

Staggering Demands To Be Faced

Committee Cites The Job Ahead

By DICK DRAVNE
Collegian Managing Editor

What will the job require? The University faces staggering demands on its educational facilities in the next 15 years, according to a report by the Administrative Committee on Long-Range Development.

Its job, the report says, is to keep up the pace.

The job requires expansion. But the committee has also outlined another requirement for the future—a program of adjustment and increased efficiency so far-reaching that it would touch every part of the University's complex operations.

The comprehensive committee report is under study by the Board of Trustees. If approved, it would bring overwhelming changes to the University and its operations.

The University's every resource would be stretched to its highest point of production. The empty class rooms would be filled. The slow summer months would become as active as the rest of the school year. The professor burdened down with detail work would be freed to devote more of his time to education and less to clerical duties.

The University, in short, would work at full capacity.

The first commodity the report examined is time.

By 1960 the University would be operated on a year-round basis. The era of the summer sessions—when only summer students and conventioners break the quiet of the campus—would die in the wake of the 12-month school year.

And time would be "created" from other sources. The hours between 7 and 9 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights would be used regularly for classes. Noon classes would become common. Existing class hours would be used more thoroughly.

In such ways would the University provide more time. And, as the new time was squeezed from holes in the present schedule, the University would have to provide personnel to make use of it.

The professor's traditional nine month year would vanish as most faculty and staff members would be put on a 12-month schedule.

With this new time, the faculty member would become less a secretary and more an educator. His routine duties would be shifted as much as possible to graduate assistants and other qualified personnel.

Television teaching would become more prominent, and such technical devices as machine testing, automatic high-speed calculators and films would come into more frequent use.

Courses and curricula which duplicate would be consolidated. Careful selection and more efficient counseling would be aimed at reducing the number of students who fail to complete the requirements for their degrees.

Gifted students—the problem children of modern education—would be given chance to develop through independent study. Work-study programs would be provided for.

And the faculty would be encouraged toward more scholarly and scientific achievement.

More time would be put to better use by more efficient personnel.

But another step is planned in the all-out drive for top academic production—better use of space and equipment.

The committee's plans call for special studies to see, that all classrooms, laboratories, and special equipment would be used fully and efficiently on a University-wide basis.

With this would go the reduction or elimination of outdated facilities which take up valuable space. And areas which have been vacated would be rearranged for meeting the critical needs.

The rearrangement, in fact, would affect the entire campus. The University's most important facilities and activities would be centered, with less important activities (Continued on page eight)



—Collegian photo by Bob Thompson
SYMBOL OF THE FUTURE is the construction worker riveting the steel skeleton of one of the University's new buildings.

Expansion Set At \$168 Million

The University will put \$168 million into construction by 1970 if the Long-Range Development Studies are approved.

The plans call for \$156 million to be spent on the main campus and more than \$12 million for expansion of the University's centers.

The development plans, now under study by the Board of Trustees, also predict a steep hike in the University's annual operating budget. The budget is predicted to rise to \$10 million by 1970, compared with \$39.4 million this year.

But, although the budget is expected to increase sharply, the report asks that student fees not be raised to more than \$480 a year for Pennsylvania residents.

The report provides for a rise from the present \$350 per year to \$480, beginning in 1960, but recommends that any further increase be avoided.

The recommendation to keep fees at no higher than \$480 was made, according to the report, because University fees are now among the highest charged by any land-grant college, and because lack of funds is still the major obstacle for many of the state's most promising youths.

The special appropriations asked for expansion are not connected with the University's annual operating budget. Expansion funds come primarily from the General State Authority, and from the sale of bonds, while funds for the annual budget come directly from state and federal government appropriations.

Plans for the second period of the program, 1960 to 1965, call for construction expenditures of over \$30 million. Nearly \$28 million is to be spent in the final period, which will end in 1970.

The primary responsibility for providing funds for long-range expansion, according to the report, lies in bond issues. Self-amortizing bond issues would yield \$80 million, or 48 per cent of the total sum.

Another \$68 million, or 40 per cent, would come from the state, the report continues. The committee says the Commonwealth's "traditional responsibility" would require it to underwrite this much.

The final 12 per cent of proposed funds, the report says, would come from other sources. This would amount to about \$20 million.

The report divides the new buildings into three classes: academic buildings, general buildings and utilities, and self-financing buildings.

All academic buildings, the report says, are traditionally provided by the state. General buildings and utilities require either state financing or funds derived from other sources, such as construction bonds.

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University Celebrates 5th Birthday

College's Status Changed in 1953

By DENNY MALICK

The University was five years old yesterday.

It was on Nov. 14, 1953, that the late Judge Ivan Walker, of Centre County Court of Common Pleas, granted the decree giving the University its new status.

The ranking as a University came eight months after the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

A one-inch high banner across the top of The Daily Collegian read "OK UNIVERSITY," proclaiming the "crossing of a new educational threshold."

The University had been a college since 1862 when it was named the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. In 1874, it became the Pennsylvania State College.

Although founded as the Farmers' High School, it was organized as an institution of higher learning since the beginning.

