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1950

### State Normal School Moves to Elmwood Ave.

Helen E. Englebreck

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Miss Helen G. Englebreck  
175 North Street  
Buffalo, New York

State Normal School.

*Presented By*

Helen E. Englebreck  
Faculty member, 1911-1940  
May 1950

One from Two Centuries



## THE MAN FROM TWO CENTURIES

Dr. Harry Westcott Rockwell was born in Rockwells Mills, Chenango County, New York, June 23, 1881. His early training was received at Colgate Academy, Hamilton. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree at Brown University. There his days were filled with student activity. During his freshman days he worked hard to make the college daily paper staff. This not only required work before he succeeded, but afterwards also. It meant attending lectures at night writing them up and taking them to the downtown office. Usually it was work until long after midnight. He remained on the staff and was editor-in-chief during his senior year. This led to election to the honorary senior association called the Commarian Club. As business manager of the college annual, proctor of a dormitory, and member of the class day committee, Mr. Rockwell was busy most of the time. To increase his personal income, he wrote for a Boston daily paper. His interests were directed towards Y.M.C.A. work and he was vice-president of the college organization. As a result of his hard work and

scholarship, he was elected to the honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Rockwell once said: "When I think of my college days, I regret that I was not an athlete." After he was graduated from college, he intended to go into the woolen business with his uncle. His fondness for teaching was developed when he taught evening school in Providence, Peddie Institute-- a boy's preparatory school. Then he was principal of the Gilbertsville High School, and later took charge of the schools in Oneonta. At twenty-five years of age, he was the youngest superintendant of schools in the state. Leaving Oneonta, he went to White Plains, and from there to Pelham where he again took the position as superintendent. He continued to work in that splendid field of education until he came to Buffalo State Normal School in 1919.

Dr. Rockwell pursued his graduate work at Columbia University from which he received his degree of Master of Arts in 1917, and in 1922 he obtained his honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy at the New York State College for

Teachers at Albany. Loving travel, he developed the habit of conducting tours abroad. During one of these trips he had the honor of an audience with the pope. When the World War broke out, he was in Germany with two parties of over forty. They were held in Switzerland until the French Mobilization was over. While passing down the Thames he saw the entire British Naval Fleet on display. Altogether Dr. Rockwell has spent four or five months on the sea. During one of his trips abroad in 1920, he was one of the first to fly from London to Paris in an airplane.

It was a great day for Buffalo when Dr. Harry W. Rockwell accepted the position as President of Buffalo Normal School. Then the registration was two hundred seventy-five, four of whom were young men. He is a man of leadership and executive ability. This is shown by his many positions. Besides holding the position of President of the High School Principals Association, President of the Western Section of the New York State Teachers' Association, and President of the American Association of Teachers

Colleges, he was President of the Phi Beta Kappa Association and Delta Kappa Epsilon in Buffalo. In 1930, the faculty gave him a life membership in the N. E. A. When Dr. Rockwell came to Buffalo he started to work for the establishment of a four-year course. After a considerable amount of work, the project was carried through. Then came the problem of a new building and a new campus. As a result of the efforts of Dr. Rockwell, Mayor Schwab, Governor Smith, Henry W. Hill, Gregory Harmon, and E. H. Butler, the new school was obtained. Dr. Rockwell has witnessed the growth of Buffalo State Normal with a two-year course and a registration of two hundred seventy-five to Buffalo State Teachers College with a four-year course and a registration of eleven hundred sixty-five. As a Christmas gift in 1930, the student body presented Dr. Rockwell with an autograph containing the signatures of the whole school. May the future progress as rapidly as the past with Buffalo State Teachers College giving a good account of herself!

# Five Year Late





## FIVE YEARS LATER

On March 27, 1919, a new era in the history of the Buffalo Normal School was formally begun when the new building was dedicated in the presence of the State Board of Regents and nearly five hundred invited guests. The scene of the dedication was the new auditorium, which was artistically decorated with palms, plants, and flags. Twenty students, dressed in white, ushered the guests to their seats. When the aisles were cleared, the Regents entered, in caps and gowns, followed by the speakers, the board of management and the faculty of this institution timing their slow and scholarly procession to the strains of the Tannhauser March.

The invocation was offered by the Reverend Dr. Cameron Davis, Pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, after which the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Edward H. Butler, who is also the chairman of the school's board of managers, introduced the Rev. Charles Alexander Richmond of Union College. In his speech, Dr. Richmond regretted the fact that no distinctive national spirit has in the

past been inculcated in the public schools. He pointed to Germany and the cultivation of so high a national spirit that it threatened the whole world before it was quelled by the united armies of a score of nations. He expressed the hope that America might develop a high degree of national spirit to conserve the ends of democracy. He paid a tribute to the Negro soldiers, declaring that the rapidly growing Negro race would become either a menace or an asset to the country.

Following Dr. Richmond's address, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan delivered the formal address of dedication and installation of the new principal, Dr. Harry W. Rockwell. Beginning with a tribute to two men who, he said, had more to do with the success of the school than any others, Dr. Finegan eulogized the late Edward H. Butler and the late Dr. Daniel Upton. "This institution was established by act of the legislature in 1867, over fifty years ago," he said. "A great war had just been fought. One of the results of that war was to establish for all time to come the principle that human rights are superior to property rights. In that same year, the legislature also established

the principle of free education. This new building is now dedicated after another great war."

He described briefly the new school program which has been adopted in England which requires that children shall be in school until they are fourteen years every day that the school is in session, and from the ages of fourteen to eighteen, they must be in school at least 280 hours each year. In his own words, let us continue: "Why should there not be in America, this principle of justice for every child? Is not the mere thought of taking hundreds of thousands of school children from school and sending them into industrial slavery at fourteen or fifteen repugnant to every sense of the rights of children and the obligations of the nation to protect such rights?" Urging that New York should lead with a compulsory continuous school law, he asserted that the people of this state have shamefully neglected also the physical welfare of the children.

In reply to the installation of Dr. Finegan, the principal Dr. Harry W. Rockwell said humorously

that the question of his youth had concerned him somewhat in the new responsibilities given him, but that he had been consoled by the reflection that he had lived a considerable part in two centuries and few people went over into a third. "This is the supreme moment of my life," he declared with feeling. "Time and my own record must be the jury to determine the verdict as to the justice of this expression of your confidence."

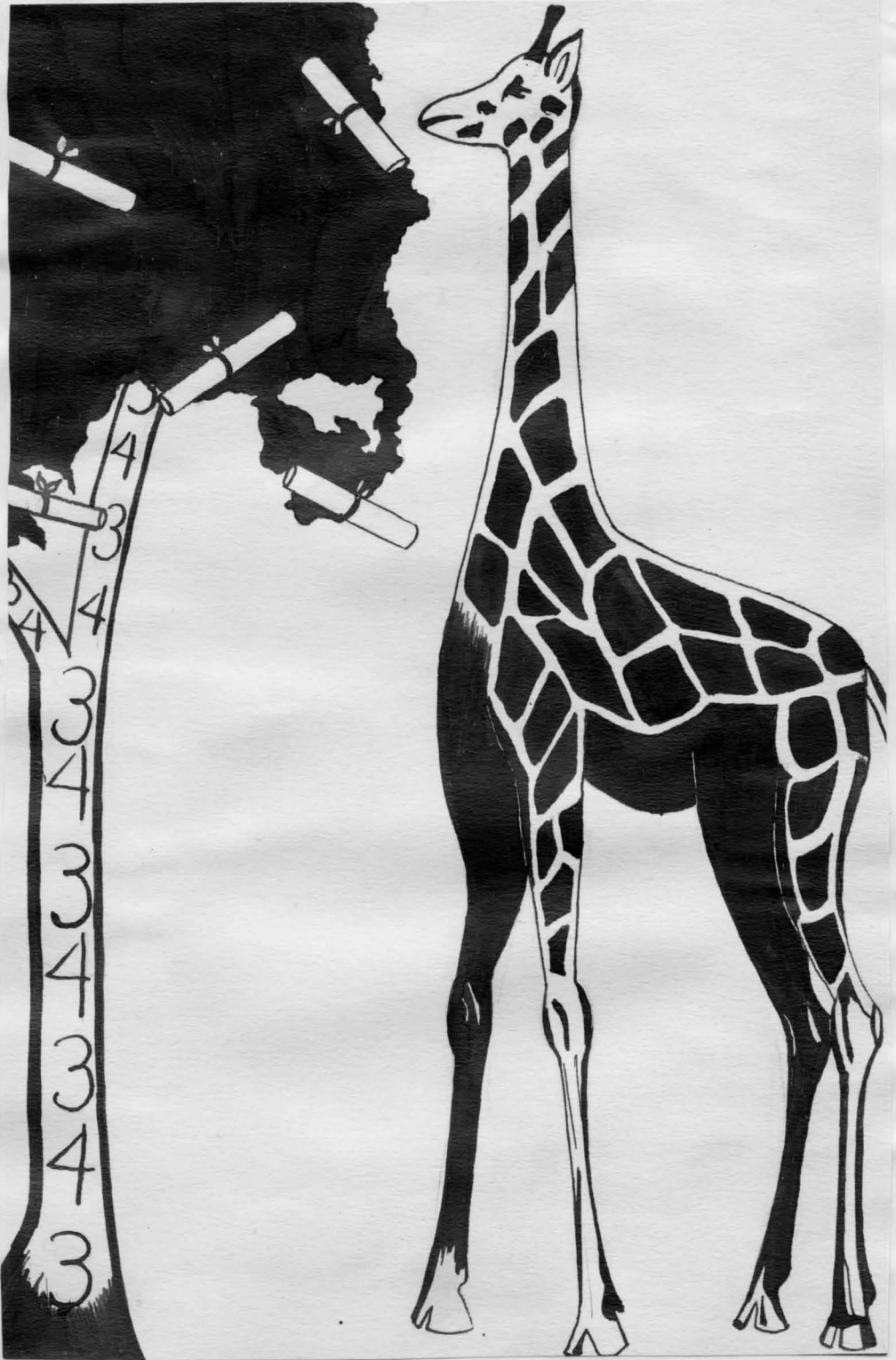
A pleasing break in this lengthy speaking program was the soprano solo, "Ave Maria" rendered by Mrs. Edna Luse, who was accompanied by Miss Martha Gomph, harpist and by her father, Mr. William Gomph, organist.

