

Research and The Future Booklet and papers, April 6/1962

3.2

WILKES COLLEGE

1933-1961

A Chronology of Progress

When Wilkes was founded in 1933, there was no college in Wilkes-Barre offering opportunities for self-development to the young people of the area. Instead there was a hopelessness arising from a worldwide depression accentuated in Wilkes-Barre by the decline of the anthracite industry upon which its prosperity had been based.

In the years that have passed, the College has joined with others to create a new economy -- a new community, and with these changes, a new and stronger College has grown.

The tables that follow show those developments that have been significant and which can be reported statistically.

Enrollment

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Evening</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bucknell University Junior College			
1933 - the year of founding	164	29	193
1936			
1941	157	175	332
1946	199	156	355
Wilkes College	797	235	1032
1951			
1956	596	1179	1775
1960	1011	510	1521
1961	1137 *	486	1577

* Selectivity has increased with the enrollment. About 40% of applicants are now admitted and some 600-700 inquiries are advised not to apply.

Tangible Assets

<u>Year</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Endowment Book Value</u>	<u>Plant & Plant Funds</u>	<u>Other Assets</u>	<u>Debts</u>	<u>Total (Net)</u>
1933	0	0	0	0	0	0
1936	0	0	\$ 21,000	0	\$28,000	\$ -7,000
1941	5	0	270,000	0	3,500	266,500
1946	8	\$ 150,000	362,000	0	0	512,000
1951	16	551,686	1,636,565	\$219,733	0	2,407,984
1956	22	1,319,726	2,922,884	217,770	0	4,460,380
1961	31	1,755,002	4,050,212	324,460	0	6,129,674

WILKES RESEARCH CENTER

TALKING POINTS

1. The base of America's economy and prosperity has shifted
from raw ^{NATURAL} material resources - timber, gold, iron, coal, oil,
furs, cotton, wool, corn, wheat,
etc. etc. etc.

to man-created products and services - chemicals, machines,
electronics, drugs, synthetic
fabrics, plastics, automation,
new modes of agriculture, travel,
communication, etc. etc.
2. In coming generations, America's prosperity will be based
upon men's creative brains, rather than upon their strong
backs.
3. "One half of the nation's employment can be traced directly
to the research laboratory. Teams of scientists and engineers
are today creating tomorrow's job, tomorrow's industrial profits,
and tomorrow's comforts." Armour Research Institute.
4. "It takes about 7 years of preliminary exploration and de-
velopment before a product can be offered to the public."
Standard & Poors.
5. In the field of chemistry, 10,000 new substances are being
created each year in the labs of the chemical industry. Some
are put on the shelf. Others replace existing chemicals. Some
revolutionize the manufacture of paper, plastics, fabrics, dyes,
fertilizers, weed killers, food preservation, etc. etc.

Others become the miracle drugs which alleviate known suffer-
ing, lengthen the span of life, and increase human well-being.
6. Doctors Lewis and Gilliland of M.I.T. created the industrial
process of catalytic cracking fuel oil. Literally millions of
dollars of new wealth are being created by this process. There
are now over 2,000 commercial products of the petro-chemical
industry, which has sprung up within the past few years un-
noticed by most of us.
7. University-trained men at the University of Florida thought
up the plan of bringing Braham cattle from India to cross the
native Florida cattle that could not resist Florida ticks and
heat. The present prosperous cattle industry of Florida is
based upon this development.

8. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture imported 2 orange trees, in 1875, to California and created the citrus industry of that state, which is now worth about \$50,000,000 a year to the state, worth, over the years, many times all the gold produced in the famous 1849 gold rush.
9. Niels Hansen, an Iowa State College boy who introduced the Russian Gitniak grass to the prairie states of the west. It is now the wonder grass which has reclaimed millions of acres of eroded land in the west and has added hundreds of millions of dollars of value to their farm produce.
10. University-trained men of Georgia and the Carolinas and Alabama experimented with new types of grass and clover fodder, lespedeza, sudan grass, etc. which grow all year round and provide pasturage for cattle. Hundreds of millions of dollars of new wealth are being developed through development of the dairy and cattle industry through the southeast. Last year southern farmers enjoyed a cash income of \$123 million dollars over the previous year, while farmers of other regions had an income drop of \$953 million.
11. College-trained men at Cambridge produced the frozen concentrated orange juice which has added hundreds of millions of dollars to the Florida citrus fruit industry.
12. The State of Maine is making a strong effort to create new industries for its people, formerly dependent largely upon agriculture and recreation. Nine economic possibilities have been selected as the most promising. Unique among them is the processing of seaweed into a white powdery additive for numerous uses from bakery food to printers ink. Another is Pilot Lite, made from the same basic wood flour as dynamite and linoleum, and used as a dry fire starter for cook-outs.

What job-creating and prosperity-stimulating ideas will come from the Wilkes Research Center, to serve and bless the people of Wilkes Barre and the Wyoming Valley?

No one can foresee; but we can be sure that our creative brains will, when given suitable research facilities and instruments, produce ideas and programs which will add immeasurably to the well-being of our Community.

RESEARCH AND THE FUTURE

One half of the products of many great corporations have evolved from research and development during the past ten to twenty years. So it is that we can truly say that our present economy is the product of recent research.

This statement will be even more true of tomorrow's economy, for research is producing new ideas and new products at an accelerating rate.

At a recent seminar held by the Columbia University Graduate School of Business, R. J. Chandler, Chairman of the Standard Packaging Corporation said:

"that research and development costs of industry in the next ten years will be about \$120 billion -- 'which is more than this nation has spent on research and development from 1776 down to the present'."

