

**THE
KNOBS OF DISCIPLINE**

**ONE THOUSAND
NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY
FACTS ABOUT**

THE CLASS OF 1970

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F COMPANY, 1970**

A NOTE TO THE CITADEL CLASS OF 1970

Over the last several years I have been asking classmates to give me inputs about our four years at The Citadel. In the last several months I have been asking “what did you do after we left The Citadel”. I have put all of this information into the following document.

It was my original intention to make “hard copies” of this and to have that included in our Fiftieth Reunion Welcome Packet. COVID 19 changed that plan and we did not have a Fiftieth Reunion in 2020 so we put this document on the Class of 1970 website. Now that our reunion has been rescheduled for 2021, I have updated the document and made hard copies for those who are attending our 51st reunion.

The title of this document is, “THE KNOBS OF DISCIPLINE ----- ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FACTS ABOUT THE CLASS OF 1970”. It is divided into NINE parts:

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I hope you will enjoy reading about our class and your classmates. And maybe this will inspire you to grab your favorite adult beverage and then call your old roommate to reminisce about the good old days! Please feel free to make copies of this. Go Dogs!!!!

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DEDICATED
TO
MY F TROOP KNOB BROTHERS



PREFACE

One thousand nine hundred and seventy facts? Really? Very doubtful. Because I still try to live by the Honor Code, I cannot tell a lie. I do not have a clue about how many facts are actually in the following document. Probably not one thousand nine hundred and seventy. But there are numerous facts about the Class of 1970. And you have to admit that the title, "THE KNOBS OF DISCIPLINE ... One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Facts About The Class of 1970" is catchy.

Just before our fortieth reunion (eleven years ago), I wrote a piece called F Troop Knob which was intended to spark conversation among the F Company guys. It is posted on our Class of 1970 website and many of you have read it. Several encouraged me to expand it for the entire class. I received hundreds of inputs from classmates who told me stories about our time at The Citadel. Some of the stories were humorous but not repeatable. Don't worry, your secrets are safe with me and won't be repeated. But every time I started to put it all together, it looked like I was just regurgitating what REAL authors had already put out. I did not want to "copy" Pat Conroy, Tom Worley or Alexander Macauley. They are the true "story tellers". But I did get a lot of FACTS about our class and that is how this document evolved.

Several of the "facts" in this document are questionable as to whether or not they are accurate. Some probably are not. Record keeping during our time at The Citadel was sometimes "sloppy". There were no computers and records were kept with pencil and paper. I found it nearly impossible to get a definite, totally correct, accurate count of how many of us started, how many left each semester or year, how many of us finished, and how many of us actually graduated in 1970 or later years. Trying to get that information is like herding cats or trying to nail jello to a wall. Even various record keepers at the school have a different way of counting. Therefore, a lot of these facts are best guesses.

This is about the Class of 1970. It is about the entire class that started together in September 1966 but did not necessarily finish together in May 1970. Some of us graduated on time in four years. Some of us graduated later after gaining required hours. Some of us dropped out of school to enter the Armed Forces and later came back to complete our degrees. Some of us dropped out of school at various times for various reasons and never obtained a degree. Some courses of study were a lot tougher than others. I can guarantee that our classmates who majored in EE faced a more difficult curriculum than those of us (ME) who managed to cram a two-year English major into four years.

One final thought. While this is about the Class of 1970, anyone who attended The Citadel as a member of the Class of 1967 thru the Class of 1973 will find facts about things that occurred during their time as a cadet. The various regulations, events, and the fourth class system did not change much during that time period. For the better, some things did change as time moved on.

I hope you enjoy reading this and that it will bring back memories of a time long, long ago.

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THE STATISTICAL FACTS

Records from The Citadel Office of Admissions show that 1,753 applications for admission were received from students interested in joining the class entering in September 1966. From those applications, 1,166 (67%) of the applicants were accepted for admission.

There were six African American applicants and three of them were accepted for admission.

The Class of 1970 reported to The Citadel at 0900 hours, Tuesday, 6 September 1966.

The Citadel Official Register for The Period September 1966 – September 1967 lists 659 incoming freshmen reporting on 6 September 1966 (Class of 1970). Among those 659 there was one African American: Charles DeLesline Foster.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Courvoisie (The Boo), Assistant Commandant of Cadets, wrote in a letter to previous 'lamb' that "September 1966 saw over 2,100 so called cadets, with only 650 'knobs'."

The Circle K Club published a complete listing of students enrolled at The Citadel in the Fall of 1966. At that time there were 422 Seniors, 482 Juniors, 541 Sophomores and 624 Freshmen for a total of 2,069 cadets enrolled at The Citadel.

Between 6 September 1966 and the publication of the Circle K Club listing, 35 incoming members of the Class of 1970 had withdrawn.

Based on the Circle K Club listing, the 624 Freshmen cadets ("knobs") were assigned to the various companies as follows:

BAND Company started with 43 knobs. 23 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 9 later graduated for a total of 32 graduates (74%).

A Company started with 44 knobs. 22 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 4 later graduated for a total of 26 graduates (59%).

B Company started with 36 knobs. 23 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 3 later graduated for a total of 26 graduates (72%).

C Company started with 38 knobs. 22 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 4 later graduated for a total of 26 graduates (68%).

D Company started with 35 knobs. 22 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 3 later graduated for a total of 25 graduates (71%).

E Company started with 36 knobs. 18 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 6 later graduated for a total of 24 graduates (67%).

F Company started with 35 knobs. 16 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 3 later graduated for a total of 19 graduates (54%).

G Company started with 37 knobs. 19 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 6 later graduated for a total of 25 graduates (68%).

H Company started with 30 knobs. 14 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 6 later graduated for a total of 20 graduates (67%).

I Company started with 32 knobs. 16 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 3 later graduated for a total of 19 graduates (59%).

K Company started with 40 knobs. 22 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 5 later graduated for a total of 27 graduates (68%).

L Company started with 33 knobs. 19 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 3 later graduated for a total of 22 graduates (67%).

M Company started with 34 knobs. 23 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 4 later graduated for a total of 27 graduates (79%).

N Company started with 33 knobs. 17 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 4 later graduated for a total of 21 graduates (64%).

O Company started with 40 knobs. 17 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 11 later graduated for a total of 28 graduates (70%).

R Company started with 35 knobs. 27 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 2 later graduated for a total of 29 graduates (83%).

T Company started with 43 knobs. 18 of those knobs would graduate on time in May 1970 and 9 later graduated for a total of 27 graduates (63%).

On 30 May 1970, 338 of the original 659 members of the Class of 1970 received their diplomas from General Hugh Pate Harris, President of The Citadel. This equates to a 51% four-year graduation rate.

140 members of the Class of 1970 received Bachelor of Arts Degrees

58 members of the Class of 1970 received Bachelor of Science Degrees

108 members of the Class of 1970 received Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Degrees. One of those was Charles Foster, the first African American Citadel graduate.

19 members of the Class of 1970 received Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering Degrees

13 members of the Class of 1970 received Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering Degrees

More than one-third of the Class of 1970 were commissioned in the Armed Forces and 39% of the class served in the Armed Forces.

Twenty-eight members of the Class of 1970 were designated as Distinguished Military Graduates and twenty-five members of the Class of 1970 were designated as Distinguished Air Force Graduates.

There were actually 391 Bachelor Degree diplomas awarded on 30 May 1970. Ten of those diplomas were awarded to Veteran Students and 43 were awarded to “other classes” ‘5 Year men’. Additionally, 9 Master of Arts Degrees were awarded on 30 May 1970.

A total of 423 members of the Class of 1970 eventually graduated from The Citadel. Based on the original 659 who reported on 6 September 1966, The Class of 1970 had an overall graduation rate of 64%.

The historical Citadel four-year graduation rate is 62%. Nationwide, the four-year graduation rate is only 29%. Nationwide, the six-year graduation rate is 70.3%.

Several of the original Class of 1970 members graduated with other classes. There were 4 who entered with our class as academic sophomores and graduated with the Class of 1969. Seventeen (17) graduated with the Class of 1971, 4 graduated with the Class of 1972, 1 graduated with the Class of 1973, 1 graduated with the Class of 1974, and 2 graduated with the Class of 1975. At least 4 of the original 659 were awarded appointments to the Naval Academy (Annapolis), the Air Force Academy, and West Point (The Citadel of the North).

Late graduations were due to a number of factors. Some needed additional credits which put them a summer or even a year behind, and some fulfilled military obligations (drafted or voluntary enlistment) which delayed graduation.

Counting the members of the Class of 1970 who are pictured in each of the yearbooks shows a decreasing number of classmates through each of the four years. The 1967 Sphinx has photos of 551 knobs. The 1968 Sphinx has photos of 429 sophomores. The 1969 Sphinx has photos of 407 juniors. However, the 1970 Sphinx shows 429 seniors in cadet uniforms (as well as 16 Veteran students). These are not good indicators of class totals as other class members who now identified as academic sophomores, juniors and seniors are also shown. And, of course, some classmates did not, for whatever reason, want their picture displayed in a yearbook. Of the 429 cadet seniors shown in the 1970 Sphinx, 398 are of the original 659, while 14 are from other classes 6 from Class of 69, 5 from Class of 71, 2 from Class of 72 and 1 from Class of 73.

Various editions of The Citadel Alumni Directory also show differing numbers of Class of 1970 Alumni. The differences are due to several factors such as deaths not reported, addresses lost, requests for information not returned, and so forth. Additionally, there are several instances of names included for some who started with the Class of 1970, but who never completed even our knob year, as well as names of individuals who are not on any original listing of 1970 classmates. It should be noted that an “alumnus” of a school can be anyone who attended that school (even for just one day). It does not necessarily mean someone who “graduated” from that school.

1978 Edition 425 1970 Alumni 1983 Edition 467 1970 Alumni 1989 Edition 477 1970 Alumni
2000 Edition 470 1970 Alumni 2005 Edition 471 1970 Alumni 2010 Edition 469 1970 Alumni
2020 Edition 480 1970 Alumni

The most current edition of the Alumni Directory (2020) lists 480 names as being Class of 1970 members. It also lists 61 “others” who were never part of the original listing put out by the Circle K Club in the Fall of 1966. So 419 of those listed (which includes deceased classmates) are actually Class of 1970. Some names are missing in the Directory (for example, John Small).

