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BUILDING NEEDS OF THE FIVE STATE-SUPPORTED HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Higher education in the State of Washington has successfully weathered the crisis of the immediate postwar years and takes justifiable pride in the high quality of instruction it has been able to provide for the scores of thousands of veterans who returned from World War II to seek college training under the G.I. Bill of Rights. Enrollments in the five state-supported institutions of higher learning doubled overnight at the end of the war and have continued materially above prewar levels.

Many problems faced these institutions with the tremendously increased registration, but perhaps the greatest was that of the inadequacy of their buildings. This problem still stands as the number one obstacle in their effort to meet the challenge of providing continued high quality training for the youth of the state.

The University, the State College and the three Colleges of Education face another and perhaps a more compelling building crisis in the years immediately ahead. With a state population which has increased nearly 50 per cent in the past ten years and with the tremendous crop of "war babies" now crowding the elementary and secondary schools and soon to find their way into the State's higher institutions, enrollments are not expected to decrease greatly even with the dropping off of G.I. registrations; and most experts expect materially increased enrollments in the sixties. The college-age population of Washington (18-21 year-olds), which this year stands at approximately 127,400, is expected to grow to 165,500 by 1960 and to 210,500 by 1964.

The building problem facing the five higher institutions of Washington is rendered even more serious by the fact that their physical plants were inadequate even for the relatively low enrollments of the prewar years and, even though there has been some building at all the schools since the war, none of them have reached their prewar standards of space-per-student.

The financial problems facing the State of Washington made it impossible for the 1949 Legislature to appropriate money for capital purposes. Recognizing the urgency of building needs in these institutions, however, the Legislature did refer to the people Referendum #9 which will appear on the November ballot and which, if passed, authorizes a bond issue of \$20,000,000 for capital outlay in the five schools. Referendum #9 provides for the allocation of funds from this bond issue by the State Finance Committee made up of Governor Arthur B. Langlie, State Treasurer H. T. Martin and State Auditor Cliff Yelle. The bonds would be retired over a period of twenty years from retail sales tax collections and/or other sources of state revenue.

Funds from Referendum #9, while they obviously would not solve the building problems that will face the five state-supported schools in the 1960's, would at least assist in erasing the accumulated deficit of physical plant in each of the institutions for the years immediately ahead and provide them with a breathing spell in which to plan and build for the future. Passage of this bond issue is of paramount importance to each of the higher institutions since the acute financial problems of the State will undoubtedly militate against appropriation of large amounts of State funds for building purposes by any single Legislature in the near future. The bond issue has the important virtue of allowing the State to pay for these important and badly needed facilities while they are being used, spreading the cost over a period of years and not making a tremendous demand upon State funds in any one biennium. In addition, the bond issue will provide for urgently needed expansion at the Colleges of Education, for agricultural research facilities at the State College and essential new projects, such as the Teaching and Research Hospital at the University's School of Medicine. These obviously are projects of such size and cost that they cannot be provided from regular building funds of the schools themselves, while, at the same time, they are projects of the first importance in terms of the future progress and welfare of the State of Washington.

In order that friends of the five state-supported higher institutions may have full information as to the building needs of each of the schools, the following brief summaries have been prepared by administrative officers of each of the institutions:

THE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

Intense building needs have accumulated for a period of years at the Colleges of Education located at Ellensburg, Cheney, and Bellingham. Several of the buildings now being used are antiquated and unsafe. During the past five years both the enrollment and the functions of these institutions have been expanded in such a manner as to create critical space problems for instruction, administration and student housing. All evidence indicates that this growth is not a temporary expansion but represents part of the permanent and continuous growth being experienced everywhere in the State of Washington. The building needs expressed herein represent immediate needs, some of which existed prior to World War II. Future needs based on anticipated increases in enrollment have not been included.

The enrollments at the Colleges of Education have just about doubled during the years following World War II. During this same period of time the functions of these Colleges have been expanded by legislative enactment to include training of teachers for high schools, the addition of curricula leading to the liberal arts degree and the Master of Education degree. These increases necessitate additional curricular offerings and additional services for which present plants are inadequate. As the demand for well-trained teachers increases in the State of Washington, it is important that the facilities for training these teachers be likewise expanded.