Space age developments and electronic marvels will come first in research and expenditures, followed by biological and medical projects, Chandler said. And there will be more major advances in all types of materials and machinery.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM

The graduate program in chemistry and physics was initiated in September 1961 in consequence of a commitment made to the Radio Corporation of America in 1959.

For several years prior to 1959, R. C. A. had considered the advisability of establishing a plant in Wilkes-Barre. Unfortunately for Wilkes-Barre, the Company had always decided in favor of another area because conditions were more favorable to their needs.

In the summer of 1959, the Director of the Industrial Fund advised the President of the College that R. C. A. was again deciding against a site in Wilkes-Barre because graduate facilities were not available to their young engineers and scientists.

In consequence of discussions between R. C. A., the Industrial Fund, and the College, a graduate program was promised and R. C. A. built a modern transistor plant at Mountaintop which should ultimately employ several thousand people.

In compliance with the commitment of the College, classes were started in September 1961 with employees of three electronics firms traveling up to 75 miles to participate in these courses.

At the moment, this graduate program taxes the resources of the College even though it is supported by annual gifts and a special endowment of \$600,000. It will, however, ultimately strengthen both the Community and the College.

THE RESEARCH CENTER

The vast sums of money being spent for research are directly related to industrial progress, and the allocation of research funds influences-- or perhaps determines -- the economic development of many areas.

In an effort to spread the benefits of research to a region with a long history of unemployment, the Area Redevelopment Administration has granted Wilkes College \$400,000 for the construction of a Research Center provided the College raises \$500,000 for the construction of a new graduate center plus another \$100,000 to equip the research center.

A recent study strongly suggests that industry follows research within three to four years. It is anticipated, therefore, that the research center in conjunction with the graduate center in science can -- with the combined efforts of the Commonwealth, the College, the Industrial Fund, the public utilities, and other local groups -- enable existing electronic firms to enlarge their plants and encourage other concerns to establish new plants.

Success in this effort will provide employment for the large groups of unemployed and will simultaneously provide a sound base for the economic revival of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Greater
Wilkes-Barre

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
92 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET
WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA
TELEPHONE VALLEY 3-2101

September 9, 1961

Mr. Milton Shapp
Area Redevelopment Authority
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shapp:

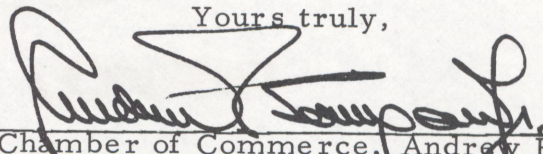
Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the three Development Funds of Wilkes-Barre are greatly interested in the possibility of establishing an area research center for the sciences.

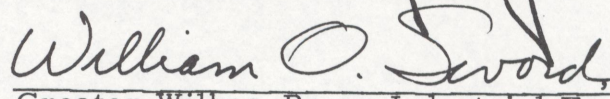
This morning at a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the four groups, it was agreed that we should advise you of our interest in exploring, with Wilkes College, the possibility of creating such a center.

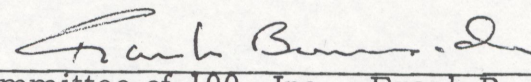
Our constant drives for funds to attract new industries, however, have reduced our personal resources to a degree that would make local financing of the project quite difficult. We will back the project to the limit of our ability, but we would like to know what support, if any, may be hoped for under the Area Redevelopment Act. We believe that the Wilkes College plans for the extension of their new Science Building give us a unique opportunity to create an area research center at a minimum cost.

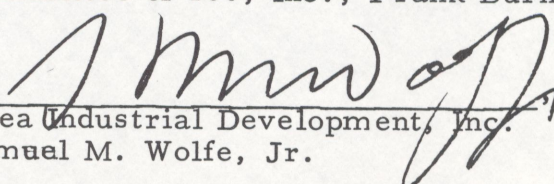
We appreciate your interest in our problem, and will be most grateful for any assistance that may be given in our efforts to establish with Wilkes College, a functioning research center.

Yours truly,


_____, President
Chamber of Commerce, Andrew Hourigan, Jr.


_____, President
Greater Wilkes-Barre Industrial Fund, Inc.
William O. Sword


_____, President
Committee of 100, Inc., Frank Burnside


_____, President
Area Industrial Development, Inc.
Samuel M. Wolfe, Jr.

Wilkes-Barre - Pennsylvania's Greatest Industrial Potential

Recording Sec'y
ESTELLE WOLFE
BU 7-4520

President
EUGENE J. CONSIDINE
VA 2-3596

Vice-President
ROBERT J. BARRETT
OL 4-7405

Sec'y-Treas.
HENRY DePOLO
VA 3-7719

Roll Sec'y
HELEN HECK

Trustees
WILLIAM LANGDON
ROBERT REINHARD
NICHOLAS MISHKIN

Sergeant of Arms
ISADORE WEINSTEIN

*Greater
Wilkes-Barre Labor Council*

Labor Temple

146 SO. MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Executive Council
WILLARD SEVERNS
KAIN JACOBS
EDGAR POST
ALFRED DePOLO
EDWARD BLAZEJEWSKI

Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays
of Each Month — 7:30 P. M.

October 30, 1961

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,

Dr. Eugene Farley, President
Wilkes College
South River Street
Wilkes Barre, Penna.

Dear Doctor Farley:

In answer to your inquiry about establishing a Research Center for Electronics, I would like to advise you of the Unions feelings on this particular subject.

First, we believe that a Research Center for this particular industry is essential because we have a working population that is unemployed and is eager to adapt themselves to the new demands of modern industry.

