

# LETTER TO GRADUATES

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BLOOMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

## Doctor Andruss Speaks To Alumni

Speaking before the Annual Alumni Meeting of Bloomsburg State College, President Harvey A. Andruss predicted that these institutions are on the verge of the greatest expansion in their histories.

Quoting a recent study made by a special features writer for the Harrisburg Patriot, Doctor Andruss pointed out that in the last decade the colleges of Pennsylvania had increased their enrollment about 25 percent, whereas Pennsylvania State University had increased its enrollment 43 percent, and the State Colleges had increased their enrollment 62 percent.

This is evidenced by the fact that the State will have to provide more opportunities for the oncoming generation of American youth to attend colleges and universities.

Since the expansion of private institutions is limited by gifts from Alumni and Foundations, and income from endowments, it can be expected that these high cost institutions will be able to expand only at one-third to one-half the rate that it will be necessary for the public institutions to expand in order to meet even a part of the need. In fact, the Harrisburg Special Features Writer titled his articles "Educational Stalemate."

There are many cross currents in our operation. For instance, a prediction of the Department of Public Instruction, that the demand for public school teachers will fall off

in 1965, 1966, 1967 and thereafter, on account of a lessening school enrollment, is accompanied by the same figures showing that college enrollments will increase from 15,000 to 25,000. It must be recognized that in State Colleges, whose primary objective is that of educating teachers, public school experience is a requisite or requirement for employment, and that at a time when enrollments are increased at the rate of 15,000 to 25,000 a year in college, undoubtedly college administrations will dip down into the public schools for teaching personnel. This in itself will mean that more public school teachers will have to be trained, and that the figures, which show that the demand for the State falls below the average of 6,000, will undoubtedly be increased if colleges dip down into the public schools for their instructional staff. In fact, if we count fifteen or twenty college students to one college teacher, there will be an accelerated need for college teachers after 1964 ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 new additional college teachers each year.

Another problem is a comparison of the salaries paid in colleges with those paid in public schools. Just recently, in fact in a May, 1960, issue of the NEA Research Bulletin, the leading article is titled "Does It Pay to Teach in College?" and this is a direct quotation from the National Study.

"Elementary and Secondary

School Teachers caught between rising living costs and diminishing tax resources to support the public schools are being joined in a similar band by a growing number of teachers in universities, colleges and junior colleges."

"A report released by the NEA Research Bulletin last June showed that most institutions of higher education are being forced year by year to employ a growing percent of their new teachers with inadequate preparation."

"Now a nation-wide NEA Research Divisional Study presents a comprehensive picture of the salary structure of higher education. Despite numerous encouraging spots, the general overview casts doubt on whether the present quality of instruction can be maintained."

This means in effect, and it is true even here at Bloomsburg, that we are hiring new faculty members with less experience than we have done in all the years that the institution has been a college; in some cases they do not have public school experience.

Our salaries, while they still enable us to attract some people, are not up to the national average. Pennsylvania faces many problems which are being reviewed now by the Governor's Committee on Education before which I have the opportunity to appear on Teacher Education. This opportunity will be afforded me on June 3, 1960,

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## BLOOMSBURG APPROVED FOR GRADUATE STUDY; DR. MARTIN NAMED DIRECTOR

The Bloomsburg State College has been given approval by the Pennsylvania State Council of Education to grant the degree of Master of Education in the Elementary and Business fields, beginning in the summer of 1961.

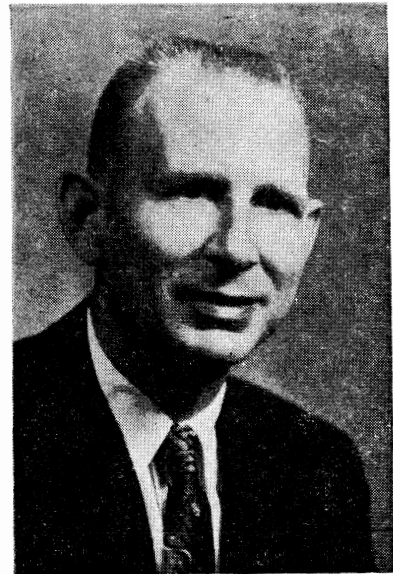
Dr. Thomas B. Martin has been appointed Director of Graduate Studies and Business Education for the college year beginning June 1, 1960, and will be responsible for developing policies, plans, curriculums, schedules, and instructional personnel for this new phase of college education.

