

The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, marked its campus centennial on Friday, Sept. 23, 2023. One of the events celebrating The Citadel's 100 Years on the Ashley included a dean's panel, where deans and faculty from each of the college's five schools discussed the past and the future of academics at The Citadel.

Dr. Sally Selden:

Good afternoon. Thank you so much for being here on this very special occasion. I am delighted to engage in a conversation over the next hour, all about The Citadel over the last hundred years. I have some special guests I'd like to recognize today. We invited faculty and staff who have been at the college for more than 30 years. So, if you're a faculty and staff member who worked more than 30 years, please stand up and be recognized.

There's a lot of intelligence on that row in particular. And I'd also like to ask our Board of Visitors members who have come today to stand up and be recognized. And thank you for all that you do for The Citadel. And I've got some other special folks I'd like to thank. And I hope all of you took a few minutes to take a look at the pictures around the room. And as you came in, Zane Jernigan created the hundred years poster. So, Zane, would you stand? And of course, my dear colleague, Dr. Kevin Bower, he put together the poster in the back. Kevin, please stand. And I'd like to thank OCM, in particular Zach Watson for the posters that you saw as you came up through the entryway and the Swain Boating Center. So, thank you, OCM. And last but not least, well, I actually have two more groups to recognize, but there's a group on campus that are at every single event. You often don't recognize them, but our multimedia group in the back has spent a lot of time making today happen. So, thank you for capturing this day.

And the last two people I want to recognize are members of our team, Carla DeMille and Denise Yugas. So please thank them for making today happen. Now it is my privilege and honor to introduce our president, General Glenn Walters.

General Glenn Walters:

Thank you, Dr. Selden. I'd like to begin by welcoming everybody here, the Board of Visitors, distinguished guests. Thank you for joining us here as we celebrate the 100th year of us being on this location next to the Ashley River. For 100 years, principal leaders have begun their journey here. Many of you followed this path or have played an important role in the development of our cadets and students. The past and present and future of The Citadel draws its strength from The Citadel family. You, you are what makes this institution great.

I'll share with you a story. It was in 2011 and I was in the Hellman Province. I was stationed at a place called Camp Leatherneck, Kandahar. I had Marines down in Kandahar. We had Marines throughout the province, on our Eastern flank was 82nd airborne. So, we're in good company. And, my aid came in and said, Sir, I've got a call from someone who said he's an alumni of The Citadel and he's done the math.

And as a two star, you are the senior Citadel officer in country, and they would like to come and take a picture with you. So if you've never been to Kandahar and, Camp Leatherneck and Basian, there's not a whole lot there except that, and you probably have to go 20 miles until you see a mud hut. The Brits picked that place and we fell in beside them. So, I said, well, what can this be, you know, 10, maybe max. And the next morning at the point of place and time, she came and got me. And there was 42 of our alumni waiting outside. That's not the best part of the story. After getting to know each other, and I offered them all the hospitality. I could with the no alcohol beer that they have over there, and some cookies from the chow hall.

We decided to take a picture. And one of our alumni said, well, I can't be in it because of the billet I'm in, he can't get his picture taken. So, with true Citadel ingenuity, we found one of those scarfs that you see the Afghans wear, you know, the red and white checkered ones. So, he stood next to me in the picture, and we wrapped his head in it. And, and they took the picture, and we discussed what that picture would mean in prosperity, because everybody in that picture is going to know who he is, and he's going to know that's him. I don't know how he can explain it to his grandchildren, you know, 20 years from now. But the fact that it's not easy to get around in Afghanistan. And these alum came from Kandahar, Cobble, Bogram, two or three from the 82nd. So, the, so the network was there. I mean, hell, I couldn't call a CG the 82nd. I couldn't get a hold of them, but somehow all of our alum that were in that division, made it over there. So, 42 of us got our picture.

Well, much has changed over the past 100 years. One thing remains constant, the mission of the Military College of South Carolina. I am confident this mission will continue for the next 100 years. And if you ask any of the board members who are at my interview a little over four years ago now, I think that was a precondition of my confirming that we would stay on that course. So thank you very much. You're welcome here. And with that, I'd like to turn it back over to Dr. Selden. Thank you.

Dr. Sally Selden:

Thank you, General Walters. It is my pleasure to introduce my colleague, Dr. Scott Curtis, professor of physics and director of the James Near Center for Climate Studies, Dr. Curtis.

Dr. Scott Curtis:

Thank you, Provost Selden. I'm pleased to share some brief remarks about the beautiful natural backdrop of The Citadel. The Ashley River, known to the native people as the Kiawah River runs from the Cypress swamps of Lower Dorchester County to Charleston Harbor. The first settlement in the Colony was founded on Almar point, on the Ashley and the earliest climate observations the nation were carried out by Dr. John Lenning at his property on the river. I'm proud to carry on tradition through the Near Center for Climate Studies here at The Citadel, and also claim his name in my professorship. The Ashley's bounded by marshes, and some were filled to build this institution. While a college would never be allowed to nestle up next to a river like the Ashley today, The Citadel has contributed to a complex relationship between the river and the city of Charleston.

