

Student Life Was Tough in the Good Old Days



Michigan State News
Centennial Supplement
Friday, Feb. 11, 1955

The Right Flank

Students Started ROTC on Semi-Pro Basis

JACK ANDREWS
News Associate Editor

Compulsory training for students at State College, was started in 1885, when a group of students who were in the school for military training, provided for in charge of the college, instruction in the use of arms and the command of faculty.

The Civil War these days did train, but the command of faculty was not taught by a pro-fighter until 1885, some later.

Military training was provided by the Board of Agriculture and the only unit on campus was a group known as the "Boy Scouts," whose purpose was to clear the college grounds of trees for new buildings.

Lockwood, who stayed at the college for three years, began informal drill with 90 students in the winter term of 1885. He also organized the first rifle team which held shooting practice three miles north of the campus at a place known as Chandler's Marsh.

In 1885, the Ag Board authorized the building of an armory on the campus and also passed a resolution requiring each male student to study military science for at least one term. At the beginning of fall term in 1888, all freshmen, sophomore and junior agricultural students were required to take military courses during those years.

The same conditions were applied to students studying mechanical courses, forerunner of the school of engineering, in spring term, 1889. Senior elective work also was started in 1889.

New freshmen at the college at first resented the prospect of military drill and it was proposed to pay the students for the time spent in drilling. However, this prejudice soon faded and the problem never materialized.

Lockwood also established the first infantry band which is still active today and takes part in college activities.

See ROTC, Page 2

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A West Point graduate, Wendell E. Simpson, was the next in command after Lockwood. During the Spanish-American War, the unit which had grown to 200 men was commanded by Lt. H. H. Bandholtz. Also, a field artillery unit was added to the infantry and band divisions.

Major Charles A. Vernon, a Civil War Veteran and in charge from 1900 to 1904, developed a sense of pride and interest in military training in the students, something which no previous officer had accomplished.

The cadet corps next commander was Capt. Frederick W. Fugler who was a well-trained officer and strict with the students. He ran into considerable difficulty with his training methods and a popular campus saying at that time was "Everyone works but Fugler." However, before leaving the campus, he had won the goodwill of the cadets.

When the federal government inaugurated the Reserve Officer Training Corps phase of its national defense program in late 1917 and early 1918, the college department went on an ROTC basis. By that time, approximately 700 students were enrolled in the course.

See ROTC, Page 2



ROTC Company at MAC about 1890



An Early Biology Class, Inadequate Lighting was a Minor Worry.

Women Brought Problems But Faculty Liked Spirit

But Faculty Liked Spirit

In the 1870's students of the men's agricultural college in East Lansing were all agog. Ten young ladies, the first coeds in MSC's history, were attending classes.

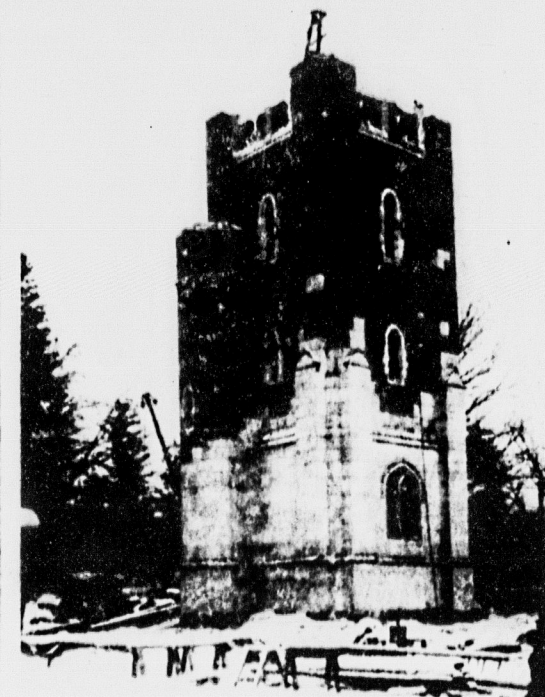
The faculty admired their spirit, but made no arrangements for housing them, and no changes in curriculum to suit the feminine fancy. The ladies had to content themselves with chemistry, trigonometry and agricultural courses until 1895 when a house economics course was initiated. Abbot Hall became the coed sleeping grounds, serving as dormitory, cooking lab, sewing quarters and calisthenics classrooms.

As women began attending MAC in larger numbers, a need was felt for an organization especially for them. In 1896 the YWCA established an East Lansing branch.

About 1920 the Women's Self-Government Association, forerunner of AWS, was organized. All MSC coeds were automatically members of this group, whose purpose was to promote unity among the women students and regulate in matters not under faculty jurisdiction.

About 1930 the Associated Women Students took the place of the WSGA. Like the WSGA, membership in AWS is made up of all Michigan State coeds. Its goal are to provide a representative form of government to serve the coeds; maintain high standards of conduct; coordinate women's activities; and promote among its members a feeling of responsibility to one another and to MSC.

AWS is a national organization. Once a year delegates from member colleges meet in regional conventions to discuss policies. Every other year a national convention is held. Plans are now underway to submit a bid that the 1957 national convention be held on the MSC campus.



Beaumont Tower Nearing Completion in December, 1928

Research Reaps Results

Historical Paintings Trouble Publication

By JOAN BRENNAN

What can an artist do when a "ghost" smokesack which wasn't constructed until three years after the date of the painting is mistakenly put on the canvas? Of course, his only answer is to paint it out. This is exactly what happened in the picture of Macklin Stadium in 1948 which was done especially for the Centennial Wolverine.

But that was only one of the minor problems encountered by Wolverine staffers in putting together the Centennial edition. Biggest headaches were caused by the six full color paintings of MSC history which the annual commissioned John C. Brown, Bloomfield Hills artist, to do.

This project was the brainchild of Alvin Smith, Centennial Director, and William McIlraith, Director of Student Publications.

In preparation, Wolverine staffers made a complete study of the college history and spent 3 to 4 months looking through over 300 photographs from college files in order to select the subject matter. Then both artist and staff did extensive research to establish details.

For example, what color is a carpetbag or a hair trunk? In 1858, what was the usual hair style and what type harness was used? Questions like these may sound silly but to form an authentic picture of a typical student arriving on campus at that date they needed to be answered.

All the paintings are dated and limited in time within several years by building additions, rebuilding, etc. Establishing the date of the view of Beaumont Tower as 1955 was accomplished by including a figure dressed in Air Force blue, adopted in 1953.

The scene along the Red Cedar was not as hard to establish detail in as others since it was more of an atmosphere picture. However, the artist's first attempt, done in blues and green, was rejected by the staff as being too dark.

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In addition to the reproductions of the paintings the special Centennial section will consist of a popularly written history in combination with a large number of pictures. This again involved a search through college files as well as the cooperation of Dr. Madison Kuhn, the official college historian.

Each picture chosen to be used had to be copied to improve the engraving qualities and prevent damage to originals. The aim was to present the scene and not old photographs so retouching was done on many.

One of the most challenging problems was that of getting a group photograph of the first graduating class, the Class of 1861. The entire class had been excused early so they could not appear without ever posing together. Later someone found individual pictures of each one and painted an oil painting as if they were assembled in a group. The painting has been lost but a tintype had been made before it disappeared.

But the tintype was in very poor condition, one man's eye was missing and another's face obliterated. Then someone discovered a reproduction in good shape in a volume of poems published in 1893. The engraving was made by a special camera process.

Of course, one of the biggest individual problems is the financing of the full color reproductions, approximately an \$11,000 project. The Wolverine for the first time contacted alumni through 40,000 brochures and also used direct mail advertising to faculty, staff and students.

MAC to MSC

The Michigan legislature in 1925 changed the name of Michigan Agricultural College to Michigan State College.

Daily Manual Labor A Required Course

Extra Curricular Activities Focused on Simple Pleasure

By GENE RITZINGER

Back in the days when MSC was known as the Michigan Agricultural College undergraduate life was, to say the least, different from today.

Those were the "good old days"—when one not only studied and went to class, but one also did a little manual labor around the college and on the college farm to obtain "valuable information of a practical character, which could be obtained in no other way," as the President's report of 1868 puts it.

Of course, if a person didn't wish to do any manual labor, he didn't have to—he could put on his hat and politely remove himself from the premises. Manual labor, it seems, was a "required course." You worked 12 to 15 hours a week.

Undergraduate life in those days was pretty rough all around. There was no beautiful campus, no grill in which to while away idle hours, and most tragic of all, no coeds. The nearest girls of college age were located in Lansing at the Michigan Female Seminary, known as the "Fem Sem."