The speeches were resumed by Dr. James Byrne, of the Board of Regents, who congratulated Buffalo on the possession of a building so well-equipped for its purpose. "The Buffalo Normal School is now in a position to do most momentous work," he said, "with a splendid building and a Local Board and faculty--men and women of ability and fine impulses."

While Dr. Byrne said he did not believe that America is seriously threatened by the peril that threatens to overwhelm Europe, he did believe that American business interests are beset with serious difficulties which the educational system would do its full share in helping to solve. "If we make the children of immigrants feel that they are a special problem, that they come under a different head on the matter of patriotism than children whose parents have lived in this country from two to ten generations, we simply multiply our difficulties. It is sinning against democracy. We must try not to hound, stifle, or stunt truth - that is true Americanism."

The Exercises of the day were completed by a reception in the school gymnasium at which Dr. Rockwell, the members of the Board of Regents, and the Local Board received the guests and friends of this institution.

Growing Up



## GROWING UP

If, as the saying goes, memories linger on for untold time, then the year of nineteen hundred and nineteen will continue to be a high light in the minds of all the Household Arts students. It was in that eventful year that the Household Arts Department first offered a course such as was being offered at the State College for Teachers at Albany and in the Home Economics Department at Cornell. Due to the untiring efforts of Miss Myrtle V. Caudell, head of the Household Arts Department, and Principal Rockwell, the revised course was planned. It was heartily approved of by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy Commissioner of Education, and submitted to the State Board of Regents for final approval.

On the long to be remembered day of August 1, 1917, the Household Arts Department of the Buffalo State Normal School was placed on a equal basis with other colleges and was permitted by the Board of Regents to grant a degree of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics. The Buffalo State

Normal School was then entitled to a ten thousand dollar share of the Smith-Hughes fund. This fund provided for the encouragement of vocational education through special funds offered by the Federal government. Special appropriations are made to all teacher-training institutions offering a four-year vocational educational course. The ten thousand dollars was to be used in the improvement of equipment and to increase the faculty.

Again in the year of nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the Home Economics Department was enlarged. The addition was unique and in the form of a practice house and a baby. The students assumed the care of both the practice house and the baby. The first class to graduate was that of 1923. All the graduates were qualified to teach in any community center, vocational, junior or senior high school. Along with the change in the Vocational Homemaking came changes also in the General Normal courses.

In that momentous year of nineteen hundred



and twenty-one, with baby days behind them and childhood rapidly receding the General Normal entered its adolescence. Long had they been climbing the rocky slopes of a two-year course, now they had reached the plateau where lies the new three-year course. Since that year, the toils and tribulations of the teachers have been lessened, but those of the students are doubled. To the old curriculum of Music, History, Literature, Drawing, Health, Geography, Penmanship and various methods and technique courses have been added many phases of science, handwork courses and classes in tests and measurements.

In the days of yore, a high school diploma and a training class certificate made the course of one year duration. Now, two years of normal life are required of all training class students and three years for all others. Having completed three years work at the Buffalo State Normal School, a Bachelor's degree could be obtained for an additional year's work at the Albany State College for Teachers. Any student who had completed two years of work in our own Normal might be admitted

with two years' advanced credit to either the University of Buffalo or Canisius.

One more great step has been taken in the field of education. Time is required in building any edifice and good teachers are more easily made than was Rome; also they cannot be trained to fill all the demands made on them in less than the new four-year course allows. Then came the four-year course.

Hitherto the Home Economics Department alone had been supreme inasmuch as they could grant degrees. Short-lived was their supremacy. Doomed was their high pedestal when the State Board of Regents, in April 1925, sanctioned a four-year course with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Education, for elementary and junior high school teachers. The course was definitely authorized in June 1926. Legislative appropriations brought an influx of professors for the collegiate fourth year work. Increased registration and overcrowded conditions resulted. There were many new professors added. Among these were Dr. Robert O. DeMond, Professor of History; Dr. Earl Daniels,

Professor of English; Dr. Charles A. Messner, Professor of Latin; Martha M. Reynolds, Professor of Psychology; Dr. George B. Neumann, Professor of Sociology; Stephen C. Clement.

In March 1928, the Normal School reached a peak attained by only one other school, namely, that of being a State College for Teachers. In that eventful month it became legally known as the State Teachers College at Buffalo, the honor being shared only by the State Teachers College at Albany. As a result, the school was filled with great celebrating and much rejoicing. It was a gala day for both the students and faculty. The course became an optional four-year course. From a list of electives, a major and minor field were to be chosen. Thirty semester hours were required after the completion of the regular three-year course. The degree course prepared for elementary, junior high school, administrative, supervisory and critic teaching positions.

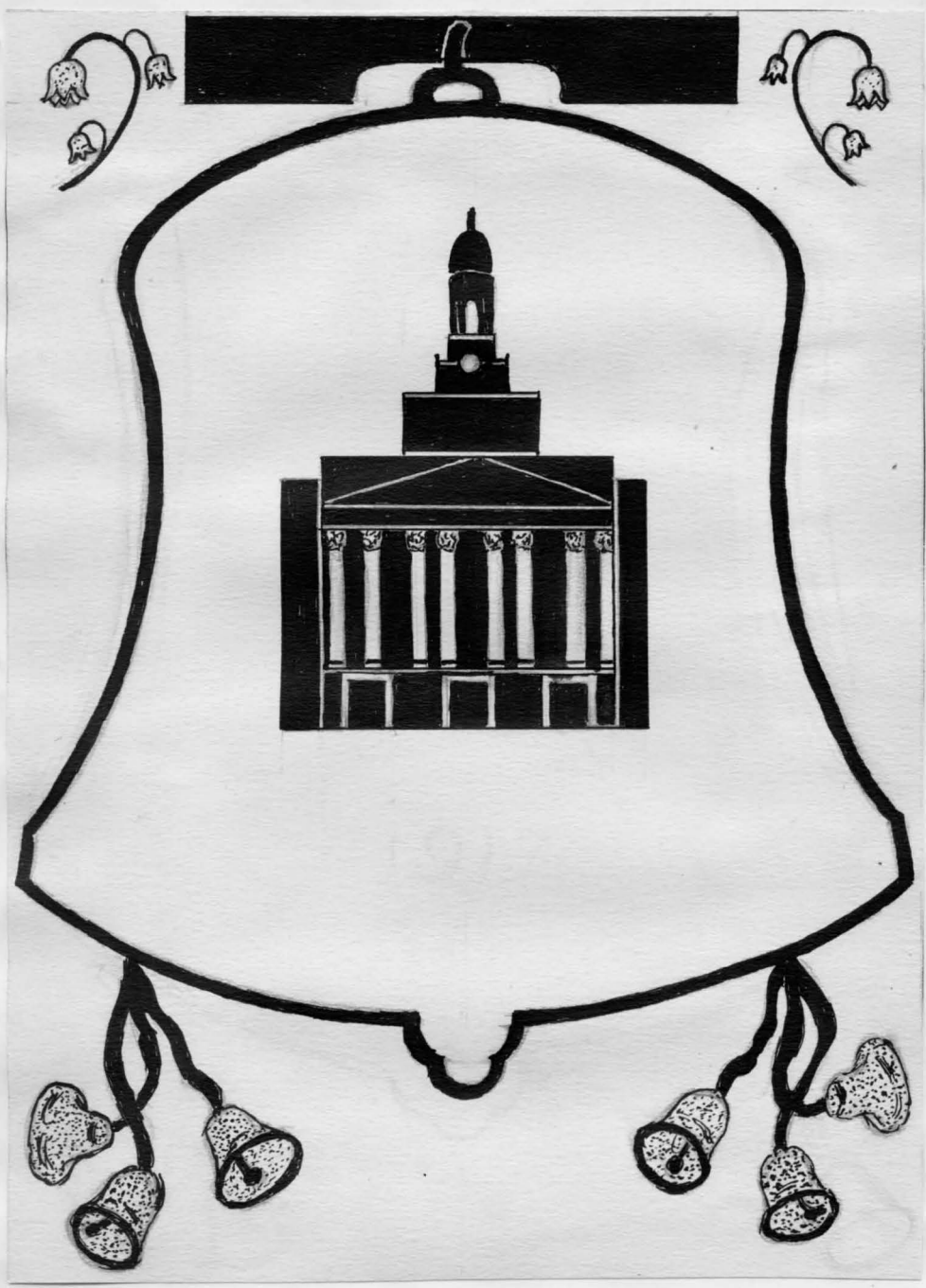
The adoption of the new four-year course initiated a new class, that of the Junior Degree

class. This consisted of all students who were planning to remain for fourth year work. It has proved a most valuable addition to all the school activities.