Second, we believe a Research Center would attract the Electronic industry into this valley because many of the industries now located here are on the declining side of the market.

Third, last but not least in the minds of civic minded labor unions, is the fact that unless a Research Center of this type is established here, the industrial program can be stymied to the same position we have found ourselves in the past.

Therefore we sincerely believe and urge that a project of this type is of great significance to our valley and we enthusiastically subscribe to it.

If we can be of any assistance please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Eugene J. Considine
Eugene J. Considine
President

EJC:rs

industries for the area that offer stable employment. The electrical, electronics and chemical industries generally offer greater employment opportunities for men. Expansion of these industries in a cluster around the research center would help solve the area's critical shortages of jobs for male workers.

The Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency investigated the feasibility of the Wilkes College project for the Area Redevelopment Administration and conducted the negotiations which led to ARA approval of the grant. CFA has performed this function in connection with all ARA public facility loans and grants since the start of the Area Redevelopment program 11 months ago.

-0-

USCOMM-DC
3052

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

Washington 25, D. C.

Area Redevelopment
Administration

E. Zack -- WO 7-5113

ARA 62-63

For Release Friday a.m.,
April 6, 1962

ARA APPROVES \$400,000 GRANT FOR RESEARCH
CENTER AT WILKES COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

A \$400,000 public facility grant to Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for construction of a scientific area research center to aid in the area's industrial expansion, has been approved by the Area Redevelopment Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce, it was announced today by ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr.

The ARA grant is contingent on Wilkes College raising \$500,000 for a graduate center in chemistry to re-enforce the research activities at the ARA-financed center. The college has just completed a \$1 million science building which will serve the center, and it plans to invest \$100,000 initially to equip the research facilities.

The research center is needed in the Wilkes-Barre area to encourage expansion and development of industries needed to provide stable and growing employment. Specifically, the center will be designed to aid in the operation and expansion of the electrical, electronic and chemical industries already in the area, and to attract new expanding industries of the same type.

In addition to its long-range impact on solving the area's acute unemployment problem, the center will provide 250 permanent new jobs for laboratory technicians, producing a \$1.4 million annual payroll in the area.

Wilkes-Barre reported that several existing electronics firms have found that their plans for expansion were restricted in the past by the unwillingness of scientific personnel to come to the area. The research center, it was pointed out, will attract scientific personnel and, in so doing, will create a more attractive climate for related industries.

In addition, the center will enable Chambers of Commerce and the Industrial Foundations of Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton to select growing

(more)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

APR 6 1962

In reply refer to:
Project No. 23.040.2

Dr. Eugene S. Farley
President, Wilkes College
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

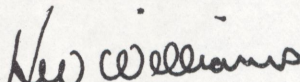
Dear Dr. Farley:

This is to inform you that I have this day authorized the Community Facilities Administration to extend Wilkes College grant assistance to the extent of \$400,000 for the construction of the proposed research center.

This assistance will become available only when firm assurance is received that the College has \$500,000 in cash or pledges to be used for construction of the Graduate Center.

I extend to you my very best wishes and trust the Research Center will become a stimulus to the industrial development of the area.

Sincerely,


Acting Administrator

\$400,000 Grant OK'd For College Project

Washington, April 6—(AP)—The Area Redevelopment Administration has approved a \$400,000 grant to Wilkes College at Wilkes-Barre for a scientific research center.

The new center is expected to encourage the expansion of existing electrical and chemical industries and attract new industries to bolster the economy of the area, classed as "depressed."

The Administration said the center will provide 250 permanent new jobs for laboratory technicians and will produce a \$1.4 million payrolls per year.

The grant yesterday is contingent on the college raising \$500,000 for a graduate center in chemistry to reinforce the work of the research center.

Contacted in his office in Chase Hall, South River street, Dr. Eugene S. Farley, Wilkes College president, said "both (the graduate program and the research center) are community projects, sponsored by the College as one means of rebuilding a vigorous economy. Industries are dependent upon research for new findings and for development. In consequence, they are establishing plants where research services are available."

Dr. Farley emphasized the fact that the necessity for the research center grew from the commitment by Wilkes College to Radio Corporation of America to establish a graduate program in chemistry and physics. This was the final persuasive factor which induced RCA to locate in Crestwood Industrial Park.

"This commitment now is coupled with an opportunity to serve the community by attracting other industries whose very existence needs the close proximity of research centers."

