

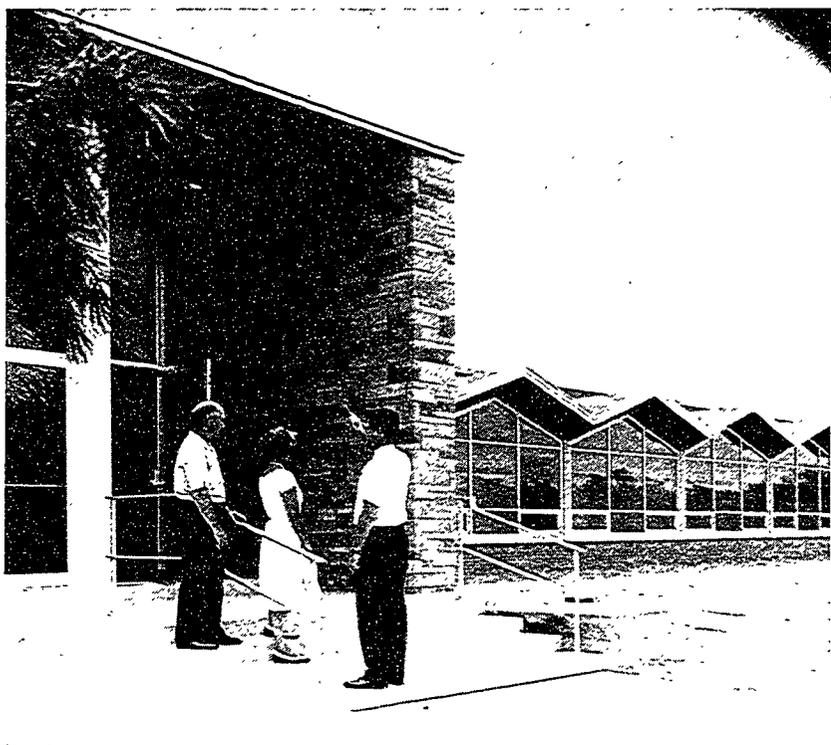
# THE NITTANY CUB

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BEHREND CAMPUS—The Pennsylvania State University

Sunday, October 28, 1962

## Open House October 28



Visitors to the Behrend Campus view the main entrance to the Otto Behrend Science Building.

### DR. OTTO FREDERICK BEHREND INDUSTRIALIST, HUMANITARIAN

Dr. Otto Frederick Behrend was born in Coeslin, a town in eastern Germany, October 17, 1872.

With the nearest school thirty miles away, the young Otto and his six brothers and sisters received their early schooling from a private tutor.

Years before Mr. Moritz Behrend, father of Dr. Behrend, had built three mills on the Wipper River in Pomerania. The largest of these was known as the "Hammermühle" because it was on the site of an old trip hammer forge.

Dr. Behrend entered the University of Berlin in 1890, receiving his Ph.D. in chemistry in 1896, after which he spent two years in his father's mills gaining practical experience to add to his thorough technical training.

When, in 1898, Dr. Behrend joined with his brother, Ernst, to found a paper mill in Erie, Pennsylvania, they chose the name of the parent mill, anglicizing the spelling to Hammermill Paper Company.

At Hammermill these two young executives pioneered in the large-scale manufacture of high quality writing, business, and advertising papers made solely from chemically refined wood cellulose. This was an innovation, all such papers previously having been made entirely or principally from rag fibers.

Dr. Behrend instituted laboratory control of production and scientific testing of both pulp and paper. He served as treasurer of the company until his retirement in 1953, and as a director until 1955.

Otto Behrend, as he was affectionately known, became an ardent sportsman and nature-lover, a great humanitarian, and a hard worker. One of Erie's leading and most beloved citizens, he died on May 20, 1957, at the age of 84.

Through the Otto F. Behrend Science Building live on the good deeds of this man who had so

### Otto F. Behrend Science Building Open To Public View, 2-5 P.M.

Recognizing the need for additional opportunities in higher education to young people of the Erie area, in 1959 the Behrend Campus began a long range development program, pointed at eventual growth to 1,000 students by 1970. Because two-thirds of the students commute from their homes, it was important to provide more adequate parking facilities. Completed in 1959 was a new roadway and parking lot for 100 automobiles north of Erie Hall. 1960 saw the completion of a modern sewage disposal plant.

The Otto F. Behrend Science Building, completed in the summer of 1962 and now in use, adds to this Campus the first major academic building, which makes possible expanded student enrollment. The architects for this building were Brennan & Brennan.

### Enrollment Now Largest in History

Currently, the Behrend Campus has enrolled in Undergraduate programs 349 students, working toward Baccalaureate Degrees in each of the ten Colleges of the University. Campus enrollments have shown a steady and healthy increase from the establishment of the Behrend Campus in 1948.

In addition to the students attending classes during the day, there are 318 persons enrolled in evening programs through the University's Continuing Education Services.

Students may enroll in the first two years of any one of the ten Colleges of the University, which are: Agriculture, Business Administration, Chemistry and Physics, Education, Engineering & Architecture, Home Economics, Liberal Arts, Arts & Architecture, Mineral Industries, Physical Education and Athletics.

The addition of the Otto F. Behrend Science Building will permit enrollment to increase to 500 students.

much love and compassion for his fellow beings. This building was made possible through a generous bequest to the Behrend Campus by Dr. Otto F. Behrend, brother of Ernst R. Behrend, after whom this Campus was named.

Erie: general contractor: H. Platt Company, Erie; the total floor area is 35,999 square feet; there are eight classrooms and one language laboratory; faculty office space for 19 faculty members; chemistry, electrical engineering, physics, biological science laboratories; two drafting laboratories; lecture room seating 140 students.

Other contractors who worked in this modern up-to-date educational plant include: plumbing: Clougherty Hilbert Co.; heating and ventilating: Lakes Engineering Company; electrical: Harbor Electric Company; laboratory equipment: G. T. Moran, Inc.

### Four Term System Proves Successful

Previous to 1961, The Pennsylvania State University and its various campuses had been operating on a semester plan as do the majority of colleges and universities across the nation. Under the academic semester program the student is normally enrolled in college from September through May. During this period of time, the student attends classes for fifteen weeks, the final, or sixteenth week, being set aside for final examinations. Most institutions under this program conduct a summer school, principally for the purpose of allowing undergraduate students to make up courses they may have missed or failed and to offer programs of instruction to teachers and others who could go to college only during the summer. The summer program, therefore, had no direct tie-in with the regular undergraduate academic program. As a result of the pressures created from a greater demand for higher education in terms of more under-

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