The rise of the school from a Normal to a College has increased its prestige and popularity. The climb was long, tedious, and difficult but achievement is its own reward and due to unceasing effort, Dr. Rockwell has made his dream come true. Now the State Teachers College at Buffalo stands as a beautiful shrine on the mountain of education and is the envy of all the state teacher-training institutions.

In the fall of 1930 there came a few changes in the faculty. Dr. John H. Thurber came from the Iowa State College to take the place of Dr. Daniels as Professor of English. Dr. Earl Cranston replaced Dr. DeMond in the History Department, Dr. Oscar E. Hertzberg became head of the Psychology Department in place of Dr. Reynolds.

Groden Jubilee -



## GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Fifty years is but a brief moment when we consider the age and aim of all institutions. Although it is such a short time, these fifty years have been filled with many events and pleasant times.

In the good old days of fifty years ago, the citizens had not yet outgrown the belief that it was absurd for the wealthy man without a family to pay taxes for the support of a school that his poor neighbor's children attended. It was felt that those who could not afford to pay tuition for their children's education should rear them in ignorance. Attractive buildings were rare, and professionally equipped teachers were a luxury. Discipline was characteristic of that rod method we have heard so much about. Tendencies toward softness were viewed with fear of distrust in the future.

Through the years, extreme changes have been wrought. Let's glance back and see what changes time has made in people and in schools. Driven

by inspiration and ambition, old buildings are gone, methods changed, and in their places we see new books, names and ways.

But the year 1922 brought back these people of past years. Not one of them said that he wished for the good old days. Naturally all these people wanted to see their Alma Mater again and also to renew their former acquaintances. This was one of the main reasons for holding "Alumni Day" as one of the biggest days of the "Fiftieth Anniversary". Can you not picture the happiness and merry voices that filled the halls of the Normal School on Monday, June 26, 1922? Can you not picture early graduates who had come from far and near to take part in that great celebration?

In the afternoon, class and sorority teas were held throughout the building, the most popular being the 1873-1893 tea, where many friends chatted and questioned each other. All the rooms were fragrant with spring and early summer flowers. Among a few of the popular

friends were Mrs. John C. Demsey from Flushing and Mrs. J. J. Churchyard from Ithaca. Both of these people were from the Class of '76.

Although many of you have looked at and admired the pool, and fountain, the sundial, and the benches, I am sure that you do not know how they came to be. It was at five o'clock of this same afternoon on which the teas were held that these gifts were dedicated. Mrs. Walter P. Cooke, President of the Alumni Association, presented the fountain and dedicated it to the former alumni of the school. This fountain was modeled after the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence. Helen Grant made the presentation of the sundial and benches which were the gifts of the "Elms" staff of 1920 and of the School of Practice classes of 1920, 1921, and 1922. Edward H. Butler accepted these gifts. The afternoon ended with singing by the Class of 1922 and with selections by the school's orchestra.

In the evening program, lantern-slide pictures of old friends and places were shown by Frank B.



Steele, who made the audience guess who was who and what was what. Many happy bygone days and incidents were recalled as these pictures were shown. Imagine the comment that arose when those graduates saw the graduating classes of the leg-of-mutton period, of the pompadour time, the pictures of the faculty and the model of the school. Mrs. Cooke gave the welcome to the Class of 1922. Miss Helen Lewis, the Class President, made the response. Mrs. Charles North spoke in recognition of the Class of '73, the first class to be graduated. The response was given by Miss Rose Annowski of that class. Dr. Harry W. Rockwell gave the address of the evening and Miss Bacon gave the historical sketches of the school. It certainly was a great day for everyone connected with the Normal School.

Tuesday, June 27th, was another day of excitement and one long to be remembered. In the afternoon, a pageant was given in the gymnasium. Several of the Alumni were in the cast of this historical play. It portrayed the interests and growth of the school during those fifty years from June 23, 1872 to June 27, 1922.

At the Elmwood Music Hall, the 51st Commencement Exercises were held in the evening. Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, State Commissioner of Education, gave the address.

This celebration, starting on Saturday, June 24th, when the annual Class Day Exercises were given by the graduating class, drew to a close on Tuesday, June 27th.

Looking back on the days of fifty years ago, we wonder what fifty more years will bring.

#### THROUGH THE YEARS

(Alumni Song for Fiftieth Anniversary)

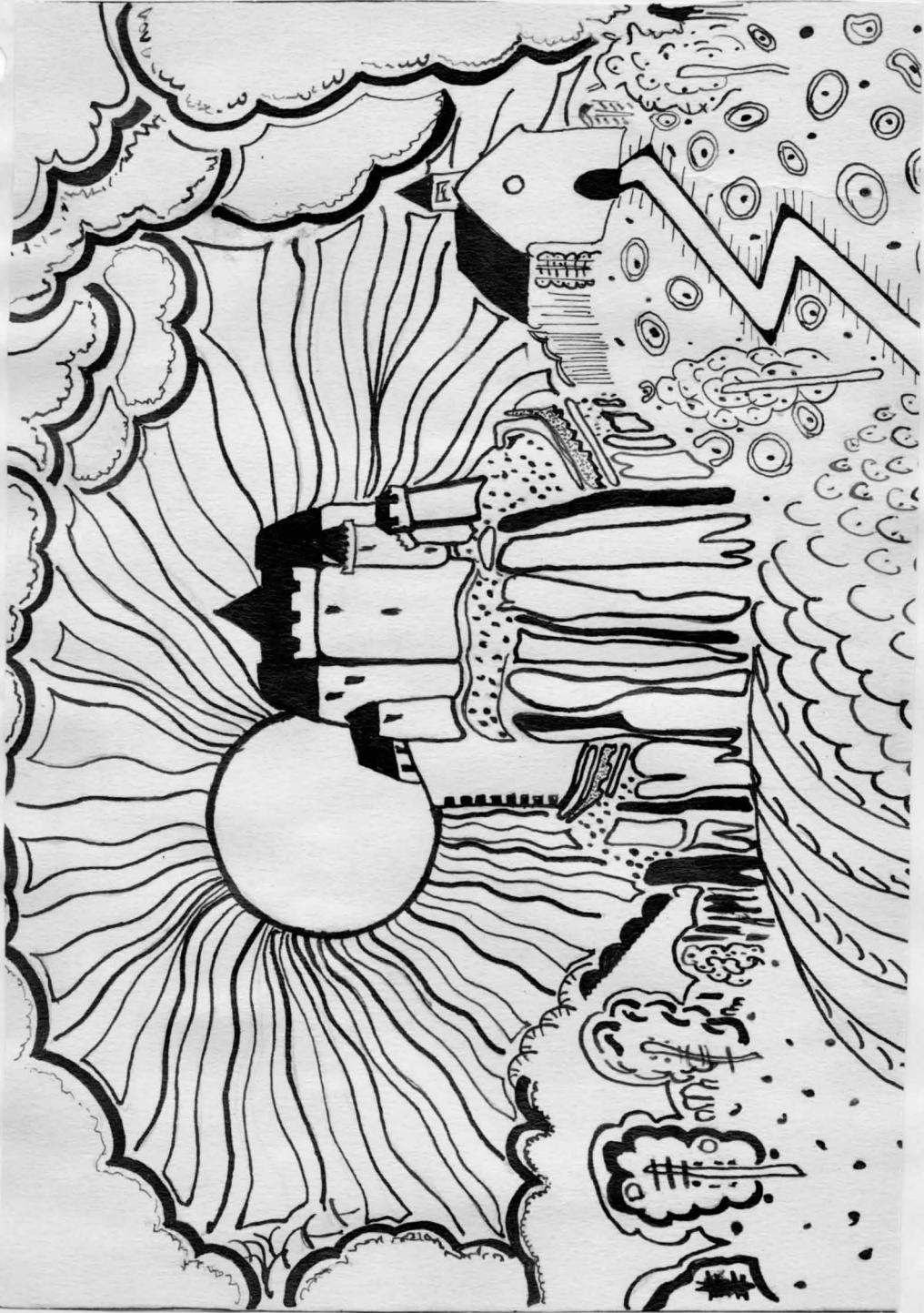
By Grace Viele

Fair the trees beside thee showing  
Lofty arches 'gainst the sky,  
Through the years in beauty growing,  
Rooted deep, aspiring high!  
Dear their welcoming shade around thee,  
Symbol of thy sheltering care  
For the children who have found thee  
Through the years more dear, more fair!

Elder children, home returning  
On the day of Jubilee,  
Eager youth, but lately learning  
All that hearts can hold for thee,  
We who through the years have known thee  
Join our grateful song to raise,  
'Alma Mater' proudly own thee,  
Greet thee now with loving praise!

Greeting, praise, and love we sing thee,  
Gathered 'neath thy elms today,  
Worthier tribute we would bring thee,  
Lasting homage we would pay.  
May our lives, thy faith declaring,  
Through the years its worth proclaim  
Till the world, thy blessing sharing,  
Through the ages lauds thy name!