Old MAC boys, soon became acquainted with the girls from the "Fem Sem," and eventually they were invited by the girls to participate in a corn husking bee. It was quite an event, held at night, and as one student who attended it said, "the night was lighted by one of those brilliant harvest moons, and also by the smiling faces of the 'Fem Sem' students who acted as partners in the husking. When the corn was all husked and picked up, and the stalks bound and set up, we were treated to a bountiful lunch and then to a jolly social time, not soon to be forgotten."

And what did the "jolly social time" consist of? Why, games of course. Like hop, step, and jump, tag, and leapfrog. The games, as one student says, "were not very dignified; still there were no smashed noses, cracked heads, maimed limbs, nor any killing."

As time went on, and the college grew, the students sought other amusements. "Track greasing" and "trolley jerking," for instance, were two of their favorite pastimes.

It seems that a trolley line used to run between the campus and Lansing at one time, and one of the undergraduates' favorite methods of terrorizing the population was to grease the trolley tracks at a place where there was a slight upgrade. On would come the trolley, until it got to the greased incline, and then, because of the grease, it would lose traction and roll backwards.

"Trolley jerking" consisted of sneaking up behind the trolley when it was moving slowly and the motorman wasn't looking. A fast untangling job, a quick jerk—and down would come the overhead rod through which the trolley got its electric current.

These little pranks were great fun, and they never ceased to amuse the students. One does not need a vivid imagination to guess what the motormen thought of the shenanigans.

In 1862, students began to realize the need for more extra-curricular entertainment, and several literary societies were founded for edification and amusement. They increased in number as time went on, and many of them bore imposing names, such as "The Cincinnatus Lyceum," "The Philomathesian Society," "The Eumonian Literary Society," and "The Athenaeum Literary Society."

There was also a "College Fun and Conundrum Club," which published jokes and other humorous matter in the college publication, at that time called the "Speculum." Here is one of the "jokes" which undoubtedly caused gales of laughter way back when, and which bears repeating here.

"If I should wake up in the night, and hear my roommate sigh in his sleep, and fear that he was sick, why would it be like a chemical combination?"

Answer: "Because it would be 'fer o'sigh at night.' (Ferro-cyanide)"

In the 1880's, coeds had infiltrated the campus, and by 1891, enough of them had wormed their way in so that several female literary societies could be formed. There was the "Feronian Society," for instance, and also the "Sororian Society," the "Aro Al-

Steady Rise Expected in Enrollment

College May Have 35,000 in 1970

By BETTY SUGI

By 1970 MSC should easily have an enrollment of 35,000 students, estimates Registrar Robert S. Linton.

An enrollment of this size should have a graduating class of near 7,000. This is 6,993 more than were in the first graduating class of MSC in 1861.

Classes actually began at MSC in 1857, although the founding took place in 1855. In 1858, there were 100 students enrolled. The requirements for college entrance were: one had to be 14-years-old, have a good primary education and be willing to do manual labor on the college.

In those days, students supplemented their studies by clearing the timber land. There was not one acre on the campus to be found fully cleared.

The first woman entered MSC in 1875, she graduated in 1879. By 1885, there were a dozen or more "young women" on the campus.

Enrollment slowly increased, by 1890 there was an enrollment of 369, the greatest to that time.

Until 1895 Agriculture was the only department at the college. As the various departments, engineering, home economics, veterinary medicine, and science and arts were added, a greater number of students were attracted to this campus.

In September of 1899, the requirements for entering freshmen were increased and put on a par with that of the University of Michigan.

In 1900 the student body numbered nearly 500. The next four years saw the greatest increase in enrollment up to that time take place. Enrollment jumped to 917.

In 1911, there were 1,600 students at MSC. Groups of 900 or more men could now be seen practicing on the ROTC parading grounds.

The attendance reached 2,000 in 1914. By this time there were 13 different departments in the college.

During World War I the campus took on a martial air that ended when MSC students helped Lansing welcome home the 119th Field Artillery's 630 officers and enlisted men.

By 1924, enrollment again reached 1,887 and by 1928, enrollment rocketed to 8,000 students.

Enrollment fell very sharply because of the depression of the 1930s. In 1931, for example, enrollment was down to 841.

A build-up to over 2,000 took place in the next eight or so years.

In 1942, enrollment was 2,344. In 1943, MSC had 7,200 students, including military personnel training on its campus.

The veteran's boom hit the campus in 1946. Enrollment reached 13,000, an increase of 8,000 in one year.

Records of enrollment have been set almost every year after year since then. In 1947, enrollment was 15,208.

The all time record at MSC was reached in 1949 with 16,243 students on campus.

This term there is an enrollment of 14,754 students.

The college is now looking ahead to 1960 when the great influx of World War II babies will be reaching college age.

Right Up There

Michigan State College is the eighth largest university in the U.S. with an enrollment of 14,754 students.

Outstanding Job by Outstanding Men

SC Presidents, Leaders in Progress

By LOUIS GROFF

News Associate Editor

One hundred years ago MSC's president closed his dedication address with these words: "The college itself was at a low ebb. People wondered if it had really been a good idea. The staff however was still convinced, and they kept at their work. At the end of Fisk's administration the Land Grant Bill was passed and it supplied funds for state colleges."

In 1862 came MAC's third president, T. C. Abbott, (1862-1864). In the formative sense, these were the most important years of the college.

Also in these years MAC had its first woman graduate and at the end of Abbott's administration the first intercollegiate athletic competition began.

buildings: the barn, College Hall, and Saints Rest, a dormitory.

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1865 was another important year for MAC. New depart-

ments, new courses, and new buildings appeared. Edwin Willets (1865-1869) also came to MAC as its fourth president.

Willets was followed by Oscar Clute (1869-1893). With federal appropriations an agricultural experiment station was formally organized—the forerunner of MSC's extensive extension services today.

Just a few years before electric lights began to hang from campus trees, Lewis G. Gorton (1893-1895) joined the ranks of MAC presidents. During his time a streetcar line from Lansing reached the west entrance of the college where before only a muddy road had been available to visitors of MAC.

An important event in Gorton's administration was the beginning of the short-course studies, still playing an important role at MSC today.

For the first time the State Board of Agriculture asked for its president's resignation. Gorton resigned in 1895.

The Board then sought out a young man to fill the presidents' chair, hoping his stay would be longer than that of the other presidents.

So for its 50th birthday MAC received Jonathan L. Snyder (1896-1915) as its seventh president.

But in 1895 a course of study composed of work in home economics was added for women. The college bookstore began as the Cooperative Book-Buying Association.

Several publications were born. The first Wolverine was published by the class of '01 and in 1909 the Holcad, forerunner of the Michigan State News was founded.

See PRESIDENTS, Page 2

Many Entertainment Facilities Available

Aud-Fairchild Performers Present Varied Productions

By CYNTHIA SCHEER

Whether Spartans like their ballet on a conventional stage or on ice, MSC has a place for it.

But the Auditorium, which officially seats 4,358, and the Ice Arena, with a capacity of about 4,500, haven't always been around.

Time was when the Lecture-Concert series was predominantly a lecture series, and most programs were held

ed on both sides of the stage. In fall 1930, backdrops were taken down and tenor James Melton was heard by a double audience, seated both in the Aud and in Fairchild.

On several occasions, however, Fairchild has been used to seat an overflow audience. Those seated in the smaller auditorium could hear, but not see, Lily Pons and several lecturers, Dean Crowe said.

The Aud-Fairchild stage is equipped with a network of 40 trapdoors, which have been used for speech department plays in Fairchild, but never, to Dean Crowe's recollection, by an outside performing group.

According to Stuart Chenoweth, assistant professor of speech, the department found the trapdoors handy when they produced "Elizabeth the Queen" and Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth."

Only two or three of the trapdoors of the fully trapped acting area, however, are now usable due to the installation of a sprinkler system under the stage floor, Chenoweth said.

Dancers find the trapdoors a hindrance, he added, because of slippery metal rims which enrage each door.

Another drawback of Fairchild Theater, agreed both Dean Crowe and Chenoweth, is the echo which bounces around the hall and is heard most clearly at the sides of the seating area.

Architect Munson and acoustical experts tried to eliminate the echo when the building was first completed. No completely satisfactory solution was ever reached, Dean Crowe said.

"Oriental rugs which hang at the rear of Fairchild Theater help silence the echo somewhat," he continued.

The dancers, actors, speakers and musicians whose talents overcome trapdoors and echoes find dressing room facilities along the south wall of the Aud's backstage area and in a crescent-shaped chorus room in the basement where 30 performers can don make-up and costumes.