The TOTAL COST to attend The Citadel for four years (1966 to 1970) for an in-state student was \$5,863 while an out-of-state student paid \$7,863. Cost of TUITION was \$80 per year for in-state students and \$320 per year for out-of-state students.

Cost per year for an in-state student was \$1,802/ \$1,387/ \$1,362/ \$1,312.

Cost per year for an out-of-state student was \$2,302/ \$1,887/ \$1,862/ \$1,812.

As a comparison, FIFTY years after we graduated, the cost of attending The Citadel for four years as a member of the Corps of Cadets for an in-state student is now \$104,458 (yearly rate is \$30,022/ \$24,812/ \$24,812/ \$24,812). Out-of-state students now pay \$197,482 (yearly rate is \$53,278/ \$48,068/ \$48,068/ \$48,068). TUITION each year for an in-state student is \$13,140 while tuition for an out-of-state student each year is \$36,396. Figures are for school year 2019 – 2020.

In another comparison, FIFTY years before we graduated, the cost of attending The Citadel for four years as a member of the Corps of Cadets was \$1661 (yearly rate \$384/ \$387/ \$410/ \$480). Basic costs were \$250 for “board, tuition, laundry, lights, janitor and hospital”. There was an additional fee for books (\$10), breakage (\$5), and uniforms (\$95 \$30 for an olive drab uniform, \$40 for a full dress uniform, and \$25 for an overcoat). Parents were also requested to make “reasonable, but not extravagant, allowances of pocket money”. Additionally, money was paid into the “class fund” to cover costs of dances etc. Figures are for school year 1919 – 1920.

The Class of 1920 started with 78 students in 1916 and 30 graduated in 1920. During those school years, the “Great War” (World War I) was fought and several cadets left school to serve in the Armed Forces.

The bottom line statistics for the Class of 1970 are:

- 1,753 applied to attend The Citadel in 1966
- 1,166 applicants were accepted (67%)
- 659 reported on 6 September 1966 (38%)
- 624 knob names were recorded by the Circle K Club
- 338 of the class graduated on time (51%)
- 423 of the class graduated (64%)
- 236 classmates did not graduate (36%)

KNOB YEAR FACTS (1966 – 1967)

The Class of 1970 “knobs” reported to The Citadel no later than 0900 hours on Tuesday, 6 September 1966.

There were 1,166 knobs, out of 1,753 applicants, who had been accepted by The Citadel for admittance with the Class of 1970. Of those 1,166, only 659 actually reported.

Urban legend has it that at least one of the 659 showed up in a taxi and, after realizing that The Citadel was a military school, immediately departed the campus and withdrew.

New knobs were assembled on the Parade Ground in front of the barracks and, when their names were called out by a member of the Cadre, were marched into the barracks to report to their Company First Sergeant.

Knobs of the Class of 1970 were assigned to companies by height with the tallest cadets being assigned to A Company and T Company. The shortest cadets were assigned to H Company and I Company.

“By height, Charles Foster, the first African American cadet, should have been assigned to Second Battalion, F Company. However, the Regimental Commander (James A. Probsdorfer) suggested to the Assistant Commandant of Cadets (Lt. Colonel Thomas N. Courvoisie) that Foster be placed in G Company rather than F Company for a variety of reasons, the main one being that ‘the cadets of F Troop had earned a corps-wide reputation for hazing that did not bode well for the success of any freshman’. The Regimental Commander noted that G Company possessed a strong cadet chain of command, one that could be relied upon to guide Foster through the pitfalls of plebe year.” (quote from: Marching In Step, p66. Professor Alexander Macaulay, Citadel Class of 1994).

After reporting in with Company First Sergeants, new cadets were given a nametag, athletic shorts and athletic T-shirt. They were told to gather their belongings, take them to their assigned rooms, change into the “uniform of the day” and report back to the Company area on the barracks quadrangle.

The uniform of the day was the Citadel athletic T-shirt with the nametag pinned onto the right breast, blue athletic shorts, black socks and black oxford shoes.

The Class of 1970 was taught basic military drill (how to salute, how to execute left face, right face, about face, etc.) that first morning. The remainder of the day was filled with administrative duties and more drill.

Also on that first day, knobs from each company were marched over to Mark Clark Hall to get their first knob haircut from Mr. Rampey at the Cadet Barber Shop.

In the 1960s, more and more men challenged society norms by wearing their hair longer and shaggier (think “The Beatles”). Citadel freshmen were given “baldy” haircuts which resembled

door knobs where their scalps were shaved practically bare. Thus, upperclassmen began referring to plebes as “knobs”.

The initial issue of uniforms was done at Thompson Hall. Knobs were issued cotton field uniforms (gray nasties), hats, fatigues, webbing, brass, etc., which were loaded into a mattress cover. Knobs then slung the mattress cover over their backs (like Santa’s sack) and marched back to the barracks.

The items issued to the Class of 1970 and cost of each item were:

QUANTITY	ITEM	COST (\$)
1	Citadel Bedspread	6.00
1	Citadel Blanket	8.50
1	Wool Dress Blouse	48.83
1	Wool Full Dress Blouse	64.73
1	Dress Cap	7.15
1	Field Cap	2.48
1	White Cap (with cover)	7.86
1	Wool Overcoat	52.19
1	Raincoat	23.10
2	White Coats (with accessories)	39.06
4	Cuff Pairs (@ .45 each)	1.80
2	Mattress Covers (@ 2.09 each)	4.18
2	Dance Glove Pairs (@ .62 each)	1.24
6	Drill Glove Pairs (@.98 each)	5.88
1	Leather Glove Pair	3.19
1	Gray Field Jacket	15.07
1	Muffler	1.08
1	Shako With Pom Pom	11.72
10	Gray Cotton Shirts (@ 3.18 each)	31.80
6	Gray Cotton Short Shirts (@ 2.79 each)	16.74
2	Athletic Shirts (@ .95 each)	1.90
2	Athletic Shorts (@ .66 each)	1.32
1	Athletic Sweat Suit	3.18
10	Gray Cotton Trousers (@ 3.40 each)	33.40
4	White Full Dress Trousers (@ 7.09 each)	28.36
2	Wool Dress Trousers (@ 20.48 each)	40.96
1	Wool Full Dress Trouser	20.79
3	Laundry Bags	1.98
1	Bathrobe	5.26
Plus miscellaneous items (1 belt, 8 collars, 1 rain cap cover, 2 company letters, 1 pair cuff links, 2 class numerals, 1 breast plate, 1 waist plate, 1 cartridge box, 2 name tags, 2 ties, shine kit, clothes hangers, suspenders and webbing)		18.70
Total Cost (including tax)		\$576.76

The wool uniforms and white summer dress uniforms were NOT issued at this time. At some point during the first week, knobs were marched over to the Citadel Tailor Shop (Mr. Paglia) to be measured for these uniforms, which were issued later.

At the end of the first day, knobs changed into the “gray nasty” uniform and were marched over to Mark Clark Hall to be addressed by General Harris, President of The Citadel. Knobs were then sworn in as Cadet Recruits.

It was at this assembly that knobs were introduced to the leadership of The Citadel: General Hugh Pate Harris, President of The Citadel; Major General Rueben H. Tucker, Commandant of Cadets; and Brigadier General James W. Duckett, Dean of The Citadel. Additionally, the Regimental Commander, Cadet Colonel James A. Probsdorfer, was introduced.

Major General Tucker’s son, Scott, was a member of the Class of 1970 (K Company).

The Class of 1970 would remain as “Cadet Recruits” until Parents’ Day when they became Cadet Privates.

During that first week, the Class of 1970 had hour upon hour of drill and orientation classes which made each steaming, grueling day an eternity of its own. Knobs were introduced to the Army Daily Dozen and ran in formation for what seemed to be hours. We were issued our M1 Garand rifles and learned rifle drill.

The Class of 1970 was taught to march a thirty-six inch pace, at a forty-inch distance from our fellow cadets with a four-inch interval from our classmates with a nine-inch to six-inch arm swing.

One of the lectures knobs attended during that first week was the Honor Code orientation. The original Honor Code came into being in September 1955. The Class of 1970 was taught that there were four basic tenets of the honor code A cadet will not lie, cheat, or steal, nor tolerate among us those who do. Cadets could be found guilty of violating the honor code by:

1. LYING – making a false official statement
2. CHEATING – receiving or giving aid on a test, or plagiarism
3. STEALING – taking without authority personal, government, or college property
4. FAILURE to report a violation of the Honor Code (nor tolerate among us those who do)

The fourth tenet of the Code is sometimes referred to as the “toleration” clause. It is interesting to note that both the 1966 – 1967 Citadel Catalog and the 1966 – 1967 Guidon (which we supposedly pre-studied before entering The Citadel), do NOT contain the phrase “nor tolerate among us those who do”. These publications stated that the fourth tenet of the Code was “Failure to report a violation”. The phraseology “nor tolerate among us those who do” did not appear in these publications until after our time at The Citadel. However, the Honor Code Manual which guided the Honor Court, stated “nor tolerate among us those who do”.

The Fourth Class System was NOT in effect for the first three days of that week.

According to the 1966 – 1967 issue of The Guidon, “the purpose of the Fourth Class System is to provide a base upon which a Fourth Classman may develop those qualities essential to a good leader. It is predicated upon the principle that no one is fit to command who has not learned to obey. The system,

both difficult and demanding, requires a full measure of mental preparedness, physical endurance, and self discipline and is to be conducted with formal impartiality”.

The Guidon further stated that “hazing is not a part of the Fourth Class System and is not condoned. The suffering of degradation, humiliation and indignity does not foster the rapid development of these qualities sought in fourth classmen. The system is demanding and difficult and is a formidable challenge to any young man”.

Knobs were not allowed to do push ups or brace until the Fourth Class System was put into effect.

