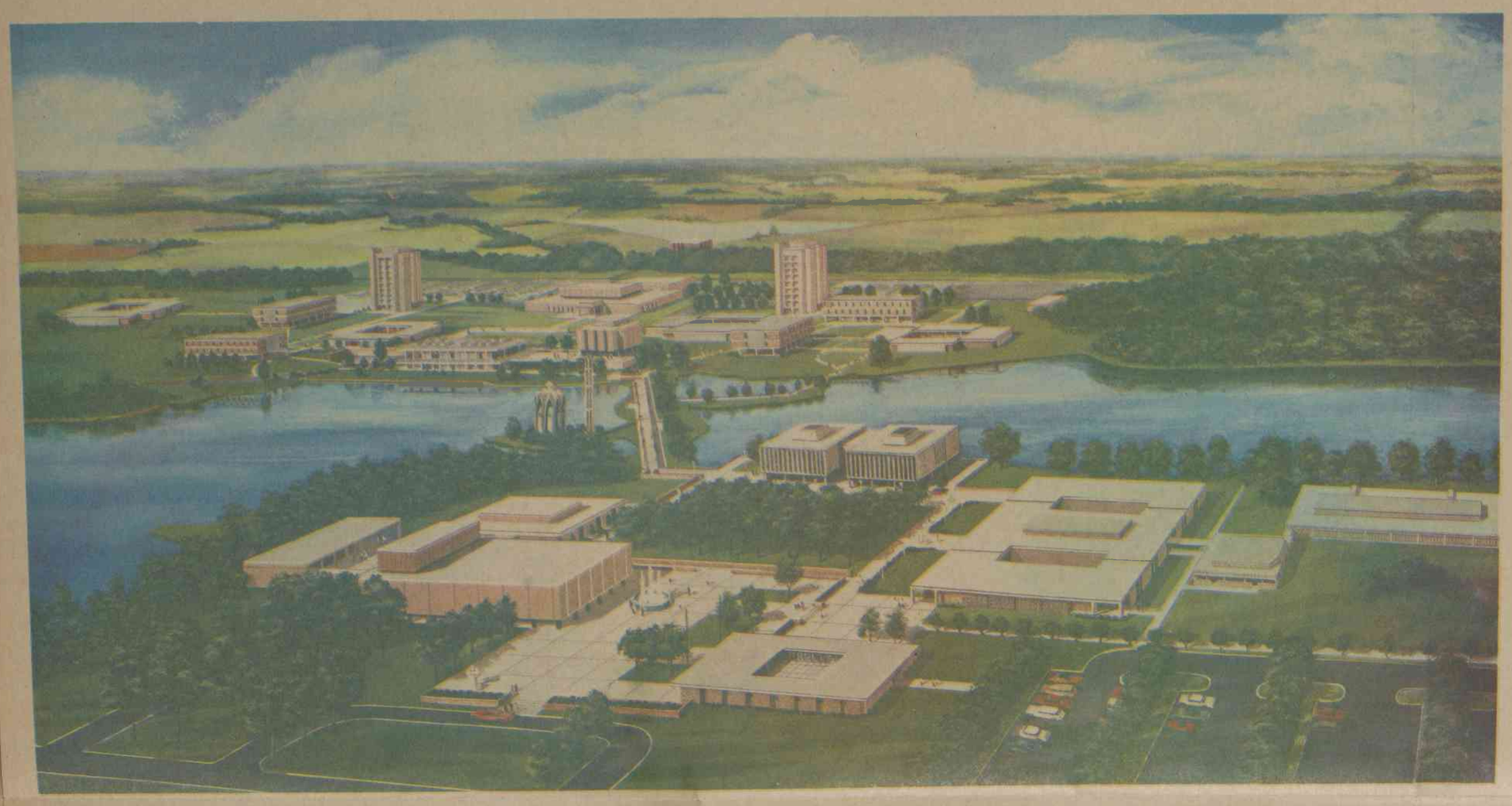
Reprint from The Laurinburg Exchange
March 25, 1968

THE LANCE

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE STUDENT BODY OF ST ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

St. Andrews Expanding Campus to Insure Innovation



Master Plan Covers Future

The master plan for expansion of St. Andrews Presbyterian College contains seven structures considered to be critical needs of the immediate future. The college today made public plans for a $30 million campaign to cover expansion through the year 1979.