Six individual dressing rooms on the south wall are arranged in three tiers. The "star" dressing room is on stage level adjoining the stage.

Popular Place

More than 1,000 conferences and special courses were held at MSC's Kellogg Center for Continuing Education in the three years following the Center's opening in 1931.

Atoms Aid Research

Radioactive isotopes, by-products of America's atomic energy program, are being utilized in research by scientists at MSC.

CLEANERS
Twichell's
TAILORS

Up, Up and Up

In the past 50 years the student body of MSC has grown from 1,000 to 15,500.



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The MAC Union Musical Revue, 1921.

Presidents

(Continued from Page 1)

At the Semi-Centennial celebration of the school's dedication, President Theodore Roosevelt delivered the Commencement Address. This year another United States President may visit the campus, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1914 the first Farmer's Week was held at MAC.

Then in 1915 Snyder resigned and Frank S. Kedzie (1915-1921) took up the work of running MAC.

Good years were in store for the college but for the nation it was a different story.

The war began to show on the campus in 1917 when students left their classes to enlist in the armed forces. Coads too felt the impact of war as the college was under strict military discipline, as it was being used as a place to train soldiers.

But the Armistice was signed and MAC drove ahead. Its curriculum was improved and its physical plant was enlarged.

As work began on a Student Union, David Friday (1921-1923) became MAC's new president.

As its curriculum grew many people associated with MAC felt that the title Michigan Agricultural College was no longer adequate.

When Kenyon L. Butterfield (1924-1928) was appointed president the question was still under fire and still undecided. The debate raged almost a year.

Then, on April 13, 1928, after meeting opposition which threatened to send it to oblivion, a bill passed the Michigan House of Representatives by a slim six vote margin.

One month later the bill be-

came law and Michigan Agricultural College became instead Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

MSC's curriculum changed and changed again. The college expanded its physical plant. Then in May, 1928, after having served on three different occasions as acting president, in 1921, again in 1923, and finally in 1928, Robert Sidney Shaw (1928 - 1941) was appointed president of MSC.

During his time in office Beaumont Tower was given to MSC; the college was accredited by the Association of American Universities and nine major buildings were erected through bonds and federal grants.

Then in 1941 Shaw resigned and the former College Secretary, John A. Hannah, became MSC's 12th president.

Under Dr. Hannah MSC has continued to grow.

The building program which began when he was secretary still continues. The Basic College was established. New schools have been added.

MSC became a member of the Big 10. The Spartans went to the Rose Bowl. The Continuing Education Service serves the people of Michigan.

MSC adopted the University of the Ryukyus and ground has been broken for a new library and animal industries building.

Sugar Beets

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, who became professor of chemistry at Michigan State College in 1863, imported the first sugar beets into Michigan.



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World Travel, Foreign Films Available, Too

The World Travel Series, which brings noted lecturers and their color movies to the students, was begun in 1941. These programs, including travelogues from all over the world, are also free to students, and are usually offered on Saturday evenings during the school year.

The Foreign Film Series, begun in 1948, brings some of the best-known and highly-praised movies from Germany, France, Italy, Mexico and other countries.

Students are required to pay to see these movies, held in Fairchild Theater, at the rate of 50 cents per movie, or by special reduced rate with the purchase of a season ticket. On occasion, the series also shows free bonus movies, which are usually older American movies.

The winter term Foreign Film Series includes 12 foreign and one American movie, for a package price to students of \$3.50. The foreign movies all carry English subtitles.

A First for Beal

William J. Beal, early agricultural scientist at MSC, was the first to cross-fertilize corn, ushering in hybrid corn.

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Jack W. DeCamp
Class of 1928

Lectures, Concerts for Coupons

Top Talent Entertains Students

By WALT OLEKSY

"I'd like to see an opera once in a while, but I can't afford it." Students don't say that at MSC. Unlike most colleges and universities, MSC offers lectures and concerts to students free of charge, just for the time it takes them to exchange a coupon in their Activity Book and see the show.

The Lecture-Concert Series was begun in 1912 by a resolution of the State Board of Agriculture, MSC's governing body. The series provides commentary on current events by world-famous journalists and statesmen and entertainment in the form of operas, ballets, symphonies, vocal and instrumental soloists and dramatic companies from the United States and abroad.

When the L-C Series began at MSC, students were assessed two dollars per term to help support sports events and the lectures and concerts. Out of this six dollars per year, five dollars went to a Committee on Athletics and one dollar to a Committee on Liberal Arts. If any student found he was unable to pay the assessment, he could, on petition, be excused from payment.

Today there is no student assessment to support athletics or the Lecture-Concert Series. All appropriations are obtained from the State Board of Agriculture, an arrangement begun about 15 years ago.

Many other colleges and universities assess their students in order to present such programs, and these are offered on a much smaller scale than are presented at MSC, said Dean Stanley S. Crowe, director of the program.

The lecturers and artists have performed on many different stages at MSC since 1912. At one time, as recent as 1940, the Met contralto had to compete with birds fluttering overhead in Dem Hall.

The program, back in 1912, was held in the Old Armory, site of the present Music Building. The programs were transferred to the Women's Gym in 1916, and then to the Peoples Church, from 1925 to 1940.

While the Series was at the Peoples Church, the programs were staged twice an evening, with freshmen and juniors attending at the 7 p.m. show, and sophomores and seniors attending at 9.

Demonstration Hall, today home of the MSC Ice Arena, housed the Series at intervals between 1936 and 1940. While being used for performers like Lowell Thom-

as and the Ballet Russe, Dem Hall had the added feature of housing birds in its rafters and had a tan bark floor which covered a track used for cavalry shows.

In 1941 the Lecture-Concert Series moved to its present site in the College Auditorium.

Some early performers on the Lecture-Concert Series, between 1912 and 1930, were: James Whitcomb Riley, poet; Liberty Hyde Bailey, an educator who graduated from Michigan Agricultural College; John T. McCutcheon, Chicago Tribune cartoonist known for his "Injun Summer" sketches; Ex-President William Howard Taft; Jane Addams, founder of Chicago's Hull House, and Maude Ballington Booth, former head of the Salvation Army.

The most popular personalities between 1930 and 1940 were Richard Halliburton, and Count Von Luckner, adventurers, and Amelia Earhart, who appeared a year before her disappearance while crossing the Pacific.

The first program in the College Auditorium in 1941 was a lecture by H. R. Knickerbocker, war correspondent, who had just returned from covering the war in Europe, before the entrance of the United States. A record audience of 6,000 attended the lecture and heard the grim prediction that the U.S. would soon enter the war.

Following Knickerbocker was Eleanor Roosevelt who drew another 6,000 audience.

One of the most successful plays held on the series, according to Dean Crowe was "There

Shall Be No Night" by Lunt and Lynn Farson.

During and after World War II, orchestras such as the Romberg, Fred W. Tommy Dancy from the Series.

Today the trend in group attractions, Recreational, include the Ballet Old Vic Company, Grand Republican Band, New York City Opera, and Vienna Choir Boys.

Symphony orchestras have appeared on the stage since the 1920s. Those from Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Toronto, and New York Philharmonic, the State Orchestra and the gelous, orchestra of Am- often the Lecture-Concert Series, special music which students must pay for, other popular programs, has included the State Jazz Festival, Mumbo Jazz, and play such as John Body. The Cameo Musical, with the original way cast.

Worldwide Education

Through federal and agencies, MSC operates national educational programs in the Ryukyus Islands, Columbia.

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International Reputation Grows Fast

Foreign Students Glad to Welcome

The first foreign student on campus almost as the doors were opened. T. Elches of Chatham, was enrolled in the prep sub-fresh in 1867 and at what was then MAC years.

The 1870's students from Japan had joined the ranks.

Christian Georgeson, a jobbing, Denmark became the first foreign student to graduate from MSC receiving a degree in agriculture in 1900.

After serving in Japan and in experimental and agricultural positions before his return in the 1920's.

ROTC

(Continued from Page 1)

After a Cavalry unit was on the campus and in 1922 the ROTC started holding horse riding instruction at L. Col. Osborne. It was the horse that induced Gov. Grosvenor to appropriate for ROTC.

In 1936, Michigan State had the finest military department in the country. A cavalry division was the cavalry had 61 horses and two mules for police.



and the artillery branch... one 155mm. cannon, two guns, eight French "sevens," an anti-aircraft machine gun, and enough rifles for the unit trucks including reconnaissance cars.

After World War II, while the ROTC students dropped out of the ROTC, the ROTC, under command of W. Gorman, has 1,933 members and the Air Force ROTC unit started.

After the close of the war, ROTC was for training in signal, police and quartermaster.