After evening mess of the third day, Thursday, 8 September 1966, the Class of 1970 was assembled on respective quadrangles in each of the four barracks. No upperclassmen were in sight. The barracks loudspeakers came on and a harmonica played “home sweet home”. The gates of the barracks were then slammed shut and an announcement was made:

“Gentlemen, this is the Regimental Commander. The Fourth Class System is now in effect”.

After a pause of silence, the Cadet Cadre came at the knobs with a fury as they gave inexplicable orders at the tops of their voices. There was a din of massed meaningless shouts and barks as knobs scrambled to comply as the Cadre screamed commands, ordered push ups and corrected posture.

This was Hell Night. Hell was now in session and it would remain in session for the next nine months.

In 1980, Pat Conroy (Citadel Class of 1967) wrote a book titled THE LORDS OF DISCIPLINE. While Conroy said it was a fictional novel, in essence it was about the seniors of the Class of 1967 and the knobs of the Class of 1970. The seniors were the “Lords”. On Hell Night, 1966, The Class of 1970 officially became **“THE KNOBS OF DISCIPLINE”**.

Knobs could now be given push ups for an offense. Fifteen push ups were the maximum number allowed. That number increased to twenty-five after Parents’ Day and then to thirty after Thanksgiving.

For the first time that week, knobs were put in a “brace”. The Guidon described a “brace” as “strict attention where a knob has his chin tucked into the back of his neck and his shoulders are thrown back. His stomach is sucked in and his back is rigidly straight. His arms are straight down his sides with his thumbs on the trouser seams. His head and eyes remain straight forward. Heels are held together and feet are turned out equally forming a 45 degree angle. His knees are straight without stiffness”.

During that first week, the upperclassmen (Cadre) were determined to transform us from 659 individuals to a single unit ... the Class of 1970.

On Sunday, 11 September 1966, knobs were formed up after morning mess to attend “mandatory” chapel. For Protestant knobs, this was the first introduction to Chaplain (Colonel) Sidney R. Crumpton.

Mandatory chapel attendance at The Citadel and other military academies would remain in effect throughout our time at The Citadel. However, continuous legal efforts were made to stop it because some believed it violated the First Amendment guarantee of religious freedom.

On 31 July 1970, Federal Judge Corcoran ruled mandatory chapel attendance was constitutional.

On 30 June 1972, the U.S. Court of Appeals in a 2 to 1 vote overruled Judge Corcoran and ruled that compulsory chapel attendance was a violation of the First Amendment.

On 18 December 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Appeals Court decision.

After chapel, the entire Class of 1970 was loaded onto buses and taken to The Citadel Beach House for a “relaxing” day at the beach. No upperclassmen were in attendance (nor were any women). We wore PT clothes and sweat suits. Food and soft drinks were provided. Most of the class slept the afternoon away.

Upon returning to the campus, several companies assembled their knobs in an alcove room and gave them their first official sweat party. These “parties” were sometimes referred to as “jack-it-up parties” as knobs were shoved into each other against the wall and then told to “hit it” (assuming the push up position, usually on top of one another).

On Tuesday, 13 September 1966, the remainder of the Corps of Cadets reported back to The Citadel no later than 1200 (or just before the noon meal).

Registration for academic classes was held on 14 September and on 15 September classes began.

With the return of the entire Corps, it became imperative for knobs to quickly memorize the names of the new upperclassmen as knobs had to request permission from them to do things such as “drive up” the stairwell.

Whenever knobs were inside the barracks they were to remain on the outer two squares of the gallery and to move at 120 paces per minute while in a brace at all times when outside of individual barracks rooms. All corners had to be “squared”.

Outside the barracks, knobs walked in the gutters. Walking in the street or on a sidewalk was an upperclass privilege. Walking on the parade ground was a Senior Class privilege (Juniors were given that privilege later during the year).

The 1966 – 1967 Guidon listed the following places as OFF LIMITS for the Fourth Class:

- Front of barracks except between 1600 and 2300 hours and General Leave.
- All grassed areas.
- Quadrangles except for company formations.
- All streets on campus except when crossing.
- Red tile inside center doors in Bond Hall, except after supper formation until taps.
- The parade ground.

Knobs were required to “sound off, pop off, drive up, drive by, drive in, post, rest, take seats, sit up, hit it, make a move and assume the position”. And, of course, knobs were “racked”.

Knobs had four answers, and only four answers, to any question from an upperclassman “YES SIR”, “NO SIR”, “SIR I DO NOT KNOW SIR”, and “NO EXCUSE SIR”. Answering any question that required more than these four phrases was to be prefaced and ended with “SIR”.

Knobs were often referred to with other endearing names such as plebe, screw, wad, waste, dumbhead, smack, maggot, lamb, squat, bum, mister, duckbutt, reprobate and bubba.

Knobs were written up, pulled, gigged, burned, skinned and were told they would read about it on the DL (Delinquency List). Knobs were allowed to accumulate 22 demerits per month and a total of 200 demerits per year.

Some punishments were awarded as demerits and confinements, i.e., 3 and 5, 5 and 10, and 10 and 20, which translates to 3 demerits and 5 confinements, etc. Each confinement equated to two hours restriction to the barracks room while sitting at the desk wearing the uniform of the day with white web belt and white gloves (supposedly studying).

One confinement was served from 1900 to 2100 on Friday evening; two confinements were served from 1330 to 1730 on Saturday afternoon; one confinement was served from 1900 to 2100 on Saturday evening; and two confinements were served on Sunday afternoon from 1400 to 1800.

Gross discipline violations resulted in the award of punishment tours, i.e., walking the quadrangle with the M1 rifle, dressed in the uniform of the day with white web belt and white gloves. Tour punishments were awarded in increments of a month and twenty (a one month restriction and twenty tours), two and forty, three and sixty, and (the big one) six and a hundred and twenty.

A tour lasted fifty minutes and one could be walked off on Wednesday afternoon from 1640 to 1730, and another on Friday evening from 1900 to 1950. Three could be walked off Saturday afternoon from 1330 to 1630.

Knobs learned to live by the bugle calls which defined every minute of the day's schedule:

0615 – Reveille
0630 – Assembly/Breakfast
0710 – Sick Call
0710 – 0800 Police Barracks
0800 – 1150 Class
1210 – 1300 Lunch
1300 – 1450 Class
1500 – 1550 Drill or PT
1600 – 1800 Intramurals/Study/Parades
1810 – 1900 Retreat and Supper
1900 – 1930 Unscheduled Time
1930 – 2230 Evening Study Period (ESP)
2230 – Tattoo
2300 – Taps (Lights Out)

As the academic year progressed, knobs slowly wrapped The Citadel and its way of life around them. Most of the Class of 1970 knobs quickly learned how to adapt to "the system". Those who could not adapt, opted to change schools. The more faceless a knob was, the better off he was. General Mark Clark's statement that, "The Citadel would have the toughest plebe system in the world" became a reality. Failure was to be expected. Knobs learned from failures. Giving up was not an option if one intended to remain at The Citadel.

Three times a day there was mandatory mess formation, which sometimes involved an inspection. After inspection, the Corps was marched to Coward Hall, the mess hall. At mess, knobs were required to spout off Plebe Knowledge while sitting on the first four inches of the chair in a brace. Knobs were expected to know things such as:

What is honor?
What is duty?
Where is the food?
How is the cow?
What do plebes rank?
What is the definition of electricity?
What does it mean to be a gentleman?
Why do plebes come to the mess hall?
What is the definition of "I do not understand, Sir"?
What time is it?
What is the definition of leather?
What is The Citadel?

After correctly reciting the answer to one of those questions, or after providing some other interesting, though usually insignificant trivial fact, knobs had to request permission to eat by holding their plates in front of their face and stating, "Sir, would you or any other kind, fine, refined or otherwise highly outstanding (or esteemed) Southern gentlemen care for this food, Sir?"

When upperclassman noticed that a knob did not take a certain food item, and probably correctly assumed the knob did not like that particular food, the knob then got to eat his own serving bowl full of that delicacy.

FACT: To this day, the author of this paper cannot stand the sight of, nor the taste of, stewed tomatoes. Or Grits ("yum yum, I love grits").

Knobs who did not get enough to eat in Coward Hall could take advantage of the vending machines in the "knob canteen" which was located in the hallway near the bowling alley in Mark Clark Hall. The staple food in the vending machines seemed to be "honey buns".

In October 1966, the Regimental Commander made an announcement at the evening mess that Mrs. Maurine Clark, wife of General Mark Clark, President Emeritus of The Citadel, had passed away.

On the weekend of October 22, The Citadel celebrated Parents' Day. This was significant for the Senior Class (Class of 1967) as they received their Citadel class rings and attended the Ring Hop on Friday night at The Citadel Armory. The Class of 1968 Sword Drill performed for the first and only time at the Ring Hop. Several other events occurred on Parents' Day:

Parents' Day was the weekend the Corps changed from the gray cotton uniform to the mixed field uniform (wools).

The Citadel Bulldogs played East Carolina in football. This was Coach Red Parker's first year as The Citadel Head Coach. Unfortunately, the Dogs lost to the Pirates 27 to 17.

Until Parents' Day, knobs had seen only the "post" American flag flying from the parade ground flag pole. On Parents' Day (and other specified important occasions), the "garrison" American flag was flown.

The post flag is 19 feet by 10 feet while the garrison flag is 38 feet by 20 feet.

It was on Parents' Day weekend that knobs were promoted from Cadet Recruits to Cadet Privates and were awarded and allowed to wear their respective Company letter.

The legal limit of 15 push ups for offenses was increased to 25 on Parents' Day weekend.

On Saturday night of Parents' Day weekend, knobs attended their first Senior Class Party at the Folly Beach pier. Maurice Williams and the Zodiacs performed at that party.

After Parents' Day, knobs were granted more privileges, one being the ability to take general leave (unless restricted to campus for various reasons such as Company punishment, confinements, walking tours or Guard Duty). General leave, when cadets were allowed to take it, was:

Friday, after parade until 2400; Saturday 1200 to 2400; and Sunday after chapel until retreat.

If The Citadel Bulldogs won the Saturday football game, general leave was usually extended to 0200 hours.

