

Presidents Lead College Growth

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had been head of the state public school system.

Under Dr. Burrowes, public confidence in the College was rebuilt. Fees were lowered, more agricultural courses were added, and compulsory farm labor for all students in their first two years was restored. In addition to a \$1000 salary increase, he received feed for two horses and two cows for his services.

The president who was named following the death of Dr. Burrowes in 1871 was Rev. James Calder, who had little use for practical agriculture and put the College in competition with private sectarian institutions by shifting the curriculum to Greek, Latin and philosophy. Student farm labor died out and only one agricultural professor remained. In fact, President Calder went so far as to have the name of the institution changed to the Pennsylvania State College. Under his administration the board of trustees was expanded to include representatives of the alumni and manufacturing and mining associations.

Women Arrive

Co-eds first came to the campus under this regime, and two women instructors were employed. But these changes in policy brought discontent from farm organizations and, after a state legislative committee made an adverse report, President Calder resigned.

He was succeeded by the last of these five, Joseph Shortlidge, who held the post for only nine months, applied school-boy discipline techniques which aroused widespread resentment, and then left the job.

Atherton Named

This period of uncertainty came to an end with the naming as president in 1882 of George W. Atherton, who promised to "continue agriculture and Latin, but to develop engineering, too." The seventh president held the post for 24 years, a period of great growth for the College. The enrollment of 87 students at the time of his taking office had increased to 800 when he died in office; at the beginning of his regime the College was receiving only \$30,000 from the federal government and no funds from the state, but 24 years later the national government was contributing \$78,000 and the state, \$230,000, per year.

A self-made man who had been active both in education and politics, President Atherton fostered the College's engineering program until the School of Engineering was established in 1896; this school later became the largest in the College and was responsible largely for the later increases in enrollment.

Promotes Ag Study

He also gave attention to promotion of agricultural studies. It was during his administration that the Jordan fertility plots

were established, that enrollment in the Agriculture school took an upswing, and that the Agricultural Experimentation station was set up. Correspondence course, a School of Mines, and summer sessions were started under his guide, and 27 school and residence buildings were constructed, including Schwab auditorium and Carnegie hall. Intercollegiate football and baseball were begun and the "Alma Mater" was written. The ban on fraternities was removed and dancing for the first time was allowed. Thespians organized, a weekly newspaper was published and a student band was organized.

Sparks Elected

Dr. Edwin Earle Sparks took over the presidency when Atherton died in 1906. During his administration, which continued until 1920, he took the story of the College to the people through extension work, exhibits at fairs, lectures and the county agent program. Extension services expanded greatly and the summer sessions were enlarged. Enrollment rose to a new peak of 3,271, a system of student self-government was formed and Arthur R. Warnock became dean of men. A new and unified Liberal Arts school was established, and construction work continued.

Much of the College's facilities were converted to military use in World War I, and President Sparks took an active part in local war efforts. This strenuous work undermined his health and led to his death in 1920.

The last days of President Sparks' administration were highlighted by athletic conquests. It was the day of football Coach Hugo Bezdek, of Bob Higgins and Charlie "Gang" Way. Glen Killinger and Joe Bedenk were sports stars during the early part of the administration of Dr. John Martin Thomas, who was named as the ninth president and served for five years. Dr. Thomas advocated making the College a university in name and in fact.

Grad School

The Graduate school was organized by President Thomas in 1822, and two years later the Chemistry and Physics school was added. Meanwhile, other schools expanded. The School of Mines and Metallurgy became the second largest in the nation. Musical and dramatic activities were on the upswing, and such scholars as Dr. Fred Lewis Pattee, Dr. O. Fred Boucke, and J. K. Lasker were receiving wide acclaim. Alumni and the Potato Growers Association of Pennsylvania provided funds for a new building program for dormitories and the hospital.

Hetzl Begins

When Dr. Thomas resigned in 1926, his place was taken by the last permanent president, Dr. Ralph Dorn Hetzel, who came here from the presidency of the University of New

Hampshire and served until his death in 1947, longer than any other president save Atherton.

