

'Penn State Growth in 1950 Will Excel Past 2 Decades Advance,' President States

State Needs Research Aid, Leaders, Says College Head

(Continued from first page)

to the subject of junior colleges, which might be incorporated in high school courses. Covering the subjects now included in underclass curricula, such secondary institutions of learning would enable the College to turn more to higher branches of graduate study, enlarging that school on a scale not thought of as yet.

"The twenty-year building program, a factor necessary to the accomplishment of any of these ends, has effected no enlargement to the College plant in the phases recently completed," Dr. Hetzel pointed out.

Describes Building Program
"While there is great hope that this program will be carried to completion, no definite assurance of this may be given," he added. "The present process of rebuilding, which has brought to the campus \$9,250,000 in new structures, has been one of replacement," the executive who has done much to bring about Penn State's new campus admitted.

"Buildings recently completed can allow, unfortunately, no increase in enrollment," he declared. "These improvements take the place of untenable and unsafe structures which formerly existed."

In the twenty-year program which the President outlined briefly, schools and departments will be located in centralized units on different sections of the Campus. Space is provided for extensive expansion, so that if the plan were brought to fulfillment, 10,000 students might be accommodated.

Present State Fund Low

"An increase in enrollment, of more than 500 per cent since 1905," the President continued, "may be the nearest pointing toward further advances. Under present conditions, Penn State has the highest entrance requirements of any land grant college in the nation. We are forced to turn away good students because we lack space. With greater capacity, larger enrollment is a certainty."

The precedent of other states, in dealing with their state colleges, is seen by Dr. Hetzel as a favorable omen upon which hopes may be based for larger appropriations which will

follow up recent improvements. "If Pennsylvania were to appropriate as much comparatively to Penn State as many smaller and less rich states do, the annual sum appropriated would be more than \$10,000,000," he pointed out.

"As Penn State commemorates its first seventy-five years of existence this week, it may look forward with new hope," the President declared. "The College has seen momentous advances in the past two decades. It may envision with optimism a future of promise."

MINING INDUSTRIES MEET PUGH'S AIMS

Modern School Achieves Plans of First President With New Central Unit

After seventy-five years of anticipation, Penn State can now feel assured that another vision of Dr. Evan Pugh has been realized.

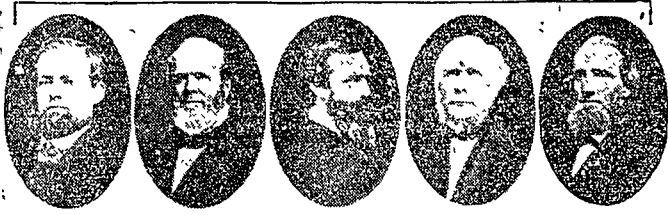
When in 1861 Dr. Pugh assumed the chair of president he visualized a college that would offer instruction in mineral industries. In his first report he suggested that two professorships should be added to the faculty for the purpose of instruction in mineral industries. He also suggested geological and mineralogical collections, and complete models of mining and smelting apparatus.

Not long afterwards assay and furnace laboratories were installed in Old Main. In 1859 the Legislature transferred the State Geological and Mineralogical Collection to the College.

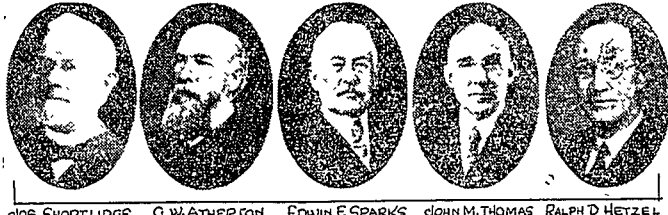
Significant with this occurrence, three members of the first graduating class containing eleven men chose mineral industry topics for their theses. However, the first degree in mining engineering was not conferred until 1894.

In 1893 the College appointed Dr. M. C. Ihlsing as first professor in mining. Three years later the department was formed into a School with Dr. Ihlsing as Dean. In 1899 the school reverted to a department because of curtailed finances but was re-established in 1906. The School of Mines as it was then called added a department of Metallurgy in 1907, and one of geology in 1912. The name was then changed to School of Mines and Metallurgy. The following year, instruction in ceramics was offered and that department created. When petroleum and natural gas instruction was offered, the

1855—Penn State's Presidential Dynasty—1930



EVAN PUGH 1859-64 W.H. ALLEN 1864-65 JOHN FRASER 1866-68 T.H. BURROWS 1868-70 JAMES CALDER 1871-80



JOB SHORTLIDGE 1870-81 G. W. ATWATER 1882-1906 EDWIN E. SPARKS 1908-1920 JOHN M. THOMAS 1921-26 RALPH D. HETZEL 1927-

PRESIDENT'S, DEAN'S PERMIT ALONE UNBARRED WAY TO DATES WITH FIRST CO-EDS IN 1871

It would be a sad state of affairs if today every time a fellow wanted to date a co-ed he first had to get written permission from the President of the College and then the approval of the Dean of Women before he could see the young lady. Strange as it may seem today, that is what was being done at Penn State back in the eighties when the men and women students lived in separate wings of Old Main.

