THE CAMPUS

OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

VOL. LXXV, NO. 27 — MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA — MAY 24, 1951

1876 75th ANNIVERSARY 1951 ISSUE

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THE CAMPUS.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMIAE QUAERIMUS VERUM."

VOL. I, No. I. — ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., MAY, 1876 — TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR.

LITERARY.

JUNE SABBATH TWILIGHT.

MRS. E. J. BUGBEE.

Day is closing, sweetly closing,
Peaceful hours of holy time;
O'er the soul are gently stealing
Glimpses of the heavenly clime.
Warbled bird notes, low and gentle,
Voice of waters murmuring by,
Mingled with the plaintive music
Of the west wind's softest sigh.

Summer flowers their heads are bowing
Lowly, as in silent prayer,
While a spirit of devotion
Breathes around us everywhere;
Nature's worship, we can feel it,
Voiceless though its breathings be.
To the listening spirit ever
All things, Father, speak of Thee.

Wearied with the busy turmoil
Of the week through which we've passed,
Oh! how sweetly on the spirit
Dawns this holy day at last.
Wakened early by the anthems,
Going up from earth and sea,
Comes to us unuttered yearnings
From each earth-chain to be free.

Day is closing, sweetly closing,
Peaceful hours of holy time;
O'er the soul are gently stealing
Glimpses of the heavenly clime.
Through the distant blue are smiling
Radiant faces we have known,
Bending momently above us,
That we may not feel alone.

And their voices, oh! so tender—
Surely 'tis no idle dream,
That the presence of the lost ones
Doth sometimes about us seem.
Day hath closed, and starry evening
Drops her mantle o'er the lea,
Chastened thoughts and holy memories
Linger lovingly with me.

LEARN TO THINK.

What young people need, more than anything else, is to learn to think. A mind well trained to independent thought is the best insurance for future success. No man, it is safe to say, who is not a thinker, ever reaches real success in any worthy occupation. The mind is our guide, and unless trained to vigorous and systematic action, it cannot lead to proficiency or power. The world's great leaders, in all ages, have been thinkers. One characteristic of young minds is to follow too closely the tracks of others, instead of launching out into ways and methods of their own. A seeker for natural beauty, by leaving the worn and long-known pathway of former tourists, often discovers scenes of rare beauty—crystal lakes, verdant vales and dashing waterfalls—which his eyes would never have seen had he contented himself merely to go where others had gone, and do what others had done. So, many a bright truth of science, many a glittering gem of knowledge would be hidden to-day had there not been those who, while they did not scorn to tread the path of former seekers, dared to seek out new paths, and delve in new and unknown mines. The great object of a college course ought to be to develop the power of thought, and for that reason, not that college which simply possesses magnificent buildings, or faultless and perfect cabinets

TO the Editors of* The Campus, *those men and women who for seventy-five years have devoted their time and energy to the betterment of Allegheny College - to these we pay tribute.

We pay tribute to the spirit of devotion, to the enthusiasm with which they have worked, and to the high ethical standards of journalism to which they have constantly aspired.

To seventy-five years of integrity, of loyalty, of perserverance, we dedicate this issue.

A CONTINUING PARTNERSHIP *



The love of learning was strong in the sturdy citizens of old Meadville and in 1815, only 27 years after the coming of the first settlers, Allegheny College was organized at a meeting held in the two-story log Courthouse on the Diamond. Timothy Alden, brilliant scholar from the East and a kinsman of Meadville's own Major Alden, was named president. A splendid library, second only to that of Harvard, was secured and in 1820 the cornerstone of Bentley Hall was laid. Through the years old Allegheny has justified the high ambitions of its founders and today, stately on the hill, proudly regards the still progressing city of its birth.

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MEADVILLE and ALLEGHENY have lived together for 135 years in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect. This continuing partnership has endured through peace and war . . . through depression and prosperity. Each has contributed to the strength, welfare and best interest of the other. Eleven years ago a smaller Meadville subscribed $256,791 for Allegheny. Today Meadville is out to provide $300,000 of the million dollars Allegheny needs to provide facilities useful to the College and the Community alike.

Significant is the fact that $300,000 of the total amount — Meadville's share — has been allocated for a College-Community Auditorium and Field House. The building will seat 2,000 for sports events, 2,500 for convention meetings. Let's all get behind the College Development Campaign. Your gift means much to Allegheny — and to Meadville.

THE MEADVILLE BANKS

THE CAMPUS

OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

MAY 24, 1951 MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA PAGE THREE

"The Campus" Began In Magazine Form; Changed To Newspaper Format In 1899

Originally **The Campus** appeared as a combination newspaper and literary magazine, and was published monthly in magazine form. It contained poems, essays, and famous quotations, as well as news articles.

The new series of **The Campus** beginning with the issue of January 15, 1885, was published bi-monthly and was comprised of twelve pages, exclusive of advertisements. The entrance of the **Literary Magazine** in 1896 made it possible for the paper to become a news publication in the strict sense of the word. In the fall of 1899 the paper began to be published weekly as a four-page, five column issue. Athletics reigned supreme, and held sway over all other events in the publication.

The Campus was presented to the college in 1917 as a six-column paper nearly four inches longer than the present form. In 1932 it again appeared in five columns, and has retained that form since that year.

This issue of **The Campus** surpasses by twelve pages any edition of the paper since 1899. An eight-page issue has, until now, shown the greatest effort of any staff. Such issues include the Homecoming edition in 1941, the last edition of May, 1949, and five throughout the 1950-51 term.

Former Editor Palmer Became America's Ace World War I Reporter

Frederick Palmer, '93, war correspondent and author, was an Editor of **The Campus** who went on from college to win renown in the field of journalism.

After leaving Allegheny, Mr. Palmer began a paper called "Brains" in Meadville. He took this publication with him to Boston for one year, and then went to England to work for the **London Times.** He first became a war correspondent in 1897, when a New York paper sent him to Greece. "Here his enterprise won him a reputation above his rival journalists," says Professor Smith in his history of the college.

In 1914, the government of the United States appointed Palmer as the sole correspondent to accompany the British forces in France. He later distinguished himself with his dispatches from the Allied Front.

Roos' Humor Evidenced By Coed's Letter Home

The following letter was "found" and published by William Roos in **The Campus** during 1933. Mr. Roos has since become an established playwright, and is currently working on a musical adaptation of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen". Allegheny coeds can tell from the letter that times haven't changed much in eighteen years.

"Dear Mother,

"Last night I went to the spring party with Bill. It was out at the hotel on the Lake. Eight of us rode out in Elmer's roadster. We had a flat tire and didn't get there until quarter to seven, but the dinner was late anyway. We ate about seven. The food was cold, but I was too excited to eat anyway. The band played while we ate. The music was grand. When we finished eating, the band ate, so we didn't begin dancing until about nine. I didn't mind, tho, because the dance floor was so cold that between dances we had to go out on the porch to get warm. The orchestra leader was so cute, but he didn't get there until eleven. We had to start back at eleven-forty, because of the twelve o'clock rule. We had to drive like mad to make it. It was such

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In addition to the members of the regular staff, the following contributed to this issue:

Tom Gladden, Roseanne Berryman, Molly Moore, Kent Allison, Bert Katz, Ken Smith, Bob Siemons, Jack Hill, and Erik Woit.

The staff expresses its thanks to its advertisers, The Meadville Tribune Printing Co., Philip M. Benjamin, and Harold P. Newson, who also helped to make this issue possible.

Centennial Celebration In 1915 Was Occasion For Memorable Events

Never has Allegheny seen gargantuan preparations, countrywide publicity and concerted effort to equal those that attended the great Centennial Celebration of June, 1915. The schedule of activities that commemorated the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the college marked a high point in its history.

The chairman of the Committee for the Centennial Pageant, which was written by Harvard's eminent Professor George D. Baker, insured the three outdoor performances with Lloyds of London against bad weather. Between March and June, 1915, more than 900 newspapers regularly received publicity releases and pictures dealing with the Centennial. Pathe Freres, famous film company, offered to make an exclusive pictural record of the event. A special gold medal was designed for students and faculty to wear during Centennial Week, June 19-24, 1915.

Centennial Week was a great success. In addition to the pageant, which featured 400 students, 600 beautiful costumes, and a symphony orchestra, other features were the laying of the cornerstone of Carnegie Hall of Chemistry, the gift of Andrew Carnegie; an open air meeting on the site of the old Log Court House, where the school was founded; an Historical Address by Ida Tarbell at Alma Mater Exercises; the Commencement of the Class of 1915; numerous class reunions; and a Conference on the American College, which was attended by leading educators from all over the country.

"Campus" First A Private Enterprise; The Oldest Of Allegheny's Publications

A senior, a junior, and a sophomore instituted college journalism at Allegheny in 1876 when they issued the first edition of **The Campus** in May of that year as a private enterprise.

In 1879, when the third member of the editorial board graduated, an editorial corps composed of a chairman and four department heads took over the supervision of **The Campus.** Profits or loss went to the manager for the next eight volumes of the paper. Faculty advisors assumed some responsibility for editing **The Campus** until 1880, when all authority was vested in the chief editor.

When volume one of the new series appeared in 1886, a stock company of students had assumed control. Fifty shares were issued at one dollar each, and the holders elected the board of editors. Controlling interest in **The Campus** was almost immediately sought after by several of the fraternities. The value of the share was soon increased to two dollars, and mounted to fifty in 1887. The legal ownership of one share created a deadlock for six weeks in the spring of that year, thus preventing the choice of an editor. The Board of Trustees was finally summoned to settle the dispute.

Campus stock inevitably was exclusively controlled by fraternities and the assignment of the editorship became a matter of rotation, thus eliminating the benefit of competition. By protest of the non-fraternity men in 1902, this system was abandoned in favor of a new staff chosen yearly on the basis of merit and literary contributions.

In 1931 **The Campus** was made an independent and wholly amateur organization. Finances were still under the administration of the Treasurer of the college.

The following year Dr. Frederick F. Seely, then faculty advisor to the paper, proposed a plan providing for editorial competition beginning in the freshman year, when students were eligible only for the position of reporters. In May, department editors were chosen from the staff of reporters, while four juniors were selected for the editorial board. These staff members contributed editorials and rotated the editing of the paper. One of these was chosen as editor-in-chief for his senior year

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ABOUT THE COVER

The reproduction of page three from volume I number I of **The Campus** which appears on the cover is an actual reproduction from the first issue. Since the first page was entirely devoted to advertising, this page corresponds to the present first page. Although it was slightly reduced by the engraving process, it is almost the actual size.

Leap Week Originated By "The Campus" in '31

Leap Week was originated by **The Campus** staff in 1931, and was held that year from April 26 to May 2. Fraternities cooperated with the paper by suspending dances scheduled for that week, while the student government compelled the men to accept all engagements during that time. The only dating function the men on campus retained was to call for the girls and return them to Hulings Hall.

In 1933, according to a spring issue of **The Campus,** the Leap Week Dance was held in Hulings Gymnasium from 6:30 to 8:30 a.m. and was followed by breakfast served in Hulings Dining Hall.

Editorial Board Member Ida M. Tarbell Later Became Famed Historian, Critic

In Allegheny's record of famous alumni the name of Ida M. Tarbell occupies a very prominent place. The college proudly claims this biographer of famous men and historian of economic trends as one of its educational products, as well as an early member of **The Campus** editorial board.

Ida Tarbell attended Allegheny from 1876 to 1880, in the days of pot-bellied, cast-iron stoves and kerosene lamps in the dormitories. That era represented the beginning of Allegheny's history as a coeducational college. She was the only girl in her freshman class — ". . . in a class of forty hostile or indifferent boys," as she said in her autobiography. While here, she devoted her time to the study of the classics, from which she gained an understanding of human nature. Trying to have friends in all of the various campus groups, she accumulated four fraternity pins. When she appeared in chapel wearing all four, the results were disastrous and it took time to regain social recognition.

Ida Tarbell received her diploma from Allegheny in 1880. In later years she served her alma mater as a trustee for 32 years—and was recognized by Allegheny with the award of Doctor of Laws and a Doctor of Humanities degree.

After graduation, she became an associate Editor of the **Chautauquan,** published in Meadville, which represented the beginning of her literary career. Later, she studied French historical methods at the Sorbonne and the College de France in Paris, where she gathered materials for her

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Dusty Volumes Of "The Campus" Unfold History Of Allegheny Social Columns

Social columns seem to have crept into most every collegiate publication since their inceptions. And it wasn't a wise old sage who speculated that social columns will always be read either! Why do people read these things?

Come with me while we turn back the dusty binders of ancient issues of **The Campus** and have a look at what the Alleghenians were reading over their breakfast coffee in, say 1929.

Perhaps most of you are not familiar with the name of Dudley Michael. Let's call him the granddaddy of all this sort of stuff. Back in 1929, when many of us were crib cases, and many of us just weren't, this prolific individual was authoring a column called "Asides". For one thing, Dudley was only a pseudonymn, which gave him a free hand (and I think you see why) to make comments on the campus without fear of condemnation, rationalization or assassination. "Asides" was really on a high literary plane, but its author slacked not at striking at will at various and sundry aspects of Allegheny life. Witness this comment concerning an approaching playshop production: "I am not surprised that tickets are in demand. All the trivial boredom of the past year indicate a great evening of unreality. If the play is a failure, it will be, like all of Allegheny's extra-curricular failures, a tremendous and enjoyable farce. A good play is worth a dollar. Otherwise it is a bargain at five."

The post-war period was enlightened by Sis and Tippy's "Social Whirl" and Hall G. Van Vlack's "Hellzapoppin". And now, without thinking too hard, we can remember 1948 and another "Social Whirl" which had the unique distinction of

(Continued on Page 18)

Mock Political Election Held In 1932; Sponsored By Giddens And 'The Campus'

"Allegheny College students for the first time are to have mock elections with straw voting, electioneering, student mass meetings, heckling, student parades, demonstrations, and all the constituent elements that characterize an election," reported **The Campus** on October 22, 1932. The mock rally was originated and organized by Dr. Paul H. Giddens, then associate professor of history.

Four political clubs, sponsoring Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, and William Z. Foster for president, staged the campaigns with meetings, speeches, and torch-light parades.

The November 2, 1932, issue of **The Campus** reported the platforms of the parties. The Communists, advocateing a program directly concerned with student life, had as one of their slogans, "One hundred per cent American, and ten per cent beer." "We aim to get the wet vote," they declared, adding that "we intend to give the college man his beer." The Democrats in answer to a **Campus** reporter, said, "We are not making any extreme statements. We will indicate to the public that it is the Democrats who are telling the truth." The Republicans were completely self-confident, and did not deem it necessary to publish their platform, nor did the Socialists.

The Campus ran the straw vote held on November 5, 1932. At the request of the other parties who felt that the Republicans were stuffing the ballot boxes, the Editor of **The Campus** posted a double guard at the polls at all times.

The Associated Press carried the results of the final vote throughout the country. Sixty-three percent of the student body and sixty-five per cent of the faculty participated in the final vote. Of the 378 student votes Hoover received 235, while Thomas followed with ninety. Roosevelt pulled thirty-five, and the Communist candidate received only

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THE CAMPUS
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For Seventy-Five Years

After seventy-five years of reporting Allegheny life, and recording week by week the dynamics, the chatter, and the bits of color that go into its composition, **The Campus** pauses here in its birthday-week to remember its own history.

The Campus has progressed markedly from that spring day on which it first appeared, dressed in magazine format and with the verbalized intention of being only "the official historian of Allegheny College, with the express purpose of recording life on the hill for the benefit of students, faculty, townspeople, parents, and alumni." For **The Campus** has tried to assume a role more vitally integral than that of historian only. In its news coverage it has recorded the College's history, true enough. But its feature stories have rambled beyond duties as official history to tell the story of a quaint candy shop in the lower part of town or to relate the gay philosophy of life held by a peculiar bent little man in the basement of Bentley Hall. And **Campus** editorials, it is fair to say, have constantly contributed ideas and suggestive criticism which have been, at times, helpful and directive, and at other times, vexing. As well as being the voice of the students **Campus** editorials have helped shape that same voice, and to that extent **The Campus** has functioned as a real force at Allegheny.

Dean Emeritus Christian Gauss of Princeton once wrote of collegiate editors: "Campus rebels are most likely to be found on editorial boards, and it is a sign of health for a university to have its full share of them. It is the young men who write, who, in general, are likely to present new and unconventional ideas."

That many young men and women rebels of unconventional ideas have had their names on **The Campus** masthead a glance through the past issues of **The Campus** stored in Reis Library will verify. It is encouraging to realize that these same young men and women have used the pages of their paper as a seeding ground of ideas and experience to prepare themselves for real achievement after college. They have carried their ideas and experience into positions of leadership in business, education and public service as well as into journalism. In their achievement we find challenge and stimulation.