CENTRAL WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The enrollment at Central Washington College of Education has increased 98.5 per cent in the past ten years. An increasing population in Central Washington and a great demand for public school teachers are placing a greater load upon this institution. The immediate needs for capital expenditure are listed in the order of their importance:

1. HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING. The principal immediate need is for health and physical education building facilities for both men and women. This is the only state institution for which the State has not provided a physical education building. The small building now being used was originally planned as a student center and is completely inadequate in meeting the needs to which it was converted. In order to meet legislative requirements for classes in health and physical education (required of all students during their first two years of college) the College has been compelled to use high school, Y.M.C.A. and commercial buildings some distance from the campus. Some of the College building space being used for these classes was constructed in 1893 and is no longer satisfactory. In order to meet present needs for health and physical education, one large building for both men and women or two separate smaller buildings, one for men and one for women, are necessary.
2. STUDENT INFIRMARY BUILDING. At the present time a few rooms in one wing of a women's dormitory are set aside as an infirmary. This amount of space is no longer adequate in serving the health needs of the students, while at the same time it is badly needed as living space for women students. A separate building for infirmary services is essential.
3. AN ADDITION TO THE LIBRARY BUILDING. The present library is a good building, but the enrollment of the College has far outgrown the space it provides. Seating space in the reading room is completely inadequate. The book stacks are filled, and there is no room for more stacks. These problems can be met by adding additional floor space to the present building.
4. REMODELING OLD BUILDINGS. The College Administration Building, which also includes many classrooms, was built in 1893. This building is in need of a great deal of remodeling if it is to be continued in use. Aside from some redecorating and replacement of light fixtures, this building is much the same as it has been for the past 57 years. An overall job of remodeling, space conversion, rewiring, new plumbing installations and redecorating needs to be done. Likewise, a great deal of delayed repair and maintenance construction needs to be done in other College buildings.
5. DORMITORIES. The College now uses four temporary dormitories and one temporary cafeteria. These prefabricated structures will need to be replaced by permanent buildings at an early date.
6. ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE CAMPUS. In order to accomplish some of the above building expansion while at the same time looking to future needs, it would be advisable to purchase additional land for the campus at this time. Land adjoining the campus is being rapidly built up for commercial use and homes. The purchase of land at this time would save the State vast sums of money in the future. The College has no vacant campus land at present which can be used for future building sites.

EASTERN WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

There has been no permanent construction on the Eastern Washington College of Education campus for the past ten years, except for a small wing of the Music Building. Such funds as were allocated as postwar emergency funds were for the purpose of providing emergency and temporary residence and supplementary service units only.

The situation on the E.W.C.E. campus is critical. The enrollment has increased from 966 in 1939 to 1,516 in 1949. The new graduate program in education, training of teachers for secondary as well as elementary schools, and reversal of the ratio of men to women have contributed to the acuteness of the situation.

A survey of facilities discloses that the average is 83 square feet per student, instead of the 142 square feet announced by the U. S. Office of Education as average space in higher institutions of the nation. The most urgent needs are:

1. A SCIENCE AND CLASSROOM BUILDING. This need was recognized by the successive Legislatures of 1939, 1941 and 1945. In each of these sessions an appropriation was made for a science building. Because of war-time and postwar conditions, this building was not built. During recent years the need has become acute. Increases in enrollment and in the percentage of men students has increased the load on the science departments. Instead of the old ratio of men to women of one to three, it is now three to one.

2. MANUAL TRAINING AND APPLIED ARTS BUILDING. The present building of six rooms, built in 1917, is swamped. Most classes are closed during the first day's enrollment each quarter, thus depriving large numbers of students of an opportunity to secure work in manual training.

3. COMPLETION OF MUSIC BUILDING. The completed wing serves an important need but cannot meet other needs equally pressing. Vocal lessons in Showalter Hall now interfere with regular academic classes and business offices where space is at a premium. Providing a small recital hall would make possible the holding of many conferences and programs without the expense of opening and heating the larger building.