One class that was offered throughout the year (and knobs were "encouraged" to attend) was Etiquette Training. Mrs. Louise Dufour (Hostess), held "Tea Parties" at Mark Clark Hall where knobs could learn how to dance and learn basic etiquette. Mrs. Dufour invited local young ladies to these "Tea Parties".

Homecoming was held the weekend of 12 November 1966. The Citadel played VMI and won the game 30 – 14.

Cadets were granted extended leave until 0200 hours and another Senior Class party was held at the Folly Beach Pier. Barbara Lewis was the star performer at that party.

On 23 November 1966, Thanksgiving recess began. For the first time, knobs were allowed to depart The Citadel campus and to travel further than the normal 50 mile radius restriction (per the Blue Book).

Cadets were released at 1200 hours Wednesday and were not required to return to the campus until 1800 hours Sunday, 27 November.

Prior to Thanksgiving leave (and every furlough), the song "We Gotta Get Out of This Place" was played in Coward Hall. The song was performed by "The Animals".

Some members of the Class of 1970 did not return after Thanksgiving and transferred to other institutions of higher learning.

Several of the Companies held "sweat parties" for the knobs the night we returned from Thanksgiving leave. The push up limit was increased to thirty.

Returning to The Citadel after Thanksgiving was a transformation for knobs who now adapted to The Citadel and its way of life, and accepted the gray and meaningless existence of a knob.

The Citadel is a world of contradictions. Sometimes it was like a substitute womb which was warm, nourishing and protective. At other times it was a chaotic world of rush and disorder populated by lunatics.

Christmas arrived and again the Corps was released for furlough. Furlough was granted from 1200 hours Friday, 16 December 1966, through 1800 hours Tuesday, 3 January 1967.

Per tradition, "We Gotta Get Out Of This Place" was played in Coward Hall before we left on leave.

Again, some of the Class of 1970 did not return after Christmas, choosing instead to transfer to different institutions of higher learning.

First semester exams were held from 19 to 26 January 1967. This was the knobs first introduction to the dreaded "blue exam books".

Exams were a reality check for many knobs who discovered that priorities had been in the wrong place. All the time spent shining shoes, blitzing brass and memorizing Plebe Knowledge during Evening Study Period (ESP) had been misdirected. When grades were posted it was obvious that they should have been studying Math, English and Chemistry instead.

Registration for second semester classes was Monday, 30 January and classes began on Tuesday, 31 January 1967.

During the second semester, knobs were authorized to take one (1) standard weekend leave and one (1) long weekend leave as long as their presence on campus was not required for guard, specific duties or attendance at required formations.

To be eligible for weekend leaves, knobs also had to maintain academic and conduct proficiency. A cadet was considered to be academically deficient if his name appeared on the last published academic deficiency list. A cadet was considered deficient in conduct if he was serving confinements, tours, restrictions or had exceeded the monthly allowances for demerits.

A standard weekend leave ran after all scheduled duties or 1100 hours Saturday morning, whichever was later, until 1915 hours Sunday evening.

A long weekend leave ran after all scheduled duties or 1630 hours Friday afternoon, whichever was later, until 2230 hours Sunday evening.

Corps Day, the birthday of the Corps of Cadets, was celebrated on Saturday, 18 March 1967.

The very first class of 20 cadets actually reported to The Citadel on 20 March 1843. From March until 1 December 1843, either artillery or infantry drill was held each day except Saturdays and Sundays. Inspections were on Saturday. Mandatory chapel was on Sunday. The academic year started on 1 January 1844. Graduation for the first class (6 cadets) was held on 20 November 1846.

The year 1842 is displayed on the Citadel crest because 1842 was the year that the then Governor of South Carolina (John P. Richardson) made the proposal to replace the militia garrisons in Columbia and Charleston with cadets of state military schools.

On Friday morning of Corps Day weekend, the Corps changed from the wool uniforms back to the cotton field uniforms (gray nasties).

After evening mess on Thursday night, the seniors ripped the wool trousers from each other and burned them.

On Friday evening, a formal "hop" was held at The Citadel Armory. Dionne Warwick and her band The Crystals were scheduled to perform. The Crystals performed but Dionne Warwick was a no show.

On Saturday morning, the Summerall Guards turned over their '03 Springfield rifles to the Bond Volunteers (BVs) and the Bond Volunteers performed for the first time in public. The BVs officially became the Summerall Guards at the start of the next academic year.

Another Senior Class Party was held at the Folly Beach pier with Major Lance performing.

The Corps was granted Easter Furlough from noon Wednesday, 22 March thru 1800 hours Tuesday, 28 March 1967. Again, "We Gotta Get Out Of This Place" rocked Coward Hall.

In the Spring of 1967, three members of the Class of 1970 ventured out on a fishing trip from the Charleston harbor. They were "lost" at sea when they experienced compass failure and ran out of gas. The Coast Guard initiated a search. After three days, they were found on Daufuskie Island and rescued. Everyone was relieved that they were safe but they had to write an ERW (Explanation of Report, Written) to The Boo who had informed them they might get a month's restriction and twenty tours. In the end, the only punishment they received was a severe sunburn and the loss of weight (14 to 18 pounds).

In the very early hours (middle of the night approximately 0400 hours), 10 May 1967, the Class of 1970 was introduced to another long standing "tradition" when the Regimental Band knobs assembled on the quadrangle of Padgett-Thomas Barracks and started playing "Dixie". It was Confederate Memorial Day. When the awakened Corps came out of their rooms (usually armed with trash cans filled with water), the Band knobs started playing the National Anthem as they slinked back to their rooms.

The tradition of "celebrating" Confederate Memorial Day with the playing of "Dixie", no longer exists. The Regimental Band does, however, still play the song "Dixie" on Corps Day.

As the academic year came to a close, upperclassmen started to "recognize" knobs within their Company. Some Company "recognitions" were done sooner than others. There was not a formal recognition format for the Class of 1970. This is a far cry from the way recognition is handled today as there is now a formal ceremony on a set date for the entire knob class.

Second semester exams (with more blue exam books) were held from 26 to 31 May.

The chain of command for the year beginning September 1967 was announced.

The Class of 1967 graduated on Saturday, 3 June 1967.

KNOB YEAR WAS OVER. When the 1967 edition of The Sphinx yearbook was published, there were 551 of the original 659 knobs pictured. This is not an accurate count of how many knobs survived the first year as some classmates did not have their pictures included in the yearbook, and some knobs quit The Citadel after yearbook pictures were taken.

Based on that 551 number, the Class of 1970 had lost approximately 108 members during the first year. Most would return in September ... but not all.

SOPHOMORE YEAR FACTS (1967 – 1968)

On Tuesday, 5 September 1967, the Class of 1971 reported. Members of the Class of 1970 who were now on Cadre as Corporals had reported about a week prior to the new class reporting.

The remainder of the Corps and the majority of the members of the Class of 1970 reported back to The Citadel prior to noon on Tuesday, 12 September 1967.

Registration for first semester classes took place on Wednesday, 13 September, and classes started on Thursday, 14 September 1967.

At the start of the academic year 1967, General Harris (President of The Citadel), concerned about abusive practices that had become accepted aspects of plebe year, directed Colonel James Whitmire (Professor of Aerospace Studies and 1938 Citadel graduate) to convene a committee to study the fourth class system. This committee was called the Special Advisory Committee on the Fourth Class System, and they would eventually produce a document called "The Whitmire Report".

General Harris informed the Board of Visitors that The Citadel "must consider refinement or elimination of features which normal, intelligent, open-minded parents cannot accept". Failure to do so meant that The Citadel "cannot attract the outstanding students we want".

One of our Class of 1970 classmates had passed away during the summer between our knob year and our sophomore year. Fred Marley Ramseur III of R Company was working as a life guard and, apparently while he was teaching swimming, a microphone cord fell into the water and he was electrocuted.

When we reported back to school, we found new furniture had been placed in all of the cadet rooms. The huge presses, desks and dresser drawer sets made the rooms a lot smaller.

The term "press", according to Webster's Dictionary, is defined as a "closet or cupboard, especially a large one used for storing clothes or linens".

Sophomore cadets were considered to be "knobs with chins out" or "XMD knobs" (XMD translates to Excused Military Duties). We were now called "third classmen" and we proudly wore the single gold stripe on our Full Dress uniforms.

We finally got out of the gutter. Third classmen were allowed to walk on the sidewalks and in the streets.

Some Battalions allowed third classmen to walk on the quadrangles of the barracks. The Second Battalion Commander and his Executive Officer refused to grant that privilege to third classmen assigned to Companies within Second Battalion.

The parade ground was also off limits as that was a junior and senior class privilege.

Third classmen were allowed to sit in the upperclass canteen, as opposed to standing in the "knob canteen". The canteen was located in what is now The Citadel Gift Shop in Mark Clark Hall.

Third classmen were authorized to take three standard weekend leaves per semester and two long weekend leaves per semester.

Standard weekend leaves began after all scheduled duties or 1100 hours Saturday morning, whichever was later, and ended at 1915 hours on Sunday.

Long weekend leaves began after all scheduled duties or 1630 hours Friday afternoon, whichever was later, and ended at 2230 hours on Sunday.

Third classmen were also eligible to obtain a "Charleston Pass" from the Commandant's Department which allowed them to leave campus during the week.

Third classmen were also allowed to have an automobile registered through the Provost Marshall's office and parked on campus, on WLI Field (Washington Light Infantry) behind Coward Hall.

Sophomore cadets could not accumulate more than 170 demerits per year (basically 18 per month). If a third classman was awarded more than the monthly allotment, he was placed on the conduct deficiency list. Accumulating more than 170 demerits during the year could result in dismissal from The Citadel.

Sophomores no longer spent valuable evening study time and weekends shining shoes and blitzing brass. Academically they were no longer falling asleep in class and actually started learning something from the professors.

Every night during Evening Study Period (ESP), a train would pass The Citadel at about 2200 hours.

With the freedom to explore downtown Charleston, third classmen soon discovered there were more establishments (other than Coward Hall) to get culinary delights. Places like Labrasca's Pizza, the Piggie Park, Arbys, and Village Inn Pizza became havens.