*New Dreams*



## DREAMING DREAMS

Like a youth in adolescent years, our school, once it really began to grow, seemed to be outgrowing its clothes constantly. The new Normal building was such a recent acquisition that it was almost incredible the way it was suddenly filled and then failed utterly to contain the growing student body. True, every effort had been made to attract these many students, and all those connected with the school were justly proud of the splendid reputation which was being spread throughout the state. Yet in September 1924, the real import of the registration figures was literally forced upon the consciousness of the school authorities by the actually crowded conditions in the school. The registration figures were significant on paper: they represented an increase, but the crowding in the classrooms brought to those concerned a very real and tangible problem.

As a result, scholastic requirements for admission were raised, in order that only the best of applicants be admitted. In spite of this effort to control the situation, the very next

year brought a record-breaking registration of more than 1,100 students. Plainly, the problem was not solved.

Principal Harry W. Rockwell, the Board of Directors, the Faculty, and many Buffalonians who had the interests of the Institution at heart, could see plainly the road which must be traveled to reach a solution: a larger plant must be provided. They could not shut their eyes, however, to the obstacles which stood in their way. With less of courage, less determination, they might have rested supinely, admitting that the capacity of the school had been reached and nothing could have happened, at least not for years to come. We are witnesses to the fact that they did not thus give up, that their determination, their courage, their refusal to so much as dream of defeat, carried them forward through the difficulties of their enterprise.

The march forward began. On April 12, 1926, the State Architect, Mr. Sullivan-Jones, and Dr. Haviland, President of the State Hospital

to the question, "what to do with the old Normal Building?" spoke for Superintendent Hartwell saying that the City of Buffalo could use the building.

In the Buffalo Evening News of December 8, 1926, Council President, Frank Perkins, brought forth and urged the adoption of a plan for the creation of an educational center on the land belonging to the State Hospital, the plan to include a new Normal School plant, a Vocational School, a Physical Training School and a Stadium. The Buffalo Evening News, at this time, printed an editorial, favoring and urging the adoption of this plan.

The idea gained impetus and, to keep it moving, on January 10, 1927, a party of Buffalonians, headed by Mayor Schwab went to Governor Smith at Albany, to plead for the educational center. The City offered to pay \$500,000 for the old Normal School property, eventually to use the building as an elementary school. Although Governor Smith admitted that the State Hospital would have to be moved

eventually, he could not give the project any encouragement at this time. Following this delegation to the Governor, on January 18, Chauncey Hamlin visited the State Executive Offices to plead in behalf of the new Normal School.

Then, on February 15, 1927, the State Building Commission and representatives of the City of Buffalo, met at Albany and the following gains were made for the plan: The State of New York agreed to turn over to the city, the grounds and buildings of the old Normal School, with the City of Buffalo incurring the obligation to build a new Normal School on the grounds of the Buffalo State Hospital, as specified by the State Architect, at an approximate cost of from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000. Mayor Schwab favored the proposal, as did majority leader John Knight and Speaker McGinnies. Among the speakers of the day were: Harry W. Rockwell, Dr. Fronczak and Senator Hill.

A few days later, after due consideration,



the Board of Education of Buffalo approved the above plan.

Judging from the press reports of those tense days, one might think the new Normal School an assured reality. On February 24, 1927, Dr. Capen of the University of Buffalo, made the statement that a college with the reputation such as that enjoyed by the State Teachers College at Buffalo, should not be handicapped by an inadequate building. Auelbert Moot, Vice-Chancellor of the University of New York, said that the proposed educational center would make for better teachers, and urged that the plan be adopted. Unanimous approval was given by the City Planning Department on this same date. And the next day, the City Board of Education went on record favoring the proposed bill which would make the plan a reality. But, in spite of the favor which the plan had won in many quarters, there were opposing forces whose sentiments were voiced emphatically on February 28, by ex-mayor Fuhrmann, who came out openly to attack the measure, saying that the old building was adequate for another fifty years.

The Buffalo Evening News published an editorial on the same day, urging the adoption of the plan; yet the attack was significant of the opposition which the protagonists of the plan had met, not in one place, but in many places as they moved courageously forward.

The great fact is they did move forward. On March 2nd, the City Council unanimously adopted the proposed plan.

The bill was drafted by Senator Hill and Mr. Harmon; and the final battle at this stage of the conflict was soon begun. On March 22, 1927, under the leadership of Senator Hickey, the bill was passed by the State Senate which voted unanimously for it. On March 23, at 3:15 P.M., the Assembly passed the Hickey Bill, and on April 1st, the bill was signed by the Governor.

## CHAPTER 499

Became a law March 31, 1927, with approval of the Governor. Passed by a two-thirds vote on emergency message, and message of necessity.

Section I. Board of Commissioners of the Land Office is authorized and empowered to deliver the deed of conveyance of the Normal School properties to the City of Buffalo:

Described: Block 105, late South Village of Black Rock.

Bounded: South East by Jersey Street.  
North East by 14th Street.  
South West by Normal Ave. (13th St.)  
North West by York Street.

To be given over when the new building is completed.

Section II. Normal Building (State Teachers College) to be constructed on the State Hospital grounds, at the expense of the City of Buffalo, cost not to exceed \$1,500,000.

Removal of the Hospital to take place one year from this date.

Exact location of Normal School to be determined by the Educational Department, and Department of Public Works, through the Division of Architecture, which has charge of Drawings and Specifications of the Normal School.

Section III. New School to be bounded on: West by Elmwood Avenue; North by Forest Avenue.

Section IV. Under control of the Education Department: City of Buffalo by majority vote of Council, is given power to issue bonds to raise funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, regardless of any other provision of law which may be inconsistent with this Act.

Act to be effective at once.

*Dreams come True*



## DREAMS COME TRUE

On November 7, 1926, a simple yet significant ceremony marked the breaking of ground for the new State Teachers College. Dr. Harry W. Rockwell, President of the College, Mr. Edward H. Butler, Jr., President of the Local Board of Managers, and Mr. Frank X. Schwab, then Mayor of Buffalo, were among the principal speakers. Some of the guests were: Mrs. Stephen M. Clement of the Board of Managers, Mr. Frank C. Perkins of the City Council, Miss Myrtle V. Caudell and Miss Milared L. Sipp of the College Faculty, and Mrs. Harry W. Rockwell.

In his brief address, Dr. Rockwell told of the advantages of the situation. He said in part: .... "Across the way is the Albright Art Gallery; the Historical Building is within sight; McKinley Vocational School is near at hand. The proximity of these educational and cultural facilities will mean much in the preparation of teachers and in the welfare of the schools...."

Mr. Butler said that the occasion marked the beginning of the culmination of the dreams of the members of the Board of Managers.

At a given signal, the steamshovel was put into action and the first bit of sod was turned over. As the guests departed, the workmen continued their digging as if nothing had occurred. But something had happened -- the first part of a great dream had been realized!

## II

In December 1930, the group of five buildings, including the main college building, school of practice, vocational building, gymnasium, and the president's home (except for a few minor details), were completed. The process of moving was well under way long before the Christmas holidays. Packing went on everywhere students willing "lent a hand". The vacation was extended to allow ample time for the new building to be made ready for occupancy. All lived for the fulfillment of: "when we get to the New Building" -- a phrase on the tongue of every faculty member and student. Curious students went out to look over the new home and non-residents scurried around to find new lodgings. The buildings, situated on a thirty-acre campus, are in early American style. The adminis-

tration building is fronting on Elmwood Avenue and, directly opposite, classic Albright Art Gallery is beautiful in its simplicity. The tower on this building, similar to the one on Independence Hall, Philadelphia, adds a graceful dignity to the college. Four huge pillars support the porch roof, which has a frieze of the state seal. The large front doors are painted ivory. The side doors are green, as are the doors of all the other buildings.

There is a false back wall to the main building which conceals the coal windows. Along this wall, the Class of 1930 planted ivy as a part of their Class Day Exercises. Before a make-believe arch, cemented into the brick wall, is a stone bench similar to the stone benches on the old campus.

It is not surprising to go into the main doors and find the interior very simple and spacious, entirely in harmony with the outside entrance. On the left is a grilled window which serves as a ticket office.

The auditorium is directly opposite the front door. Gates on each side may be closed to keep people from the rest of the building when evening entertainments are held in the auditorium.

The assembly hall has a high rounded ceiling. The side walls and ceiling are a creamy tan color, the wainscoating, natural, and the theater type seats, upholstered in leather. The window casings are white and the velvet hangings are a rich burgundy red. The plaster in the auditorium is of a special porous material that absorbs sound, making the acoustic properties such that one may speak from the platform in a normal tone of voice and be clearly heard.

Looking out from the projection room, one gets a view of the auditorium equal to that of Madison Square Garden.

The Dramatic Club is expressly fortunate in having such a wonderful place in which to work. There are two dressing rooms, one on either side of the huge stage. On the stage, there are three series of curtains with sufficient room between



the last curtain and the back wall for one to walk behind scenes. There is storage space for the scenery below stage. A master switchboard commands stage and front lights, colored lights and sky lights, the latter extending the entire width of the stage. There are exits, on each side of the stage, leading both to the dressing rooms and to the auditorium floor.

The north section of the building is occupied by classrooms and the general office. Outside the latter are post office boxes for the use of the faculty. The classrooms are large and well lighted, having many windows. Each room is furnished with a utility cupboard for supplies and wearing apparel.