Pursuant to this new expansion, a reference librarian will be added to the present four-member staff when the Fall Semester begins in September, 1960, and additional expenditures will be made to increase the library holdings. Recently, the first payment on a contract, existing between Blooms-

burg State College and the Bloomsburg Public Library, was made to compensate in part for the service rendered by the local library to college students.

In September, 1959, thirty-seven faculty members with the rank of Professor or Associate Professor were available for assignment to teach graduate courses. Of this number, 19 held the Doctor's degree and 16 held the Master's degree. With the expansion of the faculty from 83 to 105, it is expected that the number of advanced degree holders will be greatly increased. At the time the college was re-accredited by the Middle States Association in February, 1960, 23 of the 84 members of the faculty held an earned Doctor's degree; a graduate staff of 38 was then available.

Approval to grant the Master's degree comes to an institution



DR. THOMAS B. MARTIN

which, for more than 90 years, has trained teachers for the elementary schools. Normal school graduates, as long ago as 1870, signed a document indicating their intention to

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### SPEAKS TO ALUMNI

(Continued from Page 1)

when a brief or paper will be presented to Task Force No. 4 on Teacher Education.

Actually, the problem in higher education, very simply stated, is this: Colleges have passed through or are passing through certain stages. First, colleges were founded by churches to train young people to go into the ministry. At a later date it was found that what was good for the shepherd was good for the flock and that some people have sold themselves on the idea that a college education pays off in increased earning power. This idea has continued, particularly with the development of professional schools, other than ministry, such as law, medicine, etc. But we have now arrived at a situation where we realize that higher education is a part of national policy, a part of national defense, a part of the national effort. The comparisons that people try to make between Russian and American Education are rather futile. Russia has a national system of education, whereas America has fifty State systems. These State systems are not coordinated. Some are bet-

ter than others. Some have teachers who have four or more years of preparation, or at least 90 percent of them have. Pennsylvania has 30 percent of its teachers with less than four years of preparation. Some pay most of their way, others depend on the Federal Government.

The crying need at this time is to recognize that schools must be equated on a national basis. If this means Federal support and a degree of Federal control, we are going to have it, whether we like it or not.

There are many foolish, wasteful things done in the name of local control, and we will never be able to compete with Russia or any other Imperialistic Nation, either now or in the future, unless we bring our schools under some form of National control. This doesn't mean of course that the State would give up all its rights nor the local districts, but we are living in an age when we must have unity, and I hope we can have it without uniformity. For instance, there are eighty colleges in Pennsylvania who grant degrees, Bachelor's and above. Of those, about seventy-two are authorized to train teach-

ers. This is the highest percentage of the total number of colleges in the Union who are authorized to train teachers. Now, ten or more of them graduate ten or less teachers a year. Therefore, they are not all using their authority. Eight of these colleges, that are authorized to grant degrees and to train teachers for the State Council of Education, are not members of the regional accrediting association, and only 18 of the 70 odd are recognized by the National Council on Accreditation of Teacher Education. They are the 14 State Colleges and the four large universities - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State, Temple and University of Pennsylvania.

It is time that our Department of Public Instruction and State Council of Education require all colleges in Pennsylvania, who educate teachers, to become members of a National Accrediting Association within a stated period of years. Unless we do this, American education can never be coordinated and can never be brought up to a general level or at least a minimum level, which is so necessary to the national life, the national safety, the national defense, and in fact the national existence.

# Will Bloomsburg Be Bigger And Better?

YOU CAN HELP ANSWER THIS QUESTION IN THE AFFIRMATIVE!

The Three-Point Program adopted by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, as reported on Page 1 of the April, 1960, issue of the Alumni Quarterly, was built

## GRADUATE STUDY

(Continued from Page 2)

teach in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and the State then paid 50 cents a week to defray the expenses of tuition and boarding. Business teachers have been educated at Bloomsburg for 30 years, since the Department of Commerce was begun by President Harvey A. Andruss in 1930.

Bloomsburg begins a new phase of the education of those who are entering the teaching profession. Five years of pre-service education is recognized in part by the new Pennsylvania certification regulations which require 12 semester hours of work for making a college certificate permanent, and by the mandatory salary schedule which recognizes the holder of a Master's degree by requiring salary increments of \$400 in excess of those who hold the Bachelor's degree.