We may mention the names of only a very few former Editors of **The Campus** who have gone out of Allegheny to offer their abilities. One of the first was Ida Tarbell, who gained journalistic and authorial prominence as one of the top political muckrakers. And there was Frederick Palmer, who after several years as a newspaperman became the highest rated war correspondent of World War I. William Stidger, **Campus** editor in 1908, became one of America's foremost preachers and religious authors. And there were Paul Johnston, now president of Erie Railroad, and Charles Miller, currently Professor of Education at Allegheny. Harry Pore, also a former Editor, is now Editor of the **Monessen Independent;** and Sam Ziskind, who headed **The Campus** in 1937, now acts as editorial head for all the publications of the U.S. Army Engineering Corps.

These are some of the names that have appeared on the masthead before ours. We are justly proud that they have been there. We are encouraged to emulate their achievement as nearly as we can.

It is pleasant to look backward down three-quarters of a century of journalistic tradition and service. But yesterday's pages are bound in volumes and stored away, and this present anniversary issue closes another season of publication. We look towards the future academic year as a challenge to renew our ways of looking at Allegheny life, so that we may report and interpret and comment upon it from a fresh slant and with new vigor.

For if we are able to meet this challenge, we will not only be carrying forth the old tradition of **The Campus,** but will also be contributing to it, building contemporarily upon a sound foundation.

And **The Campus** will remain an integral part of Allegheny.

EDITORIALS HAVE NEEDLED FACULTY

From the point of view of faculty members, one of the little unpleasantries carried along with freedom of the collegiate press is the variety of minor barbs hurled professorwards.

Allegheny instructors have been criticized in **The Campus** for improper dress, for poor classroom manners, for lack of humor, for smoking, for swearing, and even, once, for dullwittedness.

In 1915 **The Campus** Editor bawled out: "It seems that it has been one of the annual duties of **The Campus** to call the attention of certain professors and instructors of the college to the useless habit of keeping students in the classroom after the bell has sounded." However, swinging over to the front side of the class period, a 1951 editorial grumbling that too many professors evidently without conscience towards professional responsibility, were habiting themselves to ambling into class five or ten minutes after belltime.

In the excited days of the first-mentioned editorial, Alleghenians seemed not at all eager to despoil the afterglow of the classbell's release with those last seconds of educational priming. This year the voice of the students rumbles in a more mature tone, for they ask that every second of lecturetime be chock full of informative crumbs. Awareness finally.

COMMENTS OF PAST ISSUES NOW AMUSING

In seventy-five years of publication, there are bound to appear in any newspaper a number of items that seem to be real gems ten or fifteen years after their appearance.

For instance, in November of 1937 this statement appeared in **The Campus:** "No one could be so mercenary. No one would ever conspire to burden our alumni with more appeals for funds." And then . . . then came the Allegheny Development Program, and who thinks that one and a quarter million dollars is a burden?

That was the year **The Campus** decided that august Hulings Hall should be replaced. It was quite a campaign to be run by a student newsheet. But is was successful, so successful that three weeks after the start of the campaign **The Campus** bannered: "Unable to quell a vigorous desire to replace Allegheny's antiquated Hulings Hall, students rushed to the front with torrents of cash." Think of it! Students rushing to the old front with torrents and torrents of cash!

"THE CAMPUS" HAS HAD ITS GEMS

1925 must have been a gay year here at Allegheny. In spite of prohibition a rollicking eighty-three per cent of the students here reported to **The Campus** that they drank regularly. The men admitted that they drank to "get gayer." The women? Oh, they just drank to be sociable.

Today we're pretty proud of our Inter-Fraternity Council. We think so far it has done a good job. But it really wasn't very long ago that **The Campus** made this suggestion: "Let the I.F.C. crawl back into the woodwork." We wonder what it was doing there in the first place.

* * *

And tastes have changed too, for in 1920 **The Campus** was hailing the observatory as the "most beautiful building on campus."

Russian aristocrats were still optomistic in 1921. Baron S. A. Korff, a visiting Russian nobleman who earned his keep in college oratories, made the following statement to a **Campus** reporter: "I am going back to Russia as soon as the Bolsheviks are overthrown, and that cannot be far in the future. It cannot be long, for Bolshevism is communism, and communism, in any form, can hope for nothing but failure. It never worked, and it never will." We will allow that statement to stand by itself.

Spectator Apathy, A Constant Gripe

As an indication that the various Golden Ages of the "good old days" were really not so very different from the Silver, the Brass, the Iron, and so on down to the present age, the enthusiastic antiquarian need only scan some of the Allegheny campus problems as they recur over and over in editorials of **The Campus.**

Spectator apathy at football games is one such. Each fall, without fail, the current Editor, the cheerleaders, and about one-fourth of the student body join their voices to hurl expletives at the remaining passive three-fourths. "Mummies! Shinxes!" the cry goes up from cheerleaders. After which, next week's editorial goes about explaining the psychic encouragement to "Hit 'em high, Hit 'em low . . ." that a reverberating grandstand produces.

Back in the racoon-coated days of 1920 **The Campus** quoted a sterling tackle's after-the-game comment: "You should have heard that Colgate bunch cheer. I could play my head off for a school where there was spirit like that. Spirit counts more than anything else. It is up to every member of the student body to get behind the new cheerleader, for upon the support you give him the outcome of Saturday's game may depend."

Move ahead exactly one decade and you find a 1930's editorial on spectator apathy asking the student body to "lose that feeling of sophistication and reserve that has been a part of the College. Get out and yell and cheer for your team. Are you students or a group of mummies or a bunch of spirited rooters. Are you back of your team, wanting them to win, or don't you care."

And in 1940 and 1950, the same vigorous despondence. It was back down in the glib days of 1905, when Branch Rickey's gridders were "bringing honor to Old Alma Mater," that an ambitious editorial advised the writing of new football songs as a means of bolstering Saturday afternoon enthusiasm. To quote a bit of that gem, "We feel that this (the songwriting) will do much to a spontaneous overflow of feelings when a football team brings honor to the College in the way that Coach Rickey's men did in the recent game. (The game referred to is the one in which Allegheny walked away from Alfred University with a 16-0 coup.)

And so it goes. And goes. And goes. Editors come and fade away. In turn they wax eloquent, grow wroth, tearful, hopless, and enthusiastic. And as the football win-lose record fluctuates, so does student apathy. For it seems pretty well established that there is nothing like a winning team to rouse up cheering, or a losing team to deaden it. And against this truism, editorial imprecations avail nothing. Pity 'tis, 'tis true.

"The Grass, Alas!"

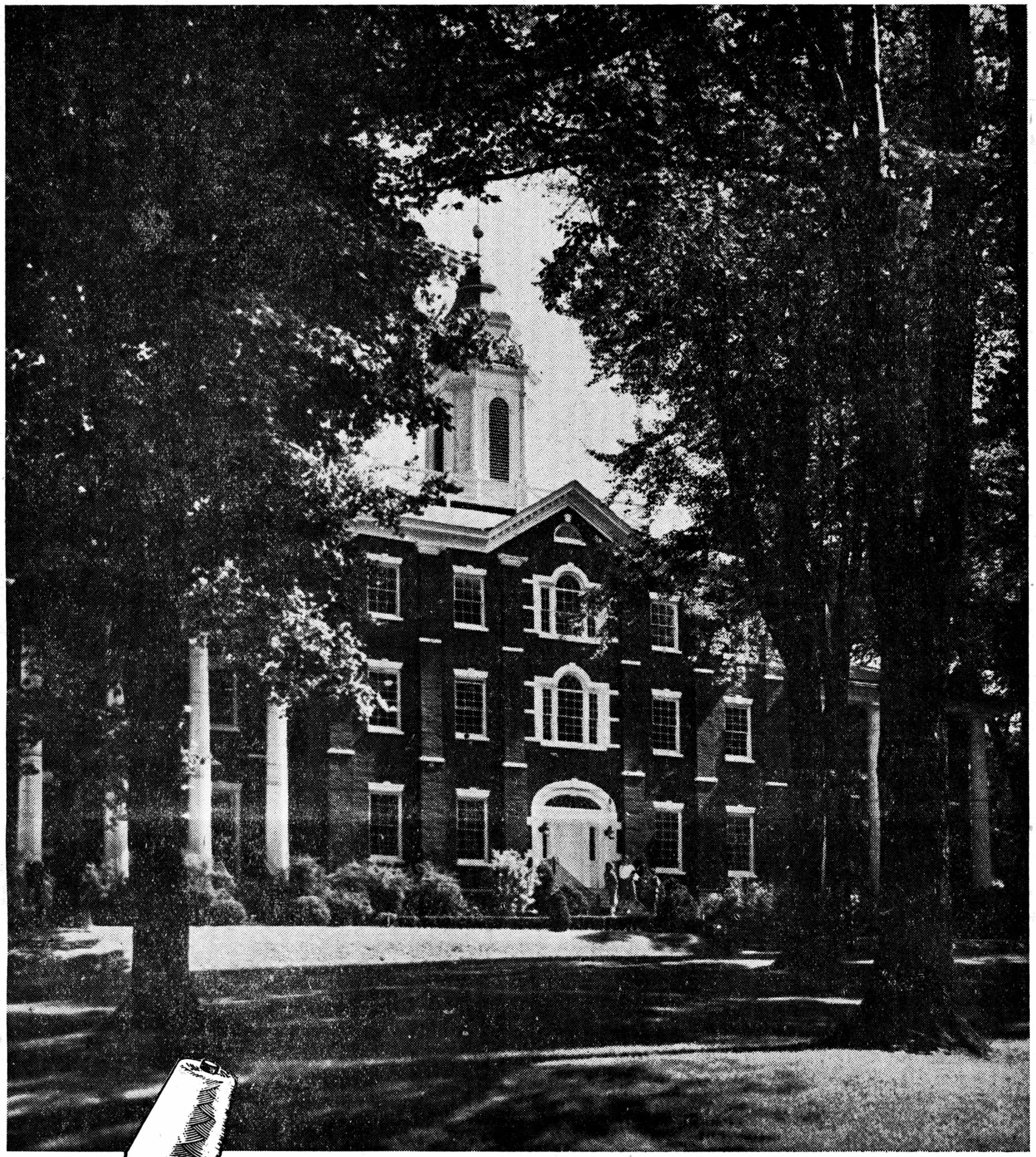
Each spring, as the grass grows greener and the shortcuts across it grow muddier, **The Campus** finds a little to say on the situation. Sometimes it growls at the student body of trespassers, it grow muddier, **The Campus** finds a little to say on the situation. Sometimes it growls at the student body of trespassers, occasionally it skewers the adminstration, and once it took the point of view of the grass. At time it ran an editorial captioned: "Students on the Grass, Alas!" which read, in part: "Daily, a little tragedy is enacted as the grass is broken and crushed to earth by inconsiderate wayfarers. Looking at it from the grass's point of view, we say that every trespasser upon the lawn is a heel, a great big heel. Unfortunately students still retain a modicum of mathematical knowledge. Everyone relies on the principle that a straight line is the shortest distance to a short cut. And so beaten paths still scar the lawn. Recognizing an existing fact, we think a cement sidewalk or at least a cinder footpath ought to be constructed at one strategic point on the Allegheny campus —between Reis Library and Cochran Hall. By providing sidewalk facilities, building and grounds authorities will simply be following in the footsteps of untold hosts who are obliged to tread that route daily. Students will keep off the grass, we are sure, if the administration also gives concrete evidence, showing that they will are willing to stand on a firm foundation."

And dealing with the same earthy subject, but in a less flowery fashion, a 1905 editorial carried this hint: "We wish to call attention to the thoughtlessness of a part of the student body which bids fair to mar much of the beauty of the lawn in front of the Library. The sloping walk that swings up along the edge of the ravine is evidently considered by some of the hurried people as an inconvient approach, and as a result, a path is being made across the soft lawn. A glance at the marring effect of this 'short-cut' is sufficient to condemn it. We feel confident that the student body will need no further hint." Ah, but they were wrong.

The battle still rages. And in an editorial running under that same banner, **The Campus** commented in March of this year: The sidewalks and driveways on campus are losing popularity. The recent ambulatory trend has been toward the creation of several unattractive short cuts which resemble plowed fields . . . We cite the track between Reis Library and Brooks driveway, the eroding path from the south sidewalk of Caflisch to the North Main Street walk, the formation of a trail from Brooks driveway to the north door of Bentley, and the cut from the Prospect Street walk to the east door of Arter as the best examples.

"The student body trudges on, like the soldier in Korea, through mud. This is possibly good experience for some, but this is not Korea. The educational battlefield of America still attempts to maintain a semblance of beauty and grace, but the battle is being lost at Allegheny."

It begins to look as if, pending some horticulturist's development of non-wearable turf, our campus lawn is doomed to be criss-crossed and wound over with a number of mud-and-dust track ways, ranging from jungle footpaths to vertiable Champs-Elysees.



"Keeping Everlastingly At It"

American Viscose Corporation extends heartiest congratulations to "The Campus" on its 75th Anniversary. For more than half the life span of Allegheny this undergraduate newspaper has reported events, promoted desirable projects, and played an important role in the life of the College.

Though a comparative youngster, American Viscose has been a primary factor in the development of the modern world of rayon. Avisco produced the first commercially successful rayon in America, has been responsible for scores of technical advances and product improvements.

Each year from Allegheny come graduates eager and anxious to help in the betterment of life in America: each year from Avisco laboratories and plants come new developments that promise to overshadow the advances of the past. Many Allegheny College graduates are making important contributions to the further progress of Avisco.

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Kappa Alpha Theta Paved The Way For Later Sorority Development On Campus

The founding of sororities escaped much of the strenuous opposition that the fraternities had faced. The faculty frowned on the first one and the students ridiculed the girls, but no strong action was taken against them. As other sororities entered Allegheny they were met with friendly rivalry in the true Pan-Hellenic spirit.

Kappa Alpha Theta

In 1876 four of the seven women on campus secured a charter from one of the oldest Greek-Letter societies for women, Kappa Alpha Theta. Graduation left but one Theta, who reluctantly gave up the charter.

It was not until 1881, with the greater number and greater equality of women students, that Mu Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta was permanently founded. This initial sorority at Allegheny had a membership of thirteen.

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Gamma Rho Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma entered Allegheny early in 1888. At the time Kappa was the largest letter society in the country and, as a rule, entered only the larger colleges.

The Thetas welcomed the new group as a source of friendly competition.

When the chapter was given a room in Hulings Hall in 1888, friends sent the girls gifts. One of these gifts was "Mrs. Potter Brown", now a sorority tradition.

Alpha Chi Omega

Mary Satterfield, an Alpha Chi from Northwestern University, was instrumental in the establishment of Delta Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega at Allegheny in 1891. Her cousins, Elizabeth and Zannie Tate, and five other girls from Allegheny and the Meadville Conservatory of Music were initiated into the sorority on January 29, 1891.

The new Alpha Chis were unsure of the feelings of the two existing sororities toward a new group, and decided to discover their footing at chapel, the day after their founding. The Pan-Hellenic spirit came

(Continued on Page 7)

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1919 Saw Honor System Established On Campus For Two Year Duration

Those students who were on campus last year will remember a short but enthusiastic flurry of interest in establishing an honor system at Allegheny. Discussion of the pros and cons of such a system were frequent, and a few of the courses adopted the plan, by unanimous consent of the students concerned.

A glance into the college records shows that only once in its history has there been an honor system on campus. In 1919, both student and faculty agitation brought about the institution of the program throughout the entire college. The system was used specifically during tests and examinations, after which students wrote that they had neither given nor received aid while being tested. Those who were found to be violating the regulations of the system were tried before a student senate, whose recommendation was considered by the faculty in punishing the offenders. A general lack of adherence to the ethical standards of an honor system led some 350 students to submit a petition to the faculty in the fall of 1921, requesting the abandonment of the program. On November 14 of that year the system was officially abol-

(Continued on Page 18)

Recently Established IFC Added New Rules To Fraternity Rushing

The newly formed Inter-fraternity Council last year made the following changes in procedure. First, the rushing and pledging of freshmen would be deferred until some time early in the second semester, when the freshmen's first semester grades would be available. No student would be eligible for pledging unless he had an academic average of seventy and a minimum of twelve hours of work completed.

Second, rules prohibiting freshman-fraternity relations on and off campus were drawn up.

Third, the enforcement of the rushing program will be in the hands of a committee set up by the I.F.C. and the Dean of Students. The committee will consider any infractions of regulations and impose the necessary penalties.

Fourth, the penalty for the first fraternity offense will be that the number of pledges the organization may take will be limited. For the second offense the organization will not be permitted to pledge until the next rushing period. Any student violating rushing regulations will forfeit the right to pledge until the rushing period of the following year.

These regulations are not permanent, however. And difficulties into which they run, will be remedied by new or revised rushing rules.

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Fraternity Establishment And History A Highlight of Allegheny's Development

One of the high spots in the history of Allegheny College was the founding of fraternities on campus. High enthusiasm and tremendous struggle were connected with the establishment of each of these now familiar Greek-Letter Societies.