4. NEW HEATING PLANT AND SERVICES LINES. The present building was built in 1915; the present boilers were installed in 1928. The alternative to replacement involves spending \$150,000 to expand and repair the present heating plant. Engineers are in agreement that the more economical policy for the State would be to construct a new plant in a new location. The State spends about \$3,500 annually in transportation of coal. This would be saved under the new plans. The present plant is located in the center of the campus with resulting damage from ash and smoke to other property and equipment owned by the State. The present plant has no reserve capacity. In the event of accident or other failure, great damage and loss of time would result.

5. REMODELLING AND BRICK VENEERING OF TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

6. REPAIR AND REMODELLING OF PRESENT BUILDINGS.

7. PURCHASE OF LAND.

WESTERN WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The physical plant needs of the Western Washington College of Education are becoming more acute each quarter. The enrollment trend is significantly upward. The largest number of students on the campus at any one time in 1946-1947 was 882; the largest number in 1948-1949 was 1,319; and the largest number in 1949-1950 was 1,569. The increase each quarter in 1949-1950 over the quarters of the previous year is challenging: the percentage increase in the fall quarter was 16.3, in the winter quarter 19.4, and in the spring quarter 20. Further growth is predicted for 1950-1951. The expansion of the College program and the need for teachers in the public schools largely explain the mounting enrollment. The physical plant needs of the Western Washington College of Education may be grouped under seven headings:

1. CLASSROOM, LABORATORY, AND OFFICE SPACE. Classroom and laboratory space are very inadequate for the present enrollment, and it will become more so in the future. Rooms formerly used for storage are now being used for classrooms, and the science laboratories are too small and too few. As many as five faculty members work and have student conferences in one office room. More classroom, laboratory and office space is imperative.

2. HEALTH CENTER BUILDING. The nurses carry on their work in a dark basement room, and the hospital is an old residence very poorly located. A building well located and adequate for the daily work of the nurses, for medical examinations, and for the hospitalization of students is very badly needed.

3. MEN'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES. The physical education building contains only one gymnasium, which is entirely inadequate for both men and women students. A wing must be added to the present facilities for the men and to provide for seating at basketball games. There is much complaint relating to the seating at basketball games.

4. LAND FOR ATHLETIC FIELD AND PLAYGROUND. At present a football field and a baseball field must be rented for games. The present field is inadequate even for minor college sports and for the playground space required by the campus elementary school. Several acres of land should be purchased soon.

5. CAMPUS ROADWAYS, WALKS AND PLAYGROUND. Campus roadways are badly in need of repair; they are a source of persistent complaint. Also, new walks are essential, and a blacktop playground is necessary for the campus elementary school children.

6. REMOVAL OF SERIOUS FIRE HAZARD IN MAIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL AND ADDITION OF ROOMS. The social room providing for almost two hundred people is on the fourth floor of the women's residence hall, thereby constituting a serious fire hazard. The plan recommended by all is the conversion of the social room into living rooms and the erection of an addition to the hall to provide a social room on the ground floor and much needed living rooms.

7. ENLARGEMENT OF MEN'S RESIDENCE HALL. The present capacity of the College's one hall for men is only 76, the most meager facilities, by far, provided in any state college in Washington. The addition recommended will bring the dining facility to capacity and will give the hall the appearance of completion.

If expansion in plant facilities is not made soon, the situation at the Western Washington College of Education will become intolerable. The improvements proposed must be initiated in 1951 and completed at the earliest possible date.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

Passage of the \$20,000,000 bond issue for the institutions of higher learning could mean that Washington State College can better discharge its obligations to the agriculture of Washington.

Agriculture in Washington is growing. It has been growing for the last half-century. With the opening of 600,000 new acres in the Columbia Basin, Washington agriculture will see increased growth. Agriculture in Washington in 1949 contributed \$519,670,000 to the State's income. It is estimated that the Columbia Basin will produce a wide variety of crops valued at \$75,000,000 annually.