During the past two and a half years, a faculty committee, headed by Mr. Clayton Hinkel, has made a continuing study to determine the number of people who are interested in taking courses leading to the granting of a Master's degree at Bloomsburg. Replies were received from 1420 of the total number contacted, and 1,020 persons indicated a desire to take graduate courses. There were 243 requests for graduate study in Elementary Education, 309 in Business Education, 374 in Secondary Education, and 98 in Special Education. The approval, given Bloomsburg by the State Council of Education, means that a graduate program may now be offered to the 552 prospective graduate students interested in Elementary and Business Education.

Additional surveys will now be made, and careful planning will precede the offering of courses leading to the degree of Master of Education at Bloomsburg State College.

around three goals: (1) 1,000 additional members of the Alumni Association, paying dues at the rate of \$3 for one year, \$7.50 for three years, \$10 for five years, and \$35 for a life membership; (2) contributions totaling \$1,400 to cover Bloomsburg's share in the Council of Alumni Associations of the Pennsylvania State Colleges; (3) a contribution of \$3,500 for books for the college library.

To what extent have these goals been reached?

(1) The membership of the Alumni Association in recent years has been around 1,200, and the response to the call for 1,000 additional members has been encouraging. At present, the membership probably exceeds 1,500. It must be kept in mind, however, that in 1950, there were 1,600 members when the total list of graduates was 2,500 less than at the present time. If 7,500 graduates of B.S.C. become members of the Alumni Association, you will have the strongest alumni group in the state.

(2) The response to the two other goals has not been encouraging. The project, to cover Bloomsburg's share in the Council of Alumni Associations in Pennsylvania to an extent of \$1,400, has been disheartening indeed. This may be due, in part, to the fact that Paul Comly French, the Public Relations Representative of Pennsylvania State Colleges, has recently passed away and his successor has not yet been appointed to carry on the work he began. In the meantime, we must remember that this is a legislative year, that the budgets of the State Colleges for the biennium of 1961-63 will be considered, and that we need all the help we can get to convince the Legislators and Governor that additional funds are needed so that children from families of limited economic means can have a higher education. No amount of scholarship or loan money can offset limited appropriations. Without adequate appropriations for more classrooms, dormitories, and faculty, we can-

not accommodate the increasing number of students who can find the means to finance the cost of their college education.

(3) The response to the appeal for \$3,500 for books for the College Library has been somewhat more heartening than for the Public Relations project, but not more than 1/10 of this amount has been contributed to date.

The inauguration and continuance of graduate studies at Bloomsburg in the summer of 1960 will, in a large measure, depend upon the ability of the college to augment library holdings as well as to increase the library staff. In fact, the library payroll will need to be increased to \$50,000 a year by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the amount spent for books and periodicals will certainly need to be half this total. If additional areas of graduate education are to be approved, such as English and Social Studies in the Secondary field and Special Education for teachers of the mentally retarded and speech handicapped, continued support will be needed from alumni and graduating classes for the purchase of library books. The Class of 1960 established a worthy precedent by presenting a check for \$1,000 to the President of the College to aid in this great work.

Are you interested in helping Bloomsburg to become bigger and better in its curriculum offerings, in its service to the schools of Pennsylvania, and in widening its contributions to include the citizens of Pennsylvania, not only in schools, but in all phases of social, economic, and spiritual life? Your support for this overall program will be appreciated, particularly your contributions for the Council of Alumni Associations for Public Relations representation and for books for the library.

Your contributions should be sent directly to Mr. Earl Gehrig, Treasurer, Bloomsburg State College Alumni Association, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

# Construction Dates For New Buildings Outlined By President Andruss; To Accommodate 3,000 Students By 1967 At Cost Of Ten Million Dollars

When the Legislature of Pennsylvania convenes in January, 1961, requests will be considered for new buildings to be constructed on campuses of the fourteen state colleges.

During the last decade, the private art colleges have increased 25 per cent in enrollment, Pennsylvania State University 53 per cent, while the State (Teachers) Colleges have 63 per cent more students than in 1950. It is evident that continued increases in the enrollment of college students will be met largely, in the future, by state-owned and state-supported institutions of higher education.

Constant planning for future construction must continue. The Department of Public Instruction, represented by Dr. Harold Alderfer, is bringing together members of a committee, designated by the Governor's Office of Administration, the State Planning Board, and the Budget Secretary to meet with the President and representatives of each State College.