As the organization of American River's notes on their website, the Ashley is the embodiment of southern charm rolled into a brackish package of history and recreation. In the context of this space, for a hundred years, Citadel students have demonstrated athletic competitiveness with sailing, rowing and other water sports, a thirst for knowledge with field work in the march, and a tenacious spirit with pluff mud challenges. We even have a faculty member who uses the Ashley for his daily commute if the tides cooperate right, Rob back there in the back. The Ashley also brings flooding to campus, which can run from being a nuisance flooding, finding a parking space, or when cooperating with other natural forces like a hurricane, can bring this institution to a full halt. The Near Center for Climate Studies will soon be taking the pulse of the Ashley with a tide sensor right out at our waterway gate to this river that will help us predict when title floods will reach certain areas of campus. So, in conclusion, the Ashley can be considered a steady guardian and inspirational muse who has silently watched over a hundred years of Citadel pomp and circumstance. As Mark Twain once said, the river has great wisdom and whispers its secrets to the hearts of men. This has been true for a hundred years of the history of The Citadel, and I expected to continue for the next a hundred years. Thank you, Professor, Selden. Thank you.

Dr. Sally Selden:

Thank you, Dr. Curtis. When The Citadel was established in 1842, it was a single building with two stories, and our cadets slept on the second floor. In 1910, it was four stories high with two wings added. By World War I, the school could not be expanded further to meet the growing needs and demands. In December of 1917, the Board of Visitors voted to seek a parcel of land to rebuild the college. In June of 1918, the BOV wrote to the mayor of Charleston asking for the donation of 98 acres of highland. It's all relative, and a hundred acres of marshland between Hampton Park and the the Ashley River. The City of Charleston conveyed the land free of charge to the state of South Carolina for the express purpose of the military College of South Carolina for future growth and expansion of the institution. With \$300,000 from the state, the first buildings on the campus were constructed. In 1922 The Citadel consisted of Bond Hall, I'm pleased to say it still stands today despite even our strike of lightning just a few weeks ago, Pagett Thomas Barracks, a mess hall and laundry facilities. The next year, Mary Murray Infirmary was added. And look at us today. We've maxed out the core of cadets in five full barracks, built a new Bastin Hall for business and are finishing up a brand new facility for humanities and social sciences. While looking ahead yes, all my engineers, to a new engineering building.

Okay, little show of applause.

But I want you to think back when we moved to the Ashley. At that time, we offered 10 degree programs. And today, we offer 31 majors, 57 minors, 25 masters programs, and 25 graduate certificates. And for the 12th year in a row, the US News and World Report named The Citadel, the number one public college in the south amongst their peers, as well as the number one college for veterans in the southern region. These are great times for The Citadel on the Ashley. Now, what I'm most excited about today is that you're going to hear from our academic leadership team, and they're going to be looking backward and forward for their respective schools. So first, I'm going to hand the mic over to Dr. Brian Jones, who is Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Dean Jones.

Dr. Brian Jones:

Thank you very much, Dr. Selden. The earliest Citadel catalogs show our commitment to the humanities. For the last 100 years, the core humanities of english and history and languages remain unmoved by the passage of time or the evolution of technology, or the availability of information and ideas. The core humanities remain central to our mission and have produced many distinguished graduates. And I know there are some out there in the audience. In the past 100 years, our scholars advanced their studies to include emerging writing trends, new genres and perspectives, and of course, sought greater inclusivity. In the middle part of the 20th century, an increased national focus on scientific and social scientific inquiry was driven by national demands to understand and defeat the enemy on all fronts. At The Citadel, we responded to these needs with a new program in political science, 1938, the science of politics sought not only to train new citizens in the core functions of sophisticated government and law, but also demonstrate the superiority of democratic government over totalitarian systems.

The growing prosperity for some, the dramatic increase in population associated with the post-war baby boom, and a variety of stressors and challenges associated with modern life prompted new demand for information about mental health, wellness, and the human mind that resulted in a new program in psychology, 1977. These two new disciplines added the social science to our school. The technocratic and information age, which followed the end of the Cold War and the new global ward order showed the changing need for experts in diverse fields of humanistic and social scientific inquiry. In 2011, The Citadel added a very much needed program in criminal justice staff with scholars and practitioners to further advance the scientific study of human behavior. In 2018, the American War on Terror, the long Afghan conflict, and the great power rivalry with China and Russia spurred the development of our intelligence and security studies program.

All of this is to highlight how the School of Humanities and social sciences has evolved to meet the changing needs of the nation and its citizens. While the future of our disciplines is bright, it's also murky and subject to change. Not unlike that river. Few doubt, the power of social scientific research rooted as it is in the scientific method and as a rational explanation of the human experience and inclined to provide definitive answers with little gray area in which to argue or divide. In contrast, the traditional humanities disciplines have fallen under threat, not from within, but from the outside, by those who are intolerant of nuance and interpretation by those suspicious of perspective and worldview. And above all by those who would fail to see how these disciplines make better citizens and leaders and why they're necessary to a functional and prosperous republic. Nevertheless, our job as leaders in these areas requires that we meet the challenges wherever they exist.

