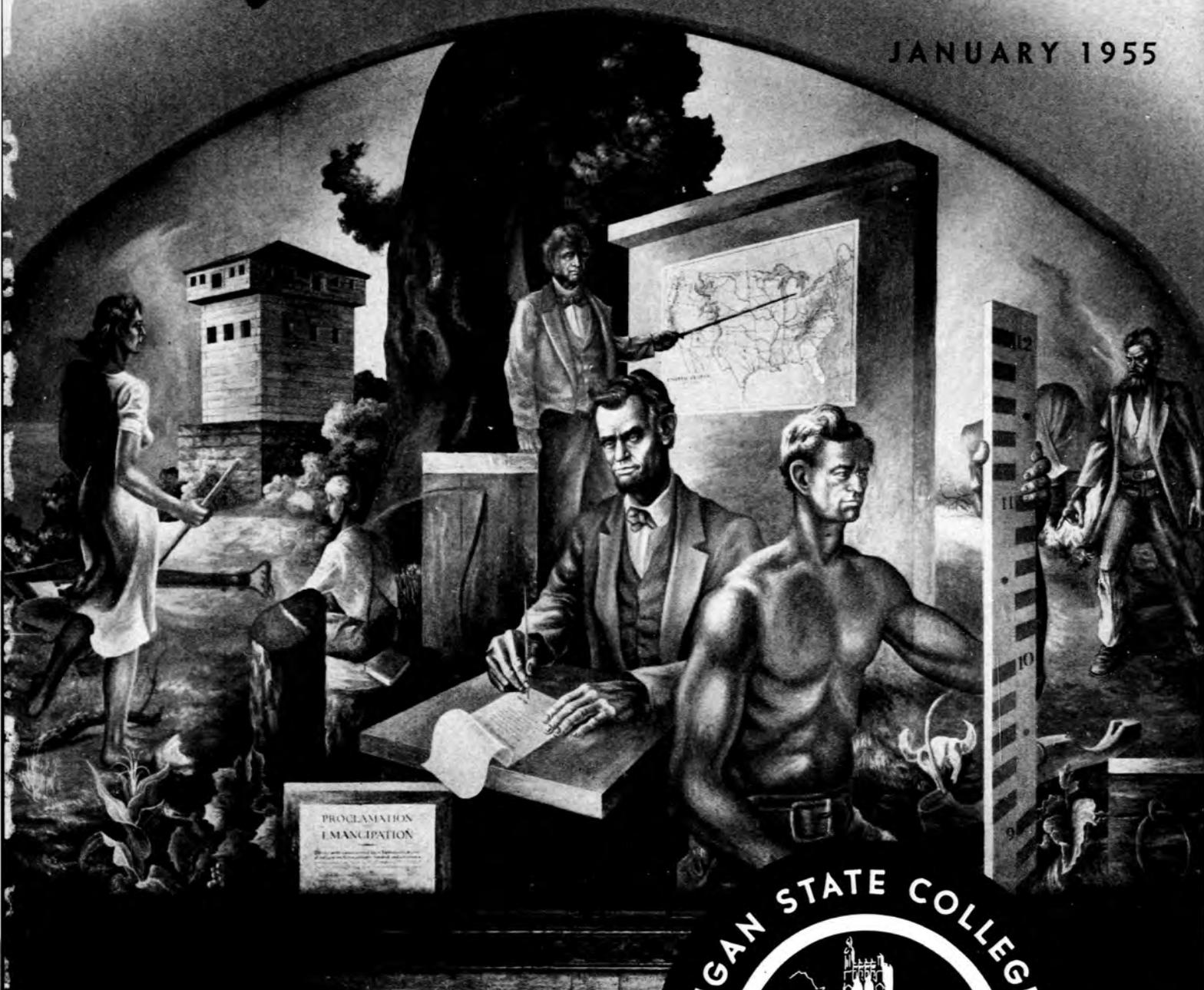


THE *Record*

JANUARY 1955



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

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE



entennial

1855 • 1955

EAST LANSING

A Message from the President

IT IS a privilege to extend the greetings of the governing board, the faculty, officials, and students of Michigan State to Spartan alumni everywhere through this special Centennial edition of the *Record*.

We are on the eve of momentous and exciting events here on the campus. Beginning on February 12, Founders' Day, there will be a series of significant observances of the Centennial. We hope that a great many of you will return to the campus to participate in one or more of these events. A large number of distinguished leaders in education, government, business, agriculture, and industry will join in helping Michigan State mark the completion of its first century of service. This presents a unique opportunity to share in a great intellectual experience, and it is to be hoped that many of you will take advantage of it.

Our Centennial committee chose wisely, we believe, when it selected the provocative words from Lincoln's Gettysburg address as the theme for the 1955 celebration. Much has been accomplished here in 100 years, and those accomplishments had great and direct influence upon this nation's destiny. But for us, they have importance principally as milestones on the path of progress to which this university was first committed by its founders. Much has been done here, but there is so much yet to be done that it would be unwise to spend too much time in lauding past accomplishments.

This is not to say that we should not take pride in the fact that this college, born in the wilderness, dedicated to the service of agriculture and the industrial classes, has, in the first century of its existence, achieved recognition around the world as a strong university emphasizing teaching, research, and public service in a wide variety of fields. But it is well to remember that the history of the second century begins on the very day on which we celebrate the completion of the first. On that very day we start accumulating the record upon which we of this era will be judged in 2055. We could ask nothing better than that we do as well as those we honor on February 12. May we be granted the wisdom, the courage, and the strength to match their deeds as we undertake the unfinished work.

John A. Hannah

THE RECORD

Vol. 60—No. 1 January 1955

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Cover: Mural in lobby of college auditorium painted by CHARLES POLLOCK, Art dept.