Such a meeting was held in Harrisburg on June 24 with President Harvey A. Andruss, Mr. Paul Martin, Business Manager, and Mr. Thomas Gorrey, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, representing the Bloomsburg State College. Requests for new construction, land purchases, and extension of campus utilities were made for the next three bienniums (1961-1967). Agreement was reached on the name, number, and estimated costs of new buildings to replace outworn structures and to expand the size of the present college, and also the order in which construction is to proceed.

A two-year period for construction would make the first of these buildings available for use not earlier than September, 1963. Meantime, the present Bloomsburg campus plan must be re-studied and revised in terms of either 3,000 students on one campus, 3,000 and 1,000 on two campuses, or 3,000 and 2,000 on two campuses. These

alternatives must be considered if a four-year teachers college and graduate school for teachers continues on the present campus and either a two or four-year general college is located on the proposed Country Club site.

## First Biennium

During the 1961-63 biennium, the first building on the list is an auditorium to seat 2,000. Authorized by the Legislature five years ago, the capacity was then fixed at 1,200. However, funds were not available after the construction of the Sutliff Classroom Building and (New) North Hall — a dormitory for 200 men. Classroom buildings may be built in greater numbers as well as dormitories, but library expansion through construction of wings is difficult. Increasing the size of an auditorium is impossible because of fixed location of the stage, acoustics, and other factors such as visibility, ventilation, and heating.

To have built an auditorium, at a time when enrollment was doubled and was on its way to being tripled, would have resulted in having an auditorium of limited capacity which would have been outgrown before it was completed.

The 1961-63 lists of requests for new buildings, headed by the auditorium as number one on the priority list, follows:

(1) Auditorium — two stories (to provide first floor and balcony), (2,000 seats), to be 200 ft. x 100 ft., located at the end of Spruce Street, costing \$1,631,000.

(2) Athletic Field — to be developed in area between Chestnut Street Extension and Light Street Road including the farm land around the President's house, and consisting of Football and Baseball fields, Track, Tennis courts, and Playing Fields, costing \$320,000.

(3) Field house — 200,000 square feet, two stories high, to be located on Chestnut Street Extension to provide facilities similar to those now provided in the Centennial Gymnasium, except swimming

pool, costing \$1,400,000.

(4) Classroom Building No. 2 — to cost \$800,000, matching Sutliff Hall, being located between Spruce Street and the Centennial Gymnasium. Additional land may need to be purchased in the areas of Spruce Street across from the Benjamin Franklin Laboratory School and along Second Street.

(5) Dormitory No. 2 — for 250 men, which is also being requested from funds already appropriated, to be located between present New North Hall and the College Commons, to occupy the site of present Old North Hall and to be known as South Hall, to cost \$1,000,000.

(6) Maintenance Building — to be constructed in line with the Laundry and present maintenance building, to cost \$160,000.

These buildings are necessary if enrollment increases are projected as follows: 1960-61 — 1,700 students; 1961-62 — 1,800 students with present dormitories; 2,450 expected in 1962-63 if two women's dormitories (500) and one men's dormitory (250) are constructed and ready for occupancy in September, 1962.

## Second Biennium

For the two-year period, 1963-65, buildings are arranged in a preferential order as follows:

(7) Men's Dormitory No. 3 — for 250 men to cost \$1,000,000 and to be located on the present site of Science Hall.

(8) Library (with possible future expansion by adding wings) — costing \$1,000,000, to seat 500 student readers (future capacity 750 students), and to shelve 100,000 volumes (with expansion of two wings to accommodate 200,000 volumes), located on present athletic field facing on Spruce Street toward the Town of Bloomsburg.

(9) Dining Hall and Kitchen — to cost \$600,000, to be located on present site of Waller Hall.

(10) Classroom Building No. 3 — to be located on Second Street or on the present Athletic Field par-

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## CONSTRUCTION DATES

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allel to Light Street Road, costing \$800,000.