Phi Kappa Psi

The first step was taken in 1855 when Phi Kappa Psi, founded at Jefferson College in 1852, established Pennsylvania Beta at Meadville. Thomas Rustin Kennedy, an Allegheny student for two years, transferred to Jefferson and became a member of the fraternity. Upon his return to Allegheny the following year he founded Allegheny's chapter of Phi Kappa Psi.

Facing a great deal of college prejudice against fraternities, the Phi Psis stayed underground for about a year. In 1856 the members, made brave by their success at keeping the organization unknown to the college, decided to wear their pins in public. This action elicited great surprise on the part of both students and faculty. They did not know the name of the group and were extremely suspicious of the chapter's purposes.

The meetings were still held secretly, due to the unopen hostility. It was stated in the minute book of 1856: "Resolved, that we adjourn to meet wherever we can, whenever we can—provided we can."

Phi Gamma Delta

Because many of the students on campus felt hostile toward the power vested in the one existing Greek-Letter Society, a group of young men began meeting secretly under the leadership of Marcus Hotchkiss, an Allegheny graduate, and J. B. Reinholdt. To mislead the Phi Psis, who were aware that the group was seeking a charter from another fraternity, the new group pretended dissention in their ranks and continued holding secret meetings. In June, 1860, the men secured a charter from Phi Gamma Delta and held their first initiation. A delegate of the national fraternity initiated eight members of the group, who in turn initiated the other eight.

At the next chapel service the sixteen new initiates proudly displayed their pins, much to the surprise of the Phi Psis. They were, however, greeted warmly by the rest of the college, glad to see the establishment of a rival fraternity on campus.

The outbreak of the Civil War was even more of an ordeal for Pi Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta than it had been for Phi Kappa Psi. Only a few were left to carry on the Chapter while the others went off to battle—some with the North and some with the South.

Delta Tau Delta

R. G. Heiner was initiated into Delta Tau Delta in 1862 by his friend Robert Robinson, a Delt from the Alpha Chapter at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. In the spring of 1863 Heiner began the organization of Allegheny's chapter.

Heiner joined the Union army the following summer, leaving the group with no leader. Little was done the next semester, but early in 1864, with the foundation laid by Heiner, the founding of Theta Chapter and the first initiation were held.

At the National Convention held in Meadville in the spring of 1869, the Jefferson Alpha was relieved of its authority and the power it previously had held was given to the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan University. Because of this change, Theta at Allegheny became the Delta Chapter of the fraternity.

Five years later, in November, news came to the Allegheny "Choctaws" that Alpha Chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was no longer connected with Delta Tau Delta. James S. Eaton was chosen to go to Ohio to get the documents and equipment pertaining to the government of the fraternity. His mission was successful, and with the approval of the neighboring chapters, the Alleghenians began to manage the affairs of the Fraternity. In May, 1875, the National Convention assembled at Meadville and formally constituted Delta the Alpha, The Grand Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

Phi Delta Theta

The three existing fraternities on campus held sway until 1879 when the increasing number of students felt the need for another fraternity. Emory Alden Nelson gathered fourteen men and together they applied for a charter from Phi Delta Theta.

It was quite a while before the charter was granted by the National Grand Chapter, Pennsylvania Alpha at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. The first initiation of Pennsylvania Delta was held on May 30, 1879.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Pennsylvania Omega of Sigma Alpha Epsilon did not, as the others, begin as a Greek, but as a German letter society. Eleven men in 1885 banded together in what they called Tsay Oo Fow. The group was readily accepted by the other fraternities and was asked to participate in their social functions.

On March 1, 1887, the charter arrived from Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and the Sig-Alphs took their place as the fifth Greek-Letter Society at Allegheny.

Alpha Chi Rho

John R. Giblyn and George Rowley obtained faculty approval in March, 1905, to start a local fraternity to advance scholarship and promote true fraternal spirit among the members. Theta Delta Psi was the first fraternity founded at the college for almost twenty years.

The group gained strength on campus, and when in 1911 its active membership numbered twenty, Theta Delta Psi applied to the National Council of Alpha Chi Rho for a charter.

Three years later, on May 30, 1914, the local group became Phi Iota Chapter of Alpha Chi Rho, the extreme western outpost of the Fraternity.

Theta Chi

In 1922 Chi Iota chapter of Beta Kappa fraternity was installed on Allegheny's campus. In later years the fraternity began to fade. Since its ideals were very similar to those of Theta Chi, the larger national group absorbed Beta Kappa and thirteen of its chapters were actively affiliated with Theta Chi. In 1942 Allegheny's group received their charter from Theta Chi and became the Beta Chi Chapter.

Commons Club

Last fall a group of independent men organized the group known as the Commons Club. Although there is a national organization by this name, the Allegheny group is not affiliated with it.

Rushing Procedure and Rules For Men Have Evolved With Fraternity Growth

As the years went on and fraternities became a greater part of Allegheny, the regulations concerning rushing were of the utmost importance. Many different things were tried, some successful and others near failures. Most of these innovations were recorded in past issues of **The Campus.**

According to the February 4, 1914, issue, all freshman receiving invitations to a fraternity were notified to come to Cochran Hall on bidding day where members of the Inter-fraternity Conference would present the bids to them.

In an attempt to let each freshman make his own decision concerning fraternities, the freshmen were put on their honor not to discuss fraternity questions with other freshmen on bidding day. This, it was hoped, would eliminate any undue influence on members of their own class.

Also any private understandings with members or alumni of any fraternity would not be obligatory or have any binding force whatever.

The October 24, 1916, issue stated that President Crawford had asked for a modification in the existing rushing procedure due to the poor grades received by the freshman class. Apparently the freshmen were kept so busy with fraternity life that they were unable to adjust themselves to classes.

The inter-fraternity conference met and unanimously passed a motion stating: "That there be a closed rushing season, starting Monday, October 23, and lasting until November 23, (six days before bidding) allowing the one day before bidding to be absolutely closed."

This closed rushing season would comprise the following points:

"1. No fraternity men shall be with Freshmen at any time, other than between bells on school days. By this it is understood that there is to be no talking to Freshmen after 4:00 p.m. and none on Saturday after 12:30 p.m. and none on Monday until 2:00.
2. There is to be no walking or talking to Freshmen off the campus. This means no downtown appointments, or even walking up or down the hill with them, even though the meeting is purely accidental.
3. No Fraternity men are to be allowed in any Freshman buildings, no pool playing nor bowling with Freshmen."

In the fall of 1910 President Crawford was still displeased with the academic standing of fraternity freshman in comparison with non-fraternity freshmen. A letter explaining this was sent to each fraternity, but nothing was accomplished.

The President called a conference with fraternity representatives in June of 1912. Since nothing had been done about the rushing problem, he offered them two alternatives. The first was to defer rushing until the second semester of the freshman year; the second, to limit fraternity membership to sopho-

(Continued on Page 15)

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Sororities

(Continued from Page 6)

through again and Alpha Chi Omega took its place in Allegheny's Greek Letter world.

Alpha Gamma Delta

In the latter part of 1904 a local society, Theta Sigma, was added to the roster at Allegheny. This group, organized by six girls and approved by the faculty, was readily accepted by the other well-established sororities.

The local group grew strong and rejected advances of several small national sororities to grant charters. In 1910 it finally decided to affiliate with Alpha Gamma Delta, similar in forms, ideals, and government to Theta Sigma. Transition into the national organization was therefore easy for the group as it became Kappa Chapter.

Tallagewes

The history of the Tallagewes is a rather obscure one. Apparently the group was an outgrowth of Teutonia which was founded in 1910. About eight years later this group became the Tallagewes. The organization disbanded in 1930 and again returned to Allegheny in the fall of 1950.

Alpha Xi Delta

Sigma Tau Sigma, a local sorority, was installed as Alpha Rho of Alpha Xi Delta in the sorority rooms on May 29, 1926. Pledging into the new chapter had been held the previous night.

Theta Upsilon

The initiation and installation ceremonies of Eta Chapter of Theta Upsilon were held in Hulings Hall on the morning of January 12, 1924. Ten girls were initiated as charter members of Eta Chapter.

About a year ago Theat Upsilon temporarily withdrew its charter from Allegheny's campus.


THE CAMPUS
OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE
MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA
BYERS ELECTED NEW A. U. C. PRESIDENT
Receives Large Plurality Of Votes Cast On Friday

The May 20, 1936 issue carried the story of the first AUC election. Dr. Robert J. Byers, college physician, then an undergraduate, polled 140 of the 278 votes cast to become the Council's first president. Since 1936, "The Campus" has appeared in the same page size as today.

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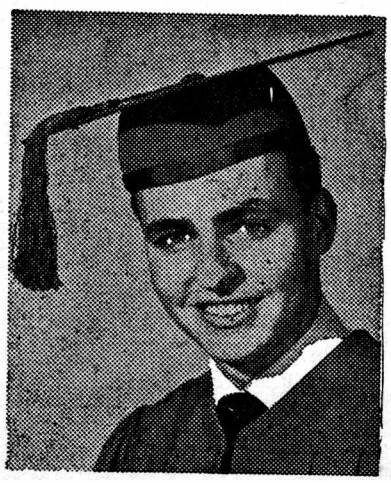

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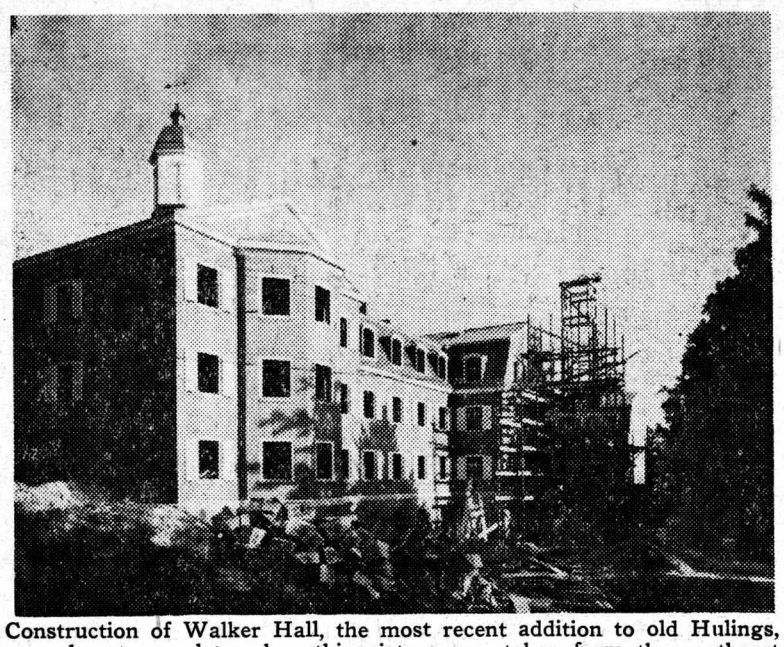


Construction of Walker Hall, the most recent addition to old Hulings, was almost complete when this picture was taken from the northeast corner of Prospect Street and Park Avenue in 1940. Providing quarters for approximately eighty women, it traditionally houses seniors.

First Issue of "The Campus" Reported Agitation For Building of Women's Dorm

"A Ladies' Hall, the cost not to exceed $10,000, must be erected in some way during the next summer vacation, on the college campus, where the purely co-operate system of boarding can be introduced in behalf of young women who are coming—and who would come in large numbers—to Allegheny College. This Hall may be erected as a part of a large plan. It should make provisions for at least fifty boarders, exclusive of help, matron and governess.

"Our young women must have equal advantages with the young men, in the matter of expenses.

"That woman who has the means will do a grand work for her sex by signifying to the President of the College her willingness to inaugurate such an enterprise. Who shall have the honor of naming this new college? What man, in honor of, or memory of his wife or daughter, will give this enterprise a beginning and a history for all time to come? Allegheny College is the college of the oil region and coal region of Western Pennsylvania, and the wealth of this region should supply it abundantly with every essential educational appliance. Its properties, cabinets, libraries, apparatus, and endowment funds are worth now a half million. It should speedily have a half million more. The alumni ought to give $100,000 to the college—they are able to do it. Why not devise liberal things for this Christian college?"

The above article appeared in the first issue of **The Campus,** published in May of 1876. Although Allegheny had been coeducational since 1870, there was still no provision made for housing women students, who were compelled to rent rooms in private homes or to live with relatives. Finally in 1879, construction was begun on a girl's dormitory. At this time Mr. Marcus Hulings, of Oil City, donated money for a dormitory to be called Hulings Hall. This building constitutes the south east wing of the present dorm, and is still known by its old name.

Hulings was originally three stories high, and had accommodations for approximately eighty students. It was ready for occupancy by the fall of 1880. In describing the ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone, **The Campus** of July, 1879, said: "Since the laying of the cornerstone of Bentley Hall no more important event than the simple but impressive one of this afternoon has occurred in the history of Allegheny College. That Allegheny College should be among the first colleges of the land to open its doors to ladies, and take the lead in helping to right the wrongs of the ages is an honor which the present generation can not rightly estimate, and which must increase as time proves the justice and wisdom of the act." Ida M. Tarbell, then a student, wrote an address for the occasion; there was also a special "Hymn for the Laying of the Cornerstone" written for the ceremonies.

Montgomery Has Had Two Major Renovations During Past 52 Years

A front-page editorial in the November 8, 1893, issue of **The Campus,** was the beginning of student agitation for a gymnasium. The article deplored the lack of physical education facilities and the lack of interest in field-day events and football games, where Allegheny was consistently beaten by inferior teams.

Opened In 1896

In June, 1896, Montgomery Gymnasium was opened to serve a triple purpose. Besides being used for athletics, it was also to be used as a drill hall for the battalion and for the YMCA.

The gym was unchanged until 1919, when a campaign was instituted to raise $40,000 for remodeling the building. Arthur Webster Thompson, President of the Board of Trustees, pledged $20,000 for this purpose, while President Crawford and the faculty guaranteed to raise $10,000 against Thompson's pledge. The remaining $10,000 was to be raised by the men students. The gym was to be used as a social gathering place for the college, and all social functions could be held in it.

Each man was to send out a letter drawn by the Student Senate Committee, accompanied by a personal letter, to some alumni and friends, in order to solicit money for the campaign. The quota for each man was fifty dollars; if all students made themselves responsible for this amount, they would meet their goal of $10,000.

Enlarged In 1920

By October, 1920, it was ready for use. It had been enlarged to a size of sixty by ninety feet. Seating capacity on the lower floor was 650, while the balcony could accommodate another 150. By utilizing all the standing room, up to 1,000 persons could get into the gym.

Predecessor of Present College Fund Drive Had Million Dollar Goal In 1921

The predecessor of the current Allegheny College Development Program was the Second Century Endowment Campaign. This was conducted in 1921, and its goal was $1,125,000. The campaign within the college itself went over the top, with 100% subscription by fraternities, sororities, faculty, and other groups. Although the students contributed $9,327, while the faculty gave $17,970. Citizens of Meadville, asked to give $50,000, responded with donations totaling $135,288, over two and one-half times their original goal.

Fourteen members of the Allegheny Alumni Association of Greater Pittsburgh formed the Thousand Dollar Club. In order to become a member, one had to contribute at least $1,000 of his own money, and then collect another $1,000 from other people for the Second Century Endowment Campaign.

Speaking of the need for the dorm for freshman men, **The Campus,** in its October 10, 1923 issue, said: "Inasmuch as the college has no dormitory for Freshmen, it is the custom for the first year men to find rooms in private homes. It is believed that to house the freshmen in a college dormitory would promote better scholarship and real democracy among them."

The recitation and administration hall was built in 1929, and bears the name Arter Hall, while the men's dormitory, opened the same year, is Caflisch Hall. The library addition was constructed in 1930, and the heating plant was built in 1924.

Hulings Hall Additions Climaxed In 1940 By Brooks Construction

Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, of Dawson, Pennsylvania, in 1905 contributed funds for the construction of an addition to Hulings Hall. This consisted of a gymnasium, fifty-three by thirty-nine feet and two stories high, connected to the second floor of Hulings by a balcony along the south end. The basement beneath the gym was equipped with lockers, showers, and provided storage space. The third floor of the new annex containing the gym provided additional rooms for students, increasing the capacity by twenty. A fourth floor was added to the entire structure, which had rooms for the three sororities, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Theta Sigma, as well as an auditorium with a seating capacity of 200 for the use of the Young Women's Christian Association. This was during the presidency of Dr. William Crawford.

1941 saw the remodeling of old Hulings, and the addition of two new dormitory units. The central portion of the building was completely done over on the first two stories. The old gym gave way to the main entrance lobby, the commons overlooking the dining room, and the two lounges, the Pine and Green Rooms. The dining hall seating 450 students was built on, along with the kitchens. The Second-Mid Lounge with its library came into being; the sun deck and the covered balcony opened off opposite ends of the lounge. The former dining hall was converted to the present Brooks Gym. This portion of the building was named the Anna Cloyde Brooks Hall, in honor of the wife of Colonel Charles A. Brooks, of Pittsburgh, a member of the Board of Trustees. The name Brooks Hall has since come to be applied to the entire building.