The ROTC, taken from the college, were first in 1926. With the exception of 1943 and 1944, they have been chosen each year.

band members, although they wore similar uniforms and for ROTC events, were part of ROTC at MSC.

After growing steadily in the past seven years, the ROTC, under command of W. Gorman, has 1,933 members and the Air Force ROTC unit started.

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The 1912 J-Hop Crowd Poses at Intermission

Greeks Here to Stay

PanHel, IFC Young at MSC

PanHel, IFC, sorority, fraternity—common expressions on the Michigan State campus in Centennial Year, 1955.

Yet those words are comparatively new in East Lansing. For Greek life, at least national and permanent Greek life, dates back only 34 years, to 1921.

In that year, the State Board of Agriculture, college governing body, lifted a 23-year-old ban which had turned thumbs down on any national fraternity moving into East Lansing. The ban was placed in 1898 just after two national fraternities, the only ones at MAC then, dissolved.

The two, Delta Tau Delta and Phi Delta Theta, are the only Greek groups which can trace their history at MSC to the pre-ban days. Their existence then was only temporary. And it was shaky in the face of uncooperative college authorities.

The Deltas' attempt at a chapter here began in 1872 when a small group of men calling themselves a "private literary society" obtained a national charter.

1872 marked the coming of the Phi Deltas.

So, with the ban in 1898, Greek life at the college ceased. But actually, fraternal activities didn't stop at all. For those were the days of the literary societies.

Almost any group of men or women could organize to form a society—for literary purposes, of course. And by 1910 the societies were even allowed to have houses.

In that year the State Board of Agriculture passed a law encouraging the societies to build houses for living, definitely not social, purposes. The law seems to have been passed because enrollment was increasing and the college simply didn't have room.

ing facilities for everyone.

Those were the days when men belonged to the Hesperian, Eclectic or Olympic Literary Societies, instead of Psi Upsilon, Alpha Tau Omega or Sigma Nu. They were Columbians, not SAE's; Aureoans instead of Delta Sigma, and Delphics, not Theta Chi's.

But the men weren't the only MAC students interested in organizing. Coeds too had their societies, like Letonian Literary Society, now Kappa Delta, and Sorority, today's Kappa Alpha Theta. Coeds were Pythians, Themians and Eri Alphas instead of Sigma Kappa's, Kappa's and Alpha Xi's.

Then, in 1921, the ban was lifted and some of the societies lost no time in affiliating with national Greek groups.

First on the coed side were the Alpha Gammas. In 1921, the Chi Lambda Association, consisting of 10 coeds, became Alpha Gamma Delta.

On the fraternity side, 1922 seems to have brought the first Greek groups still existing today. In that year the Forensic Literary Society became Lambda Chi Alpha and 15 agricultural students in the Beta Sigma Alpha Society became Alpha Gamma Rho.

Other literary societies rapidly became fraternities and fraternities in the '20's and '30's. And by that time new societies, which nationalized quickly, were forming. And the process goes on today.

Last year Theta Sigma became Phi Kappa Psi and in January Triangle Club became Triangle Fraternity.

In Your Easy Chair

Telecourses—college courses for official credit—are offered on WKAR-TV, the educational television station of MSC.

GIFT IDEAS

FOR VALENTINE'S DAY

Jewelry

Ash Trays

Wood Figures

Note Papers

Coasters

Waste Paper Baskets

Desk Accessories

Dorothy Washburn — Interiors

204 Abbot Apartments

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

Centennial

1855-1955

"It is for us the living... to be dedicated here to the unfinished work..." —Lincoln

Congratulations to Michigan State College on its 100th anniversary...

We are proud to be a part of this College Community... rapidly expanding with the growth of one of the finest colleges in the country!

Lucon

Greater Lansing's most modern and comfortable theatre

Decorations Different, Too J-Hop Not Always An On-Campus Event

The J-Hop, a 54-year annual tradition, has grown from a one night eleven-piece band event in 1901 to the two night big-name dance band production of 1955.

Until 1918, the dance was held in the Masonic Temple in Lansing. That year the J-Hop came on campus to celebrate the opening of the new Gymnasium.

Early in J-Hop history, the dancing was preceded by a formal reception, banquet, series of toasts and a grand march. The Hop itself began as early as 4 p.m. Students who were going were excused from afternoon classes.

Spectator tickets were sold to those who wished to watch from the balcony. One such ticket was supplied to all juniors who did not plan on participating in the dance, but had paid their class dues.

Elaborate decorations were often a characteristic of the Hop such as a "moonlight effect" with the Gymnasium pool lighted and decorated with palms and flowers. But during the wars, simple patriotic decorations such as the "Hoover Hop," held during World War I were featured.

Coed late permissions for the dance were initiated in 1911 as 2 a. m. and extended to 4 a. m. in 1930.

In 1916 the men were presented with waldemars, which were engraved with "J-Hop 1916", and the coeds received silver coin cases, which initiated the tradition of favors.

Assigned "sit outs" were discontinued as a tradition in 1917. The Hop committee felt that by adding more dances to the program, couples wouldn't want to dance every dance and the floor wouldn't be too crowded.

The scene of the dance switched to the Auditorium in the 1930's. The preceding banquet was held in the Union. In the 1940's breakfast as well as dinner was served. The 1950's brought the invocation of colored J-Hop pictures and a broadcast of the Hop over WKAR.

MSC's 'Adoption'

MSC has "adopted," since 1950, the University of Ryukyus on Okinawa, strategic U.S. stronghold in the East China Sea.

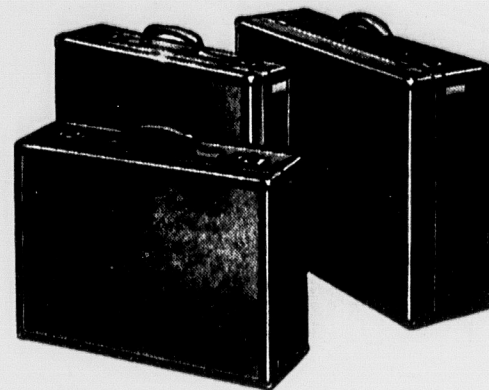
ELDA-DIANE Beauty Salon

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"HAPPY
BIRTHDAY"

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SALUTE!

TO

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travelware and gift store

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THOMPSON'S JEWELRY

Repair Service
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
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Record Shop

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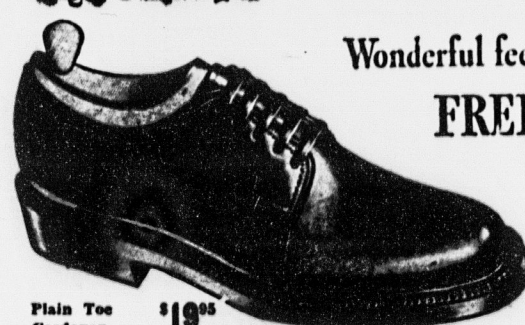
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Wonderful feeling
FREEMAN'S



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NOW YOUR GLASSES CAN BE A Beauty Aid As Prescribed by WALLACE OPTICIANS

665 Bank of Lansing Bldg.
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Pretty girl. But she's unhappy about her nose. The broad bridge impairs her good looks. She wishes she could do something about it. She can.



But, wait — not this way. These glasses are all wrong. They make the bridge of her nose seem even broader, more spread out all over.



New look. How amazingly different! The nose appears attractively narrower. The girl's face is prettier than ever. Thanks to glasses prescribed by

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Student Life

(Continued from Page 1)
phian Society," and numerous others.

There was also a coed club called "Idlers." It was organized to improve the social life of its members, but evidently the girls did not do much socializing, because it went out of existence after three years.

Back in these old days, freshmen were not the lowliest of the low. There was a group which was even lower, called "sub-freshmen." These were students of high school age who came from the farms to the college for a year of preparatory work before entering the college as full-fledged freshmen.

These sub-fresh, along with the freshmen, had to wear a little cap, or beanie, every day except Sunday throughout the fall and spring terms. Those who were negligent enough to forget to wear their beanies were promptly thrown into the Red Cedar.

On the last Thursday night of the spring term, a celebration was held in which the beanies of the frosh and sub-frosh were burned. It was quite the celebration and all the classes participated in it. The feature event of the evening was a big night shirt parade, in which grandpa and grandma had a whale of a time.

There was no Union grill for the students of the late 1800's and early 1900's to loaf and gossip in, so the barber shop became the most popular hangout. In fact it became so popular that the student council passed a law in 1908 prohibiting loafing around the shop.