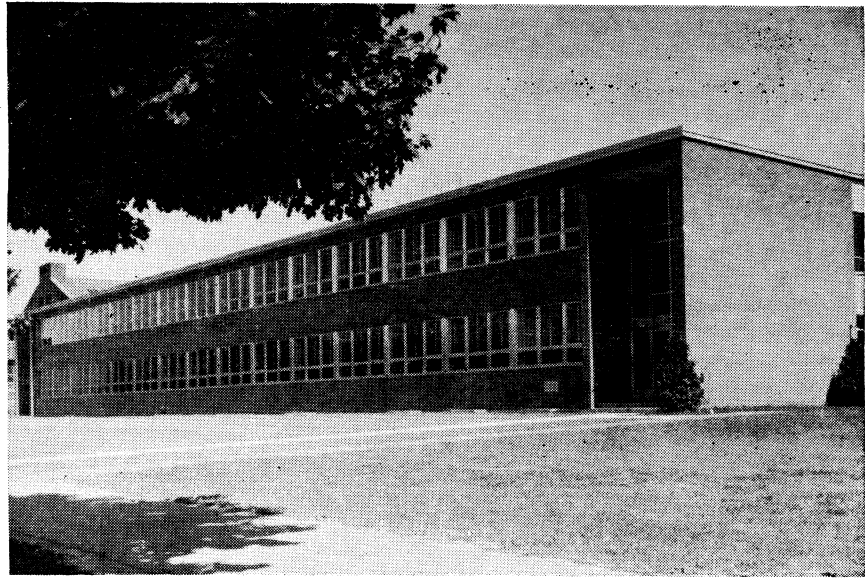
These four buildings, if ready for occupancy by September, 1965, will provide for an enrollment of 3,000 students on the present campus. Of this number, five-hundred men will continue to live in town, seven-hundred men in college dorms on campus, and twelve-hundred women on campus, if a portion of Waller Hall continues to be used. A third Women's Dormitory is deferred until the 1965-67 biennium.

However, it is apparent that an enrollment of 3,000 teacher education students, divided into 1,600 men and 1,400 women, will, if present ratios prevail, consist of 2,400 dormitory students (of which 500 may live in the Town of Bloomsburg) and 600 day students, driving daily to the campus from their homes.

Dormitory requirements are about equal — 1,200 for men and 1,200 for women. This means: four dormitories for men (950 capacity), two near the College Commons and two on the Science Hall site; four dormitories for women — (1,000 capacity), two on the Wood Street site and two on the present site of Waller Hall; at least two Dining Rooms as separate buildings, and possibly a third in a dormitory, will be needed.

This leaves 250 men and 200 women to be housed off campus, either in towns where they are doing student teaching or in Bloomsburg if they are undergraduate men.

These are the plans presented by President Harvey A. Andruss for the Bloomsburg State College, for the six-year period beginning in 1961 and ending in 1967, with the approval of the Department of Public Instruction for the consideration of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The Capital Outlay Budget will be recommended by Governor Lawrence to the Legislature when it convenes in January, 1961, so that the General State Authority may issue bonds for the construction of buildings. These proposals will amount to \$10,000,000; \$3,000,000 of this amount will be used to build dormitories which will be self-liquidating out of fees



### SUTTLIFF HALL

Occupied for the first time in April, 1960, this new classroom building has six modern science laboratories on the first floor and eight specialized rooms and offices on the second floor providing new quarters for the Division of Business Education.

## MORE THAN 1,700 STUDENTS ENROLLED AT B.S.C. DURING 1959-1960; INCREASE EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1960

The comprehensively yearly enrollment report of Bloomsburg State College for the period beginning June 1, 1959, and ending May 31, 1960, has been filed with the Department of Public Instruction, and shows a total yearly enrollment of almost 1,700 students.

Of this total, full-time students number 1,675 from forty-six counties in Pennsylvania. The larger part of the enrollment comes from

paid by students.

Development of the Country Club Campus awaits the purchase of 47 acres of land, including two buildings, and the development of a plan for a second campus for a junior college to enroll 1,000 students or a four-year college to accommodate twice that number.

It is evident that any plans for the future development of the Bloomsburg State College must be reviewed every five years and revisions made in terms of legislative actions every two years. A plan cannot be carried out if the tax income of the Commonwealth will not sustain these expenditures. All depends on the value Pennsylvania citizens place on college and university education in the future decade.

the counties adjacent to Columbia, formerly known as the service area of Bloomsburg. Luzerne and Columbia Counties contribute over 300 students, while Northumberland has 240. Along with Montour, these counties produced enrollments of 950 of the total 1,694 students, which includes 19 part-time students. An additional twelve counties sent 20 or more students to Bloomsburg last year, as follows: Lackawanna, 57; Montgomery, 43; Bucks, 35; Dauphin, 34; Carbon, 27; Philadelphia, 27; Berks, 26; Delaware, 26; Bradford, 24; Northampton, 24; Snyder, 24; Susquehanna, 22.