In the next 100 years, our school must, above all else, remain true to these disciplines, but continue to seek greater application of our programs. We must continue to explore innovative ways to transform the love of learning of literature and history and languages into clearly defined workforce priorities. We must reinforce the message that the study of the past matters beyond the obvious. And we must include the variety of in-demand skills and technical and creative writing, reading, analyzing, and research taught by our historians and others. In the longer term, perhaps even more radical revision may be necessary to include a major push toward interdisciplinary programs with only a few pure disciplines left, depending upon accreditation requirements of course, and such a move would follow a conversation about which skills we prioritize and which outcomes are most desired in the labor market. The most interesting and exciting part about our future evolution is in new programs.

A hundred years ago, a college degree in such programs as psychology or criminal justice or intelligence and security studies would've made little sense at The Citadel. Today, we recognize them as critical, career oriented disciplines, rooted in scientific inquiry and into the human experience in service to society. In the year 2,122, we might well imagine a school of humanities and social sciences offering degree programs in ethics for the digital world of artificial intelligence, media studies for the streaming age, global history and culture, sustainability, conservation, waste management, space, civilization, corporate politics. In any future, this school will thrive as we fully endorse those remarks made by President Eisenhower April 12th, 1955. When he spoke to the corps, his message resonated then it still does today, and it will be true for the next 100 years. Eisenhower said, for a man to do his duty in military service, he must study humanity first of all. What makes humans tick? Not only as regards to your own companies, he said to be for them, the leader and the model. But since you must be one of the principle apostles of peace, he said, you must try to understand other people. You must try to understand the heart of America and how to translate the heart to other people. You must try to understand people. How else I ask you, are we to achieve peace in this world? Unless there be a magnificent growth of understanding, mere knowledge is not enough. Unless he strives for understanding and achieves understanding by which to interpret and to relate among themselves all the facts that they may have learned in science and social science and the humanities. He cannot be a leader.

We agree. The path to principled leadership goes through the humanities and social sciences. And I'm going to turn the program out to Dr. Darren Zimmerman, Dean of the Swain Family School of Science and Mathematics, Dr. Zimmerman.

Dr. Darren Zimmerman:

Thank you, Dr. Jones. Back in the day, a barracks building housing 300 students or an administrative building to house offices and classrooms could be gotten for \$250,000, and a parade ground for a mere 4,000. The Citadel at that time moved its enterprise, already 80 years old, to the Ashley River. In those days, that budgetary appropriation and the total expenditures were nearly the same number, and

assistant professor's annual salary was \$1,875. And in those days, it was noted by, noted by the Board of Visitors, and I quote, the engineering and scientific departments of The Citadel are excellently equipped for instruction in civil engineering, electrical engineering, physics, chemistry, and biology. The laboratories in these departments being in all respects, up to date. In 1924, The Citadel applied for admission to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. And for the first time, the University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia and Purdue University recognized the bachelor's degree of The Citadel.

The core sciences of biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics have been a steady part of the curriculum over the last century. From the 1930s to the sixties, biology was replaced with pre-medicine. Pre-dental was added in the fifties and sixties. However, by 1972, the biology degree had returned, being proceeded by its new home. Duckett Hall, dedicated on Saturday, March 20th, 1971. It was named for Major General James W. Duckett, class of 32', the 13th president of The Citadel. Exactly two years prior, Byrd Hall was dedicated as the new home for chemistry, named after Colonel Ralph M. Byrd class of 23,' The Citadel's first academic dean and former department head for 11 years. Thompson Hall, originally called the Physical Education Building, first completed in 1939, and named in honor of Hugh S. Thompson, a class of 1856 and twice Governor of South Carolina. The physical education major launched in 51, and in 1976, phys ed in all forms moved to the newly completed Deas Hall named after Henry A. Happy Deas Junior, 1938 member of the Board of Visitors.

Today, Deas Hall supports academic programs and exercise science, physical education and sport management, as well as all student physical activities, including intramural and club sports. In 1981, the Bachelor of Science and Computer Science arrived and was integrated within the Department of Mathematics in 1989. As we all know, Hurricane Hugo arrived, and at least in the sciences, resulted in several hundred thousand dollars in laboratory improvements due to the water damage suffered by the teaching labs in Bond Hall. Grimsley Hall, name for Major General James Grimsley Jr. Class of 42 and 16th President of the college, that was built in 1991, replacing Alumni Hall, one of the original campus buildings. It became the new home to physics and electrical engineering. According to Professor Joel Berlin, Gary, who began his Citadel career in 1971 and is still here, a bit of living history. It was like moving into a palace, he said. A decade later in 2001, Thompson Hall received an upgrade and would then house mathematics and computer science. In the current era, The Citadel has added a new department within the School of Science and Mathematics, the Swain Department of Nursing, Thanks to the generosity of the Swain families, David Class of 80', and his wife, Mary Chris, class of 81'. And his wife Deborah, the new department located in Byrd Hall, offers the BSN in nursing, enrolling its first students in summer of 2017. In March of the following year, the school would enjoy its new name, the Swain Family School of Science and Mathematics. It was that fall that mathematics and computer science underwent an intentional vision giving birth to the Department of Cyber and Computer Sciences, and the Department of Mathematical Sciences, ensuring that each program would have its own identity.