These needs are headed by a science building with attached teaching auditorium, an administration building, a chapel for the lake peninsula, an addition to the Student Center, a men's residence, a library-learning resources center, and a carillon tower to be erected beside the chapel.

Other needs included in the master plan are a fine arts center, a women's residence, and a health center.

The learning resources center will be housed in a twin building beside the DeTamble Library. This architectural complement will allow expansion of existing facilities--book collections, microfilm, and other reference materials. It will provide a center for production and service of audio-visual materials; seminar-conference rooms, offices and specialized study areas will also be located there.

By 1972 the college must have at least 80,000 volumes to match the projected enrollment of 1200 students. The present library capacity is 60,000 volumes. Minimum American Library Association standards require 65,000 volumes to serve a college with St. Andrews' present enrollment. This means that funds are needed not only to purchase more volumes but to provide space for them.

Changes wrought by construction of the science and administration buildings will necessitate renovation of the liberal arts building, which houses all of these needs today.

Campus planners place the chapel on a peninsula reached from the causewalk which straddles the lake. This is to symbolize the centrality of Christian faith in all of life. The structure is to be accentuated by its elevation and its reflection in the lake. The sanctuary will seat 350 to 400 and will contain an organ. The college pastor's office and conference rooms will be located there.

Soaring to more than 100 feet, the carillon will complement the peninsula scene.

The administration building will be one-story in functional design with offices located about a core working center, where student records and related facilities will be found. The building will include offices for the president, dean of the college, and others working in development, admissions, and general business operations. There will also be rooms for board meetings and conferences and a reception area.

Something entirely different will be seen in the design of the nine-story residence building for male students. Later this building will be matched with a similar highrise building for women students.

Another complementary building will be the Student Center addition, which will serve student-oriented activities. There will be offices for student government, publications, and student affairs and areas for music listening and television viewing. To be located in this building eventually will be a campus radio station.

Science Visitors Popular

A glimpse of the future science program is seen at St. Andrews College this year in the Visiting Scientist series, which is bringing eight distinguished scientists to the campus. Each of the scientists is conducting some class sessions and is delivering one public lecture.

Dr. Ralph T. Overman, who was the first scientist, delivered two public lectures while he was here in September. His topic was "Human Values in an Age of Science." Overman, a scientific consultant, is former chairman of the Special Training Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Latest speaker in the series was Dr. Dean B. Cowie, who wpoke on "Your Genetic Inheritance" in a public lecture last week. Cowie is chairman of the biophysics sectio, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Yet to be heard is Dr. J. Franklin McCormick, whose specialty is biology. Associate professor of botany at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, McCormick will lecture on "Nuclear War and Natural Resources" next month.

The scientists are spending two weeks in the community. They live in the Laurinburg community, meet classes and confer on an informal basis with the students. Each scientist stays here for a period of about two weeks.

Other scientists who have participated include: Dr. Richard J. Cokes, associate professor of chemistry, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Allen L. King, professor of physics, Dartmouth College; Dr. Alfred Novak, chairman, Division of

(Continued to Page 3)

Division Of Costs Related

A goal of $5,000,000 has been set by the St. Andrews board of trustees as the means of meeting immediate critical needs of the campus. This includes endowment funds and the financing of badly needed new buildings.

Of this goal $3 million is designated for buildings, and listed at the top is the science building and teaching auditorium. Construction cost is expected to total about $2,125,000, of which $1,300,000 is the finance campaign allocation. The remainder is to be provided through a grant and a loan from the federal government.

It is estimated that the chapel will cost $700,000 and the administration building will cost another $400,000 for construction.

The Library-Learning Resources Center, to be erected beside DeTamble Library, will cost $525,000, and $175,000 is to be supplied through a government grant.