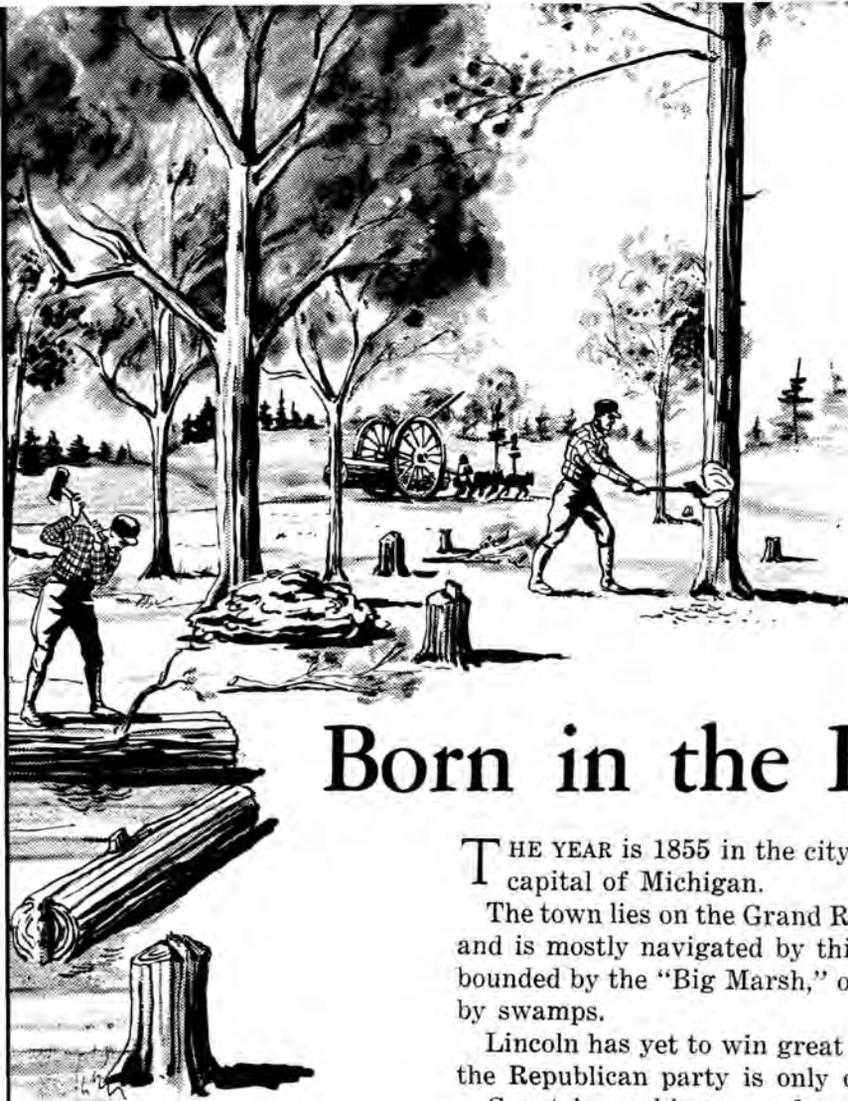
The Record is published seven times a year by The Department of Information Services,

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

Entered as second class matter at East Lansing, Michigan, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

Sitting stiff and erect in his Sunday best, a student arrives in a buckboard at the clearing in the wilderness that was Michigan Agricultural College in the mid-1880's. This and other paintings reproduced here are by Artist John Coppin, Bloomfield Hills. They will be reproduced in full color in the 1955 yearbook, the *Wolverine*.





Old College Hall as it looked in 1857.

Born in the Backwoods

THE YEAR is 1855 in the city of Lansing, the young and ambitious state capital of Michigan.

The town lies on the Grand River which is noted for polliwogs and cranes and is mostly navigated by this sort of life. On the north and west it is bounded by the "Big Marsh," on the east by endless mud, and on the south by swamps.

Lincoln has yet to win great distinction in the debate with Douglas, and the Republican party is only one year old.

Grant is working on a farm near St. Louis; Garfield has just left college; Edison is a poor, eight-year-old lad at Port Huron.

In a dense woods a few miles outside of Lansing, a new college is being built—the first of its kind in America. Coming at a time when the industrial revolution is sweeping the nation, it is to teach agriculture and educate the industrial classes. And it will be a college for all who desire an education, rather than for the few and relatively fortunate.

A clearing has already been made in the wilderness and the work begun. There is much to do. The land is rough and does not encourage progress.

But two years later, it is ready, and a group of young men make their way through the dense woods to attend classes. Their clothing is the homespun variety of the youth of that day, and their high leather boots are caked with mud.

Most of them have come by rail, either on the Detroit and Milwaukee to St. Johns or on the Michigan Central to Jackson. From Jackson they traveled by stage to Eaton Rapids over a plank road. Missing and broken planks made the road rough and tedious, and from Eaton Rapids on, the road was a maze of mudholes. More than once on the journey they have had to climb out and find a pole to pry the coach out of a mudhole, before at last arriving at this little clearing in the wilderness.

Before them on every hand are old stumps and partially burned trees. In the immediate foreground is a tangled undergrowth and the limbs of fallen trees; on the right, the uncertain line of a rail fence, zigzagging like a snake, doubtful of its direction.

In the midst of all this are three raw, new, brick buildings, starkly unadorned. They are College Hall, "Saint's Rest," the dormitory, and a small stable.

They see before them the humble beginnings of a college risen to embody the dream of a new education. The challenge is everywhere.

The Administration building, erected in 1881 and still standing, housed the library and museum as well as offices of president and secretary.

In the beginning . . .

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE was a pioneer institution in the literal sense, for it was the first of its kind in the nation, indeed in the entire world. It embraced a revolutionary concept of education: a college which was devoted for the first time to all the people.

This idea began when the state was framing her constitution and organizing her institutions. There was at this time a widespread educational revival in this nation which reached out and touched the backwoods of Michigan.

This revival had a singular import for the profession of agriculture, since 85 per cent of the people labored to supply food for the entire population. Naturally, it was thought that every effort should be made to keep the young man on the farm.

Yet in Michigan, agriculture was suffering from conditions which suggested the need for better education. There was a real danger of rural depopulation. Fortunes were being made in California and there were many who quit their chores and hurried to that siren song of untold wealth.

In short, it was apparent that if this agricultural class declined, then the nation would have to give up the fight for the new frontier.



The problem called for better educated farmers. It called for men who, through application of science, would improve their land, increasing its yield, and by so doing improve the standard of living for the entire nation.

In the nation at this time there were perhaps two hundred colleges and universities, yet only a few of them offered more than general information concerning chemistry and biology, and none taught agriculture. Their curriculum was modeled after English universities and directed toward the education of doctors, lawyers, clergymen, scholars and gentlemen.

After considerable discussion, a bill was passed Feb. 12, 1855 in the Michigan legislature establishing an agricultural college. By approval of Governor Kinsley S. Bingham the bill became a law, and in June of that year the work of building a college was begun.

There was nothing pretentious about the general plan. A committee examined lands that had been offered as a site for the new school and agreed to purchase 677 acres located in the townships of Meridian and Lansing. The price was \$15 per acre.

Here three buildings were erected in the forest. Just as the college stood here on the threshold



Chemistry building, early 1900's.

Note tiller type steering on car at left.



of settlement, it also stood on the frontier of education, a citadel to democracy.

As promised in the act establishing the college, about two-thirds of the curriculum was devoted to science, the remainder centered on liberal arts. Scientific agriculture was not mentioned in the course of study then, for nothing of the kind existed in 1858. It was to be found later at the laboratories, on the experimental farm, and even in the barnyard. In the three hours every student spent in farm and garden work, he was expected to find new applications of the principles learned in three hours' classroom study.

Almost everyone concerned anticipated many problems and trying years. None, however, could possibly have imagined the time that must elapse before the college would be universally accepted by the people.

The college's first president, Joseph R. Williams realized this above all others. The words which he gave at the official dedication May 13, 1857 were more than prophetic — in later years they were to read like history.

He spoke of the objections that would be raised to the institution and said it would be called an experiment; men would demand results before affording either aid or sympathy. Men would object to its cost and would leave it unendowed, subject to the caprice of successive legislatures, he warned.

By 1859 considerable argument arose as to just what an agricultural college ought to be, what it ought to teach. The State Board of Education, which governed the college in its early years, finally devised a plan to make the institution more strictly a technical school. The new course of study was to be one year of preparation and two years professional education. It was adopted without question.

But farmers were immediately dissatisfied with the change. They objected strongly to making the college purely a professional school, pointing out, as Williams had said, that an institution which made its graduates better farmers, not better citizens, was only doing half the job.