Washington State College is the only educational institution in the State which devotes a major portion of its program to serving agriculture--through teaching, research and extension. That service results not alone in better living for farm families but in more and higher quality foods and fibre for consumers and increased prosperity for all. For the past two decades lack of physical facilities has made it increasingly difficult for Washington State College to serve the needs and demands of a growing agriculture. There have been no major agricultural buildings at Washington State College for twenty years. The obligations of Washington State College to the State's agriculture, and the obligation of the State to support the College's agricultural program date back to 1890 when the Washington State Legislature asked for inclusion in the Land-Grant program and accepted federal funds for that purpose.

Four years ago a representative group of farm leaders came to Washington State College with an urgent request that adequate physical facilities be provided for needed teaching and research in agriculture. Careful study of those requests by College faculty members and farm leaders resulted in the development of a twelve and a half million dollar program for essential buildings and land at Pullman and the seven outlying experimental stations. The Board of Regents approved this program and transmitted it to the Legislature accompanied by a pledge that development of agricultural facilities was the present major objective of Washington State College. The Legislature found itself unable to provide funds for that program or the building program of other State schools and institutions.

The requested funds for Agricultural Sciences buildings have been divided among the various outlying stations on the basis of the most urgent needs and of balance in the overall program. The Western Washington Experiment Station in Puyallup is assigned needed laboratories, shops, storage facilities and utilities aimed at increasing efficiency of workers. The Irrigation Experiment Station at Prosser would receive additional office and laboratory space for study in the problems affecting farmers on present irrigated farms and in the unfolding Columbia Basin area. The Tree Fruit Station at Wenatchee would be provided new laboratories and greenhouses. Needed buildings at the Cranberry-Blueberry Station in Long Beach would be constructed.

No provision is made in funds from the proposed bond issue for work at the Dry Land Station in Lind, the Southwestern Washington Station in Vancouver and the Northwestern Washington Station in Mount Vernon. The Dry Land Station during the past year has received a new building to replace an older structure destroyed by fire.

One outstanding need at Vancouver and Mt. Vernon is additional land for research purposes. This is also a primary need at some of the other experiment stations. Provision for land at these stations was included in the 1949 request to the State Legislature and will be needed to complete the Agricultural Sciences Building program of Washington State College.

An objective and impartial evaluation of W.S.C. needs for agricultural buildings was furnished in the report of a Board of Review which studied the research program of the State College in the spring of 1950. This Review Board, made up of distinguished scientists not connected with the State College of Washington, reported:

"At the College there is evidence that in general within the several disciplines pertinent to medical and biological research very full use is made of the space available. However, there are considerable areas in which adequate coverage, particularly in agriculture and veterinary medicine must wait upon the erection of additional buildings and enlargement of facilities. Such expansions would seem to be wise in view of the major significance of work in these fields. The College is to be commended upon the evident efficiency in its use of available facilities."

A brief summary of the proposed building program follows:

Pullman

- Plant Sciences Building
- Family Life Building
- Poultry and Turkey Plants
- Engineering Shops
- Veterinary Medicine Classrooms and Laboratories
- Laboratories and Barns for Animal Husbandry
- Dairy Buildings
- Greenhouses
- Utilities and Attendant Buildings

Western Washington Station at Puyallup

- Greenhouses
- Poultry Buildings and Laboratories
- Utilities
- Storage and General Purpose Buildings

Trees, Fruit Experimental Station, Wenatchee

- Greenhouses
- Buildings and Laboratories
- Utilities

Irrigation Experiment Station, Prosser

- Offices and Laboratories

Cranberry-Blueberry Station, Long Beach

- General Buildings

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

While considerable progress has been made in the last five years toward fulfilling the building needs of the University, critical space problems still exist because of new functions, like that of the new School of Medicine, and because of the obsolescence of certain of the University's oldest structures. Among the most urgent needs are the replacement of the old Mechanical Engineering Building, which is a serious fire hazard, the complete overhaul of Denny Hall, completion of the underground utility system and conversion of the heating and power plant for the burning of oil.

The number one priority in University of Washington building needs, however, is the Teaching and Research Hospital for the new School of Medicine.