The multi-story dormitory will cost $1,600,000, and St. Andrews expects to secure a government loan of $1,470,000. This leaves $130,000 for the campaign allocation. This will be the first of two highrise residence halls and will be for male students. In later years the college hopes to match this with a similar building for women students.

The Student Center addition will cost $660,000, and a government loan of $610,000 can be arranged for this construction project.

To renovate the existing liberal arts building $100,000 will be needed. Of the total construction cost for this job $30,000 will be paid by a government grant, and the remaining $70,000 is included in the campaign.

Construction costs for this work amount to a total of $6,110,000, of which $1,030,00 will be supplied in the form of government grants and $2,080,000 will be in the form of government loans. This leaves $3 million for the campaign objective for construction work.

Included in the endowment goal of $2 million are distinguished professorships, student aid funds, and library funds.

This would mean distinguished professorships in religion economics, science and other disciplies at $250,000 each, insuring annual support of approximately $12,500 for each professorship.

Student aid funds of $10,000

(Continued to Page 3)

Unique Science Building to Reflect Development of Strong Curriculum

One room is set aside for the mouse colony, another for the rat colony.

Isolation room, feed and litter storage, aquatic room, operating room, cold room, growth chamber room, potting room, greenhouse are also mentioned among the exotics to be contained in the science building.

The science building is a major plank in the St. Andrews campaign platform. Through the campaign the college is seeking $30 million by 1979 to carry out a creative and far-reaching program of expansion.

Highest priority in the program goes to the badly-needed science building, which college promoters predict will become a national model for future college science teaching facilities.

To be constructed east of the liberal arts building on the south side of the lake, the science building will feature a huge open laboratory area, designed for use in all disciplines to serve the new interdepartmental approach to science teaching. This is a move away from the more familiar practice of isolating each department into one laboratory.

The idea, of course, is the same one employed in the Christianity and Culture core curriculum for the humanities, which has been the most exciting innovation since the college was opened in fall of 1961.

In the lab especially-designed work tables will serve as complete units for students and may be used singly or linked together as needed either for individual research or group projects.

A central stock room is being designed to serve all sciences. Seminar rooms will surround the lab area, and faculty offices will be utilized as tutoring rooms.

In keeping with the flexibility of physical design, plans call for laboratory hours which will allow students to tackle individualized projects at their own speed at almost any hour of day or night.

Linking the science building to the liberal arts building will be a teaching auditorium with a 400 seating capacity, which will serve both buildings.

Rooms in the science building are set aside for such necessities as computation, audio-visual, instruments, electronics, glass shop, metal and wood shop, volatile storage, chemical storage, among others.

The building was designed to accommodate the college's budding science program, which relies on development of student ingenuity. In the freshman year students will be introduced to a sequence of "open-ended" research projects, each running from four to eight weeks. Students are given projects related to their own interests whenever possible. Some work independently, others in teams.

A notion of this inter-related study and work has come to the local citizen as well as the student this year through the St. Andrews Visiting Scientist program. Supported by the Danforth Foundation, the program is bringing to the campus eight distinguished scientists, who conduct classes and seminars and meet with students on an informal basis. Each scientist delivers at least one public lecture, and the subject matter so far has ranged from religion and science to genetics and the similarities of art and science.

At the present time science facilities are situated in the liberal arts building.

Development of the interdepartmental core program in the sciences is expected to be followed by still another interdisciplinary program, already in the study stages. This program would inter-relate several academic departments, including economics, politics, business administration, and sociology.

Success of the initial core curriculum known as Christianity and Culture is more than likely the reason that the St. Andrews administration has felt guided to pursue additional interdepartmental ventures.

Christianity and Culture inter-relates religions, history, philosophy, literature, and social sciences, and the art. Every student carries this course throughout his college career.

The C&C program at St. Andrews was one of only two rated by educators as "highly significant" from among those offered in 800 church-related colleges. The study, conducted by the Danforth Commission on Church Colleges and Universities, pointed out that St. Andrews and a midwestern women's college were offering programs which "show what can be accomplished by competent faculties that put their minds to the important task of helping students reach a considered view on basic issues in the light of the Christian faith."