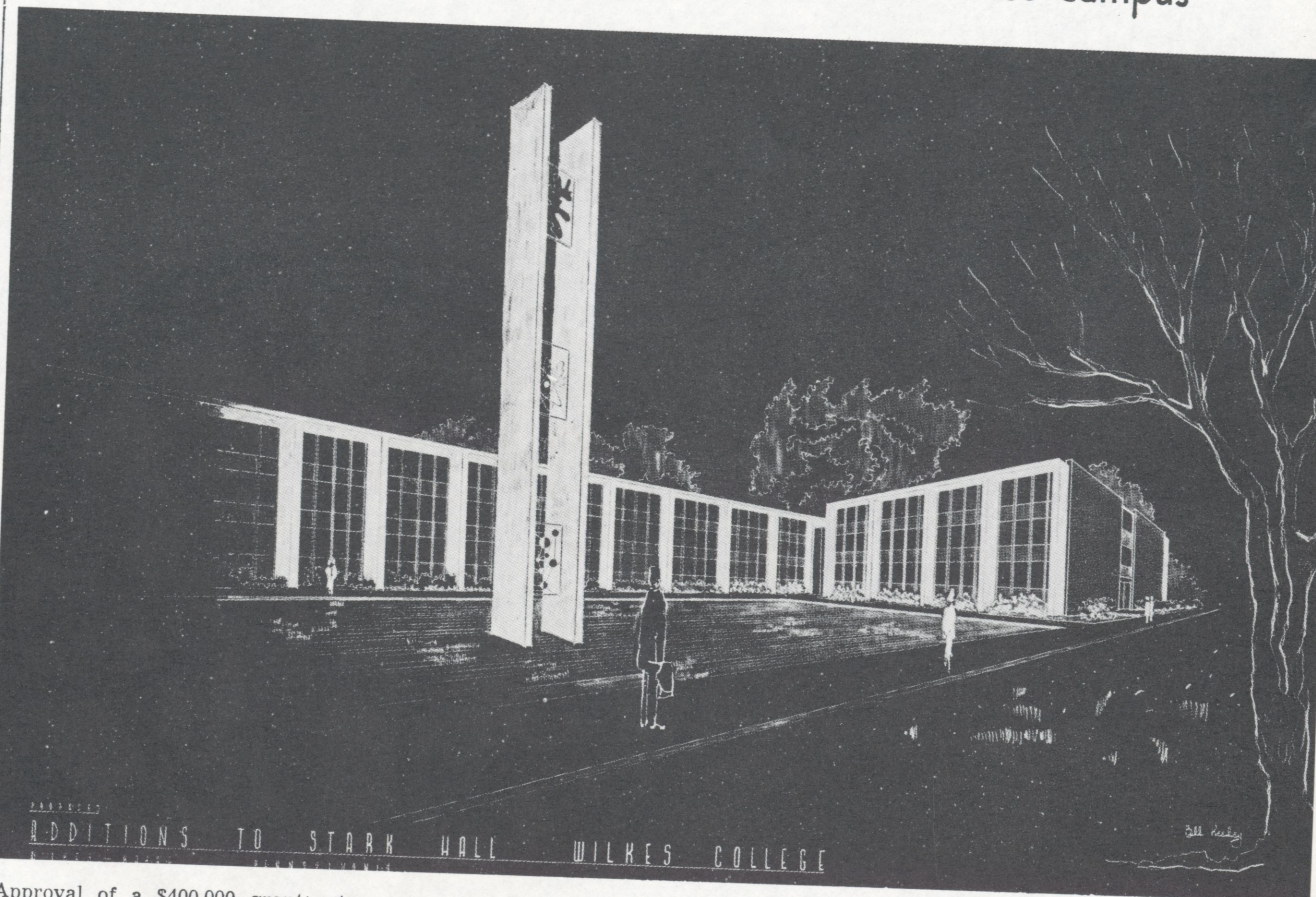
The Wilkes College president said when the research center is established, it will be necessary to acquire personnel that can conduct both fundamental and industrial research while it cooperates with all groups endeavoring to develop and attract new industries.

"Industries are dependent upon research for new findings and for development. In consequence, they are establishing plants where research facilities are available."

Dr. Farley then cited such areas as Cambridge, Massachusetts; Valley Forge, Pa.; California, North Carolina, Minnesota, and other sections of the country where research facilities had been fostered by colleges and universities.

He recalled a meeting held in Hotel Sterling in September, 1961, when approximately 35 representatives of the industrial development groups of Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce and civic leaders met with administrative officials of the college and with Milton J. Shapp, chairman of the board of directors, Jerrold Electronics Corporation, Philadelphia, to discuss the feasibility of a research center.

Scientific Research Center To Be Built On Wilkes Campus



Approval of a \$400,000 grant to Wilkes College by Area Redevelopment Administration, Washington, D. C., for a scientific research center on the campus, is contingent upon an additional \$500,000 supplied by the college and the community.

The architect's rendering of proposed plans by Lacy, Atherton and Davis, above, consists of a two-section addition to Stark Hall comprising 38,176 square feet. One section would embrace an area 61 feet by 90 feet; the other, 61 feet by 62 feet, costing in the neighborhood of one million dollars.

Stark Hall was originally completed and put in use in September, 1957 at a cost of one million dollars. Funds were supplied by an anonymous donor.

\$500,000 Given Wilkes to Build

Look to Advancements

Another \$200,000 was listed for land with 1,000,000 for endowment to provide income to match the six percent charge on the Federal loan.

In his address, Dr. Farley said, "Only an intelligent and informed people can combat the extremists of communism and fascism. Thanks to a dedicated faculty and a dedicated board of trustees, Wilkes College is nurturing and developing such intelligence in the minds of her students."

He revealed that during last 10 years, Wilkes College trustees had contributed \$2,000,000 and that "today, we can look forward to advancements we dared not envision a few years ago."

The Wilkes College president emphasized that while Wilkes College is highly selective in accepting students, it is not selective enough. He explained Wilkes long ago could have expanded to a population of 2,000 had not the admissions board been highly selective. "Yet," he said, "it is highly probable that we shall be forced to raise our college population to 1,600-1,700 students by the year 1970."

New Economy Created

He pointed out in 1936, less than 5 per cent of high school students matriculated in colleges. Today, this percentage has reached 30.

Reviewing the progress of Wilkes College chronologically, Dr. Farley related when Wilkes was founded in 1933, "there was no college in Wilkes-Barre offering opportunities for self-development to the young people

(See WILKES on Back Page)

of the area. Instead, there was a hopelessness arising from a world-wide depression, accentuated in Wilkes-Barre by the decline of the anthracite industry upon which its prosperity had been based.

"In the years that have passed, the college has joined with others to create a new economy and a new community. With these changes, a new and stronger college has grown."