Today, the Swain Family School is composed of seven departments and offers 12 bachelors, four masters, along with a number of graduate certificates. The school operates the Near Center for Climate Studies, as you heard from Dr. Curtis. Named for Lieutenant Colonel James Beier Jr. Class of 77, whose generosity made it possible. We also operate the Department of Defense funded cyber DOD Cyber Institute. Our departments are located in five and soon to be six buildings across campus. With the support of our alumni and the state Byrd Hall and Duckett Hall have enjoyed some renovated spaces and this past, this past summer, and Duckett Hall is poised for a major renovation in the next few years. A hallmark of our programs is engaged scholarship through strong mentoring and opportunities to engage in research, internships, capstone projects, service learning and career networking, giving our graduates an edge over the competition.

With the addition of some new programs and the updating of curriculum combined with vigorous recruiting efforts, our core science programs are growing. Our pre-health programs are poised for tremendous growth, and our cyber programs are accelerating greatly. The number of science and cyber operations has grown by nearly 300% since its advent in fall of 20. Within cyber and computer sciences, a new two plus two transfer program, a new concentration in data science and curriculum infused with the rudiments of machine learning and artificial intelligence will continue this growth trend. Other future degrees under consideration are interdisciplinary major in climate science and pre-professional programs in allied health that draw from biology, chemistry, and exercise science. Truly, it's thanks to the dedication of our passionate faculty and staff and the incredible support from the administration and our alumni and friends. Many of you who are here today, the future of the Swain Family School remains exceptionally bright. Thank you for your time. Next, standing in for Dr. Andrew Williams, Dean of the School of Engineering is Dr. John Peebles, Professor Emeritus Department of Electrical Engineering, Dr. Peebles.

Dr. John Peebles:

Thank you. Thank you very much, Dr. Zimmerman.

I'm an electrical engineer. This is hard for me. Okay, so you gotta, you gotta stick with me. Those things are supposed to be automatic. Okay. Citadel engineering on the Ashley really begins with Louis LeTellier. You guys have heard of LeTellier Hall. He was the head of engineering and civil engineering programs here at The Citadel from the 1920s up in, through the 19, early 1950s. He was the official supervisor and inspector of all campus construction from 1937 through his retirement in 1954. And he worked on these site plans that you saw when you came up in the hall with Lockwood Green, in the very early days of the thinking and pondering of this campus. In 1922, sort of coincidence with us moving here, the state of South Carolina decided to license engineering as a licensed profession. And Louis LeTellier was named the number two professional engineer in the state of South Carolina.

And that's a sidebar I was told I could wander all I wanted to, he got number two because he was vice chair of the board of engineering examiners instead of the chair. Otherwise, he would've been number one. So just a note on Colonel LeTellier's position as number two licensed engineer in the state of South Carolina. That led us into the 1930s, and that was a busy time here on the Ashley for engineering. And 34, the Board of Visitors renamed or named, they named a lot of roads on campus that year, and they named the main street coming in through the Moultrie entrance gate as Lee Street. And that was in honor of a 1894 graduate William States Lee, who was co-founder and chief engineer of the Southern Power Company, a company you guys know as Duke Energy.

So William States Lee played a huge role in the development of hydroelectric power in the state of South Carolina to move us from our agricultural roots to a more industrial route. In 1936, Colonel LeTellier led the program. He was in charge of engineering, and then it was civil engineering, to become the first accredited program, the first accredited education program in the state of South Carolina. So I want y'all to take that home when you're talking to your buddies at Clemson and Carolina and other places. So, in 37, while he was still here and obviously very active, LeTellier Hall was constructed as a neighbor to Alumni Hall being the second building on the, the, that's the north end of the playground, and was named in his honor. So, we moved to the 1940s, forties, we all know is a lot of, of world conflict, elevated interest in engineering because of the role engineering plays in such conflicts. In 1941, General Summerall and the Board of Visitors said, okay, it's time to sponsor an electrical engineering program that Dean Zimmerman mentioned ear earlier. And we spun that out of the physics department and established the Department of Electrical Engineering. Interestingly, that initial graduating class was delayed until 1948 by World War II. But since then, over 2200 electrical engineers have graduated from The Citadel with undergraduate BS EE degrees. After the war, thanks to GI Bill and other returning

veterans, The Citadel, um, size actually grew, and veteran students poured into campus and at one time outnumbered the cadets by about two to one. We had veteran students housed in the barracks and many of them chose to study engineering. So, engineering received another growth. And, again, a little tiny sidebar, go over the rare book room and look up The Citadel engineer, a large format magazine that was published by these engineers from about 1941 to about 1957 a nationally, sponsored magazine.

In October of 57, General Mark Clark requested executives from corporate giants, Western Electric and RCA, to join the electrical engineering director from Georgia Tech to really check out our little founding, our not founder, but our fledgling program. And his request was to that they review the program and curriculum. And I love this to determine, to ensure that it be, and I quote, an activity that will live up to the high standards of the electrical engineering world. So, we were in the spotlight and things were really booming. And we had actually had some of our largest classes in the School of Engineering in those late fifties years. A little point, sort of a side note on, and this is in the script. The roof of Bond Hall, gained some prestige and 1960s, the late 1960s, I think it was late 1968 to be specific, when two electrical engineering cadets made news by being the first ever to download weather satellite images directly into the state of South Carolina.