Third classmen also spent time (and money) at some of Charleston's finer establishments such as Big John's, The Ark, Rabens, The 3 Nags and Pat's Place. These became "homes away from home".

Another luxury third classmen were allowed was the much appreciated afternoon nap (as they succumbed to the legendary "rack monster").

During sophomore year, construction of Byrd Hall was started. Byrd Hall would become the new chemistry building.

Football season started. The second game of the year was against Wofford. Several members of the Corps thought it would be a good idea to sneak off campus one night and drive to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where they painted the Wofford campus blue.

The Citadel beat Wofford 17 – 7. The cadets who had painted the Wofford campus ended up walking tours on the quad.

Sundays again meant mandatory Chapel services. On several Sundays, the Corps sat through another of Chaplain (Colonel) Sydney Crumpton's famous "bad tator" sermons ... "agitators", "dictators",

“spectators”, “instigators”, “commentators” and so on. He threw potato spuds at the Corps during these sermons as he preached about these “bad tators”.

Chaplain Crumpton would set a wind-up alarm clock on the pulpit and when it rang, no matter where he was in his sermon, he would stop and sit down.

Parents’ Day was Saturday, 4 November 1967, and the uniform was changed from gray nasties to wools. Seniors in the Class of 1968 were awarded their rings, and the 1969 Sword Drill performed at the Ring Hop Friday night.

On Saturday, unfortunately, the Dogs lost to William and Mary 24 – 10.

Despite not having extended 0200 leave granted, the first Senior Class Party of the year was held at the Folly Beach Pier and The Dixie Cups were the featured band. Those without a weekend pass were required to be back in the barracks by 2400 hours.

Homecoming was Saturday, 18 November 1967. At the formal Hop on Friday night, The Mitchell Trio performed. The football game Saturday afternoon saw another loss suffered by the Dogs, losing 14 – 6 to Furman.

Again, extended leave was not granted, but there was another Senior Class Party held at the Folly Beach Pier with the featured band, the Tams.

Just prior to Thanksgiving, a few sophomores in Second Battalion attempted to throw the Second Battalion Commander and his Executive Officer into the showers, hoping to persuade them to grant third class quad privileges. Unfortunately, this did not succeed. The Second Battalion Tactical Officer, who also was serving as Officer-In-Charge that night, ordered all Second Battalion sophomores to form up on the quadrangle wearing bathrobes, flip flops and field caps at 2230 hours.

The Second Battalion sophomores were marched out of the barracks and onto the parade ground where they were ordered to run laps around the parade ground as punishment. The end result was that third classmen in Second Battalion were not granted quad privileges until after the second semester.

Thanksgiving furlough was from noon Wednesday, 22 November, to 1800 hours Sunday, 26 November 1967. “We Gotta Get Out Of This Place” rocked Coward Hall.

Christmas furlough was from noon Friday, 15 December 1967, to 1800 hours Wednesday, 3 January 1968 and once again the Corps heard “We Gotta Get Out Of This Place”.

First semester exams were held 18 to 25 January 1968. Needless to say, the results were better than the previous year.

Registration for second semester was Monday, 29 January, and second semester classes began Tuesday, 30 January 1968.

In February 1968, the Corps was shocked to learn that the Commandant of Cadets, Major General Tucker, had been relieved of his duties. He was replaced by Colonel James B. Adamson, who had been the head of the Department of Military Science.

The Commandant's longtime secretary, Mrs. Betsy Petit, quit when General Tucker was removed.

On 16 March 1968, The Whitmire Report (which stemmed from the Special Advisory Committee formed at the start of the academic year) was released. The report called the plebe system the "fundamental cornerstone of the Military College's Operation" but pushed for "a reorientation away from having the toughest plebe system in the country".

The Whitmire Report stated that the fourth class system should be a "difficult, arduous, challenging but meaningful first year".

The Board of Visitors accepted most of the committee's recommendations and commissioned a "complete rewrite" of the Fourth Class System Manual. This rewrite placed responsibility for the system squarely on the shoulders of the senior class. That would be The Class of 1970 in just over one year.

As Corps Day approached in March 1968, several concerts were held on campus. Corps Day 1968 was held on Saturday, 23 March, and marked the Quasquicentennial (125th) celebration of the Corps of Cadets birthday. Uniforms changed from wools to gray nasties.

The Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra, led by Eugene Ormandy, performed for the Corps of Cadets and visiting dignitaries.

"The Royal Guardsmen" and "Your Father's Mustache" also put on concerts. Following this, the group "Up With People", which had a theme of patriotism among young people, performed at The Citadel.

On Corps Day weekend, a huge costume ball was held on Friday night at The Citadel Armory with entertainment provided by Wayne King and his Orchestra. The Army Field Band also performed that weekend.

Corps Day week culminated with a stage production of "The Citadel Story". Several cadets had parts in that production.

On Saturday 23 March, as part of the "celebration" of the Quasquicentennial Corps Day, the entire Corps of Cadets marched from The Citadel to downtown Charleston and back, wearing full dress salt and pepper under arms. This parade was SEVEN long miles.

Easter Furlough was from noon Wednesday, 10 April, to 1800 hours Tuesday, 16 April 1968. Once again the Corps theme song, "We Gotta Get Out Of This Place" rang through Coward Hall.

Then it was back to academics and preparing for final exams. But on 1 May 1968, the Corps was hit with another change. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Nugent Courvoisier ("The Boo") was removed from his position of Assistant Commandant of Cadets for Discipline.

Colonel Courvoisie was temporarily moved to the position of Provost Marshall. On 1 August 1968, he became the school's Supply and Property Officer.

It was thought that Colonel Courvoisie had too much influence on the Corps of Cadets. The intent of his removal was to make sure he could no longer have any contact with cadets, and his removal was probably brought on by The Whitmire Report.

Second semester exams were held 22 to 29 May 1968. The chain of command for the year beginning September 1968 was announced.

The Class of 1968 graduated on Saturday, 1 June 1968.

SOPHOMORE YEAR WAS OVER. When the 1968 edition of The Sphinx was published, there were 429 of the original 659 members of the Class of 1970 pictured. Again, this is not an accurate count of how many of the original group remained after the second year as some classmates did not have their pictures included in the yearbook.

However, based on the 429 number, the Class of 1970 had lost approximately 230 members during the first two years at The Citadel.

JUNIOR YEAR FACTS (1968 – 1969)

On Tuesday, 3 September 1968, the Class of 1972 reported. Members of the Class of 1970 who were now on Cadre as Sergeants had reported about a week prior to the new class reporting.

The remainder of the Corps and the majority of the members of the Class of 1970 reported back to The Citadel prior to noon on Monday, 9 September 1968.

Registration for first semester classes took place on Tuesday, 10 September, and classes started on Wednesday, 11 September 1968.

The Veteran Student program was initiated and Vietnam era veterans now attended classes with the cadets.

An evening Graduate school program was also started in September 1968.

When the Corps reported back in September 1968, there was a “re-shuffle” of cadets between companies. The “official” reason given for this re-shuffle was to fill out the companies that had lost too many members of one class. However, The Whitmire Report had a recommendation to “shuffle” companies at the start of each academic year, so that may have been a factor.

The class most affected by this re-shuffle was the Class of 1970.

Shortly after the first semester started, forty of the highest ranking Class of 1970 juniors shaved their heads and began a fourteen-night try out for Junior Sword Drill. At the end of the fourteen-night tryout, fourteen of the forty were selected for Junior Sword Drill.

In previous years, walking across the Parade Ground had been a junior and senior class privilege. This year the senior class (Class of 1969) decided that privilege was to be a senior class privilege only.

Our class would do the same thing to the Class of 1971 during our senior year.

At the start of the academic year, juniors who were interested in obtaining a commission in the Army or the Air Force signed contracts. Army and Air Force contract cadets received \$50 per month after signing these contracts.

Juniors, now referred to as second classmen, were allowed to take four standard weekend leaves per semester and three long weekend leaves per semester.

Junior cadets could not accumulate more than 150 demerits per year (basically 16 per month).

On Friday afternoon, 20 September 1968, some 350 cadets boarded a train bound for New York to watch the Bulldogs play West Point.

They arrived in New York in the early hours Saturday morning and cadets were housed at The Taft Hotel in downtown New York. Cadets were then bussed to West Point where we ate the noon

meal with West Point cadets before going to watch the game. West Point beat The Citadel 34 – 14.

After spending Saturday night in New York, cadets returned to Charleston on a train Sunday morning.

Parents' Day was observed on Saturday, 19 October 1968. The Corps changed uniforms from the gray nasties to wools.

Unlike previous Parents' Day weekends, there was not a "Ring Hop" on Friday night. For an unknown reason, The Class of 1969 did not receive their rings and would not receive them until Homecoming. There was a "Hop" at The Citadel Armory and Chuck Jackson was the star performer.

The Parents' Day Saturday football game was a victory for The Dogs as they beat VMI. However, the real victor that Saturday was Hurricane Gladys which brought in torrential rains during the game.

On Saturday night, the traditional Senior Class Party was held with The Swinging Medallions and Lee Dorsey performing. This Senior Class Party was not held at the Folly Beach Pier. Instead it was held at the County Hall.

Homecoming was Saturday, 23 November 1968. The Class of 1969 finally received their rings. At the Ring Hop on Friday night, the 1970 Junior Sword Drill did a nine-minute performance and then, for two hours, they arched swords for the seniors and their dates to pass through. Because the names of the members of the 1970 Junior Sword Drill were not published in the 1969 Sphinx, they are listed here:

F/2BS	John Childress (Commander)
E	Tommy Grant
H	Jim Correia
Band	Mo Appleton
Band	Doug Chadwick
M/3BS	John Moore
I	Ernie Seel
I	Sonny Nunbhakdi
K	Johnny Potter (Voice)
L	John Norris Brown
N	Skip Ebert
N	Bill Nash
O	Mike Freeman
R	Jim Lathren

Normally the Junior Sword Drill performs only once during the year. The 1970 Junior Sword Drill actually performed a second time, at Coker College in Hartsville, South Carolina.

The Citadel Bulldogs played East Carolina on Homecoming. Unfortunately the Dogs lost, 23 – 14.

