammar"; study of some other language, such as Latin or French, by the high school students; and more writing by high school students.

To cope with the situation, State College in the past has given English placement tests to freshmen and placed them in three sections, according to their ability in English. Thus, the well-grounded student would be placed in a class which would not be handicapped by poorer prepared students. On the other hand, the poorly prepared student would be placed in a class which would not move through the course too rapidly for him.

In Section C, the low section, about 60 per cent of the English students failed. A winter re-semester was given for those who failed their fall term work.

Under the new system, State College will give a three-hour course to freshmen deficient in English, but will allow only one hour credit. Oregon State and Colorado State have such a plan.

Theory Underlying "The theory behind such an arrangement," explained Dr. Fountain, "is that some credit is better than no credit for the morale, while the three-hour schedule fits into the program of both teacher and student without disturbing anything; yet the general effect of the system is to require the student to do an extra term of work, since the two-hour elective are not usually given. In a sense, then, the low course does not count toward fulfilling the English requirement for a degree.

system, as a part of our democracy of equal opportunity for all, is an object of pride for all of us. And yet there are certain implications which we cannot overlook. "What the masses have gained the individual has lost. While none would say that the total effect has not been a gain, the colleges must deal with individuals and not masses, the colleges, therefore, have lost."

### Alpha Zeta Group Active Here For Quarter Century

#### Local Chapter Begun in 1914; National Fraternity Entering Forty-fourth Year

The North Carolina Chapter of Alpha Zeta was founded in 1914 as a member of the National Chapter founded on the campus of Ohio State College in 1897 by two agriculture students, C. W. Burkett and J. F. Cunningham. Beginning with only four members here in 1914, Alpha Zeta now has between 20 and 35 active members each year and an alumni of 386 members.

This is Alpha Zeta's 44th year. Alpha Zeta has continued to grow in the light of betterment of agricultural fellowship until at present there are 44 chapters in 42 states. There are between six and seven hundred active members and approximately 13,000 alumni in the 44 active chapters.

Alpha Zeta is a national honorary agricultural fraternity, governed by a national constitution and a set of local by-laws. By honorary, we mean that only those students ranking in the upper two-fifths of their classes are eligible for membership after having completed one and one-half years in this agriculture school.

The purpose of Alpha Zeta is to promote good character, honor, leadership and technical training among agricultural students in land grant colleges. It is also her aim to encourage the development of the farms and farm homes within this state. Alpha Zeta is not an end to be attained, but a means whereby a student may work together with others in an effort to forward the agricultural interests of this school and state. These students, who are chosen for their outstanding qualities of leadership, good character, honor, personality, and scholarship, come together in Alpha Zeta to discuss and direct their activities toward the solution of problems of agriculture within N. C. State and North Carolina.

Each year Alpha Zeta sponsors an information booth at the State Fair; attractively decorated and furnished with soft chairs and a radio. In the spring of 1938 Alpha Zeta began sponsoring an open forum where as students and faculty members could get together and discuss problems of common interest. Alpha Zeta also presents the Alpha Zeta scholarship cup to the sophomore having the highest scholastic average in the Agricultural School his freshman year. An initiation is held twice each year. An annual smoker is held during the spring to become better acquainted with the eligibles. During the spring, Alpha Zeta gives the annual A. Z. banquet to which all alumni and faculty members are cordially invited to attend with dates. A large 16-page news letter

is sent to about 350 alumni members each spring. The high light of A. Z. as a unit is the Biennial Conclave, held last year at Atlantic City. One officer, delegate and one alternate delegate are sent to the convolve to discuss problems and from out all difficulties with a High Council of five men nominated and voted on by A. Z. delegates. This year Alpha Zeta wants to equal and better past achievements. Officers for Alpha Zeta, 1939-40, are: Clifford L. James, chancellor; Ralph W. Brake, chancellor; Sam N. Mann, censor; W. A. Hesch, treasurer; J. D. Simmons, scribe.

### College Gives Vocational Aid To NYA Youths

#### New Experiment Being Conducted on the State Campus; Forty Boys to Occupy Camp

A new experiment in vocational education for out-of-school youths between the ages of 18 and 25 is under way at a National Youth Administration center on the southwestern edge of the State College campus.

The center was arranged for boys who are high school graduates and who cannot arrange to receive a formal college education. The college is co-operating with NYA in the project.

At present there are 27 youths in the center, but the full quota of 40 soon will be filled.

The boys will devote four hours a day to work for the college and four hours to practical study of such subjects as airplane mechanics, woodworking, plumbing, steam-fitting, forge and foundry, acetylene and electrical welding, electricity and machine shop work, citizenship and branches of the general construction trades.

Immediate construction of an animal husbandry building for the college will be started by the NYA boys. They will perform other such work, including construction of additional quarters for the center.