This same council also noted that "a time honored tradition at MAC is that no student shall smoke on the campus," a rule which has been slightly changed since then. Only seniors were allowed to wear stiff hats on campus in those days, also.

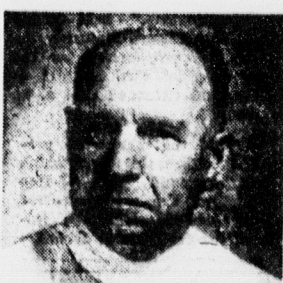
Students now are used to the big, beautiful campus but it was not always so. In fact, there was a time when there wasn't even a campus.

One student, who first saw the college in 1857 said: "the college, when I first saw it, consisted of a tract of mainly timber land without an acre fully cleared. A few acres had been slashed down and the logs and brush cleared. On every hand were old stumps and partially burned trees. The fire had scorched the timber next to the clearing so that at every point of the campus to which you turned you beheld dead and blackened trees which presented a most desolate scene."

"College Hall, a dormitory, and a small brick barn constituted the buildings. These were surrounded by logs and stumps, the carpenter's and mason's leavings and other rubbish."

MAC must have closely resembled a pioneer farm hacked out of the wilderness.

Students who wanted to go to Lansing in the 1800's didn't just hop on a bus or ride into town in a car. It was quite a journey—one that took several hours.



MR. THOMPSON HAS BEEN SERVING THE PEOPLE OF EAST LANSING AND VICINITY SINCE 1919.

HE HAS OPERATED THE M.S.C. BARBER SHOP SINCE 1939.

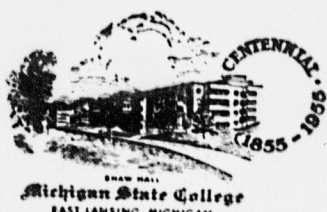
HE HAS MADE HIS SHOP THE HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL 'BRECK' PRODUCTS & SPECIALIZES IN 'BRECK' TREATMENTS FOR MEN.

VISIT THE

MSC Barber Shop

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EIGHT CHAIRS

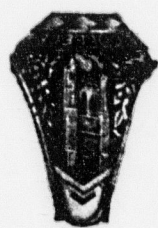


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The Approved Standard Ring of MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE,



featuring Beaumont Tower on one side, and the college seal on the other, with a background of apple blossoms — the Michigan State flower.

MEN'S RINGS \$31.64

WOMEN'S RINGS \$29.66

includes taxes

Another Fire



Old Williams Hall burns.

Kedzie Denounced and Debunked MAC Prof A Crusader

Starting explosions in the state legislature, finding out that pigments in wall paper could kill people, and debunking patent cures were among the extra-curricular activities of Dr. R. C. Kedzie who started his 40 years as MAC chemistry professor in 1863.

In 1882, Kedzie got a sample of "Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector," which claimed it would protect plants from all insects. Finding that it contained only bran and cayenne pepper, Dr. Kedzie publicly denounced the concoction, and was well on his way to exposing other patent cures.

Turning his attention to coal oil lamps, Dr. Kedzie decided to do something about the disastrous explosions caused because the oil was too volatile. After several Michigan homes went up in smoke, he began to experiment with methods of controlling the explosive kerosene.

He invented a much surer test than those formerly used, and convinced the Michigan Legislature that it should adopt it by setting off a minor explosion in their staid assembly.

People who spent too many nights in bedrooms decorated with bright green wall paper in the 19th century were often quite sick.

It was suspected as early as 1857 that the wall paper was causing illness and death. This was because the aging paper was releasing arsenic through chemical changes.

Dr. Kedzie got interested in this phenomenon and worked toward removing Paris green from wall-paper pigment. Some manufacturers argued that there was not enough arsenic in a papered room to kill anybody, but Dr. Kedzie demonstrated that there was enough to kill as many persons as could crowd into a room. The resulting publicity caused Paris green to be abandoned as a pigment.

Crusading Dr. Kedzie was born in New York in 1823 and came to Michigan with his parents three years later. At 17 he worked his way through Oberlin College and later was in charge of Rochester Academy.

After graduating from U-M Medical College he practiced medicine in Kalamazoo and Vermontville. He served as surgeon of the 12th Michigan Infantry before coming to MAC to teach.

After experimentation, he concluded that southern Michigan was well adapted to growing sugar beets and in 1835 he secured passage of a law providing for the inspection of commercial fertilizers.

100

years of greatness

... and we congratulate you!
What now, State... what's happening the next hundred years?
We're looking for big things from you... and we feel fortunate to be able to share your success.



205 north
Washington
in
Lansing

From Beanies To Bureaus Student Government Offers Many Services

By JACKIE OLDRHAM

Student government has traveled from beanies to eaucracy in its 47-year-old history at MAC.

Today's complex student government with its multitude of student and organizational services has come a long way from the Student Council born at a mass meeting May 24, 1908.

The 1908 students wanted a body to mediate in class rivalry and preserve MAC traditions.

Until 1932, when class hazing was abolished, any of the Council's discussions were about class warfare.

Most serious of earlier offenses was the non-wearing of the traditional beanies. For this, the 1913 minutes say, the faculty "practically stated they would vest in the Council the right of expulsion should any case demand it."

There is no record of any expulsions for being beanie-less however. The custom gradually grew weaker and finally vanished in the flood of veterans on campus after World War II.

School rivalry, between MAC and the University of Michigan, brought up a new phase of the Council's activity in 1913.

Students tardily celebrating a Saturday football victory over the Wolverine's formed a mob the following Monday and declared classes off for the day.

Not only did Council members talk them into attending morning classes, they had the leaders who persisted in starting a riot excused from school to help them plan an organized celebration.

Early Council expenses were paid by what was probably the first direct student tax at MAC. In 1908, the Council voted a one dollar a term assessment from each class.

Later, in 1912, a blanket tax of six dollars and fifty cents per student was approved by the students on the Council's proposal.

It included athletic admissions and general student funds. A yearly freshman-sophomore contest, forerunner of the Frosh-Soph College's Frosh-Soph Day, was one of the first measures set up by the Council to channel class rivalry.

First of the Council's constitutions was adopted in October, 1913, after approval by faculty and members. Before this the Council had operated under the resolutions for a student union set up at the 1908 mass meeting.

Council membership remained at six under the constitution. Three representatives were elected from the senior class, two from the junior class and one from the sophomores.

A new constitution in 1932 changed the membership quota to nine students. The elected members remained three seniors, two juniors and one sophomore, but the three upper-class presidents also became members.

In 1938, the elected class representatives were done away with altogether. The four class presidents represented the classes. The remainder of the Council was made up of the presidents of AWS, Spartan Women's League, Union Board, Varsity Club and

The name change to Michigan Agricultural College to the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, did take place in 1937.

Local and national student presented another kind of

See BUREAU Page 1



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New Light Shades

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Famous KENT all wool Flannels—Superbly styled in Hollywood Model with Saugtex waistband—The Star Favorite for Spring!

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Student Expression Marked by Publications' Growth

Wolverine Marks Publication Years Centennial Issue

Changes Frequent Early Yearbook History

The Centennial Wolverine with its 700 pages and 100 illustrations is the climax to some 68 years of yearbook history.

Nothing new in the family of student-produced publications are the departmental and school magazines.

The oldest of these is the *MSC Veterinarian*, which began in 1910. Since then it has grown from the original 32 pages to the present 60.

The *Spartan Engineer* was published for the first time in May 1948. It contained articles of local interest as well as general engineering material written by both prominent engineers and students.

The *Homesteader*, sponsored jointly by the schools of Agriculture and Home Economics, was originated by Russell Mawby in 1947 but didn't last long after his graduation. It died in 1950.

Just before World War II forestry students put out an annual called the *Backlog*. It was published in 1941 and yearly from 1948 to 1951.

Today mimeographed newsletters are published by several departments. In 1950, the recreation division of the land and water conservation department began the quarterly *Par-Rec News*.

Pine Needles for the forestry department is now printed every term. The department also sends a newsletter to students and alumni twice a year.

And just last fall the School of Education began printing a weekly student newsletter, the *Bulletin Board*.

lem. The multitude of charities solicited on campus was consolidated into Campus Chest in 1949.

One drive a year collects donations from students for specific charities, selected by the bureau members.

Congress has five standing committees, plus a Committee on Committees which picks members for the standing committees, to carry on its business.

A Centennial Commission was appointed this year to organize student participation in the celebration.

Traffic control was added to government duties this year. With the new driving regulations installed this fall, a Student Traffic Appeals Court opened to students. The court's decisions are final in most cases.

The government has changed completely since 1908 in all phases except its basic purpose—to represent the students and fulfill their needs.