The Senior Class Party was again held at County Hall with Junior Walker and The All Stars performing.

Thanksgiving furlough was from noon Wednesday, 27 November, to 1800 hours Sunday, 1 December 1968. "We Gotta Get Out Of This Place".

In December 1968, the Hong Kong flu epidemic was sweeping across the nation. In an effort to prevent the spread of the flu at The Citadel, cadets were released for Christmas furlough eight days early (on Wednesday, 11 December instead of the scheduled Thursday, 19 December). The Corps definitely had to "get out of this place".

Many upperclassmen thought the flu epidemic was not actually happening and enticed some knobs in the Class of 1972 to place a penny under their tongues attempting to raise their body temperatures. The flu epidemic was, in fact, real and many cadets came down with the flu over the Christmas holidays.

The Corps returned from the Christmas furlough on Sunday, 5 January 1969.

First semester exams were held from 15 to 23 January (more blue exam books) and first semester ended on 24 January 1969. Registration for second semester was held on Monday, 27 January, and classes began on Tuesday, 28 January 1969.

On the same day that second semester classes started, 28 January 1969, 84 members of the Class of 1970 started tryouts for Bond Volunteers (BVs).

Another tradition was started on Valentine's weekend when a concert was held on Friday, 14 February 1969, at the Citadel Armory. The Dells performed at this concert. Another concert was held at County Hall on Saturday afternoon with L'il Anthony and The Imperials. And Saturday night a Senior Class party was held at the Folly Beach pier with The Drifters and The Columbians.

On Monday, 24 February 1969, Bond Volunteer cuts were held. Of the 84 tryouts, 61 were selected to be Bond Volunteers.

In mid-second semester, Army contract cadets took part in ROTC war game training at Goose Creek. Air Force contract cadets were flown to Patrick Air Force Base in Florida to observe aircraft flight demonstrations.

FACT: It should be noted that the Army contract cadets spent their time at Goose Creek living in the mud (it rained that week) and subsisted off of "rations" (later called MRE's) while being continuously bitten by mosquitos. However, the Air Force cadets had it just as rough. They had to endure an evening at a beer bust, had to sleep in a strange bed in Air Force barracks, and then were subjected to eating a box lunch consisting of a bologna sandwich, chips and a semi-cold soda while sitting on a web seat in the back end of a drafty and chilly Air Force cargo jet, the C-141.

On 20 March 1969, over 400 hospital workers in Charleston went on strike. Eventually the South Carolina National Guard was called in to maintain order within the city. The National Guard set up camp on the WLI field of The Citadel campus. The strike lasted 113 days.

Corps Day was observed Saturday, 22 March 1969. Uniforms were changed from wools to gray nasties. A “Hop” was held at The Citadel Armory and soul singer Jerry Butler performed.

On Saturday morning, the 1969 Summerall Guards exchanged the '03 Springfield Rifles with the 1970 Bond Volunteers. The 1970 Bond Volunteers then performed the 1970 Summerall Guard Series for the first time in public.

Another Senior Class party was held at County Hall with two bands – Mitch Ryder and The Detroit Wheels and The Showmen.

Easter furlough was from noon on Wednesday, 2 April, to 1800 hours Thursday, 8 April 1969. Coward Hall came alive with “We Gotta Get Out Of This Place”.

Several times during the years at The Citadel, a most sobering event occurred. ECHO TAPS was played in the barracks at 2300 hours whenever a Citadel graduate was killed in Vietnam. During the period 1966 to 1969, 43 Citadel graduates were killed in Vietnam.

Between 1963 and 1976, 67 graduates died in Vietnam.

Second semester exams were held 21 to 28 May 1969.

The chain of command for the year beginning September 1969 was announced. The top six leadership positions in the Corps of Cadets for the Class of 1970 were:

Regimental Commander	Ira Rapp
Regimental Executive Officer	Jim Little
First Battalion Commander	Henry Richter
Second Battalion Commander	John Moore
Third Battalion Commander	Ernie Seel
Fourth Battalion Commander	Mike Freeman

On Friday, 30 May 1969, a graduation parade was held and a couple of members of the graduating class in H Company slipped an additional cadet into the parade formation. Unfortunately for them, SHE was caught when “The Boo” spotted her. The two seniors who perpetrated the act, and the acting Company Commander who led H Company in that parade, were not allowed to graduate on time. They graduated in August 1969.

The remainder of the Class of 1969 graduated on Saturday, 31 May 1969.

JUNIOR YEAR WAS OVER. When the 1969 edition of The Sphinx was published, there were 407 of the original 659 members of the Class of 1970 pictured. Again, this is not an accurate count of how many of the original group remained.

However, based on the 407 number, the Class of 1970 had lost approximately 252 members during the first three years at The Citadel.

SENIOR YEAR FACTS (1969 – 1970)

On Tuesday, 2 September 1969, the Class of 1973 reported. Members of the Class of 1970 who were now on Cadre as Officers had reported about a week prior to the new class reporting.

The remainder of the Corps and the majority of the members of the Class of 1970 reported back to The Citadel prior to noon on Monday, 8 September 1969.

During the summer months, rising senior cadets who were under contract to take a commission as an officer with the Armed Forces had spent several weeks training with their respective services at Summer Camp.

Registration for first semester classes took place on Tuesday, 9 September, and classes started on Wednesday, 10 September 1969.

There was another, although smaller, re-shuffle of cadets between companies.

Construction of Byrd Hall, the new chemistry building, had been completed and Byrd Hall was now open for classes.

Seniors, now called first classmen, were authorized to take 4 long weekends per semester. General Harris also decreed that if a senior's presence was not required on campus, they could take unlimited standard weekend leaves.

Senior cadets could not accumulate more than 130 demerits per year (basically 14 per month).

First classmen had parade ground privileges. As the Class of 1969 had done to us, we denied parade ground privileges to the Class of 1971.

Colonel James Whitmire (the Whitmire Report) was now the Commandant of Cadets and the Fourth Class System was starting to be a "softer" system than the one we "knobbed" under. Seniors were held responsible for any and all abuses of the system.

Members of the 1970 Junior Sword Drill began the fourteen-day training/tryout period for the Class of 1971 Junior Sword Drill.

Select senior cadets from each company now comprised the Honor Court.

On Tuesday, 21 October 1969, each Company Commander awarded Company letters to the knobs of 1973 as they were promoted from Cadet Recruits to Cadet Privates.

Thursday, 23 October 1969, was one of the most memorable days of our four years at The Citadel. That was the day we received our Citadel Rings during the traditional Ring Ceremony which was held in the auditorium of Mark Clark Hall.

The main feature of our ring was **70** displayed in the oval crest. It is tradition that first classmen wear the ring with the class numeral (**70**) facing up to the wearer. After graduation exercises, the ring is turned about. Each feature of the ring is symbolic. The symbolism of the ring features is explained after Senior Year Facts.

At the conclusion of the Ring Ceremony, a toast was made to the Class of 1970. The toast was made with apple juice instead of wine. After the Ring Ceremony, the 1970 Class President (Jack West) hosted a beer bust for the seniors at County Hall.

The Ring Hop was held at The Citadel Armory on Friday, 24 October 1969. The 1971 Junior Sword Drill performed and held arched swords as the Class of 1970 and their dates walked through the large Citadel Ring.

Archie Bell and The Drells provided the music at the Ring Hop.

Parents' Day was observed on Saturday, 25 October 1969. The Corps changed from gray nasties to wool uniforms. The Citadel Bulldogs beat Davidson 34 – 28. General Harris granted extended general leave to the Corps (until 0200 hours).

The first Senior Class party given by the Class of 1970 was held at County Hall. There were actually four different bands that performed at that party – Major Lance, The Showmen, The Columbians and The Inmen.

Just prior to Homecoming in November, a group of cadets thought it would be a good idea to go to the Furman campus in Greenville, South Carolina, to paint it blue (Furman was the upcoming opponent at the Homecoming game). Apparently, no one had learned a lesson from the similar incident our sophomore year.

One hundred and thirty-seven members of the Corps went "AWOL". Some of those went to Greenville and, with too much enthusiasm in their activities, did quite a bit of damage to the Furman campus. Others remained around The Citadel supposedly to "protect" the campus from a revenge attack by Furman students.

In his 1969 Christmas letter to former 'lambs', the Boo wrote that "the Class of 70 had a mob visit to Furman and they did too much damage".

Not all of the 137 involved were members of the Class of 1970.

Each of the 137 involved was awarded punishment tours on the quad either for being AWOL or for the damage they had done to the Furman campus. To pay for the damages done to Furman, General Harris sent a bill for \$140 to the parents of each cadet involved.

Shortly after these punishment tours were awarded, a visiting dignitary requested that amnesty be granted to those serving punishments. General Harris granted this amnesty, and thus very few tours were actually walked.

Homecoming was observed on Saturday, 15 November 1969. At the Homecoming Hop on Friday night, Miss Citadel was crowned and The Platters performed.

On Saturday morning, prior to the Saturday Morning Review (parade), the 1970 Summerall Guards performed. At the Saturday Morning Review, the Gold Corps Class (Class of 1919) was honored. The Class of 1919 had a total of 37 graduates. The class that graduated FIFTY years before the Class of 1970, the Class of 1920, would be honored as the Gold Corps at Homecoming, November 1970.

The Summerall Guards later formed up on the football field as an honor guard for the Dogs as they entered Johnson Hagood Stadium. The Bulldogs beat Furman 37 – 21 which gave the Dogs a third place finish in the Southern Conference. General Harris again granted extended general leave for the Corps.

The second Senior Class party of the year was held at County Hall with the group Hot Nuts performing. The 1970 Sphinx states, “while Hot Nuts provided the music and on-stage entertainment, the Corps (as usual) entertained themselves down on the floor and in the rafters. By cadet’s standards the party was a resounding success”.

The Citadel Bulldogs ended the football season with a 7 and 3 record, the best football season for the Dogs since 1961.

Thanksgiving furlough ran from noon Wednesday, 26 November, to 1800 hours Sunday, 30 November 1969. Before leaving, “We Gotta Get Out of This Place” again rocked Coward Hall.