Cochran Built In 1907 As Men's Commons Hall

In 1908 Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran of Dawson, Pennsylvania, donated money for the building which bears her name, Cochran Hall. Its original purpose was to serve as a commons for the male students. It was to house thirty-five freshmen on the second floor, and the first floor was to be an informal gathering place. The basement had bowling alleys and a ping-pong room, as well as rooms for the Young Men's Christian Association.

In the fall of 1933, the College Bookstore was opened at its present location in the northwest basement room in Cochran. The Grill is comparatively recent, having been built in the south portion of Cochran's basement in the fall of 1940.

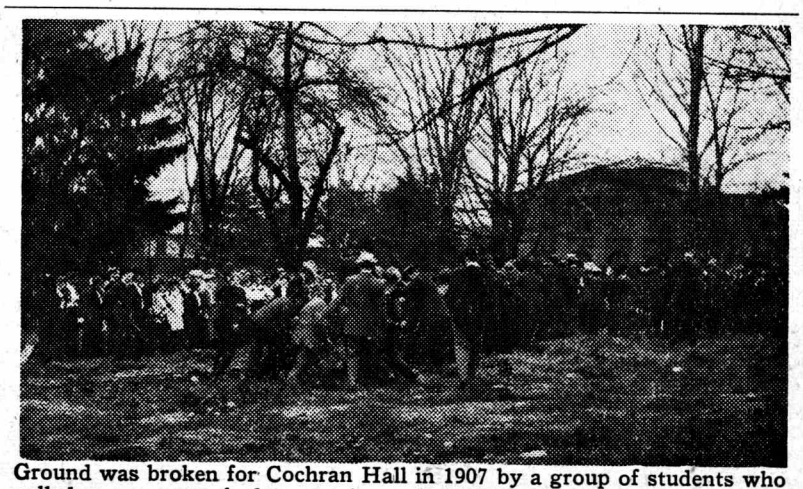
Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran Donated Generously To Allegheny Buildings

Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, Allegheny benefactress widely known for her philanthropies, died October 27, 1936 at her home near Connellsville.

Mrs. Cochran, though an invalid for fifteen years, had devoted herself to administering funds for institutions in which she was interested. It was she who made possible the erection of Cochran Hall, and later she made it possible to double the size of Hulings with a large annex.

1923 Hulings Serenade Lusty And Bellowing

The men students were reported to have given a midnight serenade for Hulings inhabitants on November 7, 1923, in celebration of Allegheny's winning the class B football championship, and closing Homecoming weekend. Lusty college songs and bellowing college yells followed after the men had trailed across campus from the SAE house, singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here". Their collegiate repertoire exhausted, they turned to the more sentimental strains of "Sweet Adeline", "Down By the Old Mill Stream," and "Goodnight, Ladies." As **The Campus** put it, "What it lacked in melodic delicacy, it made up in lusty enthusiasm."



Ground was broken for Cochran Hall in 1907 by a group of students who pulled a rope attached to a plow. Reis Library can be seen in the background.

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Swimming Inaugurated In 1922; Teams Often Lacked Coach, Funds

It was back in the so called "roaring twenties", in the year 1922, that Allegheny inaugurated the intercollegiate sport of swimming. It was an auspicious debut that Allegheny made that year, for it ended its first season undefeated.

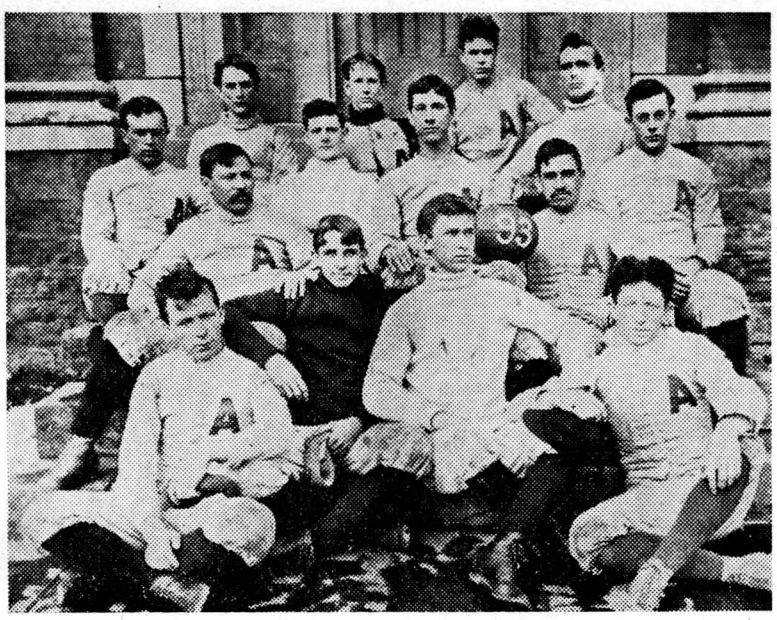
These early teams were faced with many difficulties. They had no experienced coach. Wright and Hill, captains of the 1922 and 1925 teams respectively, acted also as coach and manager. Insufficient funds was another problem. Knowledge about swimming technique was limited and in many cases lacking. Yet, even with these disadvantages the Gators performed creditably. Led by the versatile Hill and Wright, both of whom swam all three competitive strokes well, Allegheny won 9 and lost 4 from 1922 to 1926.

Swimming was dropped from the Allegheny sport calendar in 1927. It continued as an intramural sport until 1935 when it again was raised to intercollegiate status. An innovation for the swimming team appeared in the form of a coach, Art Daniels. The swimming team made such rapid progress during the year that half-way through the season **The Campus** disclosed "that already all the intramural swimming records have fallen . . . some by substantial margins." Allegheny had a good team that year. In fact its record was the best of all Allegheny teams competing on an intercollegiate basis. Backbones of the team were Captain Jack DuMars, who swam the breaststroke, and individual medley, T. Clark, a distance free-styler, and Smith, a breaststroker.

In the years 1936 and 1937 Allegheny witnessed the arrival of Dick Jones and Fred Baldwin. Jones was to set a 60-yard freestyle record in 1939 that would stand until 1948. Baldwin was to set a 100-yard dash record of 55.3 in 1938 that was to remain unbroken. Baldwin set this record against Grove City and the following meet churned to victory in the same time to prove it wasn't a fluke.

Distances of the various events lengthened in this period to become similar to those used today. A new coach, Bruce Brickler, took over in '38. He got Allegheny off to a good start by winning three straight. However, swimming was dropped at semesters because "key men fell victims to the administration's rules on academic eligibility."

(Continued on Page 11)



Allegheny's first football team posed in front of Bentley Hall in 1893.

Highlights Of Gator Football Include Initial Contest, Undefeated Season

Football has had its glittering moments at Allegheny College as well as those of the lackluster variety. The reporter, having known only the latter since he first began to cheer for the Gators, had a sudden yen to explore gridiron days of long past. Weathering the pains of claustrophobia, he spent several hours mulling over old record books in the Treasury Room at Reis Library. The following material is what he found.

Allegheny's first football game resulted in an impressive 18-0 victory over the Meadville Athletic Club. To quote an 1893 medieval sports scribe, 'the team played systematically and took advantage of their opponents' ignorance. The signs and signals of Jagonmast, the quarterback, were too deep to be interpreted by their opponents." The lad, probably seeing true greatness in the victory over the Meadville Club, calmly added, "after this one, Allegheny awaits a challenge from Yale or Harvard." It may be said that to this very day such a challenge has yet to be made.

Develop Strength

The years rolled by, and Allegheny's teams developed in strength and in science. The first successful season was enjoyed in 1913. In that year the Gators racked up 338 points as opposed to their opponents' 26. Highlighting the campaign was a 116-0 triumph over Wooster College. Our boys were offended when the Ohio aggregate confidently sent down her second string to Meadville. The Gators played inspired ball in the first half of the game, tallying a total of 75 points, only to return with a rather feeble 41 points second half. The same season saw the Gators wallop Alfred University by 93-7. The only loss of the campaign was to . . . uh huh, Grove City.

In the year 1914, Allegheny tore through six teams for an undefeated season, making things doubly nice by pounding her traditional rival, Grove City, by 40-0, the greatest number the Gators have ever been able to amass against that outfit. Allegheny's only other undefeated season came in 1917 when only one touchdown was scored against her.

The football banquet became a perennial affair at Allegheny in 1921. Said Allegheny's President at that banquet, "Allegheny stands for a threefold development: physical, intellectual, and spiritual. The last two are practically meaningless without the first."

Defeat N.Y.U.

It was interesting to note that in 1926 Allegheny nearly edged New York University. The Gators cleanly dominated the first half play with a devastating aerial display. However, they were stopped time and time again deep in enemy territory, and were unable to push one across. Through their strong ground attack, the Violets managed to tally twice in the second half to win by 13-0. That ground attack was led by Ken Strong, who later joined the pro ranks, only to become one of the very greatest place kickers this country has ever known.

The big bold headlines of a December, 1927, **Campus** sports page read "THIS PAGE DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF FOOTBALL SQUAD AND DISASTEROUS SEASON." The Gators hadn't won a game that year. What is more, all athletic relationships with the Violets of N.Y.U. were severed as of then. The Violets had trounced the Gators by an 81-0 score.

Fraternities Abolished

In 1928 fraternities were abolished for the duration of the football season. It seems that brotherhood had matured to the point where brothers of one fraternity actually loved members of another. The incident grew out of Phi Gamma Delta's donation of her chapter residence to the Gator football squad, which was without the benefit of a field house. The other fraternities, realizing that the rushing program of the homeless Phi Gams would be "loused up", and unwilling to take advantage of such an opportunity, felt a temporary disbandment would be the most appropriate move. It is said that in 1928 democracy reached an all time high in the Allegheny fraternity system.

Fifty-eight years have elapsed since Allegheny first took to the gridiron. Glittering moments. Lackluster moments. It's been fun, one way or another. "Breathes there a man with soul so dead", who doesn't get anxious when the leaves turn yellow.

Track Inaugurated On Intramural Basis; First Meet Termed "Flattering Success"

It was not long after the advent of collegiate athletics at Allegheny College that track, the oldest form of competitive sport, was inaugurated on an intramural basis. In May of the year 1880 the first in a series of annual Field Days was held under the auspices of the Allegheny College Athletic Association. The initial festivity, which was described by **The Campus** as a "flattering success", laid the foundation for the many prosperous seasons enjoyed by the future "Blue and Gold" cinder teams.

That historic first field day provided an agenda of contests similar to the fifteen presently scheduled at official Track and field meets. There were, however, such unfamiliar events as the three-legged race, the baseball throw and the standing jump. A student by the name of John Decker displayed phenomenal athletic ability by capturing seven of the twelve events and placing second in another. Thus, Allegheny's first track star was born.

The 1906 squad registered the first victory in dual competition by conquoring Grove City College. This marked the beginning of an historic series of meets with the "Wolverines" that is currently numbered at twenty. The Crimson reign supreme in the over-all picture by a twelve to eight margin. The same year saw a nine man "Gator" track team post five victories in a fifteen event program to capture a second place in the annual district meet.

The "Hilltoppers" won their first district championship in 1907 when they coped eleven events and placed second in six others to amass the tremendous total of 73 points. This was more than the other three teams (Grove City, Westminster and Geneva) combined. A victory over Hiram College in a dual meet ended the first undefeated season in history. Though only two meets were scheduled that year the feat proves that interest and ability were both on the upswing.

The "Gators" were not able to repeat as District champs in 1908 but bounced back the following year to garner the top position in a four team field. The next spring (1910) Allegheny enjoyed one of the best seasons in the history of the cindersport by annexing wins in both dual meets as well as dominating the District competition. This, the "Hilltoppers" second undefeated season, witnessed "Sandy" Croasmun set the 440 yard dash record of 51.0 seconds, a mark that has stood for forty-one years. Croasmun was one of Allegheny's all time athletic stars since he excelled in basketball, baseball, and track. A victory in the only dual meet of the 1911 campaign gave the "Gators" another undefeated team.

Track at Allegheny hit the skids about this time due to the intervention of the first World War and did not pick up again until 1923. The '23 season saw the "Gator" thinclads post their greatest victory margin in Allegheny track history by crushing Thiel 130-5. The major highlight of the preceeding season was the record smashing performance of T. M. McCreary in the 100 yard dash. His time of 10.0 seconds still stands as the official all-time mark.

In the annals of track history at Allegheny College the names of Parnell and Judd will always be associated with outstanding performances in the field events. Parnell, whose record breaking toss of the discus (131′ 10″) still stands, teamed with Judd to give the "Hilltoppers" the most sensational field combination in the history of the sport. Judd competed in all seven field events while Parnell consistently captured the three events he entered. Together they scored more points than any other two men in the entire history of Allegheny Track. Judd set the all-time individual scoring record for a single meet by amassing 25 points against St. Boneventure in 1923. Another record that Judd set was the highest single season scoring record. This record of 91 points was also set in '23 and still stands as the official college mark.

In 1929 W. C. Wycoff set the record in the 880 yard run with an effort of 2:02.6 and in 1932 J. Worrell coasted to 10:02.0 two mile victory and thus eclipsed the old two mile mark. Both of these records still stand.

Not until 1938 did another "Gator" track record fall by the wayside. H. V. Vosburg set this all time record by jumping 21′ 7″. The following season two other records bit the dust and new all time marks were established. The high jump (6′-3/8″) and the 220 yard dash (21.0) were set by C. W. Cares, Jr. and W. F. Nye respectively. W. T. Pierce became the last record setter of this era by pole vaulting 11′ 9-1/7″ in 1943.

From 1943 until 1949 track on the hill suffered due to the prevailing war conditions. After the war however, the "Hilltoppers" really hit their stride. By Setting four records and tieing another the "Blue and Gold" enjoyed the most succesful three year period in history. During the 1950-51 seasons the "Gators" posted seven dual meet victories and made creditable showings in the District Competition.

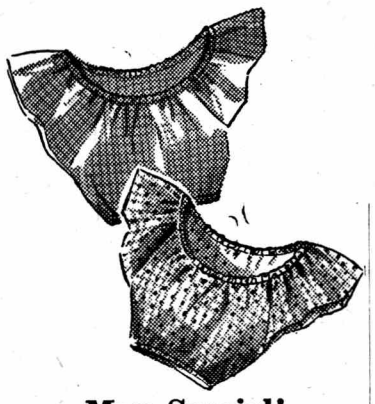
Early Editorial Shows Athletic Spirit Of Era

The Campus, April 18, 1893— The athletic association has purchased the fence around the old ball grounds and will put it up on the campus. A grand stand with bleachers to match will be built immediately.

We almost fear to write this, lest tomorrow it should prove to be a dream. That Allegheny has at last put on an outing shirt and taken seriously to athletics is almost beyond belief. For four long years we have watched and waited for this to happen; for four years there has been an athletic association—in the Kaldron, but really it has been too weak to appear in public. We went to Pittsburgh and got beaten while we waited. We had a field day—when it didn't rain or look like rain. We played ball—well, we did play some ball last year, but it was so unusual that many people refused to believe it.

Now a change has come upon us. The association has really wakened up and gotten to work in a most creditable manner, athletics is in the very air, and the other day a senior was seen playing tag on the campus. The credit for this issue is due to Major Cree, the president of the association, and manager Darraugh, who last year steered the ball team through a successful season. May they live to eat the hens that scratch over their graves!

"Congratulations and Best Wishes"



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Allegheny Introduces Soccer In 1934; Inexperience Has Hampered Development

In the fall of 1934 a new sport was introduced into the Allegheny intercollegiate program. Although never one of the top athletic activities on this campus, soccer has always had a definite place in the athletic curriculum. During this fifteen year period over 400 men have been associated with soccer teams and 159 have been awarded varsity insignia for participation in games. The record for the soccer team over these years is not impressive to the average soccer fan, but the sport has fulfilled the reason for its insertion into the athletic program—that is, to give more men a chance to compete in athletic competition and thereby provide athletics for all.

Inexperience Plagues Team

When Coach H. P. Way first assembled his squad of players in that fall of 1934 he was faced with the same problem that Gator soccer teams have been plagued with ever since—inexperience. The captain of that first team, which won one while losing four, was Americo Zurlo. Other players on that team included Keith Hutchison, Gerald Acker, Robert Dennis, David Barackman, Robert Byers, William Clark, Robert Dain, Richard Darling, Ronald Ober, Ray Robertson, Joe Serene, and Ray Shafer. During this season Allegheny absorbed some of the worst defeats in its soccer history. They lost 6-0 to Dickinson, 5-0 to Slippery Rock, and 7-1 to Grove City with the only win being a revenge over Slippery Rock 2-0.