Bureaus

(Continued from Page 4)

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Staff of the "Speculum" in the late 1880's

Present Format Started in 1946

State News Oldest Publication

Wherever there's news, humor and activity, there are people who want to read about it. And Michigan State is no exception.

For at least 87 of MSC's 100 years student publications have filled the bill at least where news is concerned. Records indicate that a college newspaper, although far different from the present daily State News, was the first publication to appear on the East Lansing campus.

That paper, titled "The Bubble" was published monthly from May 30 to Oct. 24, 1868. Not really a newsy publication, "The Bubble" consisted mainly of puns and satire written by one Ezekiah Z. Solennstyle, a pen name oddly resembling the name of that year's Board of Agriculture chairman, Ezekiah G. Wells. A group called the Stoical Pen Yankers printed "The Bubble."

After the short-lived "Bubble," no publication of newspaper character appeared on the campus scene until Aug. 1, 1881 when the "Speculum" was printed for the first time. With a strong editorial voice on education, military science, and curriculum expansion, the magazine lasted until 1895 when the *MAC Record* took its place.

And then, just after the turn of the century, the *Holcad*, immediate predecessor to the State News, appeared. This four-column, four page weekly, in true newspaper format lasted into the '20's. Then the State News took over.

But in those early days it was a State News far different from the one you read today. It was a weekly then and tabloid size. But it grew fast, progressing to two editions and then three a week.

The big day, the day the State News made its debut as a daily (on class days) publication, was Sept. 26, 1942. It was still a five-column tabloid then, but it had something new that year. It

boasted Associated Press wire service to give wartime Spartans state, national and world news along with the campus coverage.

And then in 1946 the paper became the State News of today with its eight-column pages. Now it runs four to eight pages a day, with special pages for society, living unit news, editorials and sports.

Life on the State News staff was far different in the early days, too. Reporters, advertising men and editors didn't stroll into the Union and ride an elevator to third floor offices. That didn't happen before 1946.

At first they pounded their typewriters and corrected their copy in the basement of the Weather Bureau, then on the corner of Abbott and Grand River. From there they progressed to another basement, this one in the Union Building under the bookstore.

Ratio of men to coeds on the

staff has fluctuated, too, with the years. In the World War II period coeds got their chance. They took over publication while the males fought in Europe, North Africa and the South Pacific.

Then in 1946 the men came back. Veterans held most of the positions from then until mid-1952.

Method of getting to the top has changed, too. Until 1936 the editor of the paper had to be somewhat of a politician. He was elected by popular vote. Campaigns like these for today's class officers were all a part of it.

In '36 the Board of Publications met for the first time. Since then top appointments have been in the board's hands.

And there it is—87 years of news publication in East Lansing. 87 years of reporters gathering that news, editors correcting and marking it, 87 years of readership on the MSC campus.

Second Strongest in Michigan

Experiment Became WKAR

By BARBRA ZUEGE

An experiment which started in the engineering department 34 years ago has expanded and improved to become the second most powerful radio station in the state, MSC's WKAR.

In August, 1922 when the experiment had progressed beyond the trial stage, WKAR received its first government license, and officially went on the air.

Since that time improvements and locational changes have marked the growth and development of MSC's educational, non-commercial radio station.

WKAR now broadcasts from its studios on the fourth floor of the Auditorium, but the station did not always have as much room or as many modern facilities.

The first studios were in the old armory building, a structure unknown to Spartans today. When this building was torn down to make room for the Music Building, WKAR began broadcasting from the Home Economics Building.

In 1940 the Auditorium was opened and WKAR's studios moved to their present location. It was at that time that the power of the station was increased to 5000 watts, increasing the area of direct reception to 25 counties.

The location of the transmitter has also been changed several times in the past 34 years. In 1934 it was moved from its original home in the Electrical Engineering Building to the Maintenance and Power Building.

The site of Shaw Dormitory was the next but not the permanent home of the tower and transmitter. Another move to a site south of Mt. Hope Road finally gave the equipment its present and permanent home. Another transmitter was built at that time to accommodate FM broadcasts.

WKAR has not only greatly increased its physical facilities but

also its program coverage and hours of broadcast. In 1933 only 6 1/2 hours of programs were broadcast each week. At the present time WKAR is on the air 98 hours each week with 47.8 per cent of its offerings live presentations.

News, education, information, music, and farm and homemaking interests occupy most of WKAR's time on the air.

One of the special features of the station is a taped program service which sends recordings of WKAR's live programs to 38 stations.

All public address systems on campus except in the Union and Kellogg Center are handled by WKAR.

Served His Country

Sports coverage, including all football, basketball, and baseball games are also an important part of the station's presentations.

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to
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on its
Centennial
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extend their
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to
Michigan State College
on its
Centennial
1855-1955

Congratulations
Michigan State College
On Your
100th Birthday
May the future
bring even greater
achievements.

John Hicks, Bud Seely, Freeman Goulden

JOHN HICKS
HARDWARE

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
Centennial
1855-1955
"It is for us the living... to be dedicated
here to the unfinished work..." —Lincoln

Definitely Bright...
Definitely Light...
The Best in SPORT \$35
JACKETS
There isn't an ounce of excess weight in these smart-looking jackets. And there's all the bright color a man could ask! So you enjoy comfort plus style in maximum quantities! Stop in and see our selection. You'll like what you see - especially our moderate prices for such excellent quality! Shades from Black to White - from Char Brown to Beige.
Small's
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Reflinger's
Bakery
in Congratulating
Michigan State College
on its
Centennial

Organized in 1919

Intramural Program
One of Nation's Best

Starting as informal contests between classes and groups of students, MSC's intra-mural program has grown to the point where it is one of the best in the nation.

Lyman Frimodig organized the intramural program in 1919 and directed it until 1946, with the exception of two years, 1941 and 1942.

The first IM programs were limited to the big team sports, football, baseball and basketball, and were played in an inter-fraternity league.

Tackle football and baseball were soon replaced by touch football and softball. Individual events were added

by Frimodig, but when Edmund Puger took over in 1946, the individual events were dropped because of over-crowded conditions.

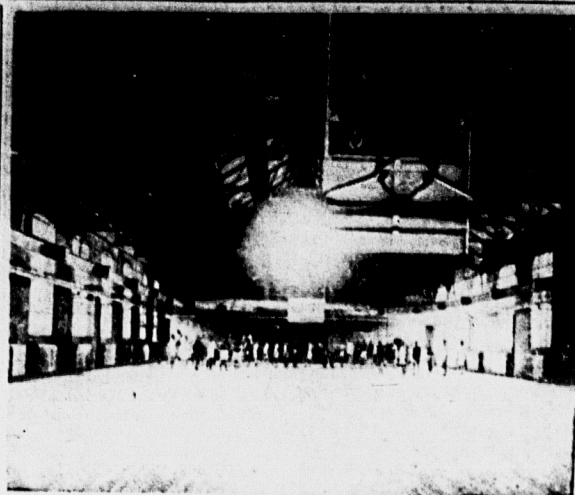
Basketball was seriously curtailed in that period because students were sleeping in cots on the gymnasium floor.

Harris Beeman became Intramural Director in 1948, and revived the individual events and added events to the m u r a l program.

Today, over 2,000 male students participate in the IM program each term.

Took a While

The first woman student at MSC was admitted in 1870.



An early home of the Spartan cagers—now the Women's Gym.

Olivet First Foe

YMCA 'Vets' Spark
Early Cage Wins

On Feb. 18, 1899, five Spartan basketball players stepped out onto the court of Olivet College. This was the first regularly scheduled intercollegiate basketball game for what was then Michigan Agricultural College.

MAC lost this game 15-6 and also lost a return match with Olivet at East Lansing, 7-6, in a game which required a 10-minute overtime period to decide the outcome.

These two games constituted the first season of basketball at MAC.

State's "golden age" in basketball began in 1901 when experienced YMCA players led the Aggies to three undefeated seasons. This team piled up an amazing 524 points in the 12 games played in this stretch, while holding their opponents to 97 points.

Included in that total is one game against Alma in 1902 when the MAC varsity counted 102 points to the visitors' three.

The first official coach of basketball was W. K. Brainard who coached the team for the 1899 season of two games. Since then, 12 men have held the reins as head coach of basketball, including the Spartans' present coach, Fordy Anderson.

Ben Van Alstyne coached the

Spartans for the longest period of time, 23 years. In that time he compiled a record of 232 wins and 163 losses for a .589 percentage.

Up until 1918, State's home games were played in a building known as the Armory, which was located on the spot now occupied by the Music Building. Its seating capacity was 1,200.