So, all the imagery that was seen before then was purchased from outside services. And the Hamlin twins did this, and I saw this, I was fortunate enough to see this happen. They meticulously constructed a par, a sensitive parabolic antenna from chicken wire and it proved to do the job. So, it was a great, I, this is not off script either, but boy, it sounds like it is. My direct contribution to the life on the Ashley was this Betsy's trigger man. I was on the salute gun crew when the crew woke up and annoyed every Charlestonian one Saturday in 1970, celebrating the city of Charleston's 300th anniversary. We shot the full loads 300 times, took us about two and a half hours, and we had people throwing Coke bottles at us and everything. So, the, the four year evening program on undergraduate education for both civil and electrical notice I said four year, it wasn't a transfer that initially was established in 1988.

And interestingly included our first female engineering graduates in 1991. As, as Dean Zimmerman has mentioned, Grimsley Hall replaced Alumni Hall. So, Alumni Hall went away as LeTellier next door neighbor and it housed physics and electrical engineering as mentioned, and really as Joel Berlin, Gary. So well put, it gave us some world class brick and mortar and, and we have really enjoyed, its, since that time. The formation of the school of engineering in 2002 really enabled a more strategic look at the needs of the region and has resulted in new programs. So, if you're looking back and count 'em on your fingers, a master's degree program and program management was launched in 2011 and has more than 250 graduates to date. And this is a very important to the region with people like NAIC and all doing some significant program management for the government and industry.

2016 saw the first of more than now 300 Citadel mechanical engineering graduates with the BS in mechanical engineering. The first 33 graduates to date in construction engineering walked the stage in 2020. That's a department that sort of program is bleeding off of civil engineering. And the initial computer engineering again, sort of launched out of electrical engineering, will walk the stage in May of the hundred first year on the Ashley so we're excited about that. During that time, all three disciplines, civil, mechanical, electrical, started and graduated masters students as well. All in all, in case you're interested, The Citadel has graduated more than 7,000 engineers and about 6,500 from here on the banks of the Ashley. I see many of them sitting in the audience and am proud to know them. I shouldn't have left the seventies without mentioning one.

We graduated in 1979, who's sitting on the front row. So again, we'll we certainly take credit for that. There are really no plans to slow down. We don't see a slowdown coming in 2022. We got a firm commitment from the great state of South Carolina to fund the new engineering building, to partially

fund it and we'll get more. And that's a good problem. We've got the good problem that we're bulging at the seams. We are bulging at the seams. We're hot birthing, you know, like on being on a submarine. We're hot bunking classes and all. And the demand for our engineers have never been greater. I can speak to that cause I get involved with a lot of the hiring that goes on with the seniors. Our engineers will continue to drive local national, international economics as principal engineering leaders.

The new building, the committed faculty, the continuous flow of capable students. That's the big deal. The continuous flow of capable students really ensures that future. Now we'll back up. I had you in 2020. I'm going back to 2012. I did this on purpose in 2012, The Citadel student chapter of the asc, the American Society of Civil Engineering, won the Ridgeway Award. All right, now you got this football season, right? 281 chapters. That's more than FBS and SCS teams combined 24,000 students more than the scholarship players. These guys won the national championship. So that, that needs mentioned in here. 2021, our new dean, Andrew Williams, who unfortunately couldn't be here today, set the strategic priorities for the future growth. And we're seeing that happen in the infrastructure again. We mentioned the new building, we're going to see that go forward. Dean Williams is out at the Kern Entrepreneurial Engineering Network meeting right now. That's where he is. This is an interesting network for sponsoring entrepreneurship among engineers and engineering graduates. And we're one of 52 significant universities, significant engineering universities in the nation to be part of this network. And we're the only one in South Carolina. Under inclusion, the American Society of Engineering Educators awarded us the bronze medal, which is the highest they've ever given for inclusivity last year. And interdisciplinary, the work that we are is we're sponsoring now to sort of spread knowledge about artificial intelligence across campus has been recognized by AWS, Amazon Web Services. So we're seeing some good progress continuing in the strategic future of the college because of the legacy of engineering here, which goes back to 1842 when three of our first six graduates chose to be engineers. Because of the leadership of the faculty and because we have been nationally ranked in the top 25 of engineering institutions among our peers for over a decade, we are excited about our vision for the next 100 years. I can say I personally have been here most of the last 100 years, and I am very excited about that vision. Right now. It's my pleasure to turn the program over to Dr. Michael Weeks, the Dean of the Tommy and Victoria Baker's School of Business, Dr. Weeks.

Dr. Michael Weeks:

Thank you, John. It's great to be here. Thank you all for being here. So, when you think back to the twenties, business is just emerging as a discipline. Prior to the twenties, business was basically taught through an apprenticeship program. If you think maybe Bob Cratchet toiling away in the offices of Scrooge and that kind of thing. That apprenticeship model is how business was traditionally taught. The first business school was established at Wharton in Pennsylvania in 1881. But the discipline evolved slowly and probably around 1911 with the publishing of a famous book called The Principles of Scientific Management by Frederick Taylor. The business started to emerge as a discipline. And it just so happened that around the twenties when we moved here, that's when the business school, the business program, not the business school got its start. So, if you think to the 1920s, the dance craze, the Charleston is sweeping the country started here.