Improvement Shown

During the next five years Allegheny soccer teams showed steady improvement. In 1935 they won one while losing three and tieing one. In 1938 they won one, lost three and tied two. The seasons 1936, 1937, and 1939 each showed two victories and three, five and three defeats respectively. Robert Dain and Keith Hutchison, both veterans of the 1934 team, were stars on the '35 and '36 squads. Other outstanding players in this period were Lewis Way, Donald Jones, and Alex Hart.

1940 Most Successful

Probably the most successful season in this early era was in 1940. The Gators that year showed victories over such outstanding district teams as Carnegie Tech, Grove City, and Buffalo State to compile an impressive 500 average of three wins and three losses. The team this year sparked by the spectacular playing of Hector Caravacci, John Caputo, George Dennison, James Gilmore and William Stunder. Stunder was a speed merchant and good ball dribbler, and famous for his solo dashes to the goal. As a result he was called the "Red Grange" of Allegheny.

Student Interest High

After this successful 1940 season, student interest was at a new high and great expectations were placed on the 1941 team. A new field had just been completed on Park Avenue above the campus which gave a definite advantage to this team over previous ones which had represented Allegheny. Heretofore the games had been played on Montgomery field which was shorter than the regulation field and thus placed a handicap on the Allegheny players when playing on an opponent's field.

Three Records In '41

The Gator record in 1941 was two wins, two losses, and one tie. In a sense it was a remarkable season though as three records were set. Bud Klein in the game against Alliance scored five goals to set a new mark for the number of goals in a single game. He also scored one goal in each of the Carnegie Tech, Rochester, and Oberlin games to set a new season mark of eight goals. These two records are still in existance today. The Gators also defeated Alliance 6-1 to score the highest number of goals in a single game up to that time.

1942 Also Successful

Another highly successful year for the soccer team was 1942. They won three and lost four and established two existing records. In a game against Alliance, Allegheny scored nine goals in winning 9-1, and also set a new single game record. During the seven game schedule Allegheny totaled fifteen goals, establishing a new record in that department. Bud Klein was captain of the team this year, and Russ Minnich and goalie Dick Nichols were the most consistant performers.

Sport Disbanded

Because of the war no team represented Allegheny in 1943 and 1944. In 1945 only 190 men were enrolled at Allegheny and as a result soccer was the only fall sport in Allegheny's limited intercollegiate activities. The first game was a victory for Allegheny, 3-2 over Thiel. Captain Sam Barco of Meadville scored all three goals in this game. Other outstanding players on this post-war squad were goalie Bill Kirkpatrick, Fred Hannum, Gene Smoot, Frank Fuhrer, and Ray James. One of the most spectacular games ever played at Allegheny took place this year. It was a 1-0 loss to Carnegie Tech before a homecoming crowd of five hundred people, probably the largest crowd ever to witness a soccer game here.

Hanson New Coach

The season of 1946 marked the departure of H. P. Way from the soccer scene after ten years of coaching and marked the entrance of Bill Hanson as new head soccer coach. Bill was fresh out of the Navy and stated that he was determined to make soccer equal to football on the Allegheny campus. The team, behind the leadership of Sam Barco for the second consecutive year, went a long way toward making that statement come true as they won four games which is the highest number of games any Gator soccer team has ever won in a single season. Exceptional players on this year's team were Bob Leech, Joe McMillan, Harry Goodman, and Bill Stunder, back after several years in the service.

Dissappointing Season

The 1947 team was a disappointing one as far as won and lost records go. Sam Barco was captain for his third straight year and with a nucleus of ten lettermen, great things were expected of the team. But eight straight defeats were suffered before the Gators managed to defeat Carnegie Tech 1-0. Sum Nichols, Frank Feraraccio and Red Ketchum were the stars of this game.

In 1948 the new athletic plant at the top of Park Avenue was completed and the soccer team moved

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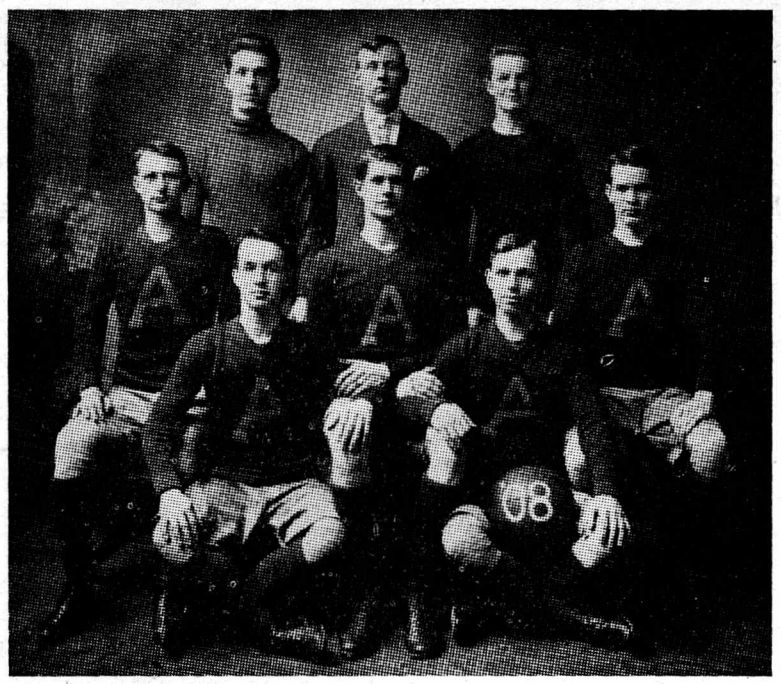
SWIMMING

(Continued from Page 10)

Commencing with the 1939-40 season until 1942 when swimming was dropped for the duration of World War II. Allegheny had four losing seasons. This period did produce some good swimmers such as Lichtenfels, Brandt, Knight, and Marvel. A new innovation in 1941 was a freshmen swimming team which was instituted by Al Werner who became coach in that year.

After a lapse of four years swimming made its post-war debut in 1946. It was to be the dawn of a "Golden era" in swimming. For from 1946 until 1951 Allegheny was to compile an enviable record of 35 wins, 15 losses, and 1 tie. Previous to 1946 Allegheny had won 29 and lost 36 meets.



The first Gator undefeated basketball squad of 1908. Back row (left to right): Firestone, Manager; Miller, and Weidler. Front row (left to right): King; Maxwell; Giesey, Captain; Baker, and Perry.

Undefeated Hoopsters Of 1908 Regarded As Greatest Of Allegheny Court Squads

In 1891, a challenge was issued by a university professor "to invent a new game to fill the gap that existed between the football and baseball seasons. Out of that challenge emerged the existence of basketball. the greatest spectator sport in the nation today. The originator of the game was Dr. Naismith, of Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Four years after the origin of basketball at Springfield, the game was being played at Allegheny College. It had developed into a popular intramural sport in which each team consisted of nine playes, making possible the use of eighteen men on the floor at one time. Later the number was reduced to seven and finally to five.

In 1896, the initial Allegheny team participated in two games, defeating the Olympian Club and losing to an Edinboro squad. **The Tribune-Republican** of February 29, 1896 reported the first contest as such:

"The Olympian club basketball team of the Stone Church, measured strength at the Taylor hose gymnasium last evening with the Allegheny College team in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. Although the Olympian lads struggled manfully to win, they were overmatched by the college boys and the ball nestled snugly in the Olympian basket 19 times during the 40 minutes in which the Olympians were able to lodge it twice in Allegheny's basket."

Lampe "Father of Basketball"

The name of Samuel C. Lampe, '63, has become synonomous with the term "Father of Basketball at Allegheny College", Lampe was a member of the Allegheny team between 1899 and 1903, in which the Gators posted a record of 54 victories and only 10 losses. Lampe was a player of high caliber besides acting as team manager. He had played basketball previous to his entrance to Allegheny, and with this experience he became a starting member of the 1899 team, Following his graduation in 1903. Lampe played for three years as a member of Honus Wagner's semi-professional organization.

Probably the greatest team in Allegheny basketball history was the undefeated court squad of 1908, which topped such schools as Westminster, West Virginia, Geneva and Colgate during their twelve game campaign. C. D. Baker, one of Allegheny's all-time greats who holds the college scoring record of 33 points in one game, was a member of this team.

58 Straight Home Victories

One of Allegheny's foremost athletic achievements in history was the record of fifty-eight straight home basketball victories, compiled through the years 1904-1911. During this skein, the Gator hoopsters defeated such teams as Colgate, Syracuse, Yale and the University of Indiana. In this 58 game streak Allegheny scored 2,269 points while limiting their opponents to a mere 862.

Six other Allegheny teams, those of 1899, 1902, '07, '12, '15, and '16 won all games except one.

Record Compiled

The record of Allegheny basketball teams between the years 1896 and 1951 shows 444 games won, 297 lost and two tied.

Baseball Dated As Oldest Of Allegheny Sports; Played In 1867

Varsity baseball at Allegheny has at one time or another been faced with the problems of inadequate equipment, little or no financial backing, apathy on the part of the student body, and lack of proper playing facilities. Teams have been fielded almost literally on a shoestring, or less. But in spite of all handicaps, Allegheny has been able to field a surprisingly large number of winning teams. In the 1890's, and the period between 1907-1915 Allegheny ranked with some of the best college teams of her size in this area, while other seasons have seen the team hit almost rock-bottom. The overall team record shows Allegheny winning 141 games, losing 161, and tieing seven.

It was as early as 1867 that Allegheny first entered outside competition in athletics when the newly organized baseball squad engaged the Mutual Baseball Club of Meadville. The team remained in existance with the exception of seven seasons until 1915, when they were forced to disband, if other sports such as football were to have the necessary funds to operate. Although present as late as 1931 on an intramural basis, baseball was not resumed as an intercollegiate sport until 1947, under the tutelage of Coach Garbark.

The results of that game between Allegheny and the Mutuals back in 1867 shows that Bob Garbark was not the first Gator coach to be plagued with pitching headaches. Allegheny was on the short end of a 51-41 score of a hectic affair that took five hours and five minutes to complete.

If any modern-day baseball fan were to view this contest he would become goggle-eyed from sheer amazement. The type of baseball played in 1867 bore as much resemblance to the modern game as a horse and buggy does to a 1951 convertible. No self-respecting ball player would be caught on the field wearing a glove of any kind, even the catcher was not permitted the use of a mitt. Batters had the advantage of calling for a high or a low pitch, but it took 8 balls before the umpire would call a walk. The practice of "plugging", putting a base runner out by hitting him with the ball, fortunately was abolished about ten years before, but base runners were still allowed to get in the way of a

(Continued on Page 12)

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A REQUEST

The Campus, December 14, 1887 —We would very respectfully rise to remark that in our college nomenclature the members of Phi Kappa Psi are Phi Psis; of Phi Gamma Delta, Gammas; of Delta Tau Delta, Deltas; of Phi Delta Theta, Phis, **not** Thetas, as the ladies of Kappa Alpha Theta very justly claim that; and of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigs.

Kappa Picnic

The Campus, June 26, 1890— Kappa Kappa Gamma departed from the usual custom of a banquet and **in toto** went to Saegertown for a picnic. The girls had a glorious time at the summer resort, and vote it far superior to any spread they ever had.

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Student Relief Drives Originated In 1924

In February, 1924 over $400 was pledged to the Student Friendship Fund, which carried on relief work among students in the devastated countries of Europe.

Miss Margaret Quayle, the worker who appealed to Allegheny for help, told of general conditions. Although prohibited by the Soviet government from entering Russia, she related the experiences of friends. Over 6000 professors had been killed there and once-wealthy students were reduced to poverty. At ten universities, relief centers had been established and called "Hope centers of Russia" by students. Tickets for one meal a day consisting of soup, bread, and a plate course were often shared by two students. Clothing was reported scarce, and the severe winter had caused disease to spread. Some universities were conducting classes from 6:30 to 11 p.m. to accommodate those who worked all day. At $5 per student a semester, Allegheny hoped to raise enough to send 100 students to school.

Congratulations to **The Campus**

CARPENTER'S FLOWERS

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Soccer

(Continued from Page 11)

into its new home. The team was comprised largely of freshmen along with several experienced performers like Red Ketchum, Rody Christopherson and Jay Huff. These three combined forces in the game with Kenyon College to score four goals in two minutes and lead Allegheny to its only victory of that season.

The '49 and '50 squads both won two games. In '49 Edinboro and Grove City were the victims, and Edinboro and Western Reserve were defeated in '50. In the 1950 season Allegheny suffered the worst defeat in its history, bowing before a tough Oberlin team 9-1. In 1949 the Gator team with the exceptional playing of Huff, Christopherson, Glenn Dunmire, Bill Tillotson, Bob Blomquist, and Arine Lewis set a new season high in number of goals scored. The final season total was sixteen, one more than in 1942.

Thus we have the brief history of soccer as a varsity sport at Allegheny. What the future holds for the sport no one knows, but let us hope that in the years to come soccer will not only offer students a means of competitive athletics but will also show an improved won-lost record and provide the student body with something for which they can cheer.

Alden's Remains Moved To Meadville In 1908

On April 8, 1908, while the Bentley bell tolled, a slow funeral train moved across the campus between reverent lines of students. The mortal remains of Timothy ,Alden founder and first president of the college, and his wife were being carried to the Greendale Cemetery.

For many years Dr. Alden's body had been buried in a small Presbyterian graveyard near Sharpsville, far from the scene of his greatest accomplishments. The year before, an English teacher had mentioned in an oration that the founder should be reinterred, and interest in the project grew until it culminated in the ceremony.

Seniors in cap and gown added an impressive touch as the carriage rolled silently before Bentley and paused. Followed by the entire student body, the procession made its way to the cemtery, where the body was interred near other Allegheny presidents. In pouring rain the ceremony was concluded, and the group marched back to Ford Chapel, where memorial services were held.

Baseball

(Continued from Page 11)

fielder who was attempting to make a play on a batted ball.

Baseball at Allegheny existed in a hap-hazard fashion until 1874, when the Gators took four out of nine contests; two of them from teams from Cochranton and Blooming Valley by scores of 54-9 and 75-6. They ended up the seasons by topping the Mutuals of Meadville by a score of 44-10.

Not much information is available about the team's action until 1893, although **The Campus** of 1881 states that: "It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the baseball club in connection with the College was the best club Allegheny has had for many years, if she ever had a better one. Every position was ably filled, and the club seemed to sweep everything with which they came into contact."

The 1893 club won five out of eight games, including victories over strong opposition from Geneva, Westminster, and Butler. The schedule was increased to 17 games in 1899, and a new school record was set when the Gators came out on top in 11 of the contests.

Baseball on the hill continued to show improvement with the turn of the century, and in 1904, Branch Rickey appeared at Allegheny to serve as coach of the baseball and football teams. The man who was later to become famous as the builder of the St. Louis Cardinal and Brooklyn Dodger farm systems, and as one of the keenest judges of baseball talent today remained at Allegheny through the 1904 and 1905 seasons, and it was under Rickey that Allegheny played its first all-college schedule. Rickey-coached teams won a total of 13, lost 9 and tied 2, and it was also under Rickey that John Lockwood, in 1905 pitched the only no-hit game recorded by an Allegheny pitcher.

The 1912 and 1913 seasons were touched with an Oriental flavor, as Meadville was visited by touring teams from the Chinese University of Hawaii, and Keito University of Japan respectively. Allegheny lost both games to these crack teams that included games with Princeton, Yale and Harvard on their itinerary.

Baseball after the 1915 season was termed by **The Campus** as "a dead issue and a failure", and it was not until 32 years had elapsed that Allegheny could boast a baseball team. Bob Garbark was secured as a coach, and was faced with the task of organizing a team with men who had had no previous collegiate ex? perience. The only thing that could be said of the 1947 squad was that it brought baseball back to Allegheny. The result was one that might have been expected. The first game in 32 years was lost to Oberlin by a score of 23-3. They lost the next game to Western Reserve, 10-12, and that was the closest they came to victory all season, as they dropped all of their seven game schedule. One serious handicap, the lack of a proper playing field was remedied before the start of the 1948 season when the new athletic fields on North Park avenue were made available. Although the college had owned the property for 34 years, it was not until 1946 that the necessary funds were available to make the area into the fine athletic plant it is today. The diamond is comparable in quality to many professional fields, and contrasts to many of the "brickyards" the team runs into on the road. The first game played on the new field on May 3, 1948 resulted in the first Allegheny victory since the 1915 season, when Clarion was trounced, 12-1 in a game that saw left-hander "Red" Ketcham pitch five hit ball, and shortstop Montgomery go four for five.

The Gators have come a long way since the first games of the handle-bar mustache era, and under the expert leadership of Coach Garbark, they have all the ingredients to make Allegheny a diamond threat in the future.