Day and evening enrollment has grown from 193 in 1933 to 1,608 in 1962. Yet, Farley said, selectivity has increased with this growth of enrollment. In 1961, only 38 per cent of the applicants were admitted.

In 1933, there were no buildings, no endowed book value, no plant or plant funds and no other assets. In March, 1962, there are 32 buildings, an endowment book value of \$1,951,532, plant and plant funds of \$5,036,500, and other assets of \$428,189.

In other words, the net total of Wilkes College today is \$8,000,000. In 1936, the net total of the college showed a deficit of \$7,000. Since friends of Wilkes College showed their willingness to cooperate to the extent of \$5,000,000.

Prior to Dr. Farley's address to the alumni, Rev. Thomas T. Williams, Wilkes College 1956, offered the invocation, after which the meeting got under way with a group of college songs directed by Richard Chapline, music department instructor.

Following dinner, Russell H. Williams, 50, advertising manager, Eberhard Faber, Inc., president, Wilkes College Alumni Association, welcomed the guests. Mr. Roberts, then reviewed activities of the association.

\$5 Million Expansion in 5 Years Aim

Graduate Center Also on Program

Wilkes College has received \$500,000 donation for construction of a Fine Arts Building.

Announcement was made Saturday night by President Dr. Eugene Farley before 185 persons at a alumni dinner and seminar at the College Commons. Name of donor was not revealed.

The Fine Arts Building is one of seven projects proposed for the next five years and based upon proposed Federal Aid to Education Program. Cost of the projects was listed at \$5,130,000 with Federal aid totaling \$2,570,000. Of this amount \$1,702,000 was listed as grants and \$868,000 as loans. College share was shown at \$2,560,000.

Total cost of the Fine Arts Building was listed at \$530,000. Original plan, according to "A Chronology of Progress" prepared by the college and reviewed by Dr. Farley, showed Federal grant at \$246,000, Federal loan of \$164,000 and \$140,000 as the college's share.

Gordon E. Roberts, executive alumni secretary, said the new Fine Arts Building would be constructed next to Temple Israel, 236 South River Street.

Also included in the plans is a Graduate Center costing \$500,000, paid for by the college, and a Research Center costing \$400,000, financed with a Federal grant.

Dr. Farley said it is hoped the Fine Arts Building, Research and Graduate Centers, can be constructed in operation within one to one and a half years.

Other construction listed was a \$1,100,000 dormitory, \$280,000 dining hall, and a quarter million volume, \$1,100,000 library. The College's share was listed at \$720,000, with Federal grants totaling \$1,036,000 and Federal loans of \$704,000. Of the college's share \$100,000 was allotted for furnishings and equipment.

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\$500,000 Given Wilkes to Build

PRESIDENT'S ALUMNI-SEMINAR

Record, April 2, 1962

Wilkes College Grant And What It Means

With the announcement by the Area Redevelopment Administration, Washington, D. C., that it has granted Wilkes College four hundred thousand dollars for construction of a scientific research center, the opportunity has finally arrived when our Greater Wilkes-Barre area may again occupy the enviable position it once held in the industrial life of our Nation. We say "opportunity," because the Federal grant is contingent upon the ability of Wilkes College and the community to match this amount with \$500,000.

Already, the community has given approximately \$4,000,000 toward industrial development; and this money has come from private and corporate sources; it has been given generously and sincerely from those who represent every facet of our community.

As is always the case in the march of progress, there were skeptics who doubted the practicability of our industrial development program. In the train of events, however, even these voices have been stilled as more than thirty new industries elected to establish plants in the area.

Now comes an opportunity to move into a manufacturing area which is rapidly changing the industrial face of the nation—the field of electronics; and it is an area entirely dependent upon research. In fact, the last major industry to locate in Crestwood Industrial Park — the Radio Corporation of America—came here primarily because Dr. Eugene S. Farley, Wilkes College President, committed the college to establishing a graduate course in chemistry and physics so that RCA engineers could continue to study.

There are hundreds of companies throughout the United States seeking plant locations served by research centers. And even in our midst, we have smaller industries who need such service in order to expand.

Witness the economic rebirth of New England, for instance. Where once economic drought stalked the land, today 75,000 new jobs have been created by the electronics industry. And it began when the Government at the beginning of World War II issued some radar research contracts to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. If you drive to Boston today, following Route 128, you can't drive a quarter of a mile without seeing a chemical or electronics or instrument plant.

Or, come closer to home—Philadelphia. Thanks to the University of Pennsylvania research facilities, a group of a half dozen scientists formed the nucleus of companies now employing 12,000 to 15,000 people in only the computer segment of the electronics industry. Such names as Philco, General Astronics, Epsco, Auerbaugh Engineering, Burroughs, and many others owe their very existence to research.

It is the same in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Carolina, California, and other areas which are served by research centers.