The tiny "high school" which had just one building—Old Main—has grown to include more than 140 major buildings on campus and a monstrous building plan in the offing.

Between 1882 and 1895, the state appropriated several hundred thousand dollars to the college which set off a continuous construction project which still has no end in sight.

The Army was one of the first buildings to go up under the new construction plans. It was finished in 1889 and was used as a drill hall and gymnasium.

Soon after the turn of the century, Schwab Auditorium, Carnegie Building and MacAllister Hall were added.

Other campus landmarks such as Sparks Building and Watts Residence Hall, were built after 1920. Recreation Building was added in 1929.

From then on new buildings were literally going up right and left with the exception of during the war years. And now plans call for as much construction in the next 12 years as was completed over the first 100 years.

Foreign Aid Topic Of Fireside Talk

The next International Fireside to be held at 8 p.m. Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Mares, 715 W. Park Ave., will feature a discussion on "Foreign Aid—Angel or Devil?"

Questions will include, "What are the benefits to donor and recipients?", "What are the evils of aid?", and "Should foreign aid be first aid or last aid?"

Monday evening's topic begins a new series on the international, political and economic situation today.

Oil Co. Will Interview

Humble Oil & Refining Company representatives will be on campus Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 17 and 18, to interview students who will graduate in engineering and science in 1959.

Student Increase Forces Expansion



—Collegian Photo by Bob Thompson
LOOKING OVER THE FUTURE are, left to right, A. Witt Hutchison, chairman of the senate committee on extension policy, C. S. Wyand, vice president for development, and Lawrence E. Dennis, vice president for academic affairs.

Campus Expansion Program May Double Buildings by 1975

By 1975 there may be twice as many buildings on campus as there are now.

More than \$156 million would be needed for the proposed expansion program, which has been divided into four 5-year building plans.

Now in the first of these periods, the University expects to spend \$38.25 million on academic buildings, \$4.75 million on general buildings and utilities and \$33.5 million on self-financing projects.

Tentativeness Of Studies Is Emphasized

The Long-Range Development Studies represent what the University may be after 1970—not necessarily what it will be.

The tentativeness of the report has been emphasized repeatedly by President Eric A. Walker and by C. S. Wyand, vice president for development.

The studies have been accepted "for planning purposes" by the Board of Trustees, Walker said. The administration has been empowered to develop plans to implement the studies. He named a number of steps each specific proposal or building plan must go through before it can become a reality.

A plan for a new program or building must be presented to the board as a separate item, along with the proposed source of funds for the project.

Then the steps are taken to implement the item, with approval of the board required for the final plans.

If the item is a building or other construction project, these steps include approval of architects' plans; authorization for receiving bids; acceptance and letting of bids.

Much of this work will be done through committees of the board, Walker said.

The Long-Range Development Studies are being modified continuously in the light of new information and developments, Wyand said.

He called the studies a "bed-rock" report designed to give the trustees some idea of the problems facing the University and of possible ways of solving these problems.

He said the studies are "no mandate" to proceed on any specific item.

Russians Hold Up U.S. Truck Convoy Leaving Berlin

BERLIN (AP) — The Soviet army held a convoy of three U.S. Army trucks for 8 1/2 hours yesterday. The trucks were stopped while seeking to leave isolated Berlin on a routine run to West Germany.

A U.S. Army spokesman said the Soviets at a check point outside West Berlin demanded a right to inspect the cargoes of the trucks — contrary to established procedures.

When the U.S. personnel with the trucks refused to bow to these demands, the Soviets held them. The spokesman said the trucks were finally released after a protest was filed with Soviet Army headquarters in East Berlin.

The halting of the convoy was the first such harassment since Soviet Premier Khrushchev Monday demanded that West German troops pull out of West Berlin.

There have been repeated incidents in recent years when Soviet authorities have demanded inspection of trucks on the 110-mile (Continued on page three)

Staff Works 11 Months On Development Studies

By BOB FRANKLIN
Collegian Editor

The Long-Range Development studies — outlining the University's future over the next 12 years — are the product of 11 months of intensive work by top members of the faculty and administration.

They are one of the few of their kind in the country.

Members of the Administrative Committee on Long-Range Development, which compiled the studies, even gave up many Saturdays and Sunday afternoons to work on the report, according to Chairman C. S. Wyand.

The committee was acting on instructions issued by President Eric A. Walker on Jan. 30, 1957: "to conduct studies pertinent to the growth and development of the University, and to prepare for the President of the University reports and recommendations thereon."

The report was presented to Walker on Jan. 1, 1958, and was accepted for planning purposes by the Board of Trustees in February 1958.

The University's Long-Range Development Studies are one of the first in the nation, according to Wyand.

He said similar studies recently have been or are being made in New York, Delaware, California and perhaps a few other states. But he cited what he called a growing realization by colleges and universities across the country that this type of long-range planning is becoming necessary.

The Long-Range Development Studies represent the second step in the University's far-future projection since the urgency of such planning became generally realized about 1953.

Members of the Board of Trustees at that time expressed a desire for an overall report depicting problems facing the University in the future and how these problems might be met. Wyand himself made a report in June, 1954, in which he predicted a total enrollment in 1970 of 21,000, of which 18,500 would be on the main campus.