On 1 December 1969, the first selective service draft lottery was held to determine the order of call for induction into the Army during the calendar year 1970. It encompassed all those born between 1 January 1944 and 31 December 1950.

The unlucky number one birthday drawn was 14 September. The very lucky last birthday drawn was 8 January.

Some seniors were now glad that they had signed contracts with the various Armed Forces because if they had not, they would have been drafted immediately after graduation. Others who had signed contracts regretted that decision as they would never be called up. And many seniors were in the “iffy” part of the draft (the middle of the draw).

Christmas furlough started at noon on Thursday, 18 December 1969, and ended at 1800 hours on Sunday, 4 January 1970. “We Gotta Get Out of This Place”!!!

On 10 January, the Summerall Guards performed at the 1970 Senior Bowl in Mobile Alabama.

Our classmate John Small was selected as Captain of one of the teams. He was also named the “best defensive player” of the game. Some unknown guy named Terry Bradshaw was the MVP. The two teams were coached by Lou Saban (Denver Broncos) and Don Shula (Baltimore Colts). The game ended in a 37 – 37 tie.

First semester exams were conducted 14 to 22 January 1970. Registration for the second AND FINAL semester was held Monday, 26 January, with classes beginning on Tuesday, 27 January 1970.

The 1970 Summerall Guards started the month-long training of the 1971 Bond Volunteers. Shortly after BV cuts were made, the Summerall Guards boarded busses and traveled to New Orleans to march in the Mardi Gras parade as the Honor Guard for King Rex.

The Guards were billeted on the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid which was undergoing drydock repairs.

Valentine's Day meant another Saturday night Senior Class party at County Hall. The two groups that performed were The Brooklyn Bridge and Georgia's Best. On Sunday the Corps was again entertained by L'il Anthony and The Imperials at County Hall.

On 8 March 1970, three seniors and one junior represented The Citadel on the television show "The College Bowl".

Corps Day was Saturday, 21 March 1970. The Corps changed from wools to the gray nasties on Friday.

After the evening meal Thursday, the Class of 1970 "ripped trou" in the barracks. The rags of the wool pants were then placed in the middle of the quads. Burning them did NOT happen as this was no longer allowed.

On Saturday morning of Corps Day weekend, the 1970 Summerall Guards handed over the '03 Springfield rifles to the 1971 Bond Volunteers. The Bond Volunteers then performed for the first time in public.

Another OUR LAST Senior Class party was held at County Hall and the group Sam and Dave entertained us.

Easter furlough was given from noon Wednesday, 25 March, thru 1800 hours Tuesday, 31 March 1970. Yes, "We Gotta Get Out of This Place If It's The Last Thing We Ever Do" rocked Coward Hall.

Returning from Easter furlough meant hitting the books hard in preparation for upcoming graduation. Final exams for second semester were administered from 20 to 27 May 1970. Assuming exams had been passed, graduating seniors had to pay a \$10 "diploma fee".

Thirty-five of our classmates were inducted into "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities".

On Friday afternoon, 29 May 1970, the Class of 1970 marched in a Citadel parade for the last time. The leadership of the Corps was passed to the Class of 1971. The rising senior class of 1971 then led the Corps of Cadets as they passed in review and saluted the Class of 1970.

The Class of 1970 graduated from The Citadel on Saturday, 30 May 1970. The graduation ceremony was held inside The Citadel Armory because of rain. South Carolina Lieutenant Governor John C. West gave the Commencement Address. Lieutenant Governor West's son was our classmate, Jack West.

Michael Dane Byrd was recognized as the First Honor Graduate.

Leland Thomas Hamblin, Jr. was recognized as the Second Honor Graduate.

The John O. Wilson Ring, which recognized the manliest, purest, and most courteous cadet, was presented to Ira H. Rapp, III.

The Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award, which recognized excellence of character and service to humanity, was presented to James H. Little, Jr.

There were 5 Honorary Doctorate Degrees awarded at the Ceremony.

There were 9 Masters of Arts in Education Degrees awarded at the Ceremony. Seven of those Master of Arts Degrees were presented to women. This was a historic event because it marked the first time ever that women had graduated from The Citadel.

General Hugh P. Harris, President of The Citadel, then awarded Bachelor Degree diplomas to 338 graduating Corps members of the Class of 1970.

Actually, 39 of those diplomas were presented by "Citadel Alumni Fathers" to their sons.

A second historic event occurred when General Harris awarded a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree to Charles Foster, the first African American to graduate from The Citadel.

Ten Veteran Students in the Class of 1970 were awarded Bachelor Degree diplomas. There were also 43 Bachelor degree diplomas awarded to members of "other classes".

Following the presentation of diplomas, cadets going into the Armed Forces were commissioned as Officers in their respective services by:

Lieutenant General George B. Simler, USAF, presented Air Force Commissions. General Simler's son was our classmate, Pete Simler.

Major General Orwin C. Talbott, USA, presented Army Commissions.

Major General Oscar F. Peatross, USMC, presented Marine Commissions.

Chaplain (Colonel) Sydney Crumpton gave the Benediction. The class was dismissed and hats were thrown into the air.

Eventually, an additional 85 members of the Class of 1970 would graduate giving the class a total of 423 graduates.

IT WAS OVER. We were now "Citadel Men". It had been four years filled with memories, good and bad. Memories of things like the smell of Brasso, shoe polish and the paper mill on the Ashley River on dark foggy mornings. Memories of shirt tucks and SMI preparation. Memories of the trepidation we felt when entering Lesesne Gate that very first day in 1966 and, for some strange reason, after each and every furlough. There are memories of the sometimes not so smart things we did which cannot be repeated here. And memories of the pomp and circumstance of each parade, each ceremony and, the sad memories of Echo Taps. But mostly there are memories of what we went through together during those four years. Today it is memories of those who will always be known as Class of **70**.

THE CITADEL RING (copied from: The Guidon)

The Citadel Ring is one of the heaviest all-gold college rings in the United States. It weighs 18 pennyweight (1 pennyweight is equal to .05 ounces or two grams). The Citadel Ring signifies a host of accomplishments, for not only does it symbolize a partial history of the State of South Carolina and The Citadel but also it relates the ideals for which the college was founded. Almost every feature of the ring is symbolic of a goal or an attainment of past members of the South Carolina Corps of Cadets.

Most outstanding and significant of all the features of the ring is the “Star of the West”, which commemorates the shelling of a Union supply steamer by a detachment of Citadel Cadets. This action taken by the cadets in January 1861 was the first hostile fire of the Civil War.

On the same shank of the ring are the United States and South Carolina colors, which depict the unity and coordination between South Carolina and the federal government. To serve the dual purpose of representing the artillery, one of the two original branches of military instruction given during early years of The Citadel, and as a connecting link between the Old Citadel of Marion Square and The Greater Citadel of today, are the cannon balls on the bottom of this shank. In front of the barracks at Marion Square was a pile of Civil War cannon balls. When the college moved to its present location, they remained at The Old Citadel. Adopted as a part of the Citadel Ring, they bind the new college with the spirit and tradition of the old.

On the left shank of the ring a rifle, saber, wreath, and a thirty-caliber bullet can be seen at a glance. Upon closer observation, an oak leaf is noted in the background of the muzzle of the rifle, and by the tip of the sword is a spray of laurel. By means of most of these symbols, some of the ideals and concepts upon which The Citadel was founded and has endured are artistically presented.

The rifle and the thirty-caliber bullet symbolize the infantry, the other original department of military science at the college. Duty and responsibility have their reward at The Citadel, that of being appointed a cadet officer in the first-class year. These ideals are embodied in the ring by the sword, the symbol of the cadet officer. Although difficult to discern, the oak leaf is one of the most powerful motifs of the ring; it stands for the oak tree and its characteristic attributes of strength and endurance. Of equal importance in a world torn by perpetual military conflict is the concept of victory blessed by peace, represented by the laurel and the wreath respectively.

The oval crest of the ring is dominated by a reproduction of the palmetto tree. Primarily it symbolized the state tree of South Carolina. Also, it represents the “Palmetto Regiment”, a military body trained by Citadel cadets and sent from South Carolina to fight in the Mexican War. It also represents a fort on Sullivan’s Island built from palmetto logs, which successfully resisted many British men-of-war during the Revolutionary War. The two oval shields at the base of the palmetto tree are miniature replicas of the state shield (the entire inscription is accurate and readable with a low-power glass).

It is tradition that cadet first-classmen wear the ring with the class numeral (**70**) facing up to the wearers. After graduation exercises, the rings are turned about. Also, the ring was standardized in 1940 which brings two distinct advantages. First it makes The Citadel Ring easy to recognize because all graduating classes wear the same type of ring, and secondly, it denotes not a member of a certain class but The Citadel Man.

SO WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE CLASS OF 1970?

In most ways the Class of **70** was no different from any other class that joined the “long gray line” of Citadel graduates. But one of our classmates made the Class of **70** very different. Charlie Foster broke a barrier when he became the first African American student to be admitted to The Citadel, and then he broke another barrier when he became the first African American to graduate from The Citadel.

When we graduated, we took off our cadet uniforms for the last time and departed through Lesesne Gate to follow the paths that would lead to our new careers. Some of us went to work for large companies. Some of us started our own businesses. Some of us joined the Armed Forces. Some went into law and some went into medicine. Some of us served our God. Some of us took time to explore the world. Some of us taught others. Many of us continued our education as a large number of us obtained Masters Degrees, and a few even earned a Masters Degree from The Citadel. Several went on to earn Doctorate Degrees in various fields. A large number of us continued professional education and earned awards, recognition and promotions as we advanced. We got married. Some of us got divorced. We had children, and grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Several of us (most of us) had more than one career. While many of us returned to The Citadel every five years to reminisce with our classmates at reunions, not all of us did. Some of us never looked back and never again entered Lesesne Gate. And like every class, a few of us got lost along the way as we met strangers we thought were our friends and then found ourselves further and further from what had become our home, The Citadel.