The State Agricultural Society took up the matter and appointed a committee to consider and report on the condition of the college. They found, in October 1859, that "our sons should not be content with anything less than full courses of science and literature," and recommended the transfer of the institution from the Board of Education to a new organization, the State Board of Agriculture. Both parties agreed and in December 1861 the legislature made the requested change.

It had been a difficult period for the college to pass through unscathed. The legislature had dismissed classes for some time while it debated establishing the new board. Rumors had circulated that the college would be abolished. The new term opened with only 66 students. Yet, even then, the times were largely to blame.

Beauregard had attacked Fort Sumter in the first military victory of the Civil War. As students assembled for first day classes they were read a call for volunteers from President Abraham Lincoln. Student impulse to enlist in the fight was strong, and two months before commencement the faculty reluctantly excused the entire senior class.

Military instruction was soon introduced to the few students remaining, and the state, anxious that the institution prepare its meager enrollment for possible action, loaned the college 60 muskets with instructions for their use. The instructions said the young men were to "keep them bright and clean and not by any means must they be allowed to carve their names on them."



Stately pillars of Agricultural Hall

Natural Science building — one of largest of its kind in world when completed in 1949.



Serves as a model . . .

IN THE MIDST of war a new promise of real progress came to the college. It came with the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 which called for the creation of land-grant colleges

. . . where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific studies and classical subjects . . . to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education . . . in the several pursuits and professions of life.

In his only formal speech supporting the measure, Congressman (later Senator) Morrill named but one example of what he would create: the college in Michigan, "liberally supported by the State, in the full tide of successful experiment."

For the Agricultural College of Michigan, the Morrill grant meant a quarter of a million acres of land which could be put up for public sale. In short, it fairly insured the financial stability of the college.

Yet it was not until 1885 that the income from land sales specified in this act warranted the establishment of a "complete mechanical instruction." In this year, equipment was procured for a woodshop, a blacksmith shop, and an iron shop. Professors were engaged and engineering thus became a member of the M.A.C. family.



A Home Economics class in 1912. How times have changed! But now, as then, classes have the latest in both equipment and instruction.



Left: Students working on iron lathes in the mechanical laboratory, about 1893. See overhead belts and pulleys. *Above:* In shops such as this, mechanical engineering students study industrial production.



Military full dress in 1896. Note swords.

But progress and development could not be denied entirely, for the college met each challenge and started forward again, examining, strengthening, and expanding.

In 1870 women were first admitted to the college with the same privileges as men. Farmer's Institutes were organized in 1876, forerunners of the Agricultural Extension Service. Then in 1888, the first long-range research program was established with the organization of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

It was a curious thing that with the many challenges of the first half century, the general plan was not forgotten or abandoned. The same strength prevailed which had given birth to the college.

This strength had grown in the age of scientific inquiry, an age when knowledge was being sought for practical purposes. It was also an age when higher education was claiming its place in the workshop, in the counting room, on the farm and in the kitchen. Through this half century the college stood as a model symbolizing an era of intellectual freedom. It was the product of a very practical philosophy which came from modern, yet changing ideas.

M.A.C. had been fortunate in learning to seek new devices and in avoiding old mistakes.

It was also at this time that the college truly became a model from which the land-grant system evolved, for it gave heavily from its small faculty who left on promise of higher salaries to start new courses and to build new institutions dedicated to the tradition established with this system. M.A.C. course structure became the prototype of all future successful land-grant colleges.

In fact, the founding of this institution had given life to a new and truly American tradition for higher education. Yet there were obstacles which prevented a more rapid development — its beginning in the woods with no model to follow; repeated efforts to remove the college or unite it with the University of Michigan; the distracting influence of the Civil War; inadequate early legislative appropriations.

In the *Junior Annual* of 1901, Dr. Kedzie tells a story on the lighter side of the difficulties which the college had to face:

"One subject frequently before us was how to secure more students and fill up our skeleton classes to the full quota.

"In our faculty meeting the appalling information was given that D_____ and G_____ were going home for the reason that their red flannel shirts had been stolen from the clothes line and they had no money to buy garments to replace them. 'Lose two good students for the price of a pair of shirts? Never!' A contribution on the spot raised the sum necessary, the shirts were bought and presented — as gorgeously red as if they represented the lifeblood of the College."



Students in the physics laboratory, 1913. High button shoes and heavy knit sweaters were all the rage in those days.



R. C. Kedzie in the lecture room of the old Chemistry lab, 1892.

Manly Miles, 1865-75,
first professor of practical agriculture in U.S.



Liberty Hyde Bailey,
world-famous horticultural authority.



Dedicated men . . .

THE HISTORY of the first half century of Michigan Agricultural College was more than the story of fortunate circumstances, or disappointments and obstacles. It was more than an age of scientific inquiry. It was the story of great men who, as a faculty, simply made a good school into a great institution.

Scattered throughout the early history of the college their names appear:

Manly Miles who, in teaching animal physiology, entomology and zoology, emphasized their import to agriculture, urging students to examine farm practices in the light of science.

Albert J. Cook, one of the three leading entomologists concerned with the nation's economy, whose kerosene emulsion was the standard insecticide at a time when insects were beginning to threaten the future of Michigan fruit growing.

John Clough Holmes, whose unceasing efforts probably more than any other man's, induced the legislature to establish the college.

Robert C. Kedzie, professor of chemistry for 39 years, who began his first research without equipment, encouragement, or models to follow.

William J. Beal, whose origination of hybrid seed corn in 1879 was of tremendous significance in the development of an agricultural economy in this nation . . . and many more.

In Memoriam. Michigan State College mourns the loss of Liberty Hyde Bailey, one of the world's greatest horticultural authorities, and one of M.A.C.'s oldest graduates, who passed away Christmas night. He died quietly at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., at the age of 96, after a life of adventure that carried him to every corner of the globe.

Bailey became professor of horticulture at M.A.C. in 1885 and set up the nation's first horticulture department here. In fact, he pioneered practical horticulture, becoming a world authority on this subject in work at M.A.C. and Cornell University.

President John A. Hannah expressed the sentiments of Michigan State College when he said:

"Everyone at Michigan State College feels a great sense of loss in the death of one of our most distinguished alumni. Liberty Hyde Bailey was a pioneer in science in every sense of the word and lived a long life of tremendous usefulness."

Faculty of M.A.C., 1890
(left to right) Davenport,
Taft, Clute, Durand, Kedzie,
Cook. (Seated) Reynolds,
Carpenter, Anderson,
Simpson and Beal.



Over the first 50 years, six men were largely responsible that the dream of a new kind of college was not abandoned — Joseph R. Williams, Lewis Fisk, T. C. Abbot, Edwin Willits, Oscar Clute and Lewis Gorton — presidents during the early and most formative stages of the college's development.

These were the men who watched the general plan and guarded it as the college grew from three buildings and fewer than 80 students, to an institution which had an enrollment of over 1,000 and an endowment of nearly \$300,000 by 1907.

In many respects the first president was a remarkable man. It was he who had to define the pattern in these first most difficult years of the college's growth. No man in this broad land knew just what such a college should approximate. Never-the-less, President Williams found the burden so overtaxed his health that he had to resign in 1859.