C. W. BEHRHORST

Class of 1930

◆

D. H. BEHRHORST

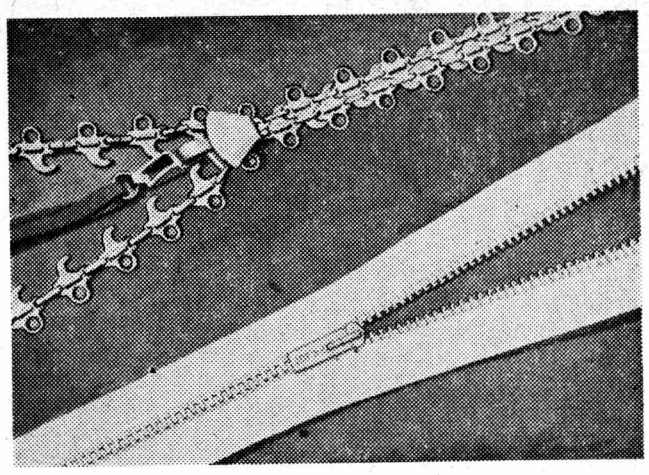
Class of 1928

60 YEARS OF STREAMLINING YOUR LIFE!

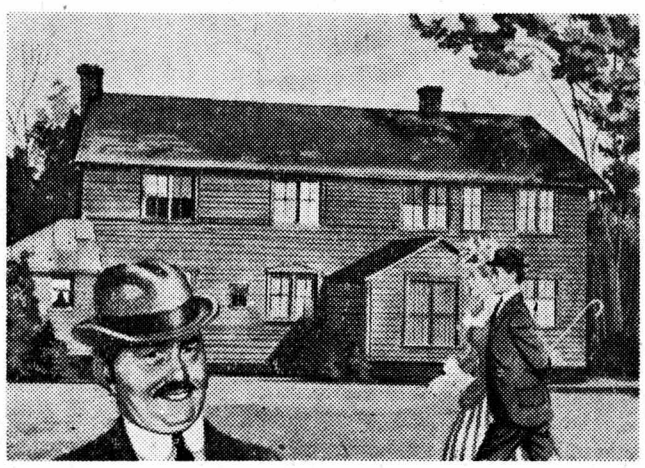
The story of the Talon* slide fastener and how it changed the habits of America



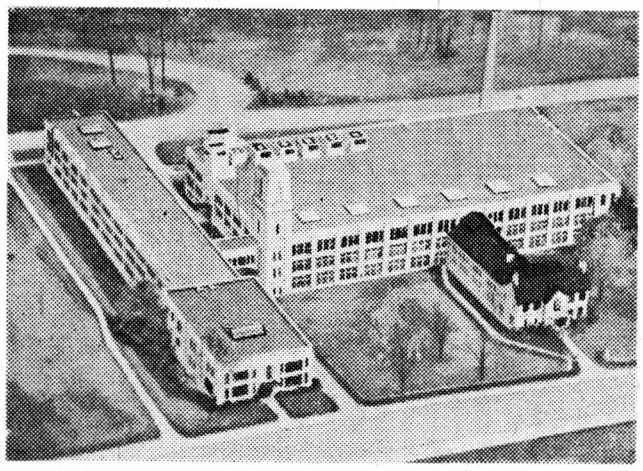
Invented in 1891—The first zipper actually made, the forerunner of the modern Talon slide fastener, was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition of 1893.



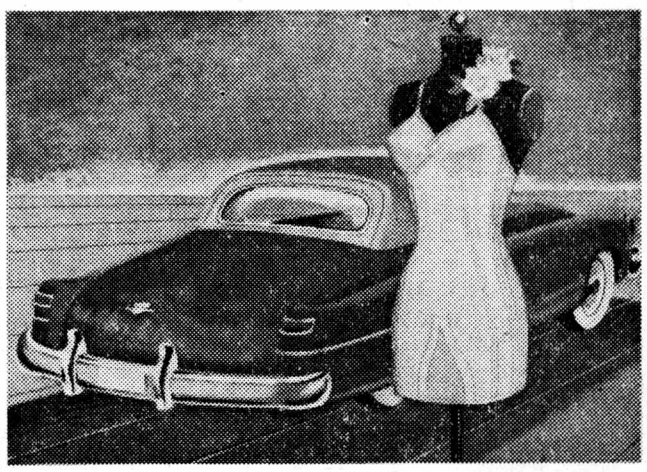
From ugly duckling to fashion favorite! What a difference between the first zipper and the newest addition to the Talon family—the jewel-like Seam-thin Talon zipper!



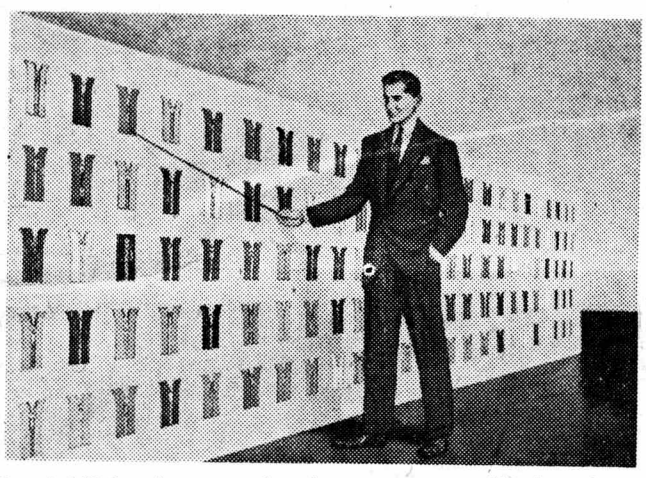
First factory in Meadville was this humble, weather-beaten frame building. That was back in 1913 when a few dozen primitive zippers meant a good day's work.



Now made in new, modern plants! Equipped with high-speed precision machinery. Talon plants are capable of producing more than a million quality zippers a day.



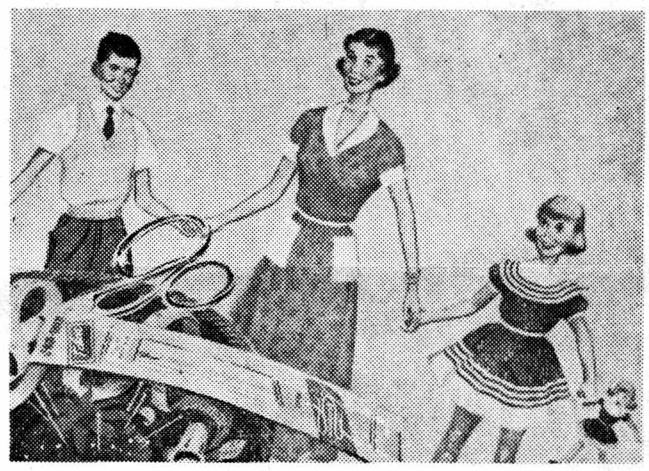
It streamlined everything from car tops to corsets! Hundreds of things you use today give you extra neatness and convenience, thanks to the Talon slide fastener.



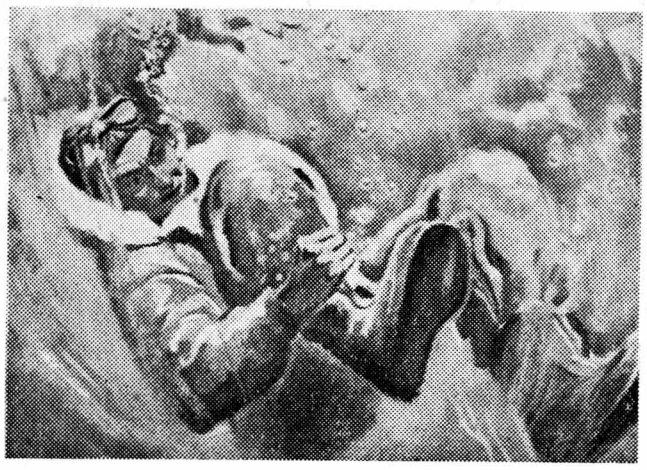
Special Talon fasteners for almost every need! Amazing, the number of different Talon zipper styles, each special ly designed to answer different closing problem!



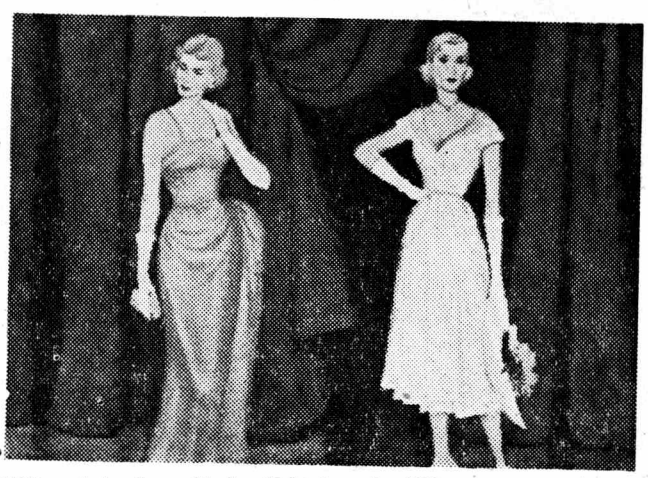
It gave you great zipper ideas! The first separting zipper for jackets,—the first automatic lock—almost every big improvement was pioneered by Talon.



It took the home-made look out of home-made clothes! Yes, Talon zippers have given a professional finish to hundreds of millions of garments made at home.



It saved vital time in war! In flying suits, gun covers, sleeping bags, the streamlined Talon slide fastener provided the necessary speed and convenience.



$400 original or little $10 dress! Whatever you buy, high-priced or low—always be sure you get the extra value of Talon, the world's leading slide fastener.



For quality you can depend on...look to the leader

THESE SHOES TROD A ROCKY ROAD TO SUCCESS WITH A NEW IDEA FOR A CLOSURE

Colonel Lewis Walker (Allegheny '77) wore them, back in the 1890's, and they took an awful beating before the zipper was finally perfected. For more than 20 years the Colonel struggled with production problems, sought to interest reluctant investors, and sold his radical fastener to skeptical customers. In 1906 he was joined by Gideon Sundback (Doctor of Science, Allegheny, '37) who developed the present interlocking "scoop" type of zipper and production machinery for making it. Talon, Inc. is proud of its long association with Allegheny, congratulates "The Campus" on its 75th Anniversary, and calls attention to the many Alleghenians who are helping maintain the company's position as the world's largest manufacturer of zippers.

TALON, INC., MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

President William Howard Taft Speaks Before Student Body in October 1912

It is hard to imagine an event that would stir up more excitement on the Allegheny campus than a personal visit by the President of the United States.

That, however, is what happened (for the first, and perhaps the last time) in October, 1912 when President William Howard Taft passed through Meadville on his way to make an address at the formal opening of Alliance College in Cambridge Springs.

The Campus reported the visit in a sedate two-column story on the front page.

"Under the direction of a committee, the campus had been well decorated, the gateways being covered with American flags, while before Bentley itself was hung the historic old flag which the Allegheny company carried throughout the Civil War. To make all these preparations complete a small flag was given to each student to display during the President's speech." One wonders what kind of decorations would be chosen here for our current President.

"President Taft," the paper continued, "spent the earlier part of his visit riding about the down-town districts. At the time of his arrival in the city, the college bell rang as a signal for the dismissal of all classes and in a short time all the students had collected in front of Bentley . . . . At the first evidence of the aproach of the presidental party, the college band, which had been placed opposite Bentley, began to play 'America'. In the meantime a long line of automobiles, bearing the President, as well as the other members of his party and many of the more influential men of the town, came up North Main Street, entered the college gateway and wound about the college grounds until they arrived before Bentley. After the students had given a series of cheers, Dr. Crawford gave a short address in introduction of the President. President Taft responded as follows:

"'. . . . Some of your graduates it has been my pleasure to know. One of these graduates was William McKinley, of Ohio (This was interesting in light of the fact that McKinley had never graduated from Allegheny) . . . . Your college is most beautifully placed . . . Here everything is so quiet and so orderly and so restful.

"'. . . . I assure you that I don't tell my boy all that happened in my college days. I do not think that it is essential for him to know.'

"After the conclusion of the speech, another series of cheers was given for the President. Before the departure of the party, President Taft signed Allegheny's historic visitor's book, which contains the names of the famous visitors to the school, the first signature being that of General Lafayette."

Formal Alden, Bentley Portraits Presented On Founder's Day 1944

Founder's Day in 1944 was celebrated along with the formal presentation of portraits of Timothy Alden and William Bentley to the college. After outlining the history of Allegheny with emphasis on prominent men of the early days, Mr. Benjamin presented the portraits.

The Alden portrait was given by the congregation of a New England church where Alden was once assistant pastor. The picture had once been the property of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Society of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire Church, which voted to relinquish the portrait to "the institution where Alden made the most significant contribution of his life." No further history of the painting was available beyond the fact that it had been hanging in the chapel for many years."

Smith's College History Covers First Century Allegheny Development

Dr. Ernest Ashton Smith's "Allegheny—A Century of Education" is the only definitive history of the college that has been published. It is therefore a standard reference work, and was very useful, along with the files of **The Campus,** in the preparation of this anniversary issue.

President Crawford commissioned Professor Smith, who headed the Allegheny history department, to write the history in 1912. Plans were made for publishing it in connection with the June, 1915 Centennial Celebration, but it appears to have been finished a few months too late for that. The huge Centennial Pageant, however, was written from information in the manuscript.

The history was published by The Allegheny College History Company, and was printed by The Tribune Publishing Company. It contained 600 pages, and was sold in three different bindings. One edition was numbered, and signed by the author.

Smith's history is available in a number of places on campus in addition to Reis Library, and should be of interest to the current Alleghenian.

PHI DELT RECEPTION

The Campus, May 16, 1877—The Phi Delta Theta boys gave a reception last Monday evening, to their lady friends in the college and city. Their rooms in the Phoenix Block were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and plants, and were the scene of merry-making until a late hour. The chapter having this term added a splendid upright piano to their rooms, instrumental music, and college and fraternity songs assisted in pleasantly passing the time. At the proper time refreshments were served by Tordella, after which the hour for departure came, all too quickly, and another link had been added to the chain of college pleasures.

Allegheny Prep School Established in 1879; Site Now Of Alden Hall

It is not generally known today, but Allegheny supported a full-fledged prep school until 1911.

According to **The Campus,** the Preparatory School was formally organized in 1879. For twenty-six years classes were held on the second floor of Ruter Hall. Girls were admitted, since they had begun attending the college in the 1870s. The school maintained a high academic record. From 1892 to 1902 the principal was Dr. C. F. Ross, father of Dr. Julian Ross, who was characterized by the paper as "popular and successful."

A new building, Alden Hall, was built for the school in 1905 through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. Around this time the name was changed to Alden Academy, girls were no longer admitted, and the administration was separated from that of the college.

In 1911, however, the life of the school came to an end. Numerous and competent high schools had appeared, and students were being adequately prepared elsewhere. The chemistry department of the college moved into Alden, but four years later the interior of the building was gutted by a disastrous fire. The administration decided to rebuild and enlarge Alden to twice its former size, and a year or two later the biology department was installed there. It has remained ever since.

Rustic Bridge Blaze Discovered In Time

Armed with a milk bottle full of gasoline, someone with a perverted sense of pleasure attempted to burn the Rustic Bridge on the night of May 19, 1931. Fortunately, the blaze was discovered promptly and immediately squelched. The landmark was badly scorched, though no serious damage was done. **The Campus** ran a blistering bawling-out directed at the half-wit behind the childish prank, and Allegheny indignation was aroused. Investigation and punishment were demanded.



Best Wishes on your 75th Anniversary

Kessler's Diner

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Spaghetti — Sandwiches

Congratulations to **The Campus**

Allegheny Men Faced Prospects of Draft And Speeded Curriculum Ten Years Ago

Will I be drafted? Can I finish out college? and many other questions similar to these flit through our overworked and mistreated minds. We probably feel individualistic in these thoughts, thinking, "Well thank goodness my grandchildren won't have to go through this too." Yet if we turn the tattered pages of history back several years, say 1940, we will find the same scattered thoughts running through the minds of many of the Allegheny men of this period.

The war situation in regard to Allegheny at this period was strikingly similar to the one today. Many of the events that took place then are being relived once again, perhaps in a little different form, today.

1940: The war scare was on. Such things as America entering the war still seemed far distant. Lieutenant Col. Winfield McKay, an Allegheny alumnus, spoke to the college on the topic "The Place of the College in National Defense". Christmas time came around and the Editors grasped their pen in hand and philosophically compared Christmas and the Singers concert to the war. Things were still far off.

1941: Allegheny began to find itself in regard to the war effort and the headlines screamed "Allegheny Aids National Defense Program By Offering Pilot And Engineering Courses." This was basically a civilian's Pilots Training Program sponsored by the CAA and a United States Engineering Defense Training Program conducted through the office of education. We felt proud; we were the first college in the eastern area to get this type of program. Sixty students had completed a pre-flight program, while two hundred had begun special engineering courses in metallurgy, and production engineering and supervision, which were also financed by Congressional appropriation. The horizon had begun to look a little darker, as the ominous sulking clouds of war began to creep a little nearer over the skyline.

