



WITNESS REGISTRATION—Two children, who in a few years will be eligible for enrollment in one of the state's universities or colleges, watch registration procedure at Oregon State college, where in 10 years the enrollment and facilities are expected to double. Preparations are being made now to have sufficient facilities to handle the expected enrollment when Oregon State observes its 100th year in 1968.

Oregon State College Expected To Double Students in 10 Years

(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles in which problems facing the state's universities and colleges are discussed. They describe the problem confronting higher education in the next 10 years. Today's article deals with Oregon State college.)

Double the present enrollment of 8,000 students; double the number of teachers needed; double the existing campus building and facilities and you'll have a fairly accurate picture of what Oregon State college will be like 10 years from now.

This is the situation predicted for 1969 by Oregon State officials as the full force of the coming student tide hits the Corvallis campus, and as public demand for scientific and technical research continues.

Enrollment trends based on past experience and students already in the classrooms of Oregon's public schools, indicate that there will be from 15,000 to 16,000 students on hand when Oregon State observes its 100th birthday in 1968. This will require increasing the present resident faculty to nearly 1,100 if an adequate student-teacher ratio is to be maintained.

Quality of Teachers

More important than the number of teachers is the quality of the teachers which will be needed. Oregon State president, A. L. Strand, has declared repeatedly that the college's chief need will be, not only to expand the teaching force, but to preserve its present quality, and if possible, improve it.

"If we fail in that respect during the next few years, the damage to the institution and its work will not be repaired for a generation or longer," Dr. Strand explains. "The make or break period is on our right now."

Another factor at stake in the next decade is Oregon State's position as a great West Coast research center. Grants for research have been increasing both in size and frequency. Special gifts from the federal government and private sources totaled more than \$2,000,000 last year. These grants will certainly be increased as staff and facilities become available.

National Leader
As one of the pioneers and key national leaders in training science and mathematics teachers, OSC has been awarded \$1,018,600 in National Science Foundation grants in the past three years for this express purpose.

State agencies are calling on Oregon State research facilities instead of setting up complete and costly research laboratories of their own.

These state departments rely on college specialists for much of their scientific and technical assistance. The game commission, fish commission, forestry, agriculture, natural resources committee, water resources board, state highway department, sanitary engineer, state board of health, state

liquor commission, board of control, geology and mineral industries, state penitentiary, soil conservation, tax commission, state fair, and various agricultural commodity commissions.

Teachers Needed
But teachers need classrooms and researchers need facilities. A building program in the next 10 years, surpassing in cost, the accumulated value of the campus built up over the entire 90-year history of Oregon State college, is essential according to OSC officials.

Present value of the OSC campus is estimated at \$42,000,000. The proposed 10-year program for classroom and laboratory buildings calls for about \$32,000,000 in state funds. Another \$18,000,000 in nonstate, self-liquidating funds will be needed to provide adequate dormitory housing.

So far as building needs are concerned, the Oregon State library is an illustration of one of the desperate situations. Because of encroachments of necessary book stacks and storage space, student seating

Questions, Answers on Project Argus

Washington—(UPI)—Here are some questions and answers on Project Argus:

Q. What happened in Project Argus?

A. Three low-yield atomic bombs were exploded more than 300 miles above the South Atlantic. Each was equal to about 1,000 tons of TNT. The bombs, provided by the Atomic Energy Commission, were fired Aug. 27, Aug. 30, and Sept. 6.

Q. Where was the project carried out and how?

A. The bombs were launched aloft by three-stage research rocket from the decks of the Navy missile ship, the Norton Sound. It was about 2,000 miles east and a little south of Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Q. What was the purpose of the experiments?

A. To observe the effects of nuclear explosions above the atmosphere.

Q. What were some of these effects?

A. Electrons ejected in enormous surges into the earth's magnetic field quickly formed a thin shield of radiation around the planet, open only at the polar regions where the magnetic lines of force dip toward the earth.

Q. What did this indicate?

A. That man can create artificial radiation zones comparable to the natural belts discovered by satellite and moon probe experiments.

Q. What visible manifestations were there of the Argus shots?

A. Artificial auroral displays appeared over the ships of the task force and at the "conjugate point" of the magnetic field pattern in the Northern Hemisphere. This point was over the Azores. It was not officially disclosed whether there was a brilliant flash light in the sky when the bombs exploded, but presumably there was.

Q. Would injection of electrons from the explosions into the earth's curving magnetic field have any effect on radio communications?