A reduction of the College's work followed a drop in enrollment during the depression, but federal aid was procured and enrollment climbed to new heights under "Prexy" Hetzel. In 1940, after WPA and like projects had enabled resuming of construction activity, the enrollment reached the 7,000 mark.

War came fast on the heels of depression, and with the 18-year-old draft in 1942, enrollment diminished. However, the government stepped in again, sending military recruits here for training, and a bevy of uniforms blossomed forth on the campus. It was a man's wonderland, with co-eds in the majority for the first time. Some of the girls were taking short industrial courses.

The College was transformed by accelerated courses, turning over to servicemen of fraternity



RALPH DORN HETZEL

houses, and concentration on scientific subjects. Wartime enrollment was about 4,000.

After the war, riding on the wave of GI enrollments, the College population expanded greatly, hitting 11,000 in 1948. Trailer camps and temporary dormitories were set up and the famous "farming-out" system was put into action.

Research continued in various fields, mineral industries, engineering, textiles and nutrition, petroleum and psychology. Extension work increased again and annual expenditures jumped up to \$2,000,000.

At the height of this expansion period, Dr. Hetzel died on Oct. 3, 1947, leaving a vacancy which was not filled until today.

Eisenhower-

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was named acting president and the routine affairs of the College were placed in the hands of the president's assistants. Adrian O. Morse, assistant in charge of resident instruction, was named as acting secretary of the Board, a post Kenworthy later filled.

The assistants to the President of the College are: Kenworthy, who later became assistant in charge of student affairs; J. Orvis Keller, assistant in charge of extension; C. S. Wyand, administrative assistant; Hostetter, and Morse.

Matters beyond their authority were to be turned over to the Board for consideration.

At the time, the faculty chapter of the American Association of University Professors had asked the Board for representation in selection of the president. Whether they were consulted on today's choice was not known.

Several statements made by Milholland and Kenworthy prior to the meeting could have been interpreted as hints to the Daily Collegian that action on the vacancy would be taken up at the meeting. The latest of these was the announcement by Milholland yesterday that it was "practically certain" that the subject would come up for consideration at the Board meeting.

The announcement today indicated that there had been careful consultation on the subject previous to the meeting. It was

Houck, Dean of Boxing Coaches, Dies Today in Lancaster Home

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Expansion-

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complete in time for the Fall semester this year.

An administration policy of assigning about 1000 freshmen to these new dormitories for next fall raised one of the biggest student tempests, still unabated.

Three new buildings were added to the school facilities. Cornerstones for Willard Hall, the Mineral Sciences building and the Plant Industries building were laid March 25, 1949. All three buildings now have been completed, although some equipment has not yet been installed.

Doubled Capacity

Seating capacity of Beaver Field was more than doubled for football events this Fall. New permanent steel stands increased the capacity from 14,778 to 28,000, and bleachers boosted capacity to 30,000.

Enrollment stood at 8410 students on campus in the Fall of 1947 with a total, including students in centers, of 12,456. By this semester the enrollment had climbed to a total of 14,732, with 10,928 students, including some 500 freshman women, on campus.

The eighth undergraduate school, the School of Home Economics, was organized and went into operation for the Spring semester of 1948-49 with Dr. Grace M. Henderson as dean. Milholland spoke at the convocation ceremonies Feb. 8, 1949. The new school had been approved by the trustees the previous December.

Organized DIR

Organized for students with averages below .50, the Division of Intermediate Registration went into effect for the current semester. It was designed to prevent automatic discharge of students with low averages. Dr. H. K. Wilson, named dean of men during the past Summer, replacing Dean Emeritus Arthur R. Warnock, was put in charge.

In a reorganization of administration, Wilmer E. Kenworthy, executive secretary to the president, was named last Spring as administrative assistant in charge of student affairs. Royal M. Gearhardt was named dean of admissions and C. O. Williams was appointed assistant dean.

A new curriculum, in labor management relations, was approved last year.