The Campus began to speculate. Who would be drafted, how do things affect us? A sort of nationalistic spirit spread throughout the college, as many of the men were already looking for ways out, so that the dread thought of the army wouldn't overtake them. Congress announced men taking science courses could have a deferment. Perhaps this was a way out? Still things didn't look that bad.

Fraternities now entered the situation. The government asked on May 1 that college Greek letter societies should urge the students to realize that they should remain in college, as our government needed men with a college background to lead the way in the crisis that was fast overcoming us. A cartoon drawn by Milton Caniff displaying Uncle Sam with a huge fraternity pin smiling benevolently down his people. Things were gradually coming closer.

Dec. 7, 1941: The dam burst. We were in the middle of it now, and we were scared. President William P. Tolley announced, right after war was declared, that the students should stay at their posts and work, and wait to see what the outcome would be. The school was in a turmoil. Four students, who had journeyed to Washington felt that the capital itself was calmer

(Continued on Page 16)

Rushing

(Continued from Page 7)

mores, juniors, and seniors. The decision of the fraternities was unanimously in favor of the first proposal.

The following fundamental points were drawn up and received the approval of the fraternities:

"1. There is to be no bidding of Freshmen until after the mid-year examinations.
2. No Freshmen shall be eligible to fraternity membership until he shall have completed twelve hours college work.
3. No Freshmen shall be permitted to enter any fraternity chapter house except at times agreed upon between the Faculty and fraternities.
4. All bids shall be on a given day and in writing."

Open rushing was favored by most of the college, according to **The Campus** of October 13, 1920. For a short period beginning in 1911 there was a closed rushing system in effect. "Since then pledging has been done at will and the fact that a long rushing season involves many restrictions and rules make the open pledging seem more desirable."

The faculty and a majority of the fraternity members gave the system their support. The only group which would rather see a closed rushing system were the Phi Gams. However, they felt that the closed system could only be successful if the rules were strictly observed, and so would be satisfied with open rushing.

Changes are still being made in rushing procedure. This year ushered in another era of second semester rushing, to remember the same faults found many years before. The freshmen were unable to adjust to academic life. Also the period of fraternity - freshman acquaintance was too short to enable intelligent decisions regarding pledging.


THE CAMPUS

The First Game

Couldn't Come!

In the fall of 1899 "The Campus" appeared for the first time in newspaper format. From 1876 until that time it was published in magazine form similar to the reproduction of the first issue on page 1. William A. Womer, Business Manager at the time and now a Trustee of the college was responsible for the change. Although it was six columns wide instead of the present five, "The Campus" has appeared in newspaper form since that time.

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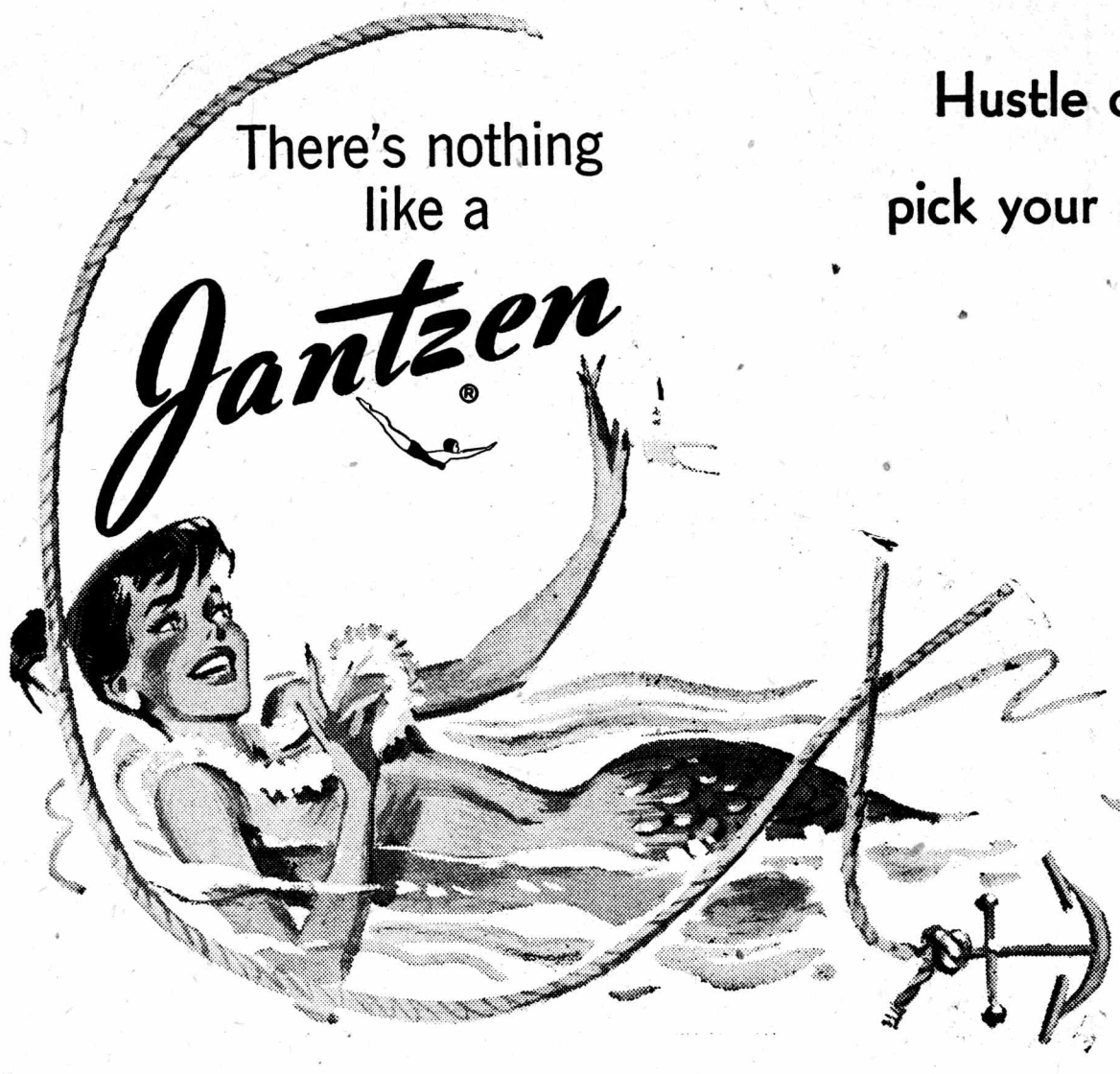

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CHESTNUT AT PARK

Monuments And Boulders Have Not Been Neglected In News Coverage Since 1876

Through the years since 1876, **The Campus** has not neglected the interesting stories of the varied monuments that remain on campus as the legacies of former Alleghenians.

Some of us may have noticed a large, bedraggled-looking fir tree that stands in rather lonely grandeur near the Observatory. This tree is the last survivor in what was once a proud circle of firs. **The Campus** for October 11, 1905 gives this interesting report:

"Standing midway between Ford Memorial Chapel and the Newton Observatory can be seen 15 fir trees in a circle. It is said that many years ago the Senior Class of the college numbered 15, and that on Commencement Day each member of the class planted a fir tree. Nearly all of them have grown to a height of over 40 feet, and with proper trimming could be made to look even more beautiful and attractive than now."

It seems that the firs were already showing their age in 1905. Since then they have been disappearing, some dying and others being pulled out for various reasons, until only the one remains. One hears today that the college administration has no plans to replant the firs because it wants to enhance the view of Bentley from North Main Street. May the ghost of that bygone Senior Class rest in peace.

On the other hand, the large rock at the head of the ravine east of Bentley shows no sign of fading away. It has acquired a rusty fountain that never seems to be working, but the original stone dates back to 1878, as **The Campus** for October 24, 1905 attests.

The sophomore men of the Class of '80 wanted some tangible reminder of their stay on campus, so they found the boulder in the hills above the college, loaded it on a stoneboat and dragged it to the top of the ravine with a four-horse team. Some jealous upperclassmen, however, incited the freshmen to surreptitiously roll the stone down into the ravine, which they promptly did. But the sophs proved their mettle by securing a block and tackle from what is now the Erie Railroad and hoisting the rock back up along well-greased planks to the top of the ravine. The freshmen were absent while this was being done, and it took them a long time to figure out how the sophs had managed it.

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EXTENDS BEST WISHES

and

CONGRATULATIONS

to

"THE CAMPUS"

on its

75th ANNIVERSARY

of

INITIAL PUBLICATION

Draft

(Continued from Page 15)

then the college. Students who had joined the Civil Aeronautics Courses, as an original patriotic duty were now unsure of their status. Many men enlisted, while 106 from the Freshman class up were of draft age.

Gradually the college settled down and began to take a more realistic look at the situation. President Tolley hit the headlines again as he announced that the semester would be shortened, while a special three week summer semester would be held to enable more men to get through college.

On January 22 **The Campus** announced that most probably the football and track teams would be dropped while the swimming team had been disbanded after the first meet due to a lack of manpower. The worst had hit us. Various correspondents, such as Drew Pearson and Howard Davis, spoke to us on the American War Problems. The future looked dim.

Then on April 16 President Tolley announced that the Navy had accepted Allegheny for its special V-1 training program for freshman and sophomores between the ages of 17 and 20. Those completing 3 semesters of V-1 were eligible to enter either V-5, navy air officer; or V-7, regular navy officer. Those who joined were able to finish out their college careers. Things were now looking up. Perhaps we would be able to get through this mess anyway. The college further adapted itself to meet the war effort by enlarging the curriculum in such subjects as meterology and astronomy, while a machine shop was considered. An army program for flying cadets was instituted along with the enlargement of the Civilian Pilot Training Program which completed the college's plans for their part in the war.

The college continued to struggle along under the ever growing pressure of the conflict which still seemed so far distant from our lives. Near the end of 1942 new plans for the armed forces were made known, which would enable even more men to stay in college until their graduation. The Air Corps and Marines gave the opportunity for men to enlist, finish college and then enter officer's school for training. The navy had their V-1 course, while the army gave a test which would defer those who passed.

This then was the situation. Somehow the college managed to get through the conflict without too many scars. In a sense we had become mobilized, with the campus being turned into a sort of an army camp. We had gotten through the war, and Allegheny was proud of her effort. She had performed well, sending many of her sons off to foreign lands.

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WEATHER: Wet, Dry, Fair — April Fool Issue

MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

APRIL FOOL!

College To Resort To New Intelligence (?) Tests

Secret Meeting Of Old New Mu's Opened To Public

THE NIGHT BEFORE

JELLO

EDITORIALS

COLLITCH PLOTS TO FETE HIGH SCHOOL HOOLIGANS

REMEMBER IT'S ALL IN FUN

Balance Sheet

"The Campus" published its first April Fool's issue on April 1, 1936. Although several of them appeared throughout the war it was not until the appearance of "The Hemlock Cup" this year, that such an issue was published for two consecutive years.

Next Year's Curriculum Change Differs Greatly From Hebrew, And Latin Of 1818

In Allegheny's first formal catalogue, composed by Timothy Alden and published in March of 1818, there appears this statement: "The freshman class is, at present, attending to Sallust, Horace, Xenaphon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, the Hebrew, French, and English languages, arithmetic, and Holmes' Rhetoric. Entrance requirements at that time were Caesar's commentaries, Virgil's Aeneid and Eclogues, the Greek testament, Historic Sacra, and arithmetic through cube root.

The February, 1880, edition of **The Campus** carried an article entitled "A Needed Educational Reform", which stated, "We recognize that the world advances, and civilization and learning are progressive . . . . The time-honored Latin and Greek classics may have met the requirements of the literary men and theologians of the last century; but the average American student of the present day needs something more practical. All intelligent men have abandoned the insane notion that everybody can be made to think and act alike."

Although the article claimed that it did not condemn the "good old classical course" altogether, it was not in favor of granting wholesale license to young students in the selection of their studies, and recommended a limited amount of elective courses only for juniors and seniors. "The leading institutions of learning have recognized the popular demands and have provided for the wants of a rising young America; and it is time that Old Allegheny should cease to hug the phantom of bygone days." The article further pleaded for a third-year course in German to be substituted for the last year of either Latin or Greek, arguing that the increase in German immigration created a demand for German teachers in high school It also pointed out the German influence on modern learning and thought.

The fall of 1943 saw the adoption of the curriculum currently in use at Allegheny. At this time the "A" courses were added to the list of subjects offered. Minor changes have occured throughout the ensuing eight-year period, such as the addition of a Foods and Nutrition course in 1943-44, abandoned in 1945.

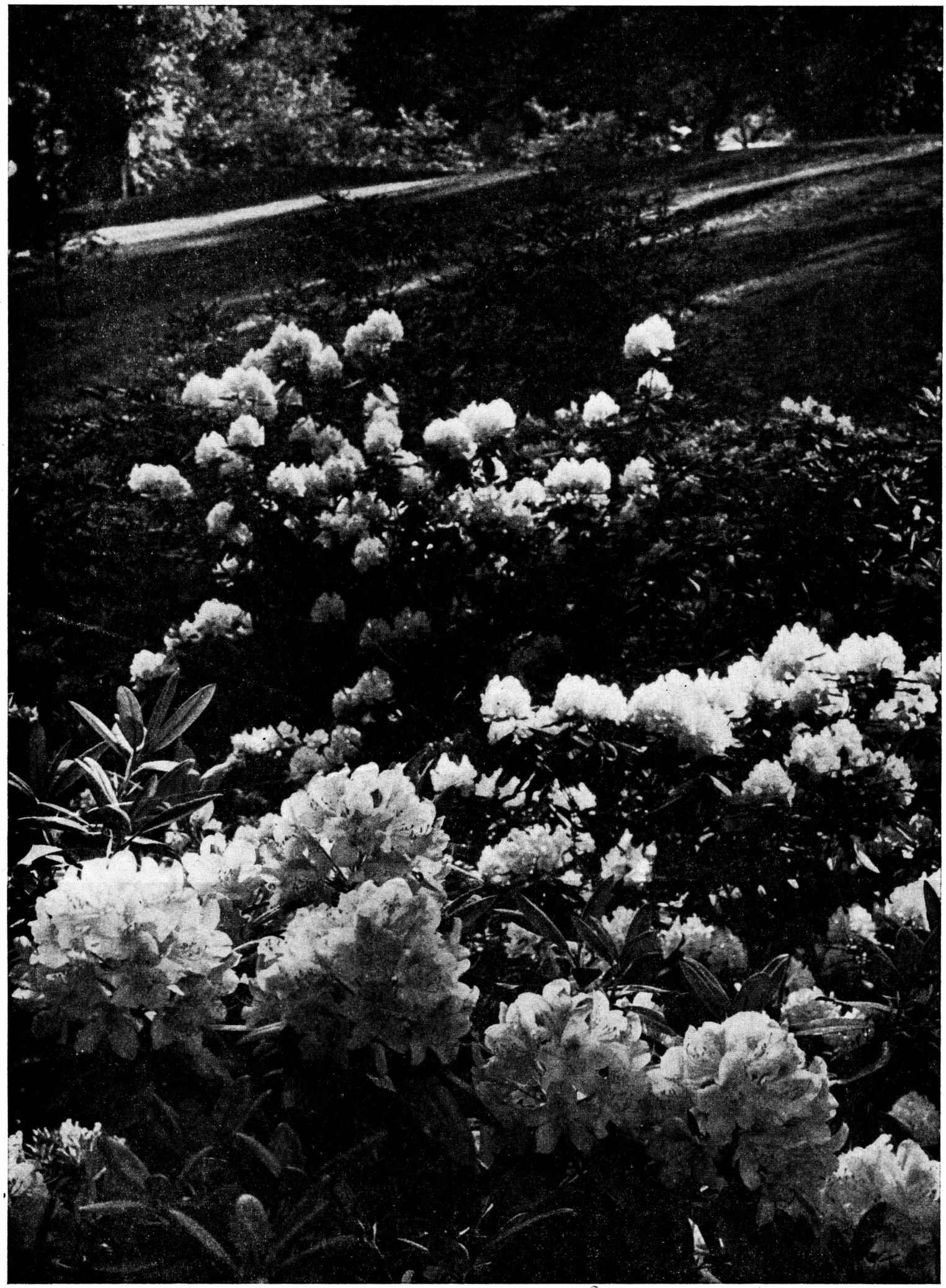
Fifty-three faculty members worked on the curriculum changes The tentative outline of hours required for graduation included approximately forty-two hours of required subjects, thirty hours of work in one's major field, leaving approximately thirty to fifty hours of electives.