The rules of those days were few but to the point. It was emphatically stated that "No young lady is allowed to receive visits from gentlemen in the Parlor or elsewhere, or to accompany them outside the building without the previous permission of the Lady Principal. Gentlemen desiring to accompany young ladies outside of the building must first ob-

tain written permission from the President."

With such stringent rules the "young ladies and their gentlemen" were naturally up to all sorts of tricks and the Administration found it necessary to forbid any communication out of the windows or by means of steam pipes.

Although women were not admitted to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, as it was then called, until 1871, since then their number has increased, slowly at first, but from 1910 up to the present time so steadily that now there are close to 700 women students registered at Penn State.

Up until the fall of 1915 the government of the women was provided for by the faculty. That year, however, the Women's Student Govern-

ment Association was formed and since that time the girls have shared in their own government which has broadened each year to suit their needs.

Even in 1921 all underclass girls had to have their lights out by 10 o'clock. Now they are on both night and day. In 1918 none but seniors could walk off campus with a man unchaperoned. Groups of girls could attend movies only on weekend nights and then had to be escorted by a senior, while an approved chaperone accompanied every six couples.

The first record of athletic exertion among Penn State girls is a LaVie picture of the 1902 basketball team. With whom the girls of that day played does not appear, for there were but seven or eight girls in college at the time.

school became the School of Mineral Industries.

The school serves an industry producing more than \$17,000,000 annually and employing nearly 610,000 productive workers in this state. In addition the school has trained more

than 700 men and conducts research in every branch of the industry.

The School of Mineral Industries is the only one of its type in the United States which incorporates every phase of mineral industries under one roof and one administrative head.

after an administration of scarcely two years, his last illness having been the result of exposure during a trip in November 1870, into the heart of the Seven Mountains where he camped for three days in company with the students.

The Reverend James Calder succeeded Dr. Burrows. His adminis-

10 Penn State Presidents Guide College Destiny in 75-Year Span Since 1855

5 Executives Govern During Farm Era In History

By Nelson Zimmerman '27
(This is the third and last article of a series of historical features on the early days of Penn State.)

Five of Penn State's ten presidents served as heads of the institution while it still bore the name Agricultural College of Pennsylvania before becoming The Pennsylvania State College in 1874.

After the death of Dr. Pugh in 1864, Dr. William H. Allen, formerly president of Girard college, became executive. Under his administration the course of instruction established by the first president was continued with but little change. Serving only two years, Dr. Allen resigned in 1866 to return to the presidency of Girard college.

Following the second president's resignation, General John Fraser, who since 1865 had been a professor at the school, was elected in his place. The funds received from the sale of land scrip were now producing an income and courses of study were expanded so that engineering and the arts and classical languages were added. Further, compulsory labor was abandoned.

But this program was too ambitious, and the school failed to prosper. In 1868 General Fraser tendered his resignation and in a public statement explained that he was "led to do so because of irreconcilable differences between himself and the Board of Trustees." He later became president of the University of Kansas.

In December 1868 Dr. Thomas H. Burrows, organizer of the State Common School system and founder and editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal, was called to the presidency. All courses except agriculture then were discontinued and compulsory labor re-established.

President Burrows died in office after an administration of scarcely two years, his last illness having been the result of exposure during a trip in November 1870, into the heart of the Seven Mountains where he camped for three days in company with the students.

The Reverend James Calder suc-

ceeded Dr. Burrows. His adminis-

tration saw the admission of women as students and the second and last changing of the name of the institution—this time to The Pennsylvania State College.

Six years after the changing of the name, in 1850, Dr. Joseph Shortlidge was chosen as president, but he served for one year only. Dr. George W. Atherton became the seventh executive of the College in 1882, and served for twenty-four years, his death coming in 1906 while he was still in office.

THOMPSON GIVES EDUCATION TALK

Former Ohio State President Justifies Origin of Land Grant Colleges

Dr. William O. Thompson, president-elect of Ohio State university, sounded the keynote of Penn State's seventy-fifth anniversary, declaring that land grant colleges have more than justified their origin and existence, when he delivered the main address of the Education Day program in Schwab Auditorium last night.

For more than twenty-five years president of Ohio State university, Dr. Thompson pointed out that land grant colleges at present enroll forty per cent of all college students in the United States. They are becoming an increasing force, he declared, but they have not departed from the purpose for which they were founded.

Following Dr. Thompson, greetings from other colleges of Pennsylvania were extended by President Henry W. A. Hanson, of Gettysburg, head of the Pennsylvania College Presidents' association. Deputy Secretary James N. Rule, of the Department of Public Instruction, and John M. Tyson, principal of the Upper Darby high school, also addressed the meeting.

The Education Day program opened yesterday morning with a discussion of admission problems in Pennsylvania colleges. This was followed by talks on vacation guidance in secondary schools and colleges.

The First National Bank of State College

extends Cordial Greetings to the Alumni and guests of the Pennsylvania State College on the occasion of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

JOHN T. McCORMICK
President

DAVID F. KAPP
Cashier