For awhile, due to financial reasons, the president's post remained vacant and Professor L. R. Fisk, elected by the faculty, served as president *pro tempore* of that body. He resigned in 1862, and a new administrator was named for the college — T. C. Abbot.

Abbot was equipped with a classical training and had long been connected with the institution, faithfully studying the ideas of President Williams. He began a service of 22 years in one of the most important periods in the formative stages and history of the institution.

Following Dr. Abbot's resignation in 1884, three other men in rapid succession — Willits, Clute, and Gorton, tried their hand at his job. Because these men had all served the college such short periods, the Board of Agriculture began searching for a young man who would be able to serve the college for many years. They decided upon Jonathan LeMoyne Snyder, who, at 37 years of age, was elected to the presidency in 1895 and stayed to serve 20 years.

The first 50 years were the hardest, but they passed. There were new presidents — Kedzie, Friday, Butterfield, Shaw and now Hannah. These were the men who took over the task of building, planning, improving and fulfilling the early ambitions of those first presidents.

JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS
1857-1859



THEOPHILUS C. ABBOT
1862-1884



EDWIN WILLITS
1885-1889



OSCAR CLUTE
1889-1893



LEWIS G. GORTON
1893-1895



JOHN A. HANNAH
1941-



ATHAN SNYDER
5-1915

FRANK S. KEDZIE
1915-1921

DAVID FRIDAY
1921-1923

KENYON BUTTERFIELD
1924-1928

ROBERT S. SHAW
1928-1941





Main Street (Grand River) about 1920, and as it looks today. The College Drug Store can be seen at extreme left.



Life begins at fifty

PRIOR TO 1855, one pursued a college education in this country only if he planned to specialize in certain fields, such as medicine, law, teaching and the ministry. But the founding of Michigan Agricultural College gave a new and broad interpretation to the role of higher education. Now, at the turn of the century, new courses were added to the curriculum to keep up with the developments in science and in the nation's industry.

It was recognized, too, in these early years that there was a need to disseminate scientific knowledge among the people working on the land. In 1914 the passage of the Smith-Lever Act made funds available for extension work in the land-grant colleges.

Cooperating closely with Michigan's counties and communities, the Extension Service carried on a great out-of-school educational program in the fields of agricultural production, organization and marketing; in the field of home economics; and in boy's and girl's 4-H club work.

Then once again war came upon the scene. With the advent of World War I, Michigan Agricultural College shifted its attention from the task of producing farmers, foresters, engineers, home economists and veterinarians, to the task of training fighters.

With the close of hostilities a new prosperity dawned, however, and M.A.C. began again to enlarge its plant and to improve its curriculum.

One of the most important of the new additions was Applied Science, established in 1921. Concerned chiefly with scientific work, this new division aimed to give students fundamental training in basic sciences with supplementary training in related sciences and cultural subjects. Although concentrating on science, it provided at the same time other subjects that would fit students to be efficient citizens.

Then, three years after this innovation, in 1924, the college established a course in the arts leading to an A.B. degree, the most radical step from the path of strictly scientific work since the college was founded.

Progress, it seemed, was becoming more and more a day-by-day affair. Yet, in a sense, it had been hampered by two factors: a restricted curriculum, and a restricted name.

The matter of the curriculum had been an elastic thing, for the college broadened its course offerings gradually through the years, offering studies to meet the needs of a changing society.

But from the first the name of the college misled many people as to its character and the work it was doing. Many who were uncertain as to what college they should attend looked no further than the name "agricultural college."

The matter of a more suitable name had been tossed about for several decades. There had been some talk of a new name during Snyder's administration and on into Kedzie's and Friday's terms of office. But the question was still undecided when Kenyon Butterfield took office in 1924.

Then, on April 13, 1925, after meeting opposition which threatened to send it to oblivion, a bill to change the name of the college passed the Michigan House of Representatives by a slim six-vote margin. The bill became law officially a month later — exactly 68 years after the formal dedication — when signed by the Governor.

Michigan Agricultural College became Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.



A troubled time . . .

WHEN Robert Sidey Shaw was appointed president of the college in 1928, he stepped into unfortunate circumstances not of his own choosing. Since the collapse of war prices in 1921, the nation's agriculture had submarined below the level of subsistence, despite progress and prospects offered by investment, banking, and business. Michigan State, first college established in America to serve agriculture, saw this problem but lacked the resources to do much about it.

However, Shaw went to work, setting down certain objectives to improve the educational standards of the college, objectives that could be accomplished within his limited budget. Besides establishing a graduate school in 1930, the entire curriculum was revised and new departments of study were organized such as farm management, public school music, art, chemical engineering, physical education for women, police administration, and public administration. This renovation of the course of study brought official recognition for the first time to Michigan State from the Association of American Universities.

But there was more to do. There were buildings to be built. On September 11, 1931, Shaw's building program was approved by the State Board of Agriculture, a program which was to cost more than \$650,000. Yet even as the administration saw such lofty plans mature, the plans became conservative and outmoded. Another crisis came in 1935 when enrollment reached 4,000, an increase of 45 per cent over the preceding two years.

Earlier, however, despite the gloom of the times, two developments took place which were



Corner of old Wells catches fire and burns rapidly, 1916.

to shape dramatically the college's future growth. The first was a renewed recession. The second was the appointment of John A. Hannah in 1934 as Secretary of the college.

Hannah surveyed the crippling need for new buildings at State and outlined an ambitious program for expansion. In 1937 he asked the legislature for money to serve this end, but was turned down. Despite a cut of \$472,000 from the 1937-38 and 1938-39 state appropriations, which allowed nothing for construction, new buildings were begun anyway. And just in time. For enrollment had increased another 25 per cent since the 1937 legislative session.

Help came then from a projected W.P.A. program which was to give the college new roads, bridges, drainage and grading worth \$1,100,000. There was also a P.W.A. program which called for construction of a hospital, a veterinary science clinic addition, and another men's dormitory. By 1938 a building program was realized for the college totaling \$3,302,000 with a direct cost to Michigan taxpayers of only \$72,500.

In fact, Shaw saw new buildings go up during his administration beyond his own wildest dreams: Mason and Abbot Halls, Mary Mayo Hall, Louise Campbell Hall, veterinary laboratory, a new dairy barn, Olin Memorial Hospital, Jenison Gymnasium and Field House, a music building, a college auditorium, and many others.

In 1941 when Shaw retired from office he could see his handiwork. He must have seen, too, that Hannah, succeeding him, had the same faith in the way the college moved, the same faith in the future of Michigan State College.

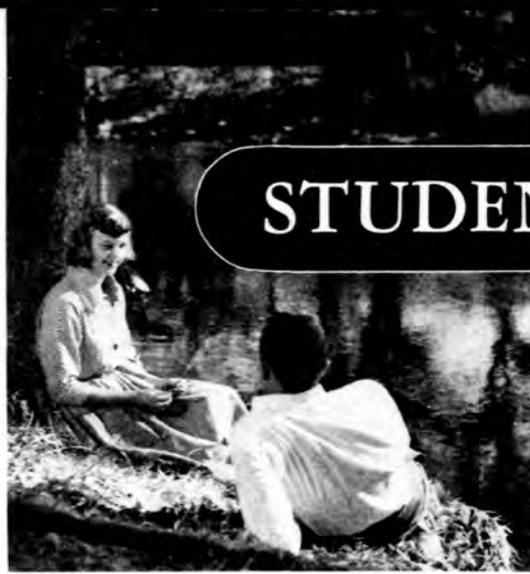


Early art students on the bank of the Red Cedar. (Opposite page) Students at the M.S.C. Leelanau Summer Art School.