The roaring twenties business, Wall Street is in the news, for better or worse, as we know how that some of that turned out. But nevertheless, in 1924, the board, the leadership decided that it was time for, as they called it, a course in business at The Citadel. And that started the trajectory that we're on today. We started, and the curriculum I looked at it, looks very similar to, not exactly, but you still see accounting, you still see finance, you see a course called Commerce, things like that. marketing, they were all there in 1924 when the business school got its start. And we evolved that curriculum over the twenties and thirties, up until World War II where, again, another big push into the scientific aspects of

business development and business curriculum. It's interesting, our, one of our first department heads after World War II, Dr. Robert Aden, came back. He was part of the class of 1944, the class that never was, came back to The Citadel and graduated in 47, with a bachelor's degree and started on the faculty immediately in the School of Business. The curriculum grew and professionalized over that time in the forties and fifties. And Dr. Aden became department chair in 1962 after he finished his doctorate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Very wonderful gentleman. I had the pleasure to meet him a few times. He passed away a couple of years ago in his late nineties, charming gentleman and really instrumental to the development of the business school over that period where he was head of business from 62 to 82. And during that time, from 62 to 82, we started to expand our curriculum.

We also, in 1972, enrolled our first class in the MBA program. So that was an important thing. It came online in 72, but the opening of the night programs in 66 enabled that program to emerge. And as I sat here and looked out in the audience, I felt a little inadequate to be telling this story cause I thought, I know Mark Bevinse was going to be here, I would've had Mark come up. And actually, I think it's one of the interesting things that you see through The Citadel and through the School of Business, the arc can be told continuously through so few people. Cause I believe in 82, Dr. Aden retired, and Mark, you had been on the faculty for five years at that point, right?

And so Mark started, I believe in 77. And at that time, there was overlap. And that overlap goes all the way back to the forties. Maybe that's good or bad for Mark. But nevertheless, we can tell the history of the school through so few people. And that legacy continues today. We have a number of faculty members, Cindy Bolt, some others that came on in the early nineties that are still active on the faculty. And that trajectory continues in the business school. And as we emerged in the 2000s when Ron Green became Dean and really started a press for a new building, which I believe first sort of got its initial drawings around 2008, and this plan started to come together, which took a little while to come together, but it did start to emerge then in the 1990s, 1996, we achieved AACSB accreditation. I bet Mark still has some scars from that. We placed ourselves in that elite part of the business school areas where we are one of the top business schools in the world, one of about 600 schools in the world that achieves that level of accreditation. We still maintain that accreditation today, thank goodness. And that is a significant moment in the business school history. By 2008, we had started to plan for a new building. And in 2016 or 17, I should say, we became the Tommy and Victoria Baker School of Business. Another milestone in the legacy of the business curriculum here at The Citadel. We were privileged to move into the new building, which so many of you have toured.

It's a fabulous facility in January of 2021. And our curriculum over the past five years really sort of, I think, parallels what happened in the twenties with the emergence of the business discipline. Now we see for years the school had one business degree, business administration. And we realize that in this world now, employers demand a little more specialization. They want more definitive skills. And over the past five years, we've transformed the curriculum so that now we have five majors. We have accounting, finance, marketing, accounting, management, and supply chain management. And of course, when we started the supply chain management major a few years ago, one of the frequent questions was, what is that? And now everybody knows what supply chain management is. We timed that pretty well. It's also interesting that now as we reach this era, we're also emerging from a pandemic like we did in the twenties.

And we have a lot of challenges that our new graduates, our future graduates, will have to meet. A lot of those we expect in the future, an increasing emphasis on. Now that we're in this information age, data analytics, we now have a three core sequence in data analytics, that really prepares students to deal with this deluge of data and information that they encounter now from all the interconnected sources that they encounter in the global economy. As the world becomes more interconnected, we're increasing our emphasis on international topics because South Carolina is no longer just a region unto

itself. We have companies from all over the world here. You know, the influx of German companies, BMW, Mercedes, Boeing is an international player. So, our students now have to understand this interconnected international world. And finally, we want to improve critical thinking skills also, because many of these issues require systems thinking, big picture, holistic thinking, and we're developing our curriculum to handle those challenges, so our students are equipped when they graduate to deal with the bigger questions that they're going to encounter in the global interconnected economy of today.

So, we look at the future of the business school as being very bright. We're thrilled to be in this new building. We're got the showcase at least for a few more months until Brian moves into his building, and becomes a tour guide, like I have been for the last few months. But that's a great challenge to have. And so, with that, I'm going to turn it over to Dr. Evan Ortlieb.

Dr. Evan Ortlieb:

Thank you, Dean Weeks. I appreciate that. I'm going to start my talk in 1919. So, if we look back at the beginnings of education as a field of study here at The Citadel, we must consider the interdisciplinary nature of education and psychology. Psychology is often described as a study of human behavior while education is the process of modifying it. These fields of study were interconnected from 1919 to 1929 before shifting into distinct programs on campus. Nevertheless, they remained under the same departmental leadership for 40 years. Even today, we offer a cadet course on educational psychology, which demonstrates the importance of these concepts to cadet development and leadership. For the last 100 years, faculty, staff and administration have been narrowly focused on the edification of cadets and students alike with respect to understanding how to empower others through education. These efforts were expanded upon in the 1950s.