At the start of the 1918 season, the team moved to a new gymnasium which is now the Women's Gym. Here the seating capacity was 2,800.

In 1936, a new portable basketball floor was laid in Demonstration Hall at an expense of \$8,500. The new arena could seat 6,500 people.

The first game played in Jensen Fieldhouse was against the University of Tennessee on Jan. 6, 1940. The Fieldhouse has been the site of all home basketball games ever since.

Prior to this year Michigan State basketball teams have won 506 games and have lost 384 for a percentage of .572.

Track, Cross Country Teams
Compile Impressive Record16 Major Titles
Captured by
State Harriers

Starting with a beginning similar to that of the track team, the harriers have amassed the impressive total of 16 major titles.

Cross country first achieved notice at Michigan State in 1931 when Clark Chamberlain won the IC4A individual title.

In 1930 Lauren P. Brown, former Spartan distance runner, was appointed coach to succeed Mort Mason.

Brown proceeded to set a coaching record that may never be equalled. He won five straight IC4A team titles and retired a traveling trophy that had been in circulation since 1914.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association cross country championships were inaugurated in 1933 with Michigan State chosen as the host school. The meet has been held here ever since.

Michigan State first won this title in 1939, but WW II slowed down cross country activities.

In 1947 Karl A. Schladerman, the head track coach, was appointed coach to succeed Brown.

The following year the harriers won three major titles in one season, a feat never accomplished before by any team in the nation. The team first won the IC4A title, then came home and captured the NCAA crown and then went to Detroit to win the Senior National AAU title.

The harriers again won the national title in 1949, and the Spartans' first year in Big 10 competition, in 1950, saw them finish second in the conference meet.

The team became the school's first Big 10 champions in 1951 when they won the conference meet and the following year the harriers again captured three major crowns. This time they won the Big 10, IC4A and NCAA titles.



Spartan Freddy Alderman winning the 1927 NCAA 100-yard dash in Chicago.

No Coach Until '21

Tennis Initiated at
Field Day in 1888

Tennis was first played at Michigan Agricultural College on May 31, 1888, as part of a field day with Olivet, Hillsdale and Albion providing the opposition.

This field day type of competition continued until 1909, when the regular dual meet procedure was established.

The first annual State Intercollegiate Championships were held at East Lansing in 1919. Competing schools were Central State Normal, Hillsdale, Olivet, Albion, Kalamazoo, Ypsilanti and Michigan Agricultural College.

The first out-of-state tennis match in school history was held in 1921 when MAC met Oberlin College of Ohio.

1921 also provided two other firsts in MAC tennis. MAC capped the State Intercollegiate Tennis Championships and H. C. Young was appointed as the first tennis coach of what is now Michigan State College.

Young coached the Spartans for two years, being replaced by C. D. Ball in 1923. Ball remained at the helm until 1944, with his teams winning 221 matches while losing 135, for a

percentage of .613.

It was Ball who introduced the southern training trip, taken each spring by the team to help them round into shape for the regular season.

Tennis was temporarily discontinued the 1944 due to the World War.

In 1945, Gordon Dehlgreen took over as varsity tennis coach. Dehlgreen had been the assistant coach in football, basketball and baseball. He coached until his death in 1948.

In 1948, Harris "Frank" Beeman, present coach, took over the tutoring chores. Beeman played his varsity tennis at State in 1941-42-43.

Under Beeman, Spartan tennis teams have compiled a brilliant .826 percentage mark, winning 62 out of 75 regular season dual meets. In 1948 and 1949, the team won the Central Collegiate Conference Tennis Championships.

Since State entered the Big 10 in 1951, it has had 12 individual championships.

Those winning two were Stan Drobac, Dick Roberts, Thomas Belton and Jim Pore.

Thinlads
Individual
Team Title

The history of track and field at Michigan State is paralleled that of the school's other sports. The school's first track and field team was organized in 1888, the same year that the first basketball team was formed. The first Spartan track and field team was organized in 1888, the same year that the first basketball team was formed. The first Spartan track and field team was organized in 1888, the same year that the first basketball team was formed.

In 1901, the Michigan State track and field team was organized. The team's first coach was Mort Mason, who coached the team from 1901 to 1930. During this time, the team won several national titles, including the 1939 NCAA 100-yard dash won by Freddy Alderman.

The Michigan State track and field team has a long and distinguished history. The team's first coach was Mort Mason, who coached the team from 1901 to 1930. During this time, the team won several national titles, including the 1939 NCAA 100-yard dash won by Freddy Alderman.



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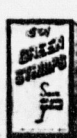
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Lost Opener to High School in 1883

Baseball Ranks as Oldest Sport at MSC

With play dating back to 1856 baseball ranks as the oldest sport at Michigan State.

Although the "Aggies" did play outside competition starting in 1858, it was 1883 before they played regularly scheduled games.

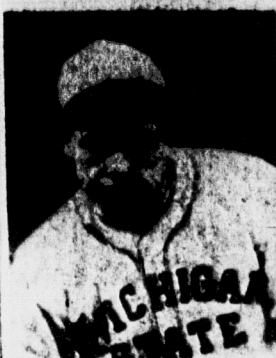
That year a student-coached team lost a 12-11 decision to a Lansing high school team.

By 1887, the Aggies had a faculty coach, a Professor Carpenter. He lasted for two years.

After seven more years of student coaching, the Aggie reins were taken over by Bob Gale, for a three-year stint.

Then came a whole parade of coaches, "Coach" Ferguson, Charles Bemles, George Denham, Chester L. Brewer, George (Potsy) Clark, John Moroney and Fred Walker.

But baseball at MAC and MSC



ROBIN ROBERTS

... one of game's best ...



JOHN KOBBS

... at helm 21 years ...

didn't hit its peak until the long reign of John Kobs began, in 1924.

Kobs, who has started his 31st year at the Spartan helm, inaugurated the baseball team's annual spring trip.

Kobs has had only four losing seasons in his Spartan career, while 16 of his teams have finished with .500 or better.

Now playing as a member of the Big 10, the Spartan baseballers formerly played in the MIAA and UCAA. In 1954, they won the Big 10 championship and went to the NCAA semi-finals.

Kobs has been highly success-

ful in developing players, with six All-Americans to his credit since 1949, when the practice of picking such a team began.

In addition, over 60 players have signed professional contracts and two of them, Robin Roberts of the Phillies and Hobey Landrith of the Cincinnati Reds, are major leaguers.

Spartans Since '26

The name "Spartans" was first applied to MSC teams in 1926.

Lion's Share

Michigan students comprise 80 per cent of MSC's enrollment.

The 1952 Spartan football team — a national title on the strength of a 9-0 record.

Rags to Riches Grid Story

From Intramural Sport to National Championship

By DONN SHELTON

From rags to riches is the story behind the rise of "King" at Michigan State.

The humble beginning as a class competition, the team rose to a point where Spartans were acclaimed the best in the nation in 1952.

In 1886, the "Michigan" played the first scheduled football game at MAC, to Olivet, 8-0.

Two years later they lost, 79-0.

By 1896 the sport had attained a recognized varsity status.

coach, the Spartans romped to an 8-1 record in 1937 and received an invitation to the Orange Bowl.

But the Spartans dropped their first bowl appearance 6-0, to Auburn.

More mediocre years followed, with the sport being dropped during 1943 due to the war.

In 1947, Biggie Munn assumed the coaching reins and the Golden Era of Spartan football had begun.

After losing to Michigan, 55-0, in his debut, Munn guided the Spartans to a 7-2 record in 1947 and a 6-2-2 record in 1948.

Maryland came to Macklin Stadium in 1950 to hand the Spartans their first defeat of the year, 34-7, and their last for 28 games.

In 1951 "Munn's Monsters" went undefeated and repeated the trick in 1952, winning the national title.

Purdue ended the MSC win string in 1953 but, the Spartans went on to tie for the Big 10 title with Illinois in their first year of conference play on the gridiron.

Winning the Big 10 vote to the Rose Bowl, the Spartans ended Munn's coaching career with a 28-20 win over UCLA.

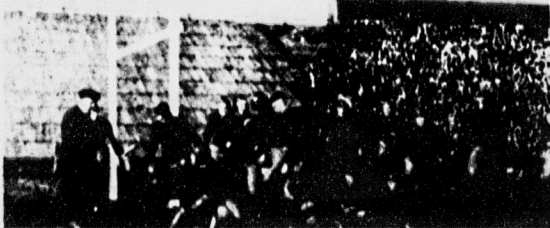
Fifteen men have guided MSC in its 57-year gridiron career, with one of them, Chester L. Brewer, becoming the head coach three times.