Subsistence wages will be paid the youths for their work. NYA work scholarships at State College were granted to five additional youths who have been selected to help with the educational program. Classroom facilities of the college will be used.

Immediate construction of a new building to remain at the center concurrently with the college term, with a new class of NYA youths to begin a new term next summer.

Charles E. Moore, Jr., graduate of Davidson College and former OCC camp commander, is supervisor in charge of the center. The vocational co-ordinator is Marshall Miller, graduate of Stout Institute in Menomonee, Wis., who is provided by the State Department of Vocational Education. C. S. Dalby, former Army engineer, is construction foreman and supervisor for the center. Marion G. Akers of Shelby, former steward in OCC camps, is steward.

During the past year a comfortable brick building was constructed for the center by NYA labor. Living quarters include a large sleeping room, modern kitchen and dining room.

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# MEREDITH COLLEGE

Raleigh North Carolina

Our Congratulations to State College and Best Wishes for Its Continued Development

# Music Department Has Rapid Growth

## Records Hazy as to Real Beginning; Size of Units Expanded Rapidly to Overcrowd Facilities

By C. D. KUTSCHINSKI

Records are a bit hazy as to just when and how music got its start at State College. From interviews with some of the real "old-timers," it appears that in the earliest days a small drum and bugle corps furnished martial music for the cadets in the regiment to march by. Later a small band was organized for the same purpose, apparently conducted by a student who possessed more talent than others along musical lines.

Both talent and equipment were in those days very meager, and the band did not play concerts or at athletic games, but did occasionally parade down Hillsboro and Fayetteville streets, serenading the girls' colleges on their way back.

**Some Data**

In 1938, Tom Parks, '39, one of State College's most famed high-stepping drum majors, was elected to the post of Publicity Secretary of the Red Coat Concert Band, which post he took as seriously as his job as head drum major. He sent letters to qualify the members of the State College Band alumni in an effort to assemble all the historical data possible concerning the band. From the letters received and from other sources of information, it seems the first band was organized about 1895.

About 1899 or 1900, a director in the person of Eugene Robeson was secured, and the band made better progress. About 1904 to 1908 Gustave Hagedorn improved the band still more. In 1909 the band was under the direction of Charles B. Hart, and in 1910 Ed Falte was director. They were all part-time directors. After Mr. Falte, the band was directed by P. W. Price, an instructor in the Textile School.

By 1919 the college and the demands upon the music department had grown to such a degree that it became necessary for the musical director to devote his entire time to the development of the musical organizations, and Major Price was released from his duties with the Textile School. Since that time the Men's Glee Club, Orchestra and Band have been making great strides, and by the time of the sudden demise of the beloved "Daddy" Price in the summer of 1933, the R.O.T.C. band had increased to a membership of 40, the drum and bugle corps to 40, and the Redcoat Band to 50.

**Athletic Events**

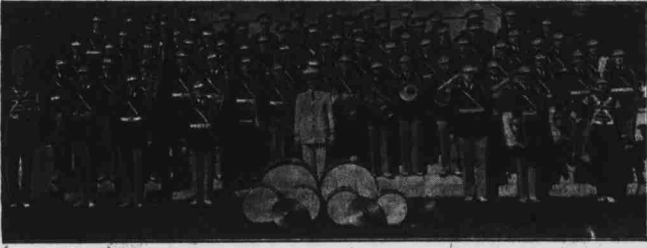
It was during this period that the band started the practice of playing at all the football games, in the flashy red and white uniforms provided through the efforts of Blue Key, honorary fraternity. In 1928, "Daddy" Price founded the Mu Beta Psi, honorary music fraternity, whose purpose was to

## REPRESENTS HIGHEST IN MUSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS



Shown above is the State College Concert Band, which is composed of the finest musicians available. "Handpicked" from all musical groups on the campus, the Concert Band presents many types of popular and classical music. The group presents several concerts during the year, and are famous for the spring concerts on the lawn of the college. They also furnish musical accompaniment for many college events.

## FAMED REDCOAT BAND IS TOPS



Famed for their many appearances at State football games and on many other occasions, the State College Redcoat Band is pictured above with the versatile leader. Sporting 73 new uniforms purchased last year, the band presents a beautiful and pleasing spectacle in State College parades and at the gridiron contests.

The band conducts a tour of the State each spring as their part in publicizing State, and have gained wide recognition as a group of fine musicians.

promote a better fellowship among the musicians of the various musical organizations of the college and among musicians of the different colleges, and to advance music to its proper place as an educational subject.

Keeping pace with the growth of State College, the musical activities have likewise grown in scope of activities as well as in personnel during the last six years under the guidance of the present director, C. D. Kutschinski.

The R.O.T.C. Band now numbers around 75, the Drum and Bugle Corps about 60, and the Redcoat Band or football band, which has

reached a membership of 90, has been temporarily limited to 73 new uniforms can be provided for "hand-picked" musicians until more are on the waiting list.