An examination of the enrollment in the various divisions shows that the largest division is that of Secondary Education, which numbers more than 700 students, while Business Education has 442 students and Elementary Education, 487. There are 44 in the field of Special Education, which of course is one of the newer curriculums offered at Bloomsburg State College.

The previous preponderance of male students is gradually being whittled away. Although there were 600 men and 300 women aft-

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# Proposals For Junior College At Bloomsburg; President Andruss Outlines Plans For Campus, Buildings And Curriculum

Since Sputnik streaked across the sky in 1957, Russian education has been subjected to scrutiny by all those interested in the future of Western Civilization.

Comparisons have been made of fifty American state systems of education and the national system of Russia. Missiles are not the product of either of these present systems of education.

In spite of endless charge and countercharges, claims and counterclaims, there is an unusual agreement in relations to the junior (two year) college as the next step needed to meet the flood of future Freshmen in America who want to go to institutions of higher learning.

Without trying to explain differences in two-year institutions, such as community colleges, technical institutions or junior colleges, it is evident that Pennsylvania must provide more college opportunities for its youth. Whether junior colleges are to be two years (thirteenth and fourteenth grades) superimposed on existing secondary schools, off-campus or extension branches of existing colleges or universities, new institutions loca-

## 1,700 STUDENTS ENROLLED

(Continued from Page 5)

er World War II when the G.I.'s were on campus and the total enrollment was 900, there are now 912 men; this is hardly 55% of the total. In fact, this year, there were only 49 more men than women, but this number may increase proportionately when the new men's dormitory for 200 students is used in September, 1960; it will mean also that the total enrollment will probably be 130 more than last year, and since there is no dormitory space and men are housed in the Town of Bloomsburg, the increase will probably be in that vicinity.

With an expected enrollment of 1,700 to 1,750 there will probably be 1,000 men and 700 to 750 women when the first semester begins in September, 1960, according to President Harvey A. Andruss.

ted near or in centers of population, or any other arrangement yet to be devised, consideration is being given to expanding the offerings of the fourteen state colleges to include two years of general education leading to the Associate of Arts or Science degree. This means that junior college opportunities would be available to all Pennsylvania youth within two hours driving time from their homes.

In sketching the plans made to provide a junior college at Bloomsburg, the first step is to acquire additional land so as to increase the size of the campus. Some advantages are expected if the new campus is self-contained so as to have its own distinct character, yet close enough to the main campus to use certain facilities such as libraries, auditoria and gymnasias, athletic fields, and to some extent, science laboratories.

The proposed Bloomsburg Country Club site would add 47 acres to the present campus of 60 acres. Thirty years ago, the Commonwealth paid \$75,000 for 18.5 acres of land located between Spruce Street, Second Street and Light Street Road. The Board of Trustees has authorized the Department of Public Instruction to recommend the purchase of the 47 acres of land and two buildings (club and locker house) for an amount not to exceed \$100,000, as a location for a junior college.

When the 1957 campus plan of the Bloomsburg State College is revised to increase the student capacity from 2,000 to 3,000 or 4,000, requests will be made for a minimum number of buildings necessary to begin a junior college to accommodate 1,000 students with an eventual enrollment of 2,000 in 1980.

If a junior college is to be opened on the Country Club Campus in September, 1965, appropriations must be made and architects appointed to plan for the following buildings:

(1) Heating Plant and Utilities (water, sewage, electricity, and steam lines) — Building to house

two 500 h.p. boilers, stokers, bunkers and coal-handling equipment including smoke stacks, to cost \$944,000.

(2) Classroom and Laboratory Building of at least 14 rooms with a Library wing. When a separate Library building is constructed, costing \$1,182,000, a Student Community Center could then occupy the library wing.

(3) Field House of 50,000 square feet, providing space for future construction of a swimming pool, and costing \$986,000.

This junior college could be operated for 500 day students; another 500 could find living accommodations in the Town of Bloomsburg until dormitories and dining halls can be constructed.

(4) Women's Dormitory to house 250 and a Dining Hall to seat 600, to cost \$1,377,850.

(5) Men's Dormitory to accommodate 250 men, to cost \$904,000.

These dormitories are to be self-liquidating through fees paid by students. This means the state will provide buildings costing approximately three million dollars and students will pay for dormitories and dining hall costing over two million dollars.

A faculty of at least fifty, with an equal number of non-instructional employees and a payroll of \$500,000, will be necessary for the first thousand students.