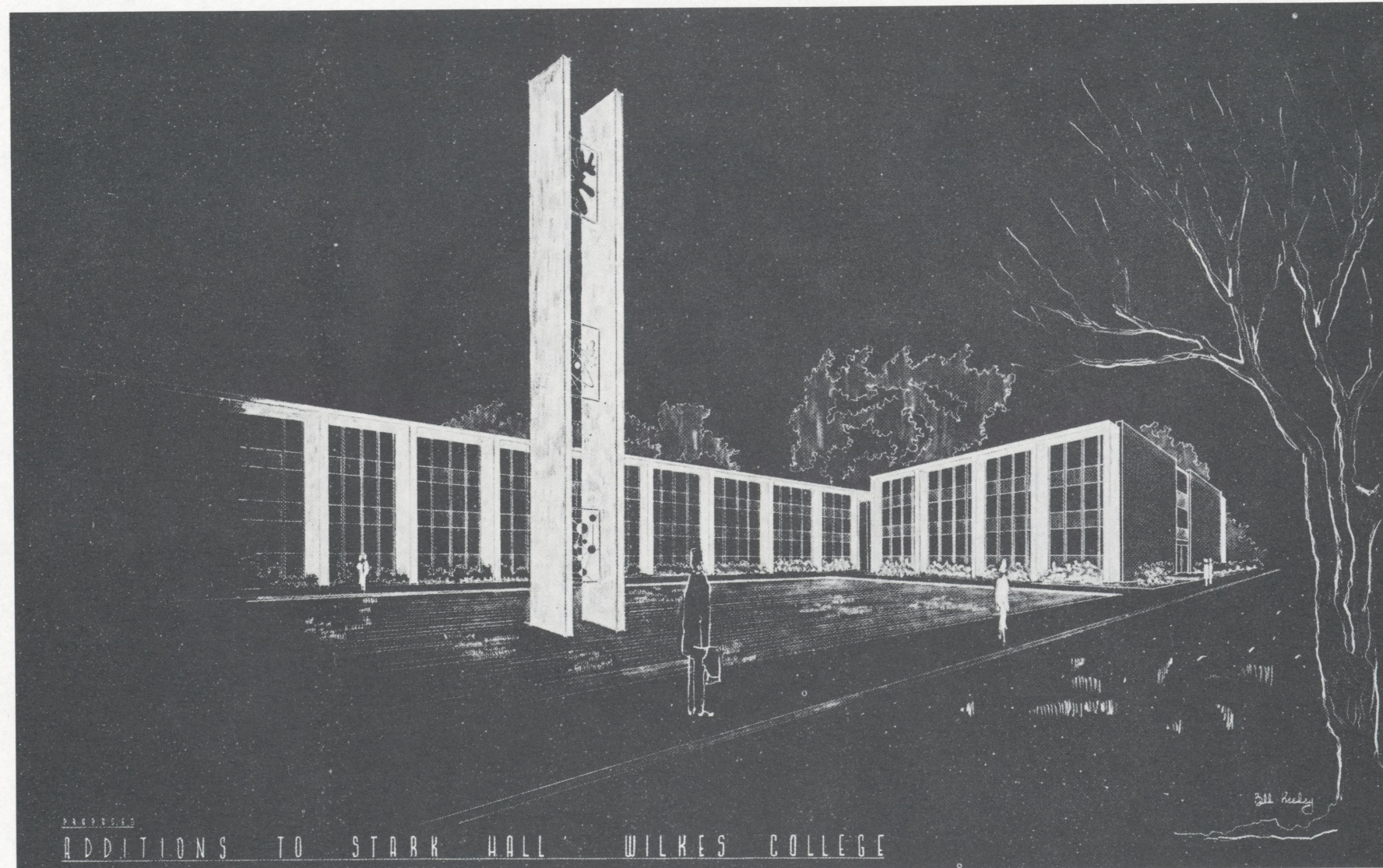
And it can be true in Wilkes-Barre, if we seize the opportunity now offered us.