Off the south corridor is the Dean of Women's office and that of the Registrar. Next to the Dean's office, one finds two very comfortable inviting rooms--the Social Centers. The furnishings for the larger one were planned by the Art Department and Dean Reed: therefore, they are both practical and beautiful. It is in these

cozy home-like places that one may spend pleasant hours.

The library, located on the second floor, is one of the college's nicest rooms. It is equipped with every facility to aid the librarians in their work and to quickly serve the students. Such a quiet, friendly room attracts every real student because it is an ideal place in which to work. A most interesting feature of the library is the stackroom, located in the tower. It is not open to students. The librarian procures the desired volumes from the stacks and sends them down to the main room on an automatic lift. The expansion of the library has necessitated the increase in the staff from two to three members.

Because most of us think that food is quite an item, it would hardly be fair to neglect the Cafeteria at this time. It is up-to-date in practically every detail, thus making eating a greater pleasure than ever before.

Now let us turn from eating to heating. There is a central heating system in the main

college building, and warmth is carried to the other buildings by means of underground tunnels. Passing on to the vocational building, we find that it too is unusually well-equipped. The industrial department is located on the first floor, while the home-makers occupy the second floor. The science department is also housed in the vocational building.

The gymnasium building undoubtedly will be a favorite gathering place. It includes the gymnasium, plunge, showers, offices, one lecture room and a rest room. The swimming pool of blue and white tile is very attractive, and the gymnasium--large, well-lighted and well-equipped with apparatus--is a great improvement over the one in the old college. Folding doors make it possible for two classes to be conducted on the gym floor at one time.

On inspection of the practice school we find that each classroom is provided with two folding doors between which there is open space enough to form a small room where observing students may

assemble, without disturbing the class under observation. The doors may then be folded back and the demonstration may be carried on.

Other features of this building are: the combined gymnasium and auditorium, shoprooms for the boys and homemaking rooms for the girls. The library is furnished with modern facilities for the young as well as older children. The office of the student publication, "The Record", is located on the second floor of this building.

One can readily see how this institution has developed from a small normal school to a Teachers College whose Bachelor of Science Degree is recognized by Harvard, Columbia, Chicago and Michigan Universities, and credit given toward a Master's degree. So rapidly has the college expanded that there has been a huge increase in the budget which in 1919 amounted to \$93,375, while now in 1930-31 it is over \$300,000. In the last few years, there has been an added interest in athletics and today both men and women indulge in sports of various natures. The advent of our new college, in close proximity to

the lovely Delaware Park will add more to the college's athletic program. Riding, canoeing, skating, hockey, tobogganning and skiing will all draw keen enthusiasm from all the students. On the campus, there is a large tract of land which we hope will some day be used for a gridiron and stadium.

With so many advantages offered by this beautiful new building, our college must continue to go forward, for we all feel that much lies ahead. Those lines of Thomas Moore's are especially fitting as being significant of our feeling towards our college:--

"Thou would'st still be adored,  
As this moment thou art,  
Let thy loveliness fade as it will."

Our Alma Mater is truly beautiful and, as the years go on, Time will serve to make her even more lovely and rich in tradition.

## ALPHA SIGMA ALPHA

As a sorority of State Teachers College at Buffalo, Pi Pi Chapter of Alpha Sigma Alpha holds the following aims:

1. To give each member an opportunity to develop desirable personal and social qualities.
2. To promote a strong bond of friendship among the sorority members.
3. To make the chapter a vital force in the life of the college by:
  - a. A high scholastic attainment.
  - b. Cultivating professional attitudes.
  - c. Cooperating in developing a better school spirit.
  - d. Developing a more democratic and friendly spirit among the students of the school.

### Local History

In 1909, the local sorority affiliated with the state sorority, Clio, and became the Theta Chapter of Clio.

In 1925, Theta Chapter of Clio affiliated with the National Educational Sorority and became Pi Pi Chapter of Alpha Sigma Alpha.

Publication: THE PHOENIX - four issues  
a year and one Director number.

Members: 23

Social Service:

Filling baskets of poor families

Visiting homes of needy families

Supplying food for these during the year

Money contributions to worthy organizations

## ALPHA SIGMA TAU

The members of Sigma Chapter of Alpha Sigma Tau pledge to our College our loyalty, cooperation and support, as expressed by our Sorority policy.

1. To serve our mother school by developing a strong, basic unit composed of girls ready to help to lead or to support any movement that will aid our college to attain higher standards and a wider influence.
2. To develop personalities by urging our members to extra-curricular activities, by encouraging scholarship by members' example and by award, and by reviewing the professional and cultural in teachers' work in discussions at our meetings.
3. To feel the joy of fellowship in face to face association and cooperation; to develop the "we feeling" in work as in play.

### History

On November 7, 1899 a group of girls of the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Michigan, founded the Alpha Sigma Tau sorority.

The Sigma Chapter of Alpha Sigma Tau was formerly Tau Phi, founded at the Normal School in 1920. When the Normal School became of collegiate rank, the girls of Tau Phi petitioned



Alpha Sigma Tau and were initiated as Sigma Chapter of Alpha Sigma Tau on June 6, 1925.

**Members: 12**

**Publication: The sorority magazine is THE ANCHOR, published twice yearly by the sorority.**

## DELTA SIGMA EPSILON

### National History:

Founding of the National Chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, on September 11, 1914.

### Local History:

Began at Buffalo as Emanon, later changed to Corlonor. Then in the 1860's Arethusa was founded at Brockport. In 1902 Corloner became Arethusa. On March 4, 1926 Arethusa became the Upsilon Chapter of Delta Sigma Epsilon.

Members: There are now 14 girls.

### Social Work:

Thanksgiving Baskets

Christmas Baskets

Award of the Bishop Medal to the girl in the student body who has participated most effectively in student life.

Publications: SHIELD, published quarterly;  
Omega Phi, published twice a year.

## PI DELTA THETA

### Social History:

In the spring of 1927, a group of girls, composed of three second year students of the State Teachers College, deemed it necessary to organize another sorority in order to promote educational and social activities. Soon after, eight others attending the college were asked to join. This group, eleven in all, make up the charter membership. On June 2, 1927 we were recognized by the Pan Hellenic and the Pi Delta Theta Sorority became an institution of the State Teachers College at Buffalo. When it became a national sorority in 1927, the name was changed to Pi Delta Theta from Phi Delta Beta.

## PI KAPPA SIGMA

### Aims:

1. We try to cooperate with the faculty in demanding high scholarship.
2. We have as members girls interested and taking active part in the activities and organizations promoted by our school.
3. We have a definite schedule of charity work to perform every year.

### National History:

Pi Kappa Sigma was founded November 17, 1894 at Michigan State Teachers College, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

### Local History:

In 1921, six girls of the University of Buffalo and the Buffalo Normal School formed a club for social service work. Soon after, two of the Normal girls planned to form a sorority. Later ten other Normal girls joined in the effort to become an organized sorority. In January 1925, they were granted a Theta Kappa Charter. With the establishment of a four year college course at Normal, Theta Kappa petitioned Pi Kappa Sigma to become a member of that sorority. The charter was granted and Rho Chapter installed on June 6, 1925.

Members: 1927-28 - Sixteen

**Social Work:**

At Thanksgiving, contribute baskets of food to Social Service Organizations to distribute among the poor. At Christmas and Easter time, toys are made for poor children in certain institutions.

**Publications:**

LAUREL - published twice a year contains many interesting items of the activities of other chapters during the semester.

## SIGMA SIGMA SIGMA

### Aims:

1. Prepares girls for leadership by developing the three great requisites: self-confidence, self-control, and self-sacrifice.
2. Social work.
3. Develop strong character and a fine regard for social observances.

### National History:

Sigma Sigma Sigma was founded in Farmville, Virginia on April 20, 1898.

### Local History:

In 1901, a group of 20 or 30 girls banded together in Epsilon Mu, a sorority fond of learning. They desired stronger ties. Sigma Sigma Sigma was at this time contemplating a change to a Normal Sorority. They communicated with Epsilon Mu with the result that Epsilon Mu petitioned Tri Sigma. On November 8, 1911 Epsilon My became Zeta Chapter of Sigma Sigma Sigma.

Members: Eighteen.

Publication: THE TRIANGLE.

## THETA SIGMA UPSILON

### Aims:

1. Provides friendship and comradeship for the girls.
2. Tries to uphold the ideals of our school and stimulates and encourages interest in other school organization and activities.
3. Supervises and stimulates scholarship.

### National History:

Founded in 1907 at Emporia, Kansas

### Local History:

Founded in 1926 located at State Teachers College at Buffalo. We were known as the Alpha Chapter of Pi Sigma Phi. We were accepted as a local sorority of the campus in May 1926. We were a local sorority only six months when we affiliated with the National. We were installed May 28, 1927.

Members: Nine.

### Publication:

The open publication is THE TORCH.

The closed publication is THE SHIELD.

The Bishop Honor Medal is awarded to the young woman of the graduating class who is adjudged by a vote of the class and by a joint committee of faculty and students to possess outstanding character, leadership and scholarship. This medal is awarded by Delta Sigma Epsilon Sorority. Started in 1925.

The Tri Kappa Award, offered annually by Kappa Kappa Kappa Fraternity, is conferred on the young man of the graduating class adjudged by the men of the class and by a joint committee of faculty and students to possess outstanding character, leadership, and scholarship.

