SOUTH HALL

With the coming of the G.I.'s after the war, there was a very great pressure on all universities to provide facilities for their education. The federal government decided to aid the universities by declaring surplus many of the buildings they had used during the war. They declared surplus the temporary hospitals which were no longer being used. It provided that the universities could secure these and the government would pay for the moving of them.

I contacted our congressional delegation and was assured that we would secure some of the temporary buildings if we made a careful analysis and told the government which ones we wanted.

I took the car and with Alonzo D. Emerson, who was the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at the College of Puget Sound, drove from the Canadian border into northern California visiting all the various areas where buildings would be available. We discovered that, at Paine Field, which is on the edge of Everett, the only buildings which were finished inside and were specially constructed in a way better than most, were available. We came back and I telegraphed our request to the Congressional Delegation and very shortly we received a call from Senator Magnuson saying that the buildings at Paine Field would be available to us. We soon received confirmation from the federal government and were instructed to secure a contract to go to Paine Field, dismantle the buildings, haul them down, and reconstruct them on our campus.
It was necessary for us to run water lines, electrical power, and the other utilities to the site. This was done. It was necessary for us to determine what use should be made of the buildings. We decided that one should be used as a building for the maintenance department and the other two should be used for classroom buildings.

The first use was made for a part of the Art Department and all of the school of Occupational Therapy. We had offices for some of the professors and we had classrooms in which we taught History, English, and Philosophy. The buildings became so valuable that in time we put siding on them congenial to the brick color scheme of the University and determined that they should be more or less permanent. In the evolution of their use, the History Department and the others were moved to the main part of the campus and the School of Occupational Therapy grew to such an extent that it needed practically all the space. In time we were able to get another unit which we called Unit D and it became a part of the School of Physical Therapy as well as Occupational Therapy.

This facility came to us in 1947 when it rendered us a very great service in helping us care for the many G.I.'s who returned for schooling at that time.
SOUTH HALL

South Hall is a temporary building which we have permanentized.

With the coming of the veterans, there was a very great need for student stations. On a trip to Washington, D.C., to discuss the various aid bills for veterans, I heard that the Mead Bill was to be passed which would allow the Federal Government to transport to campuses, at the expense of the government, various buildings which could be used for student stations. When I returned, I went to see Mr. L. R. Durkee, who was the chief officer for the government in this area and who was located in Seattle. He said there were rumors of this but he did not know exactly whether the Bill would go through or not. However, he did say, "If I were a university president, I think I would look at certain buildings and determine which ones would be the best ones for my campus."

Following this suggestion, I took Mr. Lon Emerson, who was then Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, with me and we did a rather careful survey of the buildings which might be surplus--from Canada through Oregon. It was a long journey and I remember once when we got back from having taken a ferry to some buildings on the San Juan Islands, I heard Mr. Emerson say when he got out of the car, "Thank you, Father, for a safe journey." I take it he was a little bit concerned about the fact that we had to move rather quickly to get a ferry!

The best buildings, without doubt, were those in a series of hospital buildings at Paine Field. These were the only buildings which were finished on the inside and were the only buildings which had plasterboard on the ceilings and walls and they seemed to be constructed in a much better way than most of them which were just shells. On October 2, 1946, I submitted to Mr. Durkee a basic asking con-
cerning the buildings at Paine Field and the fact that the University of Puget Sound would like to have those hospital buildings moved to our campus. This necessitated creating a finding of need, which we submitted on the 2nd of February, 1947.

Richard Dale Smith, who became my assistant, was very good in making up the figures for the need as were other professors, to prove how very sincerely we needed the student stations.

The architect, who was Ernest Mock, had to work out the plot plan and it was the responsibility of the University to run the utilities to the plot and also put in the foundations. There was an option of whether or not concrete floors should be put in and if this were done, it was to be the responsibility of the university. In the working of the plot plan, because of the grades, it was suggested that we put the unit closest to Lawrence Street on pillars and have that for a storage space for the University, which was sadly lacking in storage space at that time. We finally convinced the Federal Government this would be good for us and so this was allowed. Also, we had to provide a boiler room, and I recall that it cost us a little over $1800.00 to provide it. The boiler would come with the unit, although before too long we did put this on the general heating plant of the University.

We asked for 4,000 square feet and we were awarded Paine Field Hospital buildings TS-432, 433, and 434. These were to accommodate 560 student stations, particularly those involved in veterans education. We did correlate these into student stations and had many classrooms added to the University. It was quite natural when the veterans enrollment passed that we would use them in an army
related cause, so we moved the School of Occupational Therapy to units B and C. Unit A was allocated to the campus Buildings and Grounds Headquarters and used in that manner. We added one more unit which we were able to secure from the Federal Government, which we placed back of units A, B, and C and this was used as a warehouse for the University, until the coming of the School of Physical Therapy (which we had always hoped would come after the School of Occupational Therapy). This unit was then used for a physical therapy classroom.

Part of the problem of temporary buildings is that they always appear to be temporary. I remember going to the University Presidents' meetings many years ago and they were discussing the use of temporary buildings, how long the universities must keep them after the government gave them and how to phase them out. One president said, "Well, gentlemen, I think I should tell you that I have just now been able to get rid of World War I temporary buildings on my campus and you will find that you cannot spare the space and you will be very reluctant to give up temporary buildings." This has been very true because we have needed these buildings. We made them permanent by putting special siding on the outside and painting them in a very attractive way. While they do not fit the architectural pattern of modified Tudor of the University, they are usable and off to one side and do not necessarily hamper the total beauty of the basic campus.

They have been renovated on many occasions. The cost which was nominal to us in the first place has been increased by renovation, by putting them in excellent condition and by making them as excellent as possible. The ultimate total cost to the
University of Puget Sound for South Hall, units A, B, and C was $62,000 and unit D which was added as a warehouse was $21,000, so it cost us approximately $83,120 for this facility for 560 student stations, or 4,000 square feet.

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When the Federal Government under the Mead Bill allowed buildings to come to universities, we put in a very strong asking for a physical education facility. The one we had in mind was the field house at Coeur d'Alene Navy Base which had been there during the use of that base for training of men in the Navy. It was a very large building and almost a block square with many, many facilities.

We negotiated on many occasions concerning the possibility of the Navy field house coming to the University of Puget Sound. We felt our justification of need was excellent; however, we did not have the area on which to locate it unless we would usurp what was then the football field. There was considerable political activity involved in the allocation of the field house and much to our sorrow it went to Eastern Washington College of Education. The Government picked it up, moved it and established it there on their foundation.

It was used by Eastern Washington College of Education for many years. In talking with the president, he told me that it was somewhat of an albatross because of the fact that it was very difficult to maintain; it was so large it was difficult to heat and while they were happy to have it, if they had been able to design one themselves, it would not have been that kind. It became obsolete rather soon and subsequently burned to the ground after probably twenty years.
It did point up the fact, in that year we were saying how inadequate was the physical education facilities, how much we needed to do some definitive planning for new physical education facilities, and it was the loss of that field house which caused the planning and design for our own field house to fit our own needs.

R. F. Thompson
October 28, 1977