During the 1950s, The Citadel received one of its most generous gifts ever, which paved the way for The Citadel as we know it today. With the public announcement on August 31st, 1953, Joseph Aiken of Charleston bequeathed a large portion of his estate amounting to about \$750,000 at the time. He was a well-known industrialist with a passion for philanthropy originally from Winnsboro and having a lineage throughout South Carolina. Joseph Aiken became a successful entrepreneur in the textile industry. Although he did not attend The Citadel, my condolences, he deeply admired the institution and its mission. This generous gift enabled the reclamation of college owned marshlands, doubling the size of the campus, and promoting an increase in the number of cadets and students served. It also provided a larger infrastructure for considerations of graduate coursework through evening offerings. The 1960s was marked by bold leadership. Following the expansion of campus, a feasibility study was first initiated under General Mark Clark in 1965 to determine whether The Citadel should consider offering graduate programs of study. As you might imagine, this caused a shockwave to some on the campus community and its alumni network. Opponents express concern that The Citadel would lose its branding and strength as a premier provider of liberal arts military education at the undergraduate level, while supporters including members of the Chamber of Commerce, complained that Charleston suffered from its lack of ability to attract certain types of industries and provide robust opportunities for existing workforce. Shortly thereafter, General Clark retired from his presidency, leaving some difficult deliberations for General Hugh Harris, who assumed the important leadership role at this pivotal time in The Citadel's history. However, General Harris was no stranger to adversity. He had a distinguished 34 year military career, which included positions as commanding general in Berlin in 1955, commanding general in Korea in 1961 and commanding general of the US seventh Army in 1962. At retirement in 1965, General Harris was commanding general of the US Continental Army Command.

During his tenure at The Citadel, it expanded its scope of reach beyond the core of cadets, establishing the evening undergraduate program in 1966 and its first graduate degrees in 1968 under the name College of Graduate and Professional Studies known today as The Citadel graduate college. The

expression Citadel for Life was first realized with the additions into graduate study. Shortly thereafter, in 1969, Charles Hershey became the first department head for education. This was the beginning of what became the Zucker Family School of Education in 2014, named after generous benefactors, Anita and Jerry Zucker, to ensure that its programs were aligned to the workforce development needs of educators today and in the future. This past year, during 2021-2022 school year, the Zucker Family School of Education rolled out its first continuing education program. Delivered through multiple modalities, it was the first step towards branching into executive education, professional development, and non-credit bearing coursework to meet the growing demands of professionals.

Today, many professions require continuing ed because they have specific training that's critical for success. Without this type of education, there's no way to progress in one's career. So why shouldn't they look back to L Sid where they first went years ago? Learning new skills through continuing education is key to being prepared for any career transition. And now we're primed to have more triple dogs. That is those who have been part of the core of cadets, graduate programs and continuing education programs alike. The Zucker Family School of Education will become the hub for all things education in the state of South Carolina and beyond. With the opening of the Zucker Family Institute for Entrepreneurial Educational Leadership this semester, The Citadel will offer the following: leadership academies, which are yearlong professional development series focused on building leadership capacity at the building and district levels, an entrepreneurial educational leadership conference in which best practices and educational leadership are highlighted, shared and celebrated, professional development opportunities through micro credentialing and timely areas such as equity and access, leadership pipeline workshops for APs, principals and superintendents, and opportunities for collaborative research that is relevant to schools today.

The Citadel will also leverage its number one ranking in educational leadership as well as teacher education in the state of South Carolina to receive the largest contract and grant acquisition dollars of any school of education in this state, enabling the Zucker Family School of Education to serve as the preeminent organization for workforce development of educators, counselors and principals in this state. Through leveraging our existing centers of excellence, already recognized by the Commission on Higher Education, the Zucker Family School of Education brand will rival any school of education in the state while serving the professional development needs of educational professionals near and far alike. At this time, I'll turn the table back over to Provost Selden.

Dr. Sally Selden:

Please join me in thanking our distinguished panel of experts here. I hope you've learned as much as I have. And we do have a parade this afternoon, but we have time for a few questions, and of course for a drink before you head to parade. So, with that, I will open the floor up for questions. Yes, Colonel Connor?

Colonel Connor:

I recently found out the federal academies were considered universities, far as accrediting, until about the early thirties. I know we changed the designation from academy to college about the turn of the century. But when was it accredited? Was it accredited as a college, was it accredited by schools? And before that, could you get graduate degrees, doctorates, without it being considered a university?

Dr. Sally Selden:

We were accredited by SAC COC, which is regional accreditor as a university. What was that year you mentioned? 1920. It's in the twenties.

Colonel Connor:

1924.

Dr. Sally Selden:

24. So what happens, just for a little bit of history, you are classified as an institution depending upon the level of degree that you issue. So, for example, the first time we issued a graduate degree, you have to go through what we call a substantive change. And that requires that you go to SAC COC, seek approval. In addition to doing that, you also have to do mirror that same process to the state of South Carolina. So, the Council of Higher Education has that same requirement. So, your Carnegie classification is dictated by the degrees that you offer. We are currently what it's considered a master's institution. We can go up and issue three professional doctorates before having to change our technical classification. So hopefully that addresses some of your questions.

Colonel Connor:

Before 1924, could you still go on to get a masters?