STUDENT LIFE



Strike! 1948 flood invades ball diamond.



Frosh rush. Remember the greased pole?

Ten women were admitted to M.A.C. in 1870.



1913 was winning year for football team. *Left:* First touchdown in winning game against U. of M. *Below left:* Home victorious from Wisconsin. *Below:* Blocked punt, turning point of '54 Rosebowl game, greatest year in M.S.C.'s football history.



Through the years...



Real dandies these! 1883.



Staff of the *Speculum*,
second college paper,
in the late 1880's.

Seven spades Lucille! You're crazy!



All in fun, of course.

Students, working in shifts, dig basement for Student Union, setting a precedent among colleges.



Safe on third! Soft ball in 1921.

Early Ag. class.





A room in Butterfield Hall.



Modern exterior of Shaw Hall

A "modern" room in Abbot Hall, 1896, complete with kerosene lamp, lace curtains and white cast iron bed.



A change in course

JOHN A HANNAH, like Shaw, stepped into troubled times of anxiety and tension when he became president in 1941. But he proved to be a man of foresight and vision. In August 1945, when things were still not going too well in the Pacific, he said:

"This war will soon be over. Students will be coming back. We must have things ready."

Anticipating the days when possibly 15,000 students would arrive on campus, he launched another building program, this one totaling \$25 million. Hannah had in mind, however, more than building a great physical plant.

The year before, in 1944, Michigan State staged a second revolt against education in general, acquiring a new look, almost a new institution of learning. The plan was simple:

President Hannah and his faculty felt that the college was operating on the assumption that all students were created intellectually equal, that they could all proceed by the same machinery designed to produce the scholar, the scientist, the professional man and woman.

The administration proposed, therefore, nothing more than a return to disciplined study which would give the student a broad perspective, providing him with basic information relative to the world in which he had to live.

The plan called for seven — later decreased to four — "core courses" which were offered in a Basic College. There were four specific purposes in this plan: to strengthen specialized training by supporting it with a broader educational foundation; to give students a chance to explore different



areas and thereby base their plans on real interests and aptitudes; to improve the basis for measuring educational attainments, and to provide greater opportunity for each student to work at his own rate.

It is interesting to note from the vantage point of history, that the idea behind the Basic College was not really much of a revolution, nor was it peculiar to Michigan State. For in 1859, two years after the college's dedication, the State Agricultural Society had reported:

"... that a college which only makes its graduates better farmers, not better citizens, is only doing half its work."

That this idea should still remain a dedication after 85 years speaks well for the general plan in founding the college. That it should manifest itself by breaking away from educational theories bespeaks the farsightedness, the breadth and meaningful direction in which the college moved under John A. Hannah.

In the Spartan tradition

EVEN FROM the beginning, students interspersed their courses of studies with games and sports, although the broad program of athletics offered today bears little resemblance to the simple games of the early years.

Consider the beginnings of sports at Michigan State, *nee* Michigan Agricultural College. One- and two-old cat ball games, hop, step and jump, pom-pom pull-away, tag and leapfrog were the main offerings around 1857.

In its issue of Sept. 5, 1866, the *State Republican*, of Lansing, direct predecessor to the *Lansing State Journal* of today, reported:

"Okemos—A match game of baseball was played on August 29 between the Farmers' Club of Okemos and the Stars Club of the Agricultural College on the grounds of the Okemos Club. The Stars won 47-27." George Alderton, sports editor of the *State Journal*, says this is the earliest reference he has found in the old *Republican* to a sports event of any kind at M.A.C.

A Professor Clute, believed to be the Oscar Clute who became the fifth president of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1889, acted as a combination manager and faculty sponsor of the team, and even served as umpire in some games. This team played in a league with the Okemos Farmers, Capitol City team of Lansing, and the Monitor Club of St. Johns.

Also mentioned is a tournament in Lansing in the fall of 1866 among baseball teams from a five-county area of central Michigan. The Stars participated and lost 65-48 to the Capitol City team.

And there were other diversions which offered healthy exercise and outdoor recreation. The most popular of these was the match hunt between two teams in the great woods which spread over part of the college grounds. With two such teams competing in 1873, one hunt bagged 79 squirrels, 12 pigeons, 9 quail, 6 partridge, 4 turkeys and 8 ducks. The winners, it was noted, received an oyster supper from the losers.

Intercollegiate athletic competition appears to have begun informally, if not officially, for the young agricultural college in 1884 with a field meet at Olivet College. Later other schools were invited to participate. And with the prospects of four meets in a season, three years later the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association was organized.

Baseball again appears in the early records with a team made of the members of the class of '78 who called themselves the "Nine Spots." Ten men figured in this sport, the number being restricted, for there were only 10 uniforms and not much more in the way of equipment. In fact, the catcher played without a mask and without a chest protector, catching with a buckskin glove,

the fingers of which had been cut off. A batter could request that he be served either a high or a low ball and pitchers had to throw from "below the belt" and only underhand. Consequently, the scores often ran ridiculously high.

However, organized athletics seemed to decline and surely baseball suffered after the "Nine Spots" graduated. In 1882 the school paper grieved that sports were then "confined to an occasional 'scrub' game of baseball, or to a miscellaneous kicking of a football."

Because of the strenuous conditioning necessary in football, it was not popular at first with the college. The first football games, outside of inter-class contests in 1885 and 1886, found the Aggies losing to Olivet 8 to 0. But things got worse. And a month later they lost to Albion 79-0. All of which made football less popular than ever. It was not until 1896 that it joined baseball and track on the Michigan Aggie program.

Baseball further cemented its claim to being the first important Aggie sport when in the late 1880's it became organized enough to play as many as 16 games a season. Professor Carpenter was then coach.

These were some of the fragmentary beginnings of the sports program at Michigan Agricultural College. Today the institution boasts one of the strongest and broadest programs in the country. It encompasses 14 sports in intercollegiate competition, 23 in intramural play and dozens of others in less formal development. Practically the entire student body, both men and women, is regularly involved in one or more of the activities. The athletic plant contains four major buildings, plus spreading acres of baseball diamonds, football practice fields, tennis courts, track and field areas, its value running into many millions of dollars.

Athletics at Michigan State have come as far and developed as gloriously as has the rest of the institution. — FRED STABLEY

Aerial view of the first Macklin Field stadium.



Right: State's \$4,000,000 library under construction.
 Below: Old library, second building to have lights.



A new era at State . . .

A LONG WITH the matrimonial boom of the 1940's came a baby boom. By 1945 it was clear that the nation's colleges were scheduled to experience significant changes and increased enrollment as education-conscious veterans, their study provided by a grateful nation, flocked to college campuses. Suddenly, colleges and universities had to turn their attention to such problems as housing for married veterans and ample clothesline space for diapers.