A. Yes. The electrons which entered the ionosphere electrified layers of the atmosphere would greatly increase its electrical conductivity. This in turn would affect the ionosphere's ability to reflect radio waves without distortion.

Q. Is this something like the magnetic storms created in the ionosphere by charged particles from solar flares?

A. Yes. Scientists say big nuclear explosions would disrupt high frequency radio communications in a way similar to the effects caused by giant solar flares.

Q. Would high altitude nuclear explosions create a snare for incoming hydrogen missiles?

A. This is highly problematical. It used to be thought neutrons from such explosions might prematurely trigger the fission charge of enemy missiles. Scientists now believe this would take an unachievable density of neutrons. Electrons are not so effective.

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Council Postpones Action on Request For Zone Change

The Medford city council last night postponed its decision on a zone change request in the Grandview area after a public hearing in which attorneys presented extensive arguments for and against the change.

The request, from Gottlieb J. Wolff who owns the Grandview market at Crater Lake ave. and Roberts rd., is for a change from residential to limited commercial for property at the southeast corner of that intersection.

Approval was recommended last month by the city planning commission, but petitions and counter-petitions from residents in the area and other interested parties have given the council cause to reflect.

Notes Restrictions
Ervin Hogan, Medford attorney representing Wolff, stated that deed restrictions permitting commercial development on the lot in question but prohibiting it elsewhere in the area provide "absolute protection to other property owners against creeping commercial zoning."

Hogan asserted that planning from the original subdividers' conception to a recent land use study of that part of town to the planners' recommendation has indicated "this particular corner is best suited for limited commercial development."

Seven property owners rose in turn, as Hogan called on them to support Wolff's request.

Oppose Change
Manville Heisel, Medford attorney representing property owners opposed to the change, stated that the intersection is a pickup point for five school buses so that commercial development would increase the traffic hazard to the children.

He next asserted that since certain lots a few blocks away are under no deed restrictions commercial development following a zone change for Wolff's lot could lead to other developments elsewhere.

With respect to the restrictions established by the original subdividers, Heisel said this amounted to "private zoning" by individuals who were not elected representatives of the people.

He said he did not believe there is a need in the area for any of the 31 businesses permitted in limited commercial zones. He added that if a need for a particular business arose in the future, the city might permit commercial development for that particular use.

He said he believed Wolff's present request is "if anything, too early."

At Heisel's bidding an estimated 35 people rose to their feet to signify their opposition to the change.

City Councilman Don Hansen, Ward II, stated that while he favored this particular zone change request he wished assurance that the lot would be developed as a neighborhood shopping center and not result in further expansion of commercial zoning in that area.

The council voted 5-2 to postpone action until June, with Councilmen Robert L. Van Sickle, Ward III, and Ed Hall, Ward I, opposed. Van Sickle stated he thought those interested were entitled to an answer by the next council meeting. Hall said afterward he disapproved of putting the matter off.

Mayor John W. Snider said the council would study the various petitions submitted and might be ready with an answer by the next meeting.

Following this hearing Roy P. Wilkes, property owner in the Grandview district, stated that the city planning commission and council should "make a little haste" in setting aside a business tract in that area to serve the rapidly growing population.

He said such a provision would eliminate "90 per cent" of the public hearings on zone changes and would "serve the area a very big favor."

Wilkes suggested a "minimum of 30 acres" for the business center, which he said could include a clinic, fire station, post office branch and business facilities. His statement was applauded by several persons in the audience.

Progress Made on Clean-Up Drive

Jacksonville—Considerable progress has been made on the clean-up campaign for the centennial year, according to a report made at the March town meeting by Mayor E. O. Graham.

Rudy Tetreault, a member of the city's planning commission, reported that the area in the vicinity of the "gold discovery" marker has been cleaned up by Del Allison, who volunteered for the work.

No action was taken at the meeting on a suggestion to abandon plans to rejuvenate the old U.S. hotel and demolish the building for salvage value. Future plans depend on results of exploratory work

by Art Davies and Russ Jamison to find investors who might be interested in restoring the historic building.

Mayor Graham reviewed the background of events leading up to acquisition of the building by the city and noted that present engineering studies indicate a minimum of \$5,000 to make the hotel structurally safe.

The Jacksonville Lions club has announced that it is willing to contribute proceeds received from their major fund-raising event, the Jacksonville Gold Rush Jubilee.

Denmark is said to raise more wheat on a per acre basis than any other country in the world.

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