Three types of students will attend such a junior college as follows:

(1) The first group will include those who receive the Associate Degree (A.A. or A.S.) and terminate their formal education. These young people will become housewives or wage earners.

(2) The second group will go to other colleges for their junior and senior years to follow a wide variety of studies — pre-professional, business education, journalism or liberal arts, etc.

(3) The third group will be selected to remain at Bloomsburg; transferring to the main campus to become teachers for the public schools of Pennsylvania. Com-

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## JUNIOR COLLEGE AT B.S.C.

(Continued from Page 6)

pleting the four-year curriculum at Bloomsburg, they will be issued a continuing but not a permanent certificate.

A fifth year of teacher education must be completed at Bloomsburg (or some other state college) within a stated period of time (say seven or ten years) leading to the degree of Master of Education which is the basis for the issuance of a Pennsylvania Permanent Teaching Certificate.

By admitting three times as many Freshmen students (1,000 or 1,500) as are needed for teaching positions, careful selection of those who enter the public schools of Pennsylvania will be possible.

More young people can have an opportunity for at least two years of a college education while living at home. Some young people can have a four-year college education — two years while living at home and two while living on another college campus.

For more than a decade, almost half the material, as shown by the course titles in the curriculum for educating teachers for the secondary or high schools, has been in general education or the liberal arts. Only one course in the first two years has treated education as a professional field or teaching as a process.

English (Composition and Literature), Science (Biological and Physical), Social Studies (History and Geography), Mathematics, Physical

Education, and Speech are presently studied by Freshmen and Sophomores. By substituting two courses in foreign languages for two other courses, one of which is Professional Orientation and may be deleted, we have the beginning of a junior college curriculum which, as noted before, has been existing as basic education for teachers for ten years or more. Bloomsburg State College is ready to offer junior college (Freshman and Sophomore) courses as soon as funds are provided for buildings and faculty.

These are the contributions Pennsylvania State Colleges can make to Pennsylvania youth while continuing, even more effectively, to educate teachers to meet the challenges of the future.

# GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

JUNE 30, 1960

represented by HARVEY A. ANDRUSS

Representing the fourteen State Colleges before the Governor's Committee on Education in Harrisburg, President Harvey A. Andrus of Bloomsburg State College spoke to Task Force 4, Teacher Education.

Doctor Andrus made certain proposals: first, those that would require legislation; and second, those that would require certain administrative changes under present legislation.

Dr. Andrus pointed out that higher education has now become a matter of concern in the nation, since many of the technological, economic and administrative advantages are dependent upon the best brains in the country, which are now being educated in our colleges.

Turning to teacher education and noting that Pennsylvania has a larger proportion of its total number of colleges engaged in this field than any other state in the union, Dr. Andrus noted that out of the total of eighty odd colleges, seventy have the authority to train teachers; however, ten colleges and universities train less than ten teachers each year, which means that they have the authority but do not carry out the function. Furthermore, eight of this group are not accredited by a Regional As-

sociation, and only eighteen of the seventy are accredited by the National Association for Accreditation of Teacher Education. These institutions are the fourteen State Colleges and the four large universities.

If higher education is a part of National policy and defense, then institutions educating teachers should meet the requirements for national accreditation and the Pennsylvania State Council of Education should require every institution, training teachers in Pennsylvania, to meet the requirements within ten years.

Among the other suggestions made by Dr. Andrus were the following:

1. The present State Council of Education should have its membership increased from nine to twenty-one members; two Councils within this body should be constituted, one with seven members for the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education, and another with seven members for the Council on Higher Education.

2. Legislation should be passed to instruct the Governor to fill within thirty or sixty days all vacancies which occur on the boards of trustees of State (Teachers) Colleges.

3. The Presidents of State Colleges, on nominations of boards of trustees, should receive their final appointment from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

4. The present boundary lines of the service areas, set up years ago to provide for examinations for Normal School Certificates, should be wiped out through passage of a law to repeal this section.

Speaking about the relations of State Colleges to certain Departments of State Government, with the exception of the Department of Public Instruction but dealing more particularly with the Department of Property and Supplies, there should be introduced again, a bill that passed the Senate but failed to pass the House last year. This bill provided that one-half of any funds, lapsed at the end of a biennium, should be credited to the next biennium. Dr. Andrus urged passage of this legislation, since one-half of the budgets of the State Colleges are paid by students for instruction and housing, and the amounts the students pay for these specific purposes should not be thrown into the general treasury to balance off shortages in other areas of State Government.