The Tri-Sigma Upton Memorial Scholarship, amounting to \$100 (being the annual income of a fund presented by Sigma Sigma Sigma Sorority in memory of Dr. Daniel Upton, former Principal of this institution), is granted each year to a deserving student who seems most worthy of such financial aid. \$1,200 given by Tri-Sigma and \$800 amount of Liberty Bonds bought during his Principalship.



The Alpha Sigma Tau Sorority maintains an annual scholarship of \$100 which is awarded each year to a student of creditable scholarship who is notably deserving of such financial assistance. Started in 1927.

Theta Sigma Upsilon

Sarah B. Crawford

Started in 1928.

Housewarming



## HOUSEWARMING

In spite of the joy of entering upon a new era in the educational career of the State Teachers College, there were many pangs of regret at leaving the old familiar surroundings. Those halls had, in the past, re-echoed with the joyous voices of many. Those days held memories very dear and, in thinking over the pleasant times of the past, it is no wonder that sorrow filled all hearts at the thought of leaving.

But eyes did not long remain dim, due to the elation of anticipating the delightful times in the new college. The expectation of new pleasures in the campus life brought joy and gladness to those awaiting the opening of the college.

On January 12, 1931, the State Teachers College at Buffalo moved to its new home. Of course, all packing and moving of equipment had previously been taken. The students alone remained to be moved. This was accomplished in the form of a parade. Everyone gathered at the

old school on Jersey Street and, from there, proceeded to the new campus. Many sections had constructed floats. The winning float, for prizes were awarded, depicted the "Spirit of Progress". Private cars were decked for the occasion. Many of the students marched undaunted through the slush and snow and loyally waved their school banners. The Elmwood Business Men's Association decorated the street with flags and welcome placards in the college colors.

Arriving at the new school, the students assembled in the auditorium for the first program. While the orchestra played under the direction of Miss Edna Hurd, the faculty and guest speakers marched to the stage with Mrs. North, a graduate of 1876, and Miss Jean Moulton, President of the Students' Association, leading the procession. Under the leadership of Miss Ruth Speir, the Glee Clubs sang "God Of Our Fathers". The Reverend Samuel V. V. Holmes of the Westminster Presbyterian Church pronounced the invocation and delivered the first address in the new auditorium. The entire student body sang the "Hymn of Praise".

Dr. Rockwell read messages of congratulation from Dr. Frank Pierrpont Graves and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. Announcement of the completion of construction of the buildings was made by Mr. George Fisk, Commissioner of Public Works, when he presented the keys to Mr. Edward H. Butler, President of the Local Board. In accepting the keys, Mr. Butler paid tribute to Dr. Rockwell, Major Satterfield, and Mr. Charles H. Everitt, the contractor, all of whom were untiring in their efforts toward the completion of the new college. It seemed fitting to have Major Satterfield speak, as another member of the Local Board, although he was not originally placed on the program. Dr. Rockwell then introduced the other guests on the platform.

Greetings were received from educational institutions of the city. Reverend Rudolph J. Eichorn quoted Cardinal John H. Newman in his expression of hope for the future of S. T. C. Superintendent Ernest C. Hartwell, of the Department of Education, spoke of the rich

opportunities afforded modern students. Professor Henry Lappin extended the felicitations of D'Youville College. The University of Buffalo was represented by Dean Julian Park.

Dr. Urquhart Wilcox, Director of the School of Fine Arts, expressed his congratulations as a neighbor. A cordial invitation to the Historical Building was received from Mr. Robert W. Bingham, Director of the Buffalo Historical Society. Dr. William Hekking, Director of the Albright Art Gallery, presented the Gallery to the students for their use. Principal Samuel J. King of the McKinley vocational School and a former graduate of S.T.C. extended a hearty welcome.

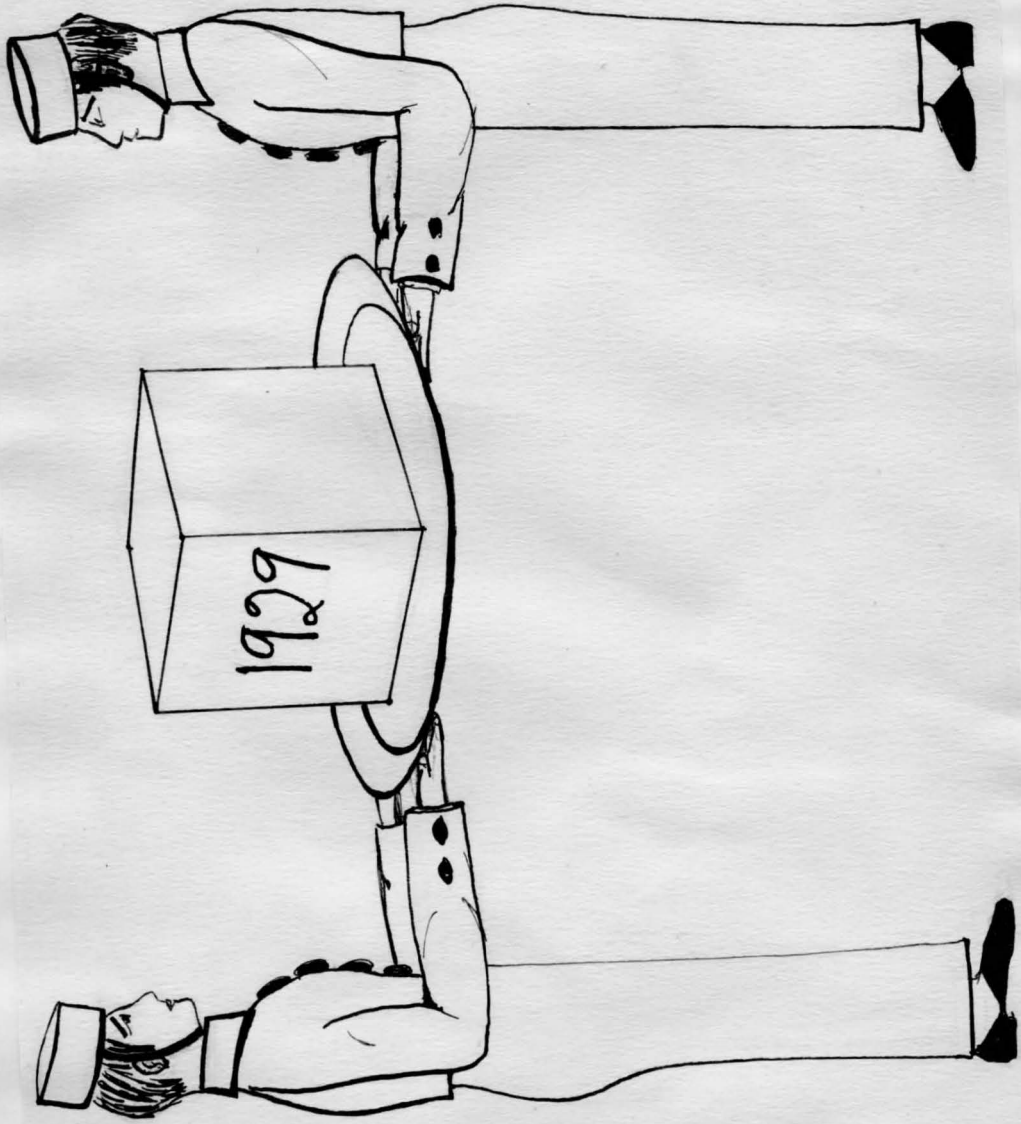
Miss Jean Moulton represented the students in her expression of joy at being in the new college. Singing and cheering followed. Miss Margaret Morton spoke in behalf of the Practice School pupils. Announcements were made for the program of the day and an invitation to the "Housewarming Dance" to be held in the College Gymnasium in the evening was given to both faculty and students.

A tour of the buildings was conducted for students and guests before classes started.

At four o'clock, Dr. Sherwood Eddy, internationally known speaker gave a very inspiring and worthwhile lecture on "The Danger Zones of the World - Russia and India". This was under the auspices of the Men's Club and the Campus Club.

In the evening, about five hundred couples danced for the first time in the new College Gymnasium. The well-known Firestone Orchestra furnished the music for the celebration in concluding that memorable "Housewarming".

III Cornerstone





## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Sealed against Time, today we set away  
The Past within the corner's rugged stone,  
Whereon our dream, which through slow months  
    has grown,  
Shall take its splendid shape in steel and  
    clay.

Set firm that stone in place. Oh on it may  
The building strongly rest. Set firm that stone--  
Symbolic corner-rock of Wisdom's throne--  
Preserving, for Tomorrow, Yesterday.

On this, the only true foundation laid,  
In noble pride the building shall arise,  
Eternal sign of highborn enterprise  
With doors wide-flung. And Wisdom, sober maid,  
Shall lodging find, where with a single eye  
Both Past and Present watch the eastern sky.

What could have been more fitting than to  
have so important an occasion marked by such  
beautiful sentiments as Dr. Earl Daniels, himself,  
a member of the college faculty, expressed in  
these lines? At last, on this cornerstone-laying  
day the dreams and hopes of many were nearer  
realization than ever before. It was indeed a  
memorable occasion even though two similar  
ceremonies had taken place in the previous history  
of this institution.