Dr. Sally Selden:

Before 1924, higher ed was not as well organized. That's what I would say to you. So, um, accrediting bodies are interesting groups because I like to call 'em structuring agencies. So, what accrediting bodies do is they set the standards and they set expectations. So, one of the comments that Dean Weeks talked about was AACSB, in the world of business schools, that is the highest threshold you can reach. It is very demanding. There are very few small schools that have that level of accreditation because the requirements are so great. Now that's a plus because you can assure a certain level of quality. But the negative is, what it means is that, when you meet those accreditation standards, universities and schools begin to look a lot like each other. And so, you have to work to really distinguish yourself. If you went through all of our disciplines, we have lots and lots of discipline specific accreditation. For example, Evan just had an accreditation meeting this week for KCRAP for our school and education psychology programs as an example. And I'm not supposed to answer the questions. They are, just so you know. Dr. Peeples is dying for a question. I've got some engineers in the audience, right?

So, if you guys aren't going to ask him a question, I'm going to ask him one. You ready for it? I'll try. Okay. I want you to go back to your cadet life. So, what has changed the most had? Oh, he hasn't had a drink. Depending on the quality of his response, decides who buys you your drink, Dr. Peeples. From your time as a cadet to your career here as a professor, what has changed the most?

Dr. John Peeples:

Okay. I gotta be dramatic. How much time did I have?

I've got a vintage watch, that I just got back and looked at the back of it. Cause on May the 30th, 1970, I threw my hat up into the air and been wearing this watch ever since. That was the biggest change. That was the biggest. Now speaking, I think though I thought about this a little bit. I think the Citadel expanding its scope to become a true regional school with his evening programs is most significant. And it also opened us up early on for female graduates. And then I think the next big one is the co-education of the core. I was a executive with NCR Corporation and our CEO got on his leader jet and flew down to Columbia, South Carolina to ask me, what was The Citadel and why did I go there? It was a clear case of no publicity is bad publicity. And I think that is expanded our ability, again, to serve the region and to serve our students. So those, those in my mind real quickly,

Dr. Sally Selden:

That's what sticks out to you. Good. Other questions for our panel?

Colonel Connor:

What do you see are the future challenges, one or two future challenges, that are important to address, to continue the positive trajectory that y'all have for The Citadel, one of the things out front that we got to address?

Dr. Sally Selden:

Dean Zimmerman, do you want to take that one?

Dr. Darren Zimmerman:

I think one of the major ones is simply competition. Education is expensive. There's a lot of competition from even big companies, right? It's become a consumer market. And so, we have to remain extremely relevant. We need to remain career oriented in our programs. And I think we can do that here at The Citadel because we're small enough that we can be hands on with every student, whether they're a cadet or a graduate student. And I think that's going to make, that's going to continue the uniqueness of The Citadel as far as education is concerned.

Dr. Michael Weeks:

So I think one of the biggest challenges we have facing us right now is the move toward online education. It's very different from our current residential focus. And there will always be a place for the cadet corps and that residential experience. But if we're going to, keep up, if you will, in the competitive landscape, we have to not just deliver online products. We have to deliver excellent, distinctive online products that are true to The Citadel brand and legacy. And that is a big challenge that I and my faculty think about a lot. How can we maintain the quality educational experience in an online world? Because that is not going away. And that's what students demand in a lot of areas.

Dr. Brian Jones:

And I would add to that, I like to tell folks when they ask that, institutions of higher education are a lot like the church and the military, they're just do not change well, and they certainly do not change fast. And those are two things I think we're going to have to do as institutions of higher ed is figure out ways to evolve more rapidly in order to meet demand. This online question that Dr. Weeks suggested, that is not a new question, that's been going on for years. How quickly can a higher ed institutions meet that challenge? And the answer is, we traditionally have not done it well, and I don't mean we, The Citadel, I mean, we in higher ed, our model is a thousand years old. And so, we haven't changed a whole lot in some cases from the way they used to do it in the 12th century, I'll be honest. Some of it looks very much the same. Smart people standing in front of a room full of people not as smart. And, writing things down in books. We write among our computers now. But the model looks very much the same. So how do we evolve and do so rapidly, and make its high quality, and effective, and in a highly democratic environment of shared governance with some very intelligent people. That is a unique institutional challenge.

Dr. Evan Ortlieb:

Dr. Selden, can I add one?

Dr. Sally Selden:

You certainly may.

Dr. Evan Ortlieb:

Quick comment and that would be, we talk and think a lot about the student experience here at The Citadel, which is second to none in terms of importance. We also need to focus on the faculty experience, right, as well, the staff, and thinking about investing in those folks for the long haul so that they don't leave us over time so that we remain the, as attractive as we initially were when they first started here, and that we can sort of support them in their professional journey in their respective field so that they not only become experts and help season the cadets and graduate students alike from their content knowledge, expertise, but they have opportunities to do so in ways with enough autonomy that still allow them to grow each and every day along the way.

Dr. Sally Selden:

Excellent. Well, I'll tell you what I promised we'd end at 2:30, just a couple minutes over, but I want to thank you for your time. I want to thank you for being here. I want to thank you for being part of The Citadel. As we look back over a hundred years and we look forward, as our distinguished panel has pointed out, we have a lot to be excited about. So, enjoy. We have a little bit of food, we have some beer and wine in the back, and I know our panelists would love to take your individual questions, so they'll sit up here for a minute if you want to ask them something. So, thank you again and have a wonderful time at parade today.