Henry Keep started the parade, coaching for two years, followed by two year stints by Charles Bemles and George Denham.

Brewer first became the coach in 1903, staying for eight years.

He was followed by John F. Macklin, for whom the present stadium is named, who lasted for five years.

The Aggies averaged a coach a year for the next five years.



The first Michigan State touchdown in the Aggie's 12-7 win over Michigan in 1913.

with Brewer serving twice in that period, along with Frank Sommers, George Gauthier and "Potsy" Clark.

Albert Barron broke the string, staying for two years before Ralph Young took the helm for five seasons.

Harry Kipke coached in 1928, followed by a three year stint by "Sleepy" Jim Crowley.

Then in 1933, Charley Bach-

man started his 14 year tenure as the Spartan mentor, followed by Munn and Duffy Daugherty.

On the personnel side, Michigan State had only three All-Americans prior to Munn's reign.

After DePrato in 1915, Sid Wagner, a guard, made the dream team in 1935.

Johnny Pingle, the greatest Spartan kicker of all time, was selected in 1938.

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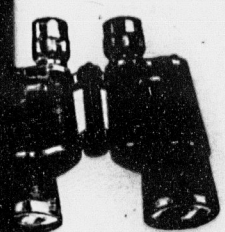
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Pictorial Highlights of 100 Years Growth at MSC



Old College Hall.



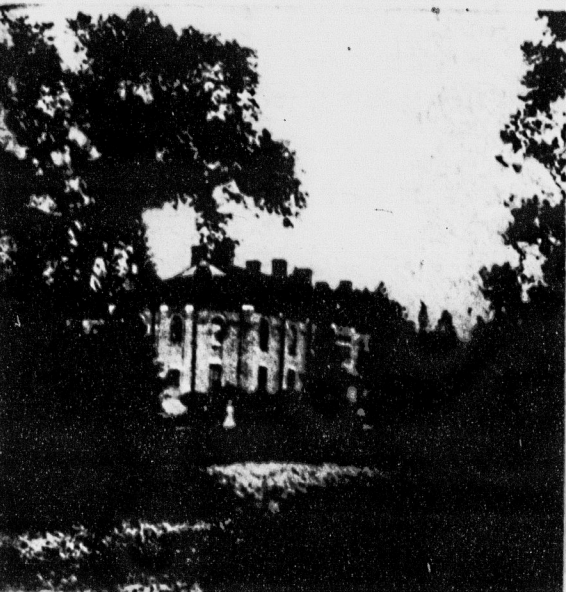
The Morning After the Botanical Bldg. Fire, March 24, 1908.



The Old Engineering Building Burns, 1916.



Old Williams and Old College Hall from the Boiler House Chimney Showing Shops in Foreground.



Old Abbot Hall in the Gay '90's.



Michigan State News

A History in Pictures

Friday, Feb. 11, 1955

Growth Factors

(Continued From Front Page)

"Excavation Week" was proclaimed by the students for the express purpose of building the basement of the building. Men and women students competed for prizes until the foundation was completed.

A convocation concluded the work in the gymnasium, now the Women's Gym. Prizes were awarded and campus orators eulogized the event. Since, the building has expanded to one of the most beautiful college buildings in the United States.

Demonstration Hall, built in 1928, has a soap to nuts history. Its most famous use was a center for cavalry troops. Seventy-five horses were kept in the building to train cavalry men for both World Wars.

The present ice-rink was opened in 1949 and since then has developed into a meeting place for professional skaters and ice shows.

An extensive construction program was initiated with the entrance of Robert Shaw as President of MSC in 1928. In 1931 the State Board provided \$650,000 for the construction of buildings.

Included in the construction were five dorms, Olin Memorial Hospital, Jensen Fieldhouse, the Music Building, a veterinary laboratory and a new dairy barn.

When the College Auditorium and Fairchild Theater were finished the museum was transferred to the basement of the auditorium. The college plans to transfer the museum to the present library when the new structure is done.

But the era of expansion for MSC was not over. John A. Hannah took the office of president in 1941 and immediately launched a \$25,000,000 building program.

Realizing the influx of students would reach over 15,000 students someday, President Hannah planned his program accordingly.

His plan included the erection of 15 classroom buildings and dorm buildings, and 11 apartment buildings for married couples.

So far President Hannah has seen his program develop such buildings as Kellogg Center, the Natural Science Building, Giltner Hall and the Harrison Road dorms.

New buildings are still in the process of construction. With the completion of the Harrison Road dorms, the new library, married housing apartments and the animal industries building President Hannah's post-war program will exceed \$50,000,000.

MSC officials expect the enrollment to double within the next 15 years and in anticipation of this the college has asked the state legislature for \$44,900,000 for new buildings during the next five years.

At the top of the list new buildings are planned for Basic College, the School of Education and the business administration department.

The 10-acre agricultural college has developed in a century to a university that covers 64 times as much territory and boasts 59 times as many buildings as in its beginning.

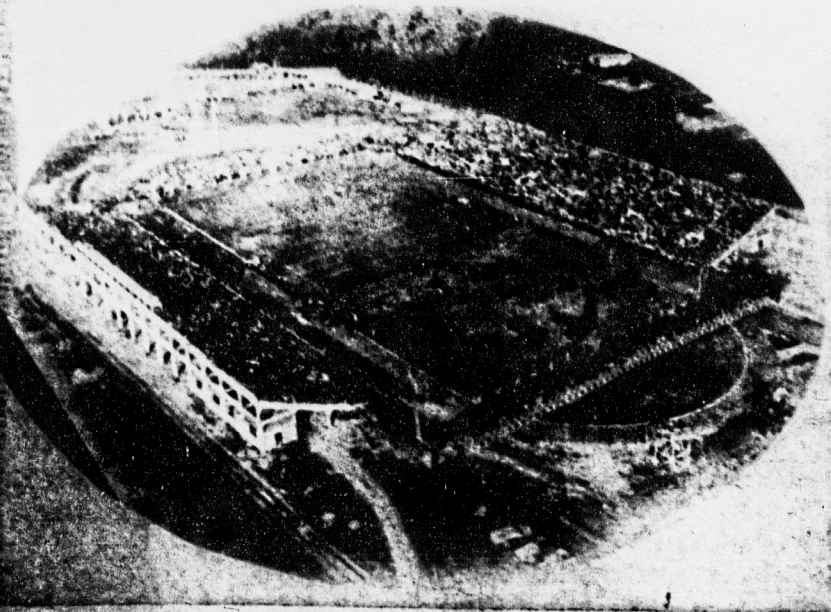
The fairy-tale development of MSC has not yet reached a conclusion.



The Mechanical Lab and Shops Destroyed in March, 1916.



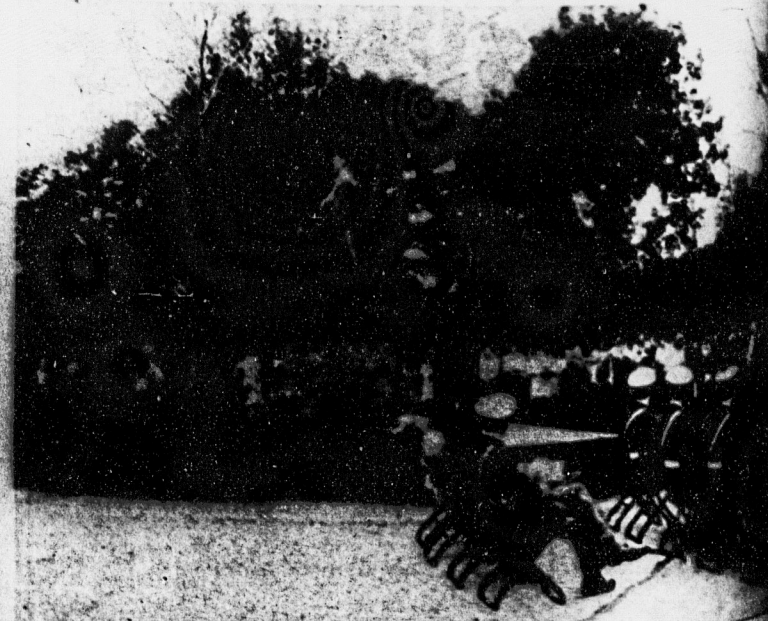
The Library (now Ad Bldg), Women's Bldg (Morrill Hall) and Howard Terrace about 1915.



Block's Dedication: U of M 7-MSC 0, Attendance 20,500; Oct. 11, 1924.



The Grounds and Married Housing, 1949.



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