It was fortunate indeed that Hannah's \$25 million building program was launched in 1946 to meet the needs of veterans and other students. The program included construction of 15 classrooms, laboratory and dormitory buildings, 11 apartment buildings for married students and faculty members, and additions to the stadium and union building.

No sooner was the last structure in the \$25 million building program off the drawing board, then it was apparent that new needs had made the college's physical plant inadequate. New buildings — dormitories, married housing, a library, an animal industries building and others — would by 1955 boost Michigan State's post-war building program to over \$50 million. More than 60 per cent of these were on a self-liquidating basis.

In curriculum, too, there was a constant need for revision, expansion, and re-emphasis to fit the needs of the modern American economy. The organization of a School of Business and Public Service in 1946 gave due recognition to the increasing importance of training students for careers in business, hotel management, food distribution, social work and government.

In 1948 a daring new plan was conceived called the Continuing Education Service. Charged with the responsibility of all adult education programs outside the field of agriculture, it was to provide a multitude of services. These were to come under three broad classifications: courses and conferences, business and industry, and education and community service. In addition to its own staff of specialists in this area, the Continuing Education Service was to coordinate the college's reservoir of talent in seeking to solve the problems of Michigan people.



Married students' housing has look of future.

Brody Hall, latest addition to housing group.



The training of teachers gained new importance in the 1950's, and the college revised and strengthened its course offerings to meet the heavy demands for instructors in both high schools and colleges. Establishment of the School of Education, which had been a Division since 1934, was recognition that the education of teachers will continue to have a top priority in the college's second century.

Remembering, too, that a college is only as strong as its staff and its resources, Michigan State embarked during the post-war years on a program of academic austerity designed to elevate the academic and professional qualifications of the faculty. Today, that faculty compares favorably with those of the other great universities of the nation.

Now, a century after its founding, over 15,500 students prepare for their future through a broad curriculum in nine schools — Agriculture, Business and Public Service, Education, Engineering, Home Economics, Science and Arts, Veterinary Medicine, Graduate Studies, and the Basic College. There are 126 different curricula available, 65 of these on the graduate level. These are taught by the faculty, which numbers more than 2,000, including teaching, research, extension and adult education personnel.

Today, the modern East Lansing campus covers 570 acres, plus adjacent farmland totaling 3200 acres. The physical plant, which includes 130 permanent buildings and nearly 1,000 temporary structures, is valued at more than \$70 million.

Under the leadership of President Hannah, the college has gained national recognition for being "lusty, ambitious and progressive." Student enrollment has risen to more than 15,500 full-time students, ranking M.S.C. as the eighth largest college in the nation.



Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, and nation's largest laboratory for hotel training.

Design for living . . .

WHAT HAS succeeded so well in America is now being tried in many other countries as Michigan State College carries the land-grant college philosophy of serving to other lands. To increase food production, train better teachers, and improve business techniques, Michigan State has established educational programs on the Ryukyu Islands, in Colombia, Viet Nam, and Brazil. All four projects involve the application of this philosophy — to serve as many people as possible as a means of helping them improve their standard of living.

Thus our design for living based on our heritage from the early founders of the college will, as time passes, be modified and improved again for mankind now living and yet unborn. Our faith is that the changes will be ultimately for a life that is easier, pleasanter, more secure and more meaningful within society.

Consulting class schedules at the University of Ryukyus.



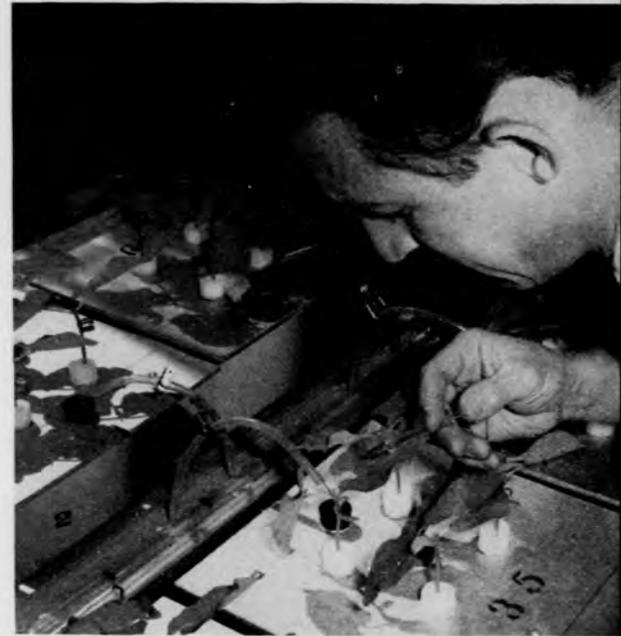
M.S.C. serves the state

Dedicated to serving the needs and interests of the people of the state, Michigan State College does not confine its responsibilities to the classrooms and laboratories alone.

Through research, through dissemination of new scientific knowledge among the people on the land, through special courses and community programs, and in countless other ways, Michigan State extends its services to an estimated 500,000 each year.

Largely responsible for this program of service are: the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Cooperative Extension Service and the Continuing Education Service.

Physiologists removing thyroid gland from white rats which have been injected with radio-active iodine.



Radio-active phosphorus applied as a tracer to the leaves of plants to measure fertilizer absorption.



4-H Club boys comparing prize-winning birds at state show.

Cooperative Extension Service

Today the Cooperative Extension Service operates in 83 county "classrooms" with a "student body" equal to the population of Michigan. There are now 386 workers, including county agents, home demonstration agents, consumer information agents and other specialized district agents whose services are available to the people of the state.

Visitors tour college farm on special days at M.S.C.



Homemaking programs are given over TV and radio.

Research

Knowledge through research has been a cornerstone of Michigan State's program since the early experiments of Kedzie and Beal. And today, thousands of research projects dealing with virtually every field are in progress. In addition to the projects being carried on by the Agricultural Experiment Station, numerous problems are being solved by the Social Service Research, the Government Research Bureau, the Business Research Bureau, and the Engineering Experiment Station.

Results of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station's work have meant much to Michigan's farmers and to the farmers of the U.S. Some of the better known findings have been the Michelite bean, now grown extensively in most bean areas; the widely grown Haven peach varieties; the infra-red frost protection device, to cut losses to high value crops; and numerous findings in animal disease control.

A very early and rather unique experiment of Dr. W. J. Beal's (see picture at right) is still going on and will not be concluded until the year 2040. Seeds buried in bottles to see how long they can remain dormant and still germinate are dug up every 10 years and planted. Results may be of help in weed control.

Continuing Education offers conferences for businessmen.



Prof. H. T. Darlington carries on seed experiment.



Continuing Education

The Continuing Education Service, organized in 1948, offers Michigan people a program in non-agricultural fields paralleling that of the Extension Service. Its headquarters, Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, provided accommodations for more than 160,000 Michigan people who came to the campus in 1954 for conferences and short courses. Similar programs are offered throughout the state.



1700 film titles are available at M.S.C. for adult groups.

Demonstrating new polio nursing techniques at the Kellogg Center.

Alumni make history . . .