Adequate clinical facilities are an integral and essential part of the health training program to which the University was committed by legislative action in 1945 and can be provided only in a hospital facility designed and built for teaching and research purposes. From the beginning, all planning for the University's health science program has presupposed construction of such a hospital. Those responsible for development of the program have emphasized on every occasion that the Teaching and Research Hospital must be considered the second necessary step following the magnificent basic Health Sciences Building now in use.

The Teaching and Research Hospital is to the health science program what experimental farms are to an adequate program of teaching and research in the agricultural sciences. While it is true that a start has been made in the clinical training of physicians (last two years of medical school) by use of the facilities of existing hospitals in Seattle metropolitan area on an affiliation basis, it is equally true that the University cannot fulfill the legislative mandate to provide top quality medical training permanently under these circumstances.

Effective clinical teaching and research demands medical school control of professional staffing and patient management which cannot be affected in an affiliation arrangement. This, of course, is the area of greatest difficulty under existing provisions. Apart from the acute current difficulties, however, permanently satisfactory clinical facilities can be provided only in a hospital under the direct control of the School of Medicine faculty.

Optimum development of medical training and research at the University further demands immediate adjacency of the hospital to the laboratory and other facilities now available in the Health Sciences Building. Permanent dependence upon affiliate hospital arrangements will seriously hamper full development of the integrated program of medical, dental, and nursing training and experimentation around which the whole health science program has been built.

The proposed Teaching and Research Hospital has been planned with the utmost care, after a searching analysis of needs, and on the basis of long study of teaching and research hospitals throughout the United States. The projected hospital, now on the drawing boards, represents the best available thinking on what will be needed to provide adequate teaching and research material, laboratory space, optimum hospital and teaching efficiency, and cooperative activities with other state-supported health agencies.

The need for the Teaching and Research Hospital could not be more strongly stated perhaps than it was in the unsolicited statement of the joint committee of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and the American Association of Medical Colleges which visited the University campus last fall to accredit the new School of Medicine. The following paragraphs, coming not from the University, but from this objective outside professional agency, are excerpts from the report:

"Despite the basic inadequacies of the hospital as a teaching unit and the unforeseen difficulties created by the present public welfare program, the Medical School has been able to develop a reasonably satisfactory teaching program at the King County Hospital. It is obvious, however, that there are certain fundamental factors that will always limit the type of program that the school can develop in this hospital. These include the distance of the hospital from the Medical School, the lack of space in the hospital itself for laboratories and offices for the clinical staff, for study rooms and laboratories for the students and for classrooms and conference rooms. In a modern teaching hospital these facilities are not only provided but they are also integrated physically and functionally with those areas of the hospital devoted to the care of patients. It is

also a fact that the school, while enjoying cordial relationships with the administration of the hospital, has far less control over the operation of the hospital than is essential for developing an outstanding program. All these factors indicate clearly that the medical school can never hope to develop around the King County Hospital departments and research and teaching programs in the clinical sciences of the same quality as those already developed in the basic medical sciences at the medical school. It is clear that if the medical school as a whole is to develop into the outstanding institution that has been visualized by the people of Washington, by the regents of the university and by the faculty of the school of medicine, it must own and control a modern teaching hospital of its own."

"It is no reflection on the efforts of the administration or faculty to say that the task of developing this medical school is little more than half done. The basic science departments are well staffed, their laboratories are well equipped and their teaching, research and service programs are well under way. In the clinical sciences a nucleus of capable teachers and investigators has been secured and facilities have been made available in local hospitals that make possible the carrying on of a reasonably satisfactory program of instruction. However, with the present inadequate facilities, the full development of the staffs in these departments and of strong teaching, research and service programs cannot be achieved on a scale comparable to that on which the preclinical departments have been developed.

"The legislature has approved a bond issue which will provide a modern teaching hospital. It is to be hoped that this bond issue will be approved at the general election in 1950 so that any doubt as to the future development of this school can be resolved at any early date. Once this teaching hospital is available the creation of this school can safely be regarded as one of the major developments in the history of medical education in this country."