Effective in 1953 will be the Junior Review, a three hour seminar course to be given in the junior year. It includes readings and group discussions designed to review and unify the work of the entire program and to help the student evaluate his own achievements. In announcing this innovation, Dr. Benezet said, "The major fault of education is the inability to test general education. It's frontier is finding better methods of evaluating it."

Mass Meeting In 1924 Urged Student Dancing

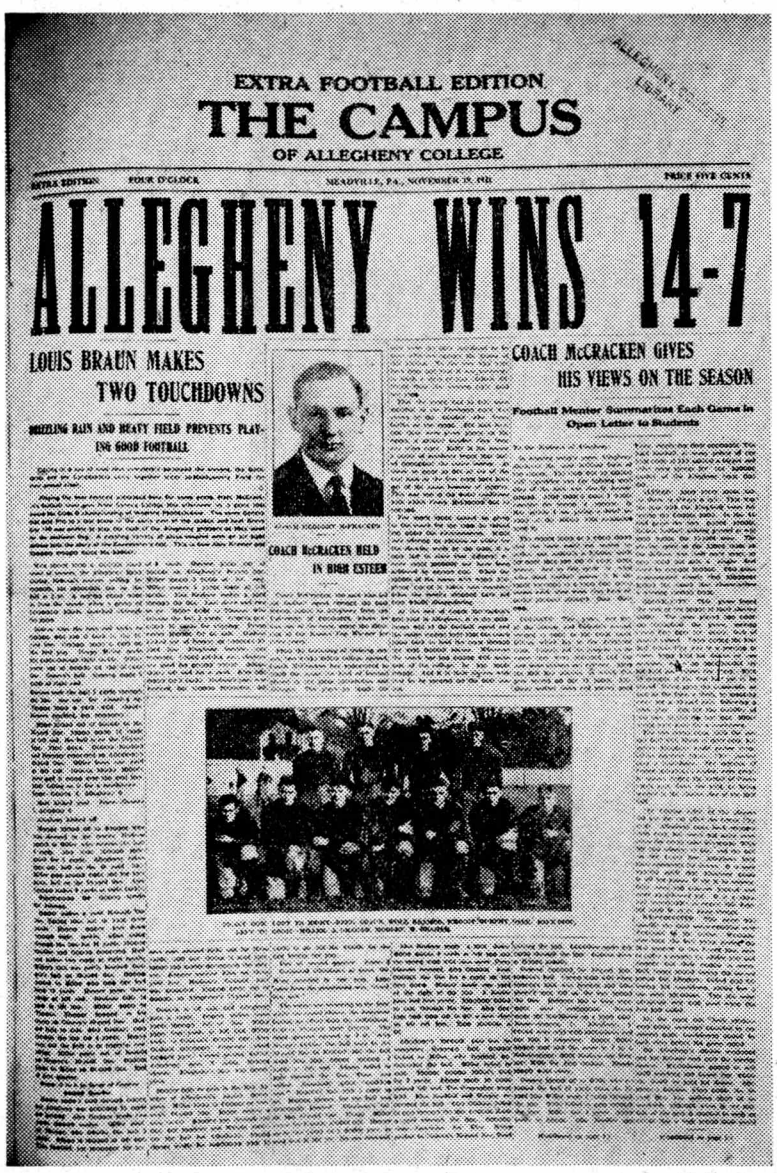
In a daring debate during a mass meeting on Febuary 6, 1924, the controversial question of dancing in college buildings was discussed. The general student opinion was that it should be permitted. Those opposed felt that the students had enough liberty already and that such a new measure might cause the withdrawal of college support by some of its benefactors.

The resulting plan was something of a compromise. It was finally decided that "for the sake of the college, students should feel satisfied to wait for a while before they ask for more social privileges than they already have."



Our Bouquet to THE CAMPUS for faithfully reporting 75 Allegheny Springs----

Phi Kappa Psi
Phi Gamma Delta
Delta Tau Delta
Phi Delta Theta
Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Alpha Chi Rho
Theta Chi
Commons Club
Kappa Alpha Theta
Kappa Kappa Gamma
Alpha Chi Omega
Alpha Gamma Delta
Alpha Xi Delta
Tallagewe



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LOUIS BRAUN MAKES TWO TOUCHDOWNS

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COACH McCRACKEN GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE SEASON

Football Master Summarizes Each Game in Open Letter to Students

COACH McCRACKEN HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

A special football extra appeared at 4 p.m. on November 19, 1921, and reported the results of the Geneva-Allegheny game immediately at the end of the contest. The Editors gambled wisely at half-time when the two page edition was printed, for the score remained the same until the end.

Poet Frost Discussed His Work, College Life

Robert Frost, eminent poet, gave a lecture-recital of his work before 500 people in Ford Chapel on March 19, 1924. Unaffected by the artifice of modernist poetry, Mr. Frost has been praised for his simple treatment of the commonplace, which shows a great love for nature.

In a talk given at chapel services, Mr. Frost discussed the atmosphere of college life and read additional poetry. He saw a movement among students to run the colleges, which was, to him, an effort to advance the standards of education. He observed that college students were becoming more cultured, and remarked, "I do not care what you do with the colleges as long as you keep them intellectual."

Columns

(Continued from Page 3)

being at every party, every week, regardless of time or distance. In 1949 came the Junior Birdmen of America Association with members, ritual and song through the medium of "Near the Vale."

From here on **The Campus** fluctuated between a "Social Whirl" and no column at all. Then in the winter of 1949 we found "We-The Peep-Hole-Speak" which undertook the monsterous task of reporting at least once the name of every Alleghenian on the roster.

And now to the present year — which needs not much recalling. "Campus Capers" undertook the task to inform the "gang" of all that was going on and some things that weren't. "Capers" had at least one distinction in that it made all issues of the paper from September to May—one which, as social chatters go, you'll find infrequently.



THE CAMPUS

OCTOBER 23, 1941 THE CAMPUS OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE PAGE THREE

Convocation Sees Tolley Honored

Hundreds Join in Tribute As President Ends First Ten Years Here; Gala Dinner Planned For This Evening

Homecoming 1941

Begins Another Ten Years

Dorm Dedication In Morning

Constance Warren, Sarah Lawrence President, is Feature Speaker at Ceremony in Gym; Other Events Listed

Saturday Program

Views of New Dormitory Units That Will Be Dedicated Tomorrow

ALLEGHENY HONORS PRESIDENT WM. P. TOLLEY AND DEDICATES TWO NEW DORMITORY UNITS AT HOMECOMING

Former Allegheny President William P. Tolley was honored in a special homecoming issue on October 23, 1941. Homecoming was highlighted that year by Tolley's completion of ten years at Allegheny, and the dedication of Brooks Hall.
"The Campus" celebrated too that fall with a new name plate, the one currently in use.

Roos

(Continued from Page 3)

fun, I thought we would all get killed. It was three minutes to twelve when we got to the railroad tracks. We could have made it, but wouldn't you know there was a freight train. I thought I'd pop. We were all campused for ten days, but, oh, well, it was a grand party.

"I loved the cookies.

"How is grandma?

Oodles of love, Milly"

Phi Psi-Phi Gam Party

The Campus, December 1, 1887 —The Phi Kappa Psis and the Phi Gamma Deltas opened their rooms to their lady friends on several of the evenings of the recent interim. These little social gatherings are one of the decided pleasures of fraternity life, and they are by no means lacking in profit to the interested parties.

Honor System

(Continued from Page 6)

ished by action taken by the faculty.

In the fall of 1926 a faculty committee polled the student body to determine its attitude toward the reinstitution of the honor system at Allegheny. The records show that the students had no interest in re-establishing the plan.

Last Spring the Allegheny Christian Association sponsored a panel discussion, led by five faculty members, on the honor system. While all five advocated the establishment of such a set-up, they qualified their remarks by stating that before such a project could be attempted, the students would have to be educated to accept and abide by the ideal ethics of the system, as well as develop a loyalty to the college.

Throughout the remainder of that semester both students and faculty showed an interest in the establishment of an honor system not only through their discussions, but through actual use of the plan in several courses. Although little interest has been shown by the student body as a whole this year, the honor system is still operating in a few classrooms.

"Campus"

(Continued from Page 3)

on the basis of his work the previous year. This system went into effect with the December 9, 1931, issue of **The Campus**, and was followed for approximately fifteen years.

Since that time editors have been chosen by the out-going editor and the faculty advisor, with the approval of the Allegheny Undergraduate Council.

Tarbell

(Continued from Page 3)

first two biographies. Returning to the United States, she joined the staff of **McClure's Magazine** and became a co-founder of **The American Magazine** of which she was an Editor until 1915. Interested in the natural resources of her native area, she wrote a History of the Standard Oil Company, one of her outstanding achievements.

Ida Tarbell also was active in national affairs. She was a member of president Wilson's Industrial Conference Board, and, later, a member of president Harding's National Unemployment Conference Board. In 1932 she served on a committee of womens' activities in the campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt. She believed in a political order which she called "socialized democracy." At one time she said: "I want to see democracy socialized because then it would work better.

Miss Tarbell died in 1943.

Election

(Continued from Page 3)

fifteen. The faculty vote gave Thomas the lead with nineteen ballots in his favor. Hoover received thirteen, while Roosevelt only won two.

At the final rally, Dr. Giddens read the following telegrams.

"I will be obliged if you will extend my cordial greetings to the members of the Allegheny College Hoover for President Club. I am deeply gratified by the many evidences of warm support from the students of our colleges and universities. The union of ideals and sound policies backed by the energy and enthusiasm of our younger men and women will be an invincible force in government and in the progress of the nation.

(signed) Herbert Hoover"

"Greetings to the Thomas for President Club. Get out a big vote for Socialism on November 8 and then keep up the fight. Remember in this hour of the breakdown of capitalism that your place is with the workers in building the new world of peace and freedom.

(signed) Norman Thomas"

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A Brief History of College Journalism Recounted By "The Campus" May 1899

The Campus of May 22, 1899 recorded a brief history of college journalism. It is interesting to note that both the Yale and Harvard University dailies are a few years younger than **The Campus.**

"Closely allied to educational journalism, a distinctive feature of the American press is the college paper. In 1800 the precurser of college periodicals was published at Dartmouth College. The diminutive sheet, the **Gazette,** numbered among its contributors Daniel Webster . . . . Harvard, Yale, Williams, Amherst, Hamilton, and other institutions had ventured in the path of journalism before 1835 . . . . In 1836 the **Yale Literary Magazine** was founded . . . . From the humble beginning at Dartmouth, the college press has multiplied, until it now contains some four hundred periodicals . . . .

"The extreme development of college journalism was the appearance of two daily newspapers edited and published by students of Yale and Harvard. The **Yale Record,** established in 1877, was published every morning, except Sundays and holidays, during the collegiate year, at $4 a year, or three cents per copy; the **Harvard Daily Echo,** established in 1879, was published at noon each week day during the term at $2.40 a year, or two cents per single copy . . . .

"The printing of the collegiate press is necessarily done by contract and the editorial work is done by boards of editors, selected generally by vote of the classes, and is proffered without compensation.

"In typographical execution equal, if not superior, to the general press of the land, in range of topics wide and attractive, its articles for the most part the fruit of careful reading, earnest thought, and careful revision, the college journal claims notice and praise. The college paper gives to the student a considerable experience in practical journalism, affords an agreeable and profitable recreation, and gives to the world of patrons and friends of the school an insight into the actual life of the college—a thing not to be gained from stately college annual catalogues. It advertises in a dignified way the institution represented, submits college sentiments, motives, projects, and deeds to the test of deliberation and thoughtful perusal, and is a power in the college for good. It is, as some one has said, 'the outstanding member of the faculty,' and fosters acquaintance and community of feeling with other institutions. In fine, it cannot but be viewed as an important factor in the advance of higher education."

Jolly Chestnut Picnic Held By Theta Sigmas

The Campus, October 11, 1905—One of the jolliest chest-nutting expeditions of the year was indulged in by the members of the Theta Sigma sorority and their friends on Saturday afternoon. The party boarded the Cambridge Springs car at the east campus gateway at three o'clock and were soon pricking their willing fingers on tempting burrs in the big Barnett grove. Out-door games were played, the orchard was visited, and at six o'clock a dainty lunch was served on the veranda of the farm house.

After lunch the picnickers gathered around the open log fire and while the chestnuts cracked merrily in the embers stories were told and songs sung in true college style. Miss Spaulding chaperoned the party.

Parents In 1930 Voted No On Girls' Smoking

The Campus, May 7, 1930—Several months ago the question of smoking by the women students of the college was brought to light when the women came out solidly against the present rule forbidding them to smoke. At that time it was decided that a letter should be sent to their parents to get their opinion on the matter. On Febrary 28, 1930, a letter was sent from President Beebe's office which read:

"To the Parents of Women Students in Allegheny College:

"For a number of years Allegheny College has forbidden smoking by its women students. Some curiosity has been expressed recently concerning the attitude of parents toward this rule. It will be helpful to us if you will kindly answer 'YES or NO' to the questions which appear below and make any remarks you choose on the reverse side of this sheet. Please return at once the enclosed stamped envelope.

"With much appreciation of your co-operation, I am,

Yours truly,
(signed) James A. Beebe

"Do you approve the rule of Allegheny College forbidding smoking by its women students?"

It is reported that results from this questionnaire show that parents believe the rule should be kept and enforced. It is said, further, that the parents who answered the letter agreed in this matter nearly 100%.

This may serve as a blow to the will of the women in the college, but it has been rumored that they will continue their fight for freedom from this restriction.

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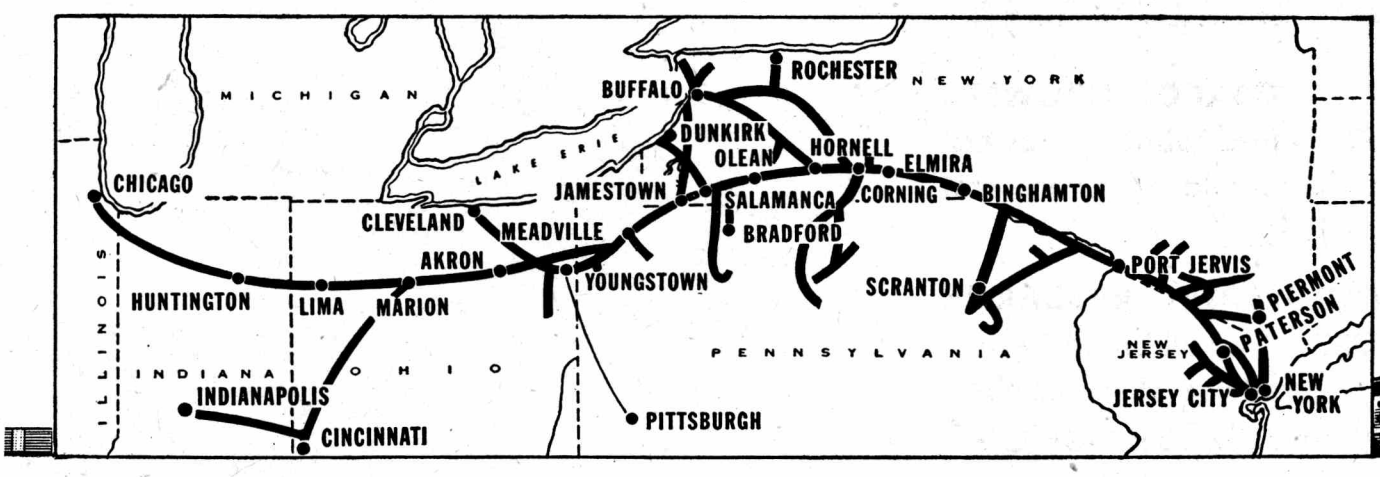

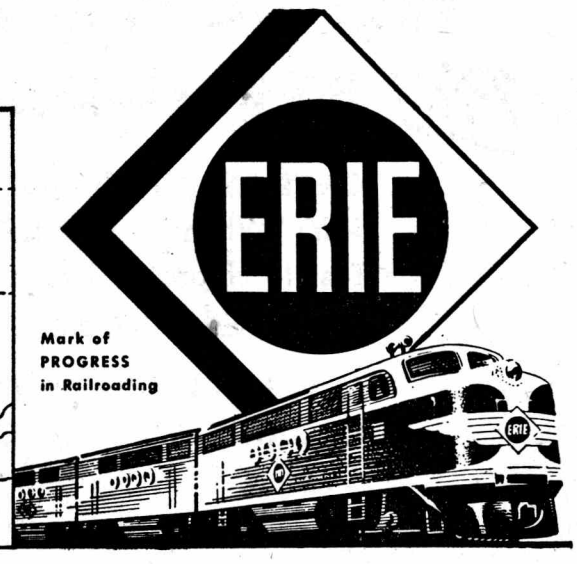

THE ERIE IN ITS CENTENNIAL YEAR IS PROUD TO SALUTE THE CAMPUS

CELEBRATING THE 75th ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INITIAL PUBLICATION