The impression made by Christianity and Culture has been expressed by Peg Miller, a 1967 graduate now in graduate school at Syracuse University, who says: "I was guided into my major, religion and philosophy, because of my exposure to philosophy in Chris-

(Continued to Page 3)

10 Years Ago-Cotton

Ten years ago the campus of St. Andrews Presbyterian College was a cotton field, a corn field, and the scene of other popular Scotland county agricultural crops. Part of the land was swamp, woods, and brush.

The present college site of several hundred acres was originally the property of Miss Mary McKinnon and Mrs. Anna McKinnon Pegram and the Jack Murphy estate. It was one of four major sites on all sides of Laurinburg secured as prospective locations when the trustees of the consolidated Presbyterian college were searching for a community in which to locate the new institution.

Laurinburg, which raised pledges totalling $3 million toward the college's construction, was selected over more than 10 other eager North Carolina communities, all of which conducted vigorous campaigns to gain the college.

How did St. Andrews come to be?

In 1952 the Synod of North Carolina, which supports the college, decided to review the manner in which its support to colleges was being invested. The Ford Foundation financed a study to develop a ". . .prototype for higher education among religious institutions in America."

A panel of distinguished educators was selected to review the conditions and recommend guidelines for the future. After two years of study the report was submitted. It strongly advised that three struggling colleges in the eastern part of the state be consolidated into one quality four-year educational institution. These were Flora Macdonald College at Red Springs, Presbyterian Junior College at Maxton, and Peace (junior) College at Raleigh.

The Synod Commission on Higher Education recommended that the advice be followed with this comment: ". . . it is our conviction that the consolidation of our educational program offers the strongest hope for the future as well as the best stewardship of our educational dollar. . ." The Synod endorsed the recommendation in July, 1955.

For the first years, when the college campus was under construction, it was known as Consolidated Presbyterian College. Finally, the trustees decided on a name--St. Andrews for Andrew, one of Christ's disciples and patron saint of Scotland. This was to provide a link with St. Andrews University, Edinburgh, Scotland, a strong base for early Protestantism in that country.

St. Andrews opened its doors to more than 800 students in 1961.

Where Money Comes From

Economic Touch Quite Sizable

Since the opening of St. Andrews Presbyterian College in Laurinburg a significant change has crept over the community. By realizing the mere size of the institution in a community this size one may expect the economic impact to be remarkable. Then there's the vigor that is injected because of the youth aspect, the philosophical dent, social change and the new emphasis that is reflected through churches and their organizations.

Business Manager Silas Vaughn recently told that it is almost impossible to measure the volume of the economic change that has been brought about by the coming this college, but there are some indicators which may bear watching.

For instance there are over 540 cars registered at the campus, indicating close to one automobile to each student and employee. There are over 240 employees and more than 900 students. These students average spending one dollar a day in the community. This of course in itself mounts up to approximately $300,000 which goes for such items as gasoline, entertainment, food, sweaters, shoes, toilet articles, and so forth.

It is easy to see that the overall college operation represents well over a two-million-dollar operation. The annual college payroll is inexcess of $1,300,000 a year, Mr. Vaughn has stated. And this is only a part, through a large part, of the money paid out in the operation of this institution.

St. Andrews is the only Presbyterian college in North Carolina owned wholly by the North Carolina Synod. Other Presbyterian colleges derive some of their support from other synods and the General Assembly, but officially only Presbyteries is in the State synod support the Laurinburg college.

This year St. Andrews is receiving approximately $240,000 from the Synod. This represents about the total amount of money given by this synod to Davidson, Queens and other Presbyterian educational institutions in North Carolina, it has been explained here.

One of the big reasons for the upcoming financial campaign is the simple fact that student costs are higher at St. Andrews than at other private

(Continued to Page 3)

Board Chairman Thomas M. Belk

Dr. Ansley C. Moore, President