### KNOW YOUR SONGS

#### (1) State College, Keep Fighting Along!

(Music—U. S. Artillery)  
Words by H. M. Ray

Play the game, fight like men,  
We're behind you, lose or win—  
State College, keep fighting along!  
Scrap 'em men; hold 'em fast;  
You'll reach victory at last—  
State College, keep fighting along!  
Rise, men, to the fray, and let your banners wave,  
Shout out our chorus loud and strong;  
And where'er we go we'll let the wide world know,  
Old State College keeps fighting along!

(2)

#### Alma Mater (N. C. State)

Music by Bonnie F. Norris, '23  
Words by A. Fountain, '23

Where the winds of Dixie softly blow, o'er the fields of Carolina;  
Where the tall pine tree sentinels stand, as a guardian at thy shrine;  
Where the bravest hearts of men are found, that are loyal through and through,  
There stands ever cherished N. C. State, firmly, strong and true.  
Then lift your voices! Loudly sing our Alma Mater's praise!  
Over all the earth her song shall ring, whose notes we proudly raise;  
Her glories we shall sound afar, from hill to ocean side;  
Our hearts ever hold you, N. C. State,  
In the folds of their love and pride.

(3)

#### Shout State!

Stand up, ye men! Stand firm and shout your battle cry!  
For Old Alma Mater's braves, sing loud and strong.  
Then shout, N. C. State! Lift up her banner proud and high,  
While her honor they defend, we shall sing the victor's song.

(4)

#### We're On Our Way

Music by Margaret Honeycutt  
Words by Jack Cummings

We're on our way, Hip! Hip! Hooray!  
The victory to win.  
We're on our way, Hip! Hip! Hooray!  
We'll fight, fight to the end, RAH! RAH!

With spirits high, plus loyalty,  
We'll honor State like Royalty;  
We're on our way to victory  
For dear old N. C. State, RAH! RAH!

With colors bright—our school's delight—  
For them we'll carry on.  
Our Colors bright—old Red and White—  
For N. C. State alone, RAH, RAH.

With spirits high, plus loyalty,  
We'll honor State like Royalty;  
We're on our way to victory  
For dear old N. C. State, (RAH, RAH, RAH).

## CONDUCTOR



Shown above is Major C. D. Kutschinski, director of all of State College's musical activities and conductor of the famed State Redcoat Band and Concert Band. An accomplished musician himself, the Major has produced excellent work in his musical activities.

corps makes an impressive sight with a solid block of 120 red coats.

**Smaller Units**

After the football season the Redcoat Band is divided into smaller units which alternate in furnishing music at basketball games and pep meetings. Also a picked group of 40 to 60 members of the Redcoat Band are chosen for the Concert Band, the ultimate goal for every serious State College bandsman.

The Concert Band specializes in the study and performance of the best in band compositions and alternates with the Symphony or Concert Orchestra of 30 pieces and with the Men's Glee Club of 40 members in presenting occasional Sunday afternoon concerts in Pullen Hall during the winter term and during the spring term plays a number of outdoor concert programs. These programs consist of a variety of classical, popular and modern compositions to please all musical tastes.

In addition to the concert orchestra which presents several formal concerts yearly, some of its mem-

bers comprise a smaller group which provides special and incidental music at numerous assemblies and social functions through the year, as well as to entertain the Glee Club on its occasional trips.

In view of the growth of the musical organizations and expansion of their activities in the past few years, their present facilities are deplorably inadequate and inconspicuous to meet present needs, to say nothing of further development and expansion.

**Present Needs**

The present setup has been outgrown by at least 10 years, and each year the situation becomes more complex and difficult to manage. The most crying need is for a separate building for the music department, with a proper size, acoustically treated band rehearsal room, from which the band could also broadcast programs more effectively. In the same building should be a music library and work room, an instrument storage room with minor repairing facilities, lockers for instruments and uniforms, and the music director's office.

Adjoining this should be rehearsal rooms for the Glee Club and Orchestra, so that they may carry on their activities unmolested. Also needed is a "listening room," where students and faculty members may come at any time to listen to any record from an expensive library of records which the musical director is endeavoring to procure from a philanthropic organization, with the aid of the dean of administration and the president of the University.

The musical building should also include classrooms where music appreciation and certain theoretical music courses may be studied for which elective credit may be received, a club room for all musicians, and a browsing room in which musical publications may be kept and read.

Thus it can be seen that even musically, State College has traveled far in its 50 years of growth, but at this juncture the Music Department finds itself suffering with a complication of growing pains and undernourishment, what with a combination of crowded curricula, poor facilities, and lack of equipment and help.

A new form of matter was discovered in May of 1935 by physics professor Charles M. Heck. Appearing to be halfway between a liquid and a solid, Professor Heck named the new matter an "colloid."

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