GRANT

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

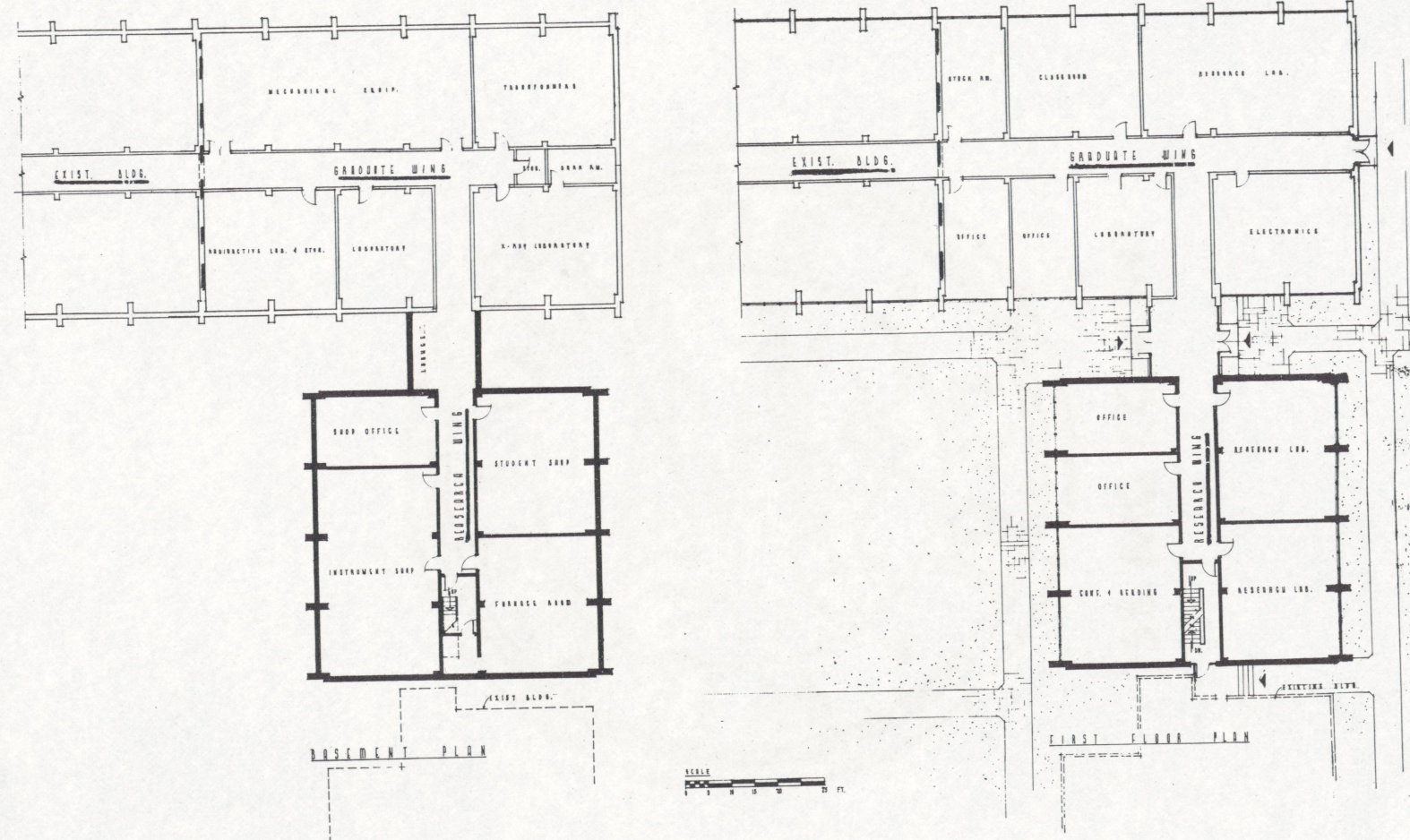
Record April 7, 1962

STARK HALL AND THE RESEARCH CENTER



LACY, ATHERTON AND DAVIS - ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

STARK HALL
and
PLANS FOR THE GRADUATE AND RESEARCH CENTERS



PROPOSED
ADDITIONS TO STARK HALL - WILKES COLLEGE
WILKES - BARRE PENNSYLVANIA

LACY, ATHERTON AND DAVIS - ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

AN OPPORTUNITY
and
A COMMITMENT

Every advance that has been made by Wilkes College since its establishment during a worldwide depression and in the midst of an area that was losing its basic industry - mining - has led to new obligations and opportunities.

This continuous development of obligation and opportunity has resulted from the interweaving of educational and Community efforts and from the identity of interests of College and Community leaders. The College always seeks ways and means of developing the Community and Community leaders have responded with ever-increasing support of the College. Because of common interests and common purposes, an unusual relationship of Town and Gown has developed so that it is now accepted that one will help the other in any effort to move ahead.

Confronted with this unusual opportunity to gain a grant of \$400,000 for a research center provided the College raises \$500,000 for an adjoining graduate center plus \$100,000 for scientific equipment, the continuation of this relationship of mutual help is to be expected

but

the friends of the College have given so freely and so frequently to Community causes during the past ten years that their present commitments extend into the future.

In the effort to redevelop the Community, they have in addition to their annual commitments for social services and scholarships given the following sums for capital improvements:

Wilkes College	\$ 4,000,000
Hospitals	4,000,000
Industrial development	3,500,000

Because they are still making payments on past pledges, their ability to accept new obligations is momentarily limited.

To accept this new opportunity and to meet an obligation made to bring new industry to the Area, Wilkes College must turn to friends and foundations in the hope that they will help the College at this moment with full assurance that their help will give momentum to the other projected developments -- a library, a dormitory, and a dining hall - that are essential and must be undertaken as soon as the research and graduate centers are erected.

No mention is made of the projected Fine Arts building because a group of friends has recently provided funds for its erection.

By providing \$600,000 for graduate facilities, Wilkes will gain \$400,000 for an area research center. But even more important, it will establish foundations for the development of modern industry and the rebuilding of the economy of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

WHAT IS WILKES?

Wilkes is a non-denominational college with an enrollment of about 1200 full-time students and approximately 500 part-time students, mostly adults, attending night classes.

It offers the Bachelor's Degree in the liberal arts, the sciences, business administration, and education. It has just introduced programs leading to the Master's Degree in chemistry and physics.

It was established in 1933 by Bucknell University in order to bring educational opportunities to the young people of the Wilkes-Barre area, which was then the largest center of population in the United States having no college for its young men and women.

There was at that time no college in Wilkes-Barre offering opportunities for self-development to the young men and women of the area, comparable to those taken for granted in other parts of the country. Instead, there was a hopelessness arising from a worldwide depression, accentuated in Wilkes-Barre by the decline of the anthracite industry upon which its prosperity had been based.

Its original purpose was to provide enlarged educational opportunities for the young people of the area. In the years that have passed since 1933, it has received students from every continent, and it is anticipated that by 1965 to 1967, out-of-town students will probably constitute at least half of the student body.

In an area that has been culturally isolated, the College strives to cultivate freedom of inquiry in a stimulating intellectual climate. Its faculty is committed to the proposition that no education is truly liberal unless the student becomes familiar with all ideas - or as many as possible - and is encouraged to evaluate these ideas in terms of individual and social needs. Through this process of intellectual inquiry and evaluation, the faculty seeks to attain the highest practicable academic standards.

THE COLLEGE AND ITS COMMUNITY

Dual Purposes

Education and Economic Development

Although Wilkes was created in order to bring new educational opportunities to the young people of the area, it soon became apparent that education without economic and social redevelopment of the area could lead nowhere.

Without redevelopment there would be no place in the community for a large body of trained people. Without redevelopment the support essential to the growth of the college would not be available.

Recognizing this dilemma, members of the Wilkes faculty and administration sought means whereby the college might participate actively and constructively in building a new economy in the area.

Since the end of World War II, it has had two goals -- the raising of educational standards and the rebuilding of the economy. Needless to say, it could do little of significance by itself, but in cooperation with community leaders, it has made vital contributions to the establishment of a new economic base.