By a happy coincidence, the day was the

sixteenth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the building at Normal Avenue and Jersey Street. Using the same silver trowel that his father used in 1913, Mr. Edward H. Butler, Jr., President of the Local Board of Managers, officiated. The box was deposited, the mortar spread and the cornerstone slid into place, thus making the foundation for another temple of knowledge and wisdom.

The preliminary exercises took place in the unfinished auditorium of the main college building. Although the setting was somewhat crude at the time, being entirely open to the sky, it was rather a picturesque sight. Students very skillfully balancing themselves on every conceivable iron girder, scaffold or piles of planks, and stones along the sides and banked in tiers at the rear; visitors, faculty members, and distinguished guests occupying the coveted seats of honor either in front or upon the improvised platform; and a great orchestra and chorus to the right gave the entire place an atmosphere of splendid simplicity, dignity, and fellowship.

In the invocation, Reverend Cameron J. Davis prayed that "as the cornerstone unites the walls and foundations of this building; so may all of the people engaged in seeking and teaching the truth be brought together in brotherhood."

Several notables were present from the State Education Department and the institutions of higher learning in Buffalo. The Reverend Peter J. Cusick, former President of Canisius College; Dr. Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo; and Dr. Ernest C. Hartwell, Superintendent of the Buffalo Public Schools, each expressed his good will and interest in this project. Congratulatory greetings were also received from State Officials Dr. J. Cayce Morrison, Assistant Commissioner of Elementary Education; Honorable Thomas J. Mangan, Regent of the University of the State of New York; Honorable Morris E. Tremaine, State Comptroller; and Honorable William E. Haugaard, State Architect.

Following the speeches, Dr. Rockwell presented the trowel to Mr. Butler, who repeated the act

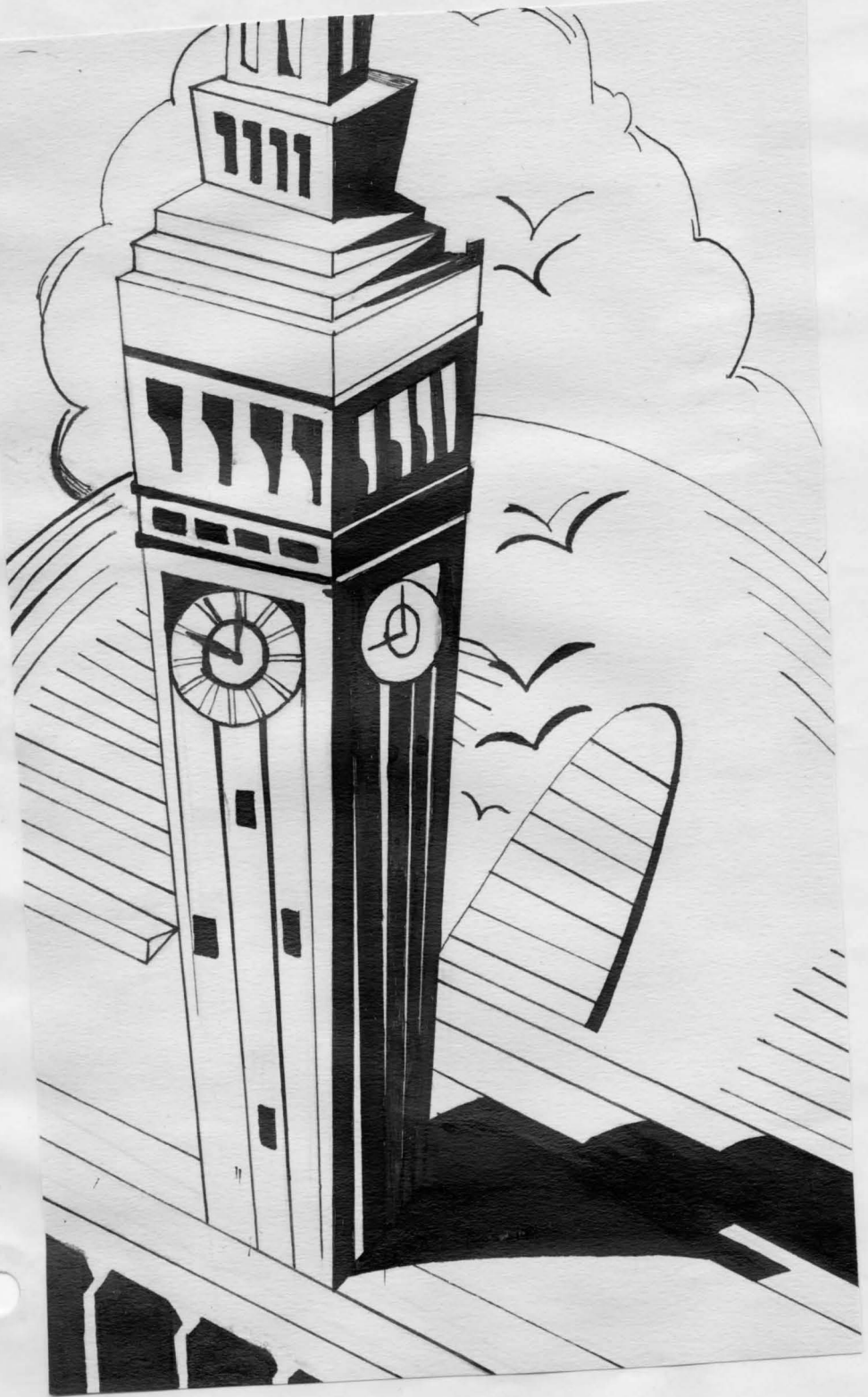
which his father performed sixteen years previously.

In the cornerstone before it was swung into place were filed documents and records of the school, the most important items being a history of the institution; a photograph of the ground-breaking for the new building; a copy of the college annual, "THE ELMS", June 1929; copies of the first three fall issues of "THE RECORD, 1929; a copy of the program of the cornerstone laying of the original building in 1869; a copy of the program of the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of the second building in 1913; an invitation to the present exercises and a program; a list of the students of the college; and a document recovered from the cornerstone of the first Buffalo Normal School: the names of the office-holders in the City of Buffalo in 1869. While the cornerstone was being placed, the clear notes of a trumpet sounded and both students and faculty raised their voices in the singing of "Alma Mater"--a most impressive conclusion to this great significant event.

As the culminating point of this day of celebration, a banquet was held at the Hotel Statler in the evening. Over eight-hundred alumni, undergraduates, faculty, and friends gathered to express their appreciation for the men who made the day possible. Mr. Butler presided. Miss Helen Weis, President of the Alumni Association, spoke in behalf of that organization. Dr. Rockwell presented an historical resume of the building project. The chief speaker of the evening was President Frederick M. Ferry of Hamilton College, who gave a most inspiring address. A large number of state and civic leaders were also seated at the speaker's table. As a grand finale to a glorious day, the banquet was followed by dancing in the spacious ballroom.

And so, another epoch in the progress of the State Teachers College at Buffalo was begun. Eighteen hundred sixty-nine, nineteen hundred thirteen, nineteen hundred twenty-nine -- three great chapters of the school have been written, each greater than the last!

Memories Linger On



## MEMORIES LINGER ON

Who has not heard that old proverb, "It is better to give than to receive?" Beyond a doubt, the donors of the numerous gifts for our new State Teachers College decided this to be the case. There are few who do not know the great pleasure the gifts to the last building have brought. It is said, too, that we always benefit by the experiences of others. Who knows but that this idea might have played a great part in the presentation of gifts to the new building?

The belfry will have the same chime which rings out from the bell tower of Cambridge, England, and the same peal which marks the hour in quarters, from the Metropolitan Tower in New York. The four bells striking four notes of the major scale C-D-E-G will sound the Westminster peal or Cambridge quarters. Four notes ring on the quarter hour, eight on the half, twelve on the three-quarter and on the full hour, sixteen will play the air devised by Handel and composed for the Cambridge Tower.

These four bells which go to make up the chimes have been presented at different times by classes of the institution and people interested in its development.

The G bell, which is the largest of the four, is to be transferred from the tower of the old college building to the new. This bell was the gift of Mrs. Livingston Fryer in memory of her husband who was President of the Board of Managers.

The E bell, which is the smallest, was presented to the new college by the graduating class of 1930 at the last Commencement. Though the members of this class will not be there to enjoy these buildings as will those who follow, yet they wished to do their part, and so left the bell by which they will be remembered. It bears the inscription--

Presented by the Class of 1930

"A voice that in the distance far away  
Wakens the slumbering ages."



The staff of THE ELMS, the College year book, presented the C bell. The money paid for this bell, amounting to approximately one thousand dollars, came from the accumulated savings of a period of years during which time Miss Ida L. Kempke of the English department has been faculty adviser for the publication. An inscription composed by Miss Dorothy Ralph, editor-in-chief of last year's ELMS, will appear on this bell-

The Elms  
1912-1930

In you have we welded  
Our hopes  
Chime softly, Bell  
Our traditions  
Chime clearly, Bell  
Our very best  
Chime ever, Bell!

The D Bell, the gift of an anonymous donor, honors three former principals of the school.