We applied the lessons that The Citadel had taught us to our new lives. Within the walls of the barracks we had learned everything we would ever need to know about life. We had learned that discipline, honor, integrity, responsibility and selflessness are not just words. Those would be the keys to life. The Citadel is definitely a world of contradictions. One of the most feared First Sergeants during our knob year put it best when he told a member of our class (who was thinking about quitting), “Knob year is tough, but it is all just training and it is not personal. Anyone strong enough to make it through knob year will survive in whatever life has to offer”. As one of our classmates (a future General Officer) stated, “The Citadel is an enigma wrapped in a mystery”. Yes, The Citadel taught us everything.

As knobs we were required to memorize famous quotes that are displayed around The Citadel. One of those, which is displayed on the front of the Summerall chapel is, “Remember Now Thy Creator In The Days Of Thy Youth” (Ecclesiastes 12:1). Another quote, attributed to Robert E. Lee is, “Duty Is The Sublimest Word In The English Language”. General Lee claimed he never made that statement and, in fact, research by others has since proven that he did not. Regardless of who said what, both of these quotes were guides for the Class of **70** to live by as we embarked on the rest of our journey through life.

It is not possible to determine what every member of the Class of **70** did over the years. My data is based on the responses I received when I asked my classmates, “what did you do after we graduated from The Citadel?”. I also gathered information from obituaries of those classmates who are deceased. I use the verbiage “at least” throughout this section to reflect the responses of my classmates and make the assumption that those who did not respond most likely did close to the same. I purposely left out names and only show the numbers of how we fit into different career fields. And because many of us had more than one career, most of us fit into SEVERAL categories. The breakdown of what happened to the Class of **70** is:

After attending a military college, it would make logical sense that a large number of us would enter the military (approximately 39 per cent of the class graduates). At least 168 of us served on active duty, and/or served in the National Guard, the Reserve and Auxiliary forces.

91 of us went into the Army

2 of us rose to the rank of General Officer in the U.S. Army and 1 in the Royal Thai Army

62 of us went into the Air Force

1 of us was shot down while flying a combat mission in Vietnam

5 of us went into the Navy

8 of us went into the Marines

2 of us went into the Coast Guard

Several of those who entered the military made it a career and many graduated from Command and Staff Colleges and War Colleges

All of those who went into the military served in the “Vietnam Era”, but at least 37 of us actually served in the Southeast Asia Theater and Vietnam

1 of us was awarded the Silver Star

5 of us were awarded the Purple Heart

10 of us were awarded the Bronze Star

6 of us were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross

4 of us were awarded the Combat Infantry Badge (CIB)

1 of us was awarded the Combat Medical Badge (CMB)

Some of us served in conflicts which occurred after the Vietnam War

At least 5 of us participated in Urgent Fury (Grenada 1983)

At least 2 of us participated in Just Cause (Panama 1989 – 1990) and 1 was awarded the CIB

At least 12 of us participated in Desert Shield/Desert Storm (Iraq 1991)

At least 2 of us participated in Provide Relief (Somalia 1992 – 1993)

At least 1 of us participated in Joint Endeavor (Bosnia/Herzegovina 1995 – 1996)

At least 3 of us participated in the Global War On Terror (Afghanistan 2001 – 2014)

It must be noted that SEVERAL of our classmates served our country in places where they were put into harm’s way even though those areas were not officially recognized as “combat zones”. Our classmates served in various capacities such as “boots on the ground soldiers”, airmen, advisors, and other fields of expertise. Often they were imbedded with foreign forces and served in places like the Korean DMZ, Cyprus, the Middle East, Berlin and a plethora of other “hotspots”. While many in the public view these as non-combat, our classmates found these locations were just as dangerous as Vietnam, Iraq, and so on.

Most of those who entered the military eventually “got out” and started a second career.

The careers chosen by those of us who did not enter the military, and by those who entered the “civilian workforce” after completing military obligations, are listed as follows:

At least 10 of us earned a Doctorate of Philosophy (Ph.D) degree in various fields of study

At least 35 of us went into education as teachers, professors, and headmasters

- 3 of us became professors at The Citadel
- 3 of us taught ROTC at The Citadel and/or served as Tactical Officers
- 2 of us were Adjunct Faculty at The Citadel
- 1 of us was the Director of The Citadel Summer Camp

At least 35 of us went into the medical field

- 12 of us went to Med school, earned a Doctor of Medicine degree became medical doctors
- 2 of us became dentists and earned a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree
- 1 of us became an optician
- 1 of us became a pharmacologist
- 5 of us developed and sold medical devices
- 7 of us served in military health care and administration
- 7 of us served in public health care and administration

One of us earned two doctorate degrees. A Ph.D in Civil Engineering and a Doctor of Medicine Degree

At least 23 of us went to law school, earned a Juris Doctor degree and became lawyers

At least 1 of our lawyer classmates became a Judge

At least 5 of us went into law enforcement

- 1 of us became a Chief of Police
- 2 of us became FBI agents
- 1 of us became a military policeman
- 1 of us became a state constable

At least 11 of us went into the ministry or became deacons in our church

At least 32 of us went into the financial field

- 9 of us became bankers
- 3 of us became mortgage loan bankers
- 8 of us managed investments and were financial advisors
- 1 of us was an auditor
- 1 of us was an economist
- 8 of us were CPAs
- 1 of us became a Chief Financial Officer
- 1 of us became an IRS agent

At least 3 of us went into logistics

At least 9 of us went into real estate

At least 7 of us went into insurance

At least 2 of us went into retail

At least 9 of us went into sales and marketing

At least 1 of us became a wholesale meat distributor

At least 1 of us became a yacht salesman

At least 1 of us went into the import/export business

At least 2 of us went into farming (both into tree farming)

At least 2 of us became a landscape architect and contractor

At least 7 of us went into construction

At least 13 of us became contractors

At least 1 of us became a purchasing agent

At least 13 of us became consultants

At least 2 of us became chemists

At least 3 of us worked in Citadel Alumni Affairs

At least 3 of us worked in Citadel Admissions

At least 6 of us coached sports at various levels

At least 6 of us served in Federal Service

At least 1 of us was a Defense Attache'

At least 1 of us was a Foreign Service Officer

At least 1 of us was a National Security and Foreign Policy Advisor

At least 1 of us was an International Foreign Disclosure Officer

At least 3 of us served in Civil Service

At least 1 of us worked for the U.S. Park Service

At least 1 of us worked for the South Carolina Port Authority

At least 1 of us worked for the U.S. Forest Service

At least 6 of us served in politics

At least 1 of us was a lobbyist

At least 2 of us worked for County Government

At least 1 of us worked for Municipal and State Government

At least 1 of us worked for the Chamber of Commerce

At least 1 of us managed a County Water Company

At least 23 of us went into industry and the corporate world

At least 1 of us became a CEO of a corporation

At least 2 of us became a hospital CEO and CEO of a primary health care network

At least 25 of us owned our own businesses

At least 5 of us went into telecommunications

At least 4 of us went into the information technology/computer/electronic data field

At least 1 of us went into broadcasting

At least 17 of us went into engineering

At least 2 of us became aerospace engineers

At least 4 of us worked in the safety field

At least 1 of us worked in air safety

At least 1 of us worked in disaster preparedness

At least 1 of us worked with the Red Cross/Red Crescent

At least 4 of us went into the aerospace industry

At least 2 of us went into the airline industry (non-pilot)

At least 1 of us became a flight test pilot

At least 12 of us became airline pilots

At least 1 of us became a commercial contract pilot

At least 1 of us became a commercial helicopter pilot

At least 1 of us became an aeromedical pilot

At least 1 of us became a locomotive engineer

At least 1 of us became a Harbor pilot in Charleston and at Kings Bay Submarine Base

At least 1 of us became a shrimp boat captain

At least 1 of us became a horse show official

At least 2 of us went into the hospitality and hotel field

At least 1 of us went into the restaurant business

At least 3 of us became tour guides

At least 1 of us became a fishing guide

At least 1 of us operated hot air balloons

At least 4 of us went into professional sports

At least 8 of us became published authors

Sadly, at least 81 members of the Class of 1970 have passed away (as of: 3 May 2021).

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES/ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**“Using another person’s work is considered plagiarism. However, using several people’s work is considered research”
SO THERE!!!**

NOTES:

The data concerning the number of applications, admissions and reporting cadets in September 1966 (Class of 1970) was supplied by Lieutenant Colonel John W. Powell, Jr., USMCR (Retired), Director of Admissions, The Citadel Office of Admissions.

The information about Charles Foster being placed in G Company instead of F Company was found in Alexander Macauley’s book Marching In Step (page 66). Alex is Citadel Class of 1994 and is a Professor of History at Western Carolina University.

The information about The Whitmire Report was obtained from various sources on the internet and from Alexander Macauley’s book Marching In Step.

Information about the number of Citadel graduates killed in the Vietnam war was found in the book Marching In Step, (page 99). U.S. presence in Vietnam ended in 1973 and the Vietnam War officially ended in 1975. Apparently, some graduates who had sustained wounds during the war passed away as late as 1976. Another source, William H. Buckley, in his book The Citadel and the South Carolina Corps of Cadets, states 65 (as opposed to 67) Citadel graduates were killed in the Vietnam War (page 95).

The information about the very first Citadel Class (Class of 1846) was taken from The Citadel and the South Carolina Corps of Cadets, by William H. Buckley (page 10).

Numerous “facts” about The Citadel Class of 1970 were provided by Citadel classmates.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

It was never my intention to plagiarize other's words or thoughts. In some instances, other's words were much better than my own. If I did inadvertently "use" another's words to get my point across, I apologize.

SPECIAL THANKS GO TO THE FOLLOWING WHO, WITHOUT THEIR HELP, I COULD NEVER HAVE PUT THIS PROJECT TOGETHER. THANK YOU.

John W. Powell, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR (Retired), Director of Admissions at The Citadel for being the one who finally nailed down the correct number of applicants (1,753), admissions (1,166) and reporting members (659) of the Class of 1970.

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Marshall L. Helena, Class of 1970, and his wife Carol

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John I. Moore, Class of 1970, and his wife Kayran

Michael F. Rogers, Class of 1970 and former Director of The Citadel Alumni Association, and his wife Sara

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