Sewer Dug

Much of the campus was dug up for a new storm sewer last Winter, and a 400-kilowatt turbo-generator was added to the College power plant.

The Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel, largest in the world, with a capacity of 100,000 gallons, was dedicated Oct. 7, 1949. It is to be used for testing of underwater equipment for the Navy.

A new Foods building, a combined center for food storage and processing, was begun in the Summer of 1948 and was put into operation Sept. 19, 1949. On Nov. 18 of the same year, the new breeding barn, foremost dairy breeding center in the nation, costing about \$130,000, was opened.

The Nittany Dorm area was completed early in the Milholland administration, and a new faculty housing unit was opened in February, 1948.

Pay schedules and increased benefits for faculty members and other College employees also were brought about during his administration.

not expected that an announcement would be made immediately because time would be required to determine whether the Board's choice would accept the job.

Thus, the announcement seemed to indicate that acceptance had been tendered before the final decision was held.

The name of Milholland had been presented to the Board three times before, but had been turned down each time. It was expected that no announcement would be made today unless he were chosen.

never given a shot at the middle-weight championship of the world, he was considered the "uncrowned champion."

His leather-swinging trail took him all over the world, to Havana, Halifax, London and Paris.

Leo put the world's best in their place. He outboxed the sluggers and outpunched the boxers. One of his opponents once said he had the "flutter of a butterfly and the sting of a bumble bee."

"The fair-haired boy from Lancaster," as he was known to most of his pugilistic fans, "possessed one of the greatest pistons ever to be put on the port side of a right-handed boxer," said Harry Pegg, editor of The Veteran Boxer.

"Boxing Father"

As the "father of collegiate boxing," Houck had helped to set up the rules which now govern collegiate bouts. He also developed the 12-ounce glove that is used today.

His favorite phrase and advice at ringside used to be "Keep your left working in his face and follow through with your right when you see an opening, Fred."

He had a habit of calling everyone "Fred" and when he used to shout "Fred," managers and boxers alike used to turn around to see whether Houck was addressing them.

Many coaches and other boxing enthusiasts give most of the success of collegiate boxing to Houck. Leo had always fought valiantly to keep the sport on American college campuses.

Champion Producer

He has always been a consistent producer of champions. Only once in 26 years of title tournaments has he failed to turn out at least one individual champion, the barren year being 1945.

As the only college coach who has entered teams in every one of the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Tournaments, Houck owns the distinction of producing more individual champions than any other coach.

The Lions, under Houck, captured seven Eastern team titles and have been represented by 48 Eastern champions. Houck also tutored five Nittany boxers to National titles.

Although Houck realized the seriousness of his condition only a few weeks back, he'd never admit that he was licked. In all his professional fighting he had never been knocked out.

"This is going to be no different," he said recently. Acting Coach Ed Sulkowski went to see Houck in Lancaster recently, and Houck, weak as he was, sat up in bed and said: "I hope to be up soon to see how the boys are making out."

But in the last few days his condition took a nosedive, and death came early this afternoon.

New President-

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man, the American Yearbook and the Saturday Evening Post.

He is a member of Chi Kappa Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic honorary.

In 1927 he married Helen Elsie Eakin. They have two children, Milton Stover Eisenhower and Ruth Eakin Eisenhower.

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Editorial

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have to delve into countless problems which reach him as chief administrator.

IN ALL THIS, President Eisenhower owns the jump on many who might have been chosen by the Board. He has already held a similar post at Kansas State College since 1943.

No doubt President Eisenhower is conscious of the tremendous responsibility that is his, aided by his assistants.

But there is one phase of his job as president in which he can receive no help. It will be through his own efforts that he will be accepted by the student body.

BECAUSE DR. HETZEL—Penn State's last president—regarded students as something more than just pupils going through a four-year production mill, the title of "Prexy" was bestowed on him by the students.

Many said he valued this honor more than any of his academic titles.

THE TRUSTEES can appoint a president for the College, but only the students can appoint him "Prexy."

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