The following inscription will appear on it--

In loving memory of three former principals whose labors have contributed to this development of this institution, Henry B. Buckham 1871-1886; James M. Cassety 1886-1909; Daniel S. Upton 1909-1918--

"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die"

The chimes are the work of a Troy Company, which cast the large G bell in the old tower. This company boasts a line of six generations of bell makers and cast the bell which now hangs in the Independence Tower in Philadelphia. They also cast the Metropolitan chimes which ring out daily over the radio and strike the same melody that will be heard from the college tower when the work is completed in the spring.

The fraternities and sororities of the college have always been noted for interest shown in anything concerning their Alma Mater. When it was made known that there were to be only three clock faces installed, leaving the face on the west side of the tower overlooking the quadrangle blank, Psi Phi Fraternity immediately contributed the fourth face for this side of the tower. The faces are to be of the illuminated type and will be discernible from quite a distance.

The Class of 1929 presented to Dr. Rockwell a check for three hundred dollars. This money

will be used to purchase a striking device for the chimes in the belfry of the new building.

Last year the Non-Residents' Association, formed by members of the student body residing outside the city, showed their spirit by donating a check for forty dollars toward a dormitory fund. Though a dormitory is still a thing of the future for the college, it shows that the students are not content to leave things at a standstill, but are always looking ahead into the future to try to improve the present.

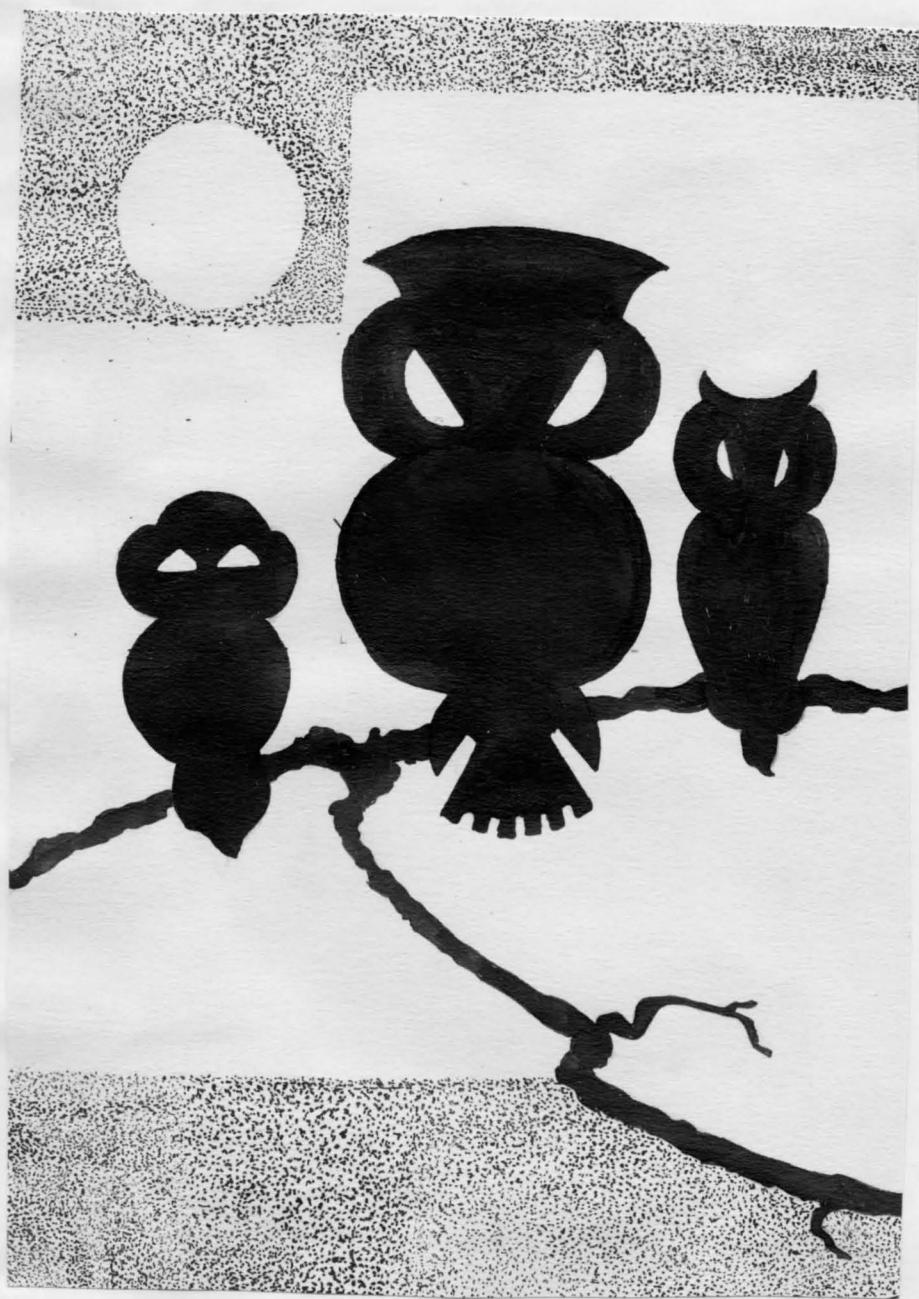
Evidently others besides the members of the N.E.A. had this dormitory in mind, for the Junior Degree Class of 1930 gave one hundred two dollars toward a building of this kind.

Every one, more or less, realizes the importance of a place where one can meet one's friends, visit and hold social gatherings. In the new main building, two Social Centers will take care of this problem for the students. To show their interest in this phase of the work, the Panhellenic Association a year ago donated twenty-five dollars toward the

furnishing of such a place. Not to be outdone, the Junior Degree Class of 1931 presented Dr. Rockwell with a check for one hundred eight dollars, which is also to be used in the furnishing of one of the Social Centers.

When one stops and considers the generosity and interest of those presenting our college with these lasting gifts, it is no wonder that we are proud of our college, our student body and our friends.

The Best is Yet to Be



"The Best Is Yet To Be"

"We are facing toward the sunrise  
Beneath the morning sky,  
And the dawn shines in our faces,  
And her light shines in our eyes."  
(Orange and Black)

It was with some regret that the members of the faculty and student body bade farewell to the old State Teachers College. They left behind certain cherished memories, but as Browning says,

"All that is all  
Lasts ever past recall."

The gift of the new year, the new State Teachers College of Buffalo, is a living promise of future possibilities. Everything is new and rosy, and a clean and brighter leaf than ever has been turned in the history of B.S.T.C. The manifold opportunity of new buildings, like that of a fresh start, lies just ahead of us, and if we but slightly push aside the curtain of future possibilities we can dimly see faint glimmers of what is to be. In the foreground we can make out something which is most interesting to us, Student Government. The second "something" which we feel is bound to materialize is the cultural center of

the college. A third form we perceive concerns a field of paramount interest to even the most prosaic--dramatics. The fourth possibility we distinguish as the social life of the college, embodied in the social centers. In the background we recognize a new, well-equipped gymnasium and college clinic. There are possibilities we have not mentioned, perhaps there are some we have not seen, and perhaps there are things that no one could foretell - who knows?.

The first future forecast concerns the Student Government. Some of the things to which we may look forward in this field are the development of greater school spirit with more interest in all school activities, a feeling of co-operation between the student body and the executive council, the honor system for examinations, improvement and growth of THE RECORD, student control of assemblies, and an increase in the Blanket Tax so that it will cover athletics.

It is hoped that the new library will be

established as the cultural center of the school. It will be one place where students may either read for recreation or study. The staff of librarians will eventually be increased and perhaps the four o'clock waiting line will more truly resemble the normal curve. With the aid of everyone, it will be a place of inspiration and an ideal college library.

Of great interest to our college actors and artists will be the following: open-air Greek plays staged before the Albright Art Gallery, and more numerous plays in the quadrangle and in the auditorium. There will be a stagecraft course for those who are artistically inclined and interested in dramatics and scenery designing. A raised platform in the Oral Expression room would obviate the necessity of classes using the auditorium, thus leaving the assembly hall free for other uses.

In regard to the social centers, the major possibilities are a radio, new and better unbreakable crockery and a life-time guaranteed



flat silver service set. If the flooring allows, dancing in the corridors will be encouraged. With a little order and tact, the social centers will prove to be places of beauty as well as recreation.

For those who crave sleep and for those athletically inclined there will be a rest room containing six or more cots, park privileges - use of the park for athletics, tennis courts, bridal paths, open-air demonstrations and pageants, and a swimming pool.

The infirmary, as everyone knows, comes in mighty handy, especially after mid-semester and final grades are out. The outstanding possibility in this connection is a permanent college doctor.

Dormitories are a part of a college; in fact, a very great part, and in the future, though it may seem rather distant just now, we will have dormitories. Dormitory life tends to provide a great many things that help to make a college successful, such as school spirit, with its attendant loyalty, friendship, service, and

co-operation, and the elimination of transportation difficulties.

Two other events which are of the future, but which are decidedly more than mere possibilities, are the convention of the faculty of the New York State Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges on the new campus in October, 1931, and the formal dedication of the new buildings in the spring or fall of 1931.

In due time these possibilities will mature into realities. All that is needed is persevering effort and patience. The most important of them all is that some day our college is going to be the finest in America. Why shouldn't it be? It has been a generally accepted statement that teachers help to make or break the boy or girl of today for the man or woman of tomorrow, and there is no reason on earth why our college shouldn't produce the leaders needed in the field of education. If we will only do as Browning says in the opening lines of his Rabbi Ben Ezra,

"Grow old along with me,  
The best is yet to be."