ON A GRAY day in November in 1868, a group of enthusiastic young graduates, still in their commencement finery, hastened to a meeting place on the campus. Here, with nine former graduates, they held the first alumni meeting of Michigan Agricultural College.

Later they were to be called the "Society of the Alumni of Michigan Agricultural College" whose purpose, as solemnly stated in their constitution, was "to continue and strengthen the mutual friendship of the alumni and to enable them to confer as to the best measures to promote the usefulness of their Alma Mater."

At first, reunions were scheduled triennially (from 1873 through 1903), and during the interim years the members were kept up to date by the M.A.C. *Record*, then being published in the office of the college president.

Rumblings of impending changes were heard, however, in 1907 and again in 1910. By this time, local associations of alumni had been established, and it was decided that it was time the association had a full-time secretary to unite the graduates and to enlist their interest and support.

Over 400 school-spirited alumni registered for that 17th reunion in 1913. They applied themselves industriously to making some needed changes in the constitution—providing for a full-time secretary, a change in the association's name to the Michigan Agricultural College Alumni Association, for annual reunions, and for the management of the *Record*.

The following summer, George Sheffield, '12, was named the first of the alumni secretaries. In the succeeding years, alumni history was made by the men who took over this position. Besides Mr. Sheffield, they were: C. S. Langdon, '11, appointed in 1914; Clifford W. McKibbin, '11, appointed in 1917; Robert J. McCarthy, '14, who became secretary in 1922; Glen O. Stewart, '17, secretary from 1928 until his death in 1948. All except Mr. Stewart are living, and within a 90-mile radius of the campus. Tom King took over after Mr. Stewart's death and was succeeded by Starr Keesler, '41, in 1950.

After Mr. Sheffield's appointment in 1913, the first issue of the *Record*, under the management of the association, was published in September of that year. In those days it was a four-page, weekly paper, subscription price, \$1.00. Through its editorial columns such lively issues were debated as a change in name for the college, an annual homecoming day in the fall, the Dix plan for spring reunions, and the need for an alumni building to provide a meeting place.

Their plans for a meeting place met with disaster when in August 1918, College Hall, which was being restored for use as an alumni-union building, collapsed. It was not many months later, however, that plans were drawn for a new student union building. They succeeded in raising \$150,000 and sod was broken on Alumni Day in 1923. The students themselves dug the excavation for the basement, setting a precedent for American colleges and providing news in all parts of the world.

Once again it became necessary to change the name of the association to the Michigan State College Alumni Association when, in 1925, legislative action changed the name of the college.

In depression years the association fell upon hard times financially, and in 1935 the college undertook complete subsidization. The *Record* was sent free of charge to all alumni, first as a quarterly publication, then later seven times a year.

Meanwhile, an idea for a memorial center, consisting of a chapel and international house, was beginning to take shape. Joseph K. Goundie, '41, was appointed assistant director of alumni relations to help coordinate plans, and in 1947 the Memorial Center fund program opened with Dr. Floyd Owen, '02, as general chairman.

Early in 1950, ground was broken east of the auditorium along the Red Cedar, and the Memorial Chapel was completed and dedicated on Alumni Day, June 7, 1952. Over 200 alumni weddings have taken place there since its dedication.

To bring the needs of the institution to the attention of alumni and friends of the college, an official agency was established in 1949. It was called the M.S.C. Alumni Fund, and William Davidson, '13, was appointed fund director.

That first little group of loyal and enthusiastic alumni has now grown to 107 alumni clubs throughout Michigan and the United States.

What does the future hold for the Michigan State College Alumni Association?

The future of Michigan State has never been brighter, and certainly the alumni have an extremely vital role in the responsibilities, problems and challenges of the second century. An informed and active alumni association can help insure continued progress and development of this college in serving better the people of the state and nation.

Strong alumni support will be a great asset, indeed an absolute necessity, if Michigan State is to maintain its position among the great universities of the world. — GLADYS FRANKS

Alumni Memorial Chapel.



Crowds gathered to hear President Teddy Roosevelt speak at semi-centennial.



MICHIGAN STATE'S Centennial Celebration

A BESPECTACLED man cloaked in great warmth and dignity stands at the speaker's platform overlooking Michigan Agricultural College. It is the college's Semi-Centennial celebration. The man is Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. He begins:

"The 50th anniversary of the founding of this college is an event of national significance, for Michigan was the first state in the Union to form this college, the first agricultural college in America . . ."

It must have been a breath-taking moment for all those who had built the college. For in that audience of nearly 20,000 were many who could recall the disappointments in establishing that institution, and with it, a new concept of education.

They had known there would be hard times. But that someday the President would stand upon that campus, where woods once surrounded the first three buildings . . . impossible, surely. Yet it had happened.

Today, nearly a century after its founding, Michigan State College prepares to celebrate its 100th birthday. Yet its Centennial will commemorate more than the passing of calendar time. It is the commemoration of an event which drastically changed the course of higher education in America — the founding of a college which, for the first time, was dedicated to serving large numbers of people rather than the few and fortunate.

Thus 1955 will be a big year for Michigan State. Festivities officially begin with a Founders' Day program on Feb. 12. Dr. James B. Conant, former President of Harvard University and now U.S. High Commissioner to Germany will speak on "An Old Tradition in a New World." Presidents of leading colleges and universities throughout the world will attend this function along with key men from business, industry, learned societies, and government.

Pres. Theodore Roosevelt seated next to M.A.C.'s Pres. Jonathan Snyder, arriving in new Reo to give address.



Officials from Washington, D. C., will be on hand Feb. 12, too. A commemorative U.S. postage stamp will be presented to Michigan State College and Pennsylvania State University, honoring these two institutions as the first of the land-grant colleges.

One of the highlights of the Centennial program will be an outstanding series of 10 scholarly symposia which will be presented throughout the year on subjects of world importance.

A musical, "Michigan Dream," is being written especially for the Centennial by Dr. John Jennings, formerly of the dramatics department, and Dr. H. Owen Reed of the music department.

Then in August, a Centennial of Farm Mechanization will draw over 250,000 people to the campus for a look at technological developments in agriculture during the last century. Over 500 exhibits, displays and demonstrations from virtually every leading manufacturer and industry in the nation will be included in the "world's fair" show.

Another outstanding event of the year will be a convocation during the week of Oct. 10 when President Dwight D. Eisenhower is to be the featured speaker.