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## GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, JUNE 3, 1960

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Another piece of Legislation was to have permitted State Colleges to purchase goods and services up to \$500 and to have taken bids and awarded contracts for repairs and renovations not to exceed \$12,000. At the present time, this must have prior approval by the Department of Property and Supplies. The present procedure is not only time consuming, but in some cases it means that the purchase can't be completed by the time the goods or services are needed.

Speaking of appropriations for State Colleges, Dr. Andruss suggested that consideration be given to a study, made by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, indicating that the average cost of educating a student was \$823 per student for instruction. This was made two years ago. It is estimated, that if the study were made now, the figure would reach \$900. Pennsylvania has from all sources, both State and student, about \$700. It was felt that the student fees should not exceed twenty-five percent of the instructional costs. The State should assume seventy-five percent of the instructional cost and also maintenance and operation of all buildings except dormitories, which should be self-liquidating and self-supporting.

If per capita enrollment were used as the basis for budgeting, then an optimum or top enrollment for appropriation purposes should be fixed for each college. If the college reached the enrollment, the college would be paid a fixed figure. If the institution went beyond the fixed figure, it would not be subsidized on a per capita basis.

Some comments were made about the present Teachers' Salary Bill, the minimums of which Dr. Andruss felt were too low. He suggested that the present minimum salaries in the four ranks of

Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, and Instructor, be raised from \$500 to \$1,000 and that ten increments be attached to each rank above the rank of Instructor. The disparity between college salaries and public school salaries is a matter of some concern, since teacher education institutions require public school experience before employing college faculty members.

The most far reaching proposal had to do with the future development of State Colleges. The next step to be taken is to authorize the State Colleges to offer two years of Junior College work to Freshmen and Sophomores, who would pay twenty-five percent of the cost of their instruction. At the end of two years, one group would receive the Degree of Associate in Arts, or Associate in Science, another group would transfer to other colleges or universities and there pursue Journalism, Business Administration, Pre-Medical, Pre-Law, Pre-Ministerial, or other Pre-Professional courses, while a third group would remain at the State Colleges to become teachers.

Juniors and Seniors, enrolled in State Colleges to become teachers, would pay only a nominal fee of \$50 per year to cover health services, academic record keeping, and student welfare. This would be in keeping with the present law, which requires the State to pay the tuition of all students who promise to teach in Pennsylvania. At the present time students are paying an average of \$212 per year, which is, in fact, a partial tuition fee.

At the end of four years, graduates of State Colleges would receive a continuing but not permanent certificate, which would permit them to teach for a period of seven or ten years. During this period, they would be expected to complete a fifth year of college work leading to the Master's Degree.

If the State assumes a portion of the burden of instructional costs for this fifth year of work, then students, graduating from State Colleges, should be required to complete the fifth year, or Masters

degree, over a seven year period. However, if the State continues to follow the policy of causing a student to pay for the cost of his instruction, the period for completing the Master's degree should be ten years.

This means that Teachers Colleges should develop in two directions: horizontally, in that they would offer 2 years to general college students and Teachers College students and vertically, in that it would be necessary to have a graduate school of education within fifty miles of every teacher in Pennsylvania.

The development of State Colleges in the direction of offering Bachelor's degrees on a four-year basis, to student in Arts, Sciences, Business Administration, Journalism and other fields, should be launched only after a State-wide study has been made to determine the needs of youth and the demands for college preparation which are not now being met by existing institutions. After these demands are determined, State Colleges may undertake these responsibilities but this is a second and subsequent step and should not be attempted at this time, according to the best judgment of the speaker.

At the present time, the students of State Colleges are paying a larger proportion of the cost of their instruction than is paid in the nation as a whole. On the average in the nation, students have been paying about eighteen percent whereas those in Pennsylvania have been paying twenty-four percent. To the extent that students have to pay a large proportion of the instructional costs, fewer and fewer students will be able to go to college.

Pennsylvania cannot continue to deprive its youth of the opportunity for higher education in a time when a college education is considered as the key to many opportunities. It is felt that State-wide coordination of planning and a general cooperative effort on the part of all existing institutions are necessary to meet this gigantic challenge.



PRESIDENT

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This "Letter to Graduates" is the first in a series to be published in order that (1) all graduates may hear from their alma mater from time to time, (2) the college may report progress and request support, in conjunction with the Alumni Association, for projects which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will not finance at the time the need must be met.