Fortunately, experience has shown that these dual efforts sustain each other and lead to sound and continuous development.

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS AND INTELLECTUAL INTEREST

It is difficult for a young college to make an objective evaluation of its work, for its graduates are also young and have not firmly established their careers.

The earliest objective evidence of success or failure is to be gained from records attained in graduate and professional schools by graduates of the College. A study of graduates made in 1958 and 1959 gave the following facts:

<u>Number and Per Cent Reporting Advanced Study</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Graduates reporting to alumni office	1135	100.00
Graduates reporting graduate or professional study	439	38.6
Graduates earning advanced degrees	266	23.4
Graduates earning doctorate	104	9.1

A Comparison of the Undergraduate Record at Wilkes With Records Earned in Graduate and Professional School

	<u>Per Cent</u>
Graduate Record Superior to Undergraduate Record	78.0
Graduate Record Equal to Undergraduate Record	8.0*
Graduate Record Inferior to Undergraduate Record	14.0

* A number of these students made top records at Wilkes, and it was, therefore, impossible to exceed this record in graduate school.

<u>Activities of Alumni</u>	
	<u>Per Cent</u>
Graduates participating in public activities	61.0

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

The influence of college cannot be pictured by statistics, but statistics can show the growth that has resulted from the efforts of the College to provide educational services.

The following tables show this growth simply and clearly:

Enrollment

1933 and 1936-1961 by five-year intervals

<u>Year</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Evening</u>	<u>Graduate</u>	<u>Total</u>
1933 (founding)	164	29		193
1936	157	175		332
1941	199	156		355
1946	797	235		1032
1951	596	1179		1775
1956	1011	510		1521
1961	1171	420	17	1608

By bringing educational opportunities to the homes of the people, education has become a possibility for all able students of the area. In consequence, the per cent of local students continuing their education beyond high school has increased from 5% in 1933 to more than 30% in 1961.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS

As the character and quality of education are determined by the quality of students and faculty, every effort is being made to attract the strongest possible faculty and to select students of ability and ambition. The following statistics indicate something of the progress made in the selection of students.

It is emphasized, however, that no local student showing promise of success has been refused admission. The College has never forgotten its twin educational obligations--the maintenance of standards and service to the young people of the area.

Percent of Applicants Admitted

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1951	75
1956	53
1961	39

GROWTH OF TANGIBLE ASSETS
1933-1961

Special report for April 1962

<u>Year</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Endowment Book Value</u>	<u>Plant and Plant Funds</u>	<u>Other Assets</u>	<u>Debts</u>	<u>Total (Net)</u>
1933(founding)	0	0	0	0	0	0
1936	0	0	\$ 21,000	0	\$28,000	\$ -7,000
1941	5	0	270,000	0	3,500	266,500
1946	8	\$ 150,000	362,000	0	0	512,000
1951	16	551,686	1,636,565	\$219,733	0	2,407,984
1956	22	1,319,726	2,922,884	217,770	0	4,460,380
1961	31	1,951,532*	4,508,500	428,189	0	6,888,221
1962	33	1,951,532*	5,036,500	428,189	0	7,416,221

*Market value on November 1, 1961, was \$2,616,752.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Activities that attract persons to a Community do not all relate to the earning of a livelihood. It takes many things to satisfy the interests of an alert and educated people, and the higher the calibre of personnel needed to operate an industry, the greater are the cultural and social needs of the Community. In modern technology and science, the trained person and the cultivated mind are of primary importance, and as trained and educated persons are offered many choices, the Community that is to attract and hold them must offer many and varied advantages.

These advantages must include fine educational opportunities, for educated persons will demand educational opportunities for their children. They must include varied opportunities for worship to satisfy the varied faiths of Americans. Libraries, orchestras, choruses, theater, and art groups are needed if the creative interests and cultivated tastes of an educated people are to be satisfied.

Recognizing these needs, Wilkes endeavors to create and to support those activities that are essential to every progressive community.

CULTURAL INTERESTS

The development of strong departments of music and arts requires teachers and students of talent and these persons, in turn, require an opportunity to express their interests. It is natural, therefore, that a Bach Festival and Philharmonic Orchestra had their origins in the College. It is equally natural that the College should lend its support to the Annual Arts Fiesta and should, when possible, cooperate with the Art League. In addition, it is inevitable that members of these departments should participate in Community groups that share their own special interests.

Also, small groups of students are demonstrating talents that heretofore have remained undeveloped, and as these talents mature, the cultural opportunities of the Community are enlarged.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Office of Community Services

Over the years, members of the faculty have offered services that effectively, but unmeasurably, lead to improved conditions in the Community.

The Institute of Municipal Government was established in 1950 to inform public officials of the best practices in government and public administration. Over the years, more than 75 per cent of the elected and appointed officials have participated in these programs. Today, assisted by a Ford Foundation grant, special classes are being offered for school board members, police officials, assessors, health officers, elected officials, budget officers, magistrates, and others involved in public work.

The Labor-Management-Citizens Committee was created by the Industrial Fund and the Chamber of Commerce in 1956 in an effort to improve labor relations and to create a favorable labor climate. This committee's activities have been centered in the College and, today, the labor record of Wilkes-Barre is one of the best in the country,

For years, organized statistics have been needed to reveal significant trends and to spotlight developing problems. With the aid of the Ford Foundation and the Chamber of Commerce, an Area Research Center was established in 1960. This office is gathering and organizing statistics that may be used by planning groups. It carries on special studies that are required to provide a clear understanding of existing conditions.

Since their inception, these three agencies have been brought together in the Office of Community Services.