Major Centennial Events

- FEB.** 12 **FOUNDERS' DAY**
Main Speaker: Dr. James B. Conant
- 14-16 **SYMPOSIUM: "Nutrition of Plants, Animals and Man"**
- 25-26 **SYMPOSIUM: "Role of State-Supported University in Continuing Education"**
- MAR.** 24-25 Entomological Society of America
- APR.** 12-14 **SYMPOSIUM:**
"Business in the Future"
- 18-20 **SYMPOSIUM: "Potentialities of Women in the Middle Years"**
- 25-27 **SYMPOSIUM: "General Education"**
- 28-30 American Philosophical Association
- MAY** 12-14 **CENTENNIAL MUSICAL:**
"Michigan Dream"
- 12-13 **SYMPOSIUM: "Automation — Engineering for Tomorrow"**
- 16-20 **SYMPOSIUM: "The New View of Man—A Synthesis and a Forecast"**
- JUNE** 2-5 Alumni-Commencement Weekend
- 20-24 American Dairy Science Association
- 27-29 **VETERINARY SYMPOSIUM: "Reproduction and Infertility"**
- JULY** 25-27 **SYMPOSIUM:**
"Dominant Forces in the Improvement of Public Education"
- AUG.** 1-3 American Farm Economics Conference
- 9-12 National Poultry Science Association
- 15-20 **CENTENNIAL OF FARM MECHANIZATION**
- SEPT.** 5-9 American Institute of Biological Sciences
- 12-16 National Association of Agricultural County Agents
- 28-30 **SYMPOSIUM: "The Necessity for Integrity in Communications in the Twentieth Century"**
- OCT.** 10-14 **PRESIDENTIAL CONVOCATION**
Invited Speaker: President Eisenhower
- 22 Homecoming Game with Illinois
- 17-22 National Governing Boards of Colleges and Universities
- NOV.** 15-17 Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities



Working on new musical play; Owen Reed, composer; Lewin Goff, director and Marcia Eastman, choreographer.



President
Dwight D. Eisenhower



James B. Conant



Entrance to the Centennial Farm Mechanization exhibit (August 15-20). The exhibit will cover 60 acres of the M.S.C. campus.



Centennial committee (l. to r.) L. W. Scott, M. Kuhn, R. Rider (student representative), J. H. Denison, chairman; A. L. Smith, Centennial director; Dean T. H. Osgood, H. J. Stafseth, E. B. Hill, R. W. Doolittle, assistant director.

Adding prestige to the Centennial Year will be over 25 national educational and professional societies which have also scheduled their meetings at Michigan State during 1955.

Alumni will have "their day", too, in the year-long celebration. In fact they will have quite a few of them, beginning with Founders' Month, Feb. 12 to March 12, during which all clubs will hold special meetings. Alumni-commencement weekend, June 2 to 5, will probably bring the largest number of former graduates ever assembled on the campus.

The second hundred . .

Throughout all these observances, however, Michigan State will not lose sight of its dedication to the future, expressed in the Centennial theme taken from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address:

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

Even as the festivities of this glorious year are in progress, Michigan State and the men which make it a great university will not rest. For they know of frontiers more challenging than geographical ones, they look for ideals upon which

society can build hope, answering the needs of people everywhere.

This then, is the story of Michigan State College and our heritage from the first one hundred. The plant is here and the personnel for greater things just starting in the second hundred, as new generations of visionary men build for an even greater future.

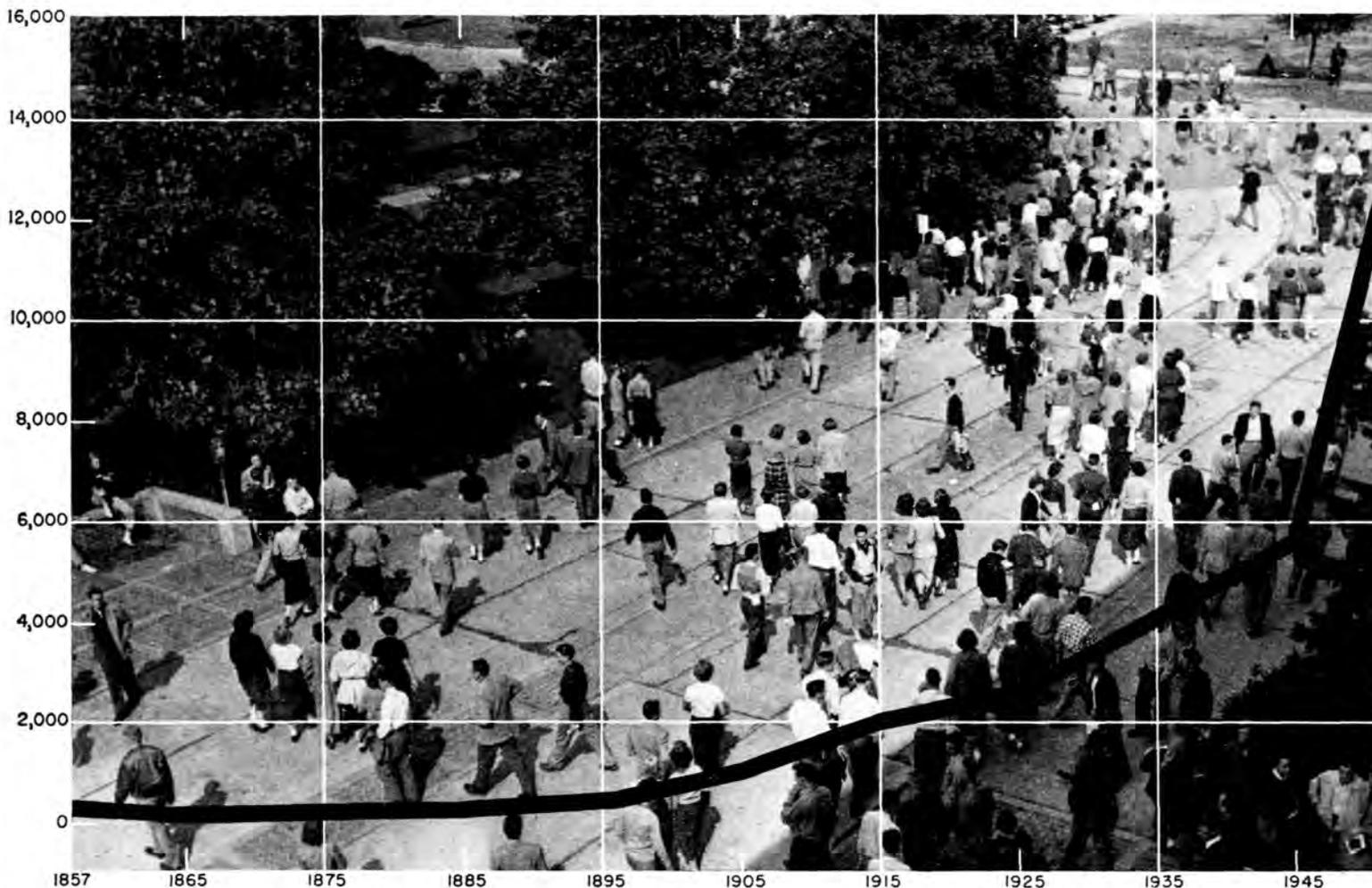
Tickets Available

Tickets are available to alumni for Founders' Day Convocation, Saturday, February 12, at 3 p.m. They may be obtained from Starr Keesler, Director of Alumni Relations, up to and including Feb. 11. Write to Alumni Office, Union Building, Michigan State College.

Membership Card Mailing Will Be Delayed

The membership card mailing to all alumni will be delayed until February this year. Plans have been made to include the commemorative Centennial stamp and a First Day cover on the membership mailing. Because the stamp will not be issued until Founders' Day, Feb. 12, the mailing will be delayed until that day.

Student enrollment passed 15,000 mark, ranking M.S.C. eighth largest college in nation.



Figures for years prior to 1925 have been computed cumulatively. From 1925 on, all figures reflect Fall enrollments only.

M.S.C. Campus 1915-1955