The present committee was appointed after it became evident that the University would have to take on a larger share of higher education in the state.

The Long-Range Development committee now is modifying the studies presented to the trustees in February.

Members of the committee in addition to Wyand, who is vice president for development, are: Lawrence E. Dennis, vice president for academic affairs; McKay Donkin, vice president for finance; M. A. Farrell, vice president for research; A. Witt Hutchison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Extension Policy; Edward L. Keller, director of General Extension; Ossian R. Mackenzie, vice president for business administration; Harold K. Schilling, chairman of the Senate (Continued on page five)

Nittanies Attempt to Sabotage Holy Cross' Bowl Aspirations

By LOU PRATO
Sports Editor

There's no bowl bid in sight for Penn State's football team this year, but the Lions could halt the post-season aspirations of once-beaten Holy Cross when the two teams clash at Beaver Field this afternoon.

This is the final home tilt of the year for the oft-beaten Nittanies and it could be the final varsity grid game ever played on the present Beaver Field site. According to a University construction report, the stadium is to be torn down this winter and relocated on the outskirts of the campus.

One of the smallest crowds in recent years—16,000—is expected to witness the "historical" game. Kickoff time is 1:30.

Despite the records of the two clubs and the bowl tint on the Crusaders, the odds-makers have tabbed the Lions a six-point favorite. Ironically, Penn State has been the favorite against every foe this fall except Eastern pace-setter Army.

The Crusaders have only lost one game this season, and that was to highly-rated Pitt in the season's opener, 17-0. This loss can almost be disregarded since the Jesuit institution didn't have the advantage of spring practice.

But it was Holy Cross' 14-13 victory over Syracuse—the only defeat for the bowl-bound Orange—that has actually cast it into the bowl picture. For outside of the Syracuse victory, the Crusaders (Continued on page six)



STEVE GARBAN
Team Captain

Rain to Change To Sunday Snow

Today's high will be 62 with occasional rain continuing tonight. The low will be 50. Sunday is predicted cloudy, windy and mild with rain and possible snow flurries Sunday night, Sunday night and Monday temperatures will be in the 30's.

Program Outlined

By DAVE FINEMAN
Collegian City Editor

Because of a tremendous increase in students wanting to go to college in the very near future, the University will attempt to double in the next 12 years the physical plant it has taken 100 years to build.

This will be done because the University as the state institution feels it is its responsibility to accommodate a large portion of the more than 178,000 youngsters now growing up who by 1970 will be seeking a college education in this state.

This ambitious program, as outlined in the Administration's Long-Range Development Studies, will result in the expansion of the University's three services to the nation and the state—resident instruction, extension and research.

The job in resident instruction will be guided by two major factors—the increasing college-age population and the increasing demand for higher education in this state.

Because of the high birth-rate after the depression and during World War II, the college-age population can be expected to increase (during the period 1950-1970) by 36.6 per cent, while the increase expected in total population is only 23.9 per cent.

Besides the fact of more 18- to 20-year-olds ready for higher education, the Long-Range Studies show, there is an ever increasing social pressure on young persons to want to go to college, thus increasing by even a greater amount the already large demand on the institutions of the state.

The University, President Eric A. Walker said, feels its responsibility extends to accommodating 25,000 of these new prospective freshmen in resident instruction on the main campus.

Figures show that up to the present time, the proportionate enrollments of Temple University and the Universities of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania have decreased, and the proportionate enrollments of teachers colleges and other small institutions have increased only slightly.

The University's share, on the other hand, has increased by leaps and bounds, according to the Long-Range Studies, and can be expected to continue in that way as the University more and more becomes THE state institution.

Even as early as 1960, the University expects to have 16,762 students on the main campus; 19,332 by 1965; and the big push will come in the following five years, with about 25,125 students on the main campus by 1970.

An ever increasing extension program will mean more than 10,000 students at the University's centers and campuses by 1970, as well as thousands of state residents taking correspondence courses.

The University is already a major center for both industrial, state and federal research, and will be even more so in the future.

Research, the third phase of the University's expansion program, will be located mainly in the proposed Research Center, a complex of three buildings behind the Nuclear Reactor, one of which is already under construction.

Some figures give an idea of the tremendous expansion planned in research.

From a present expenditure of a little more than \$7.5 million the University's research program will increase its annual expenditures to about \$18 million by 1970.

All this expansion will mean more buildings—for housing, administration, teaching and research—more teachers, more research personnel, more administrators—all of which means more money.

Whereas the University's operating costs for the fiscal year 1955-56 were about \$33 million, the costs will amount to almost \$100 million for fiscal year 1970-71.

And the physical plant, now "worth" about \$74 million, will be "worth" about \$242.5 million by 1970 after an outlay for new construction of \$168.6 million in the next 12 years.

Student fees, of course, are expected to increase. The Long-Range Studies predict an increase in tuition to \$480 a year for Pennsylvania residents and \$600 a year for other students by 1960.

Presently, Pennsylvania residents (Continued on page three)

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