

# REPORTS

Fall 1961

"M"

## FROM YOUR UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

DEC 14 1961

● A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1961 HAS been prepared by the Office of the Vice President, Business Administration. The following figures provide a better understanding of the finances of the University in all of its programs, each dedicated to serving the people of Minnesota.

### THE SOURCES OF UNIVERSITY INCOME

July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961

#### FROM THE STATE

The Legislative Maintenance Appropriation.....\$25,402,626.00

For the general support of instructional, research, and administrative departments, and maintenance of buildings and grounds, including the Institute of Agriculture, the Agricultural Schools and Experiment Stations, and the Duluth Campus. This is comprised of: Interest from the Permanent University Fund, \$1,356,982.08; Swamp Land Fund Interest, \$152,048.99; 237100 Mill Tax Receipts, \$3,778.82; University's Share of Occupational Tax, \$2,136,730.61; and the General Revenue Fund, \$21,753,085.50.

The Cost of Indigent Patients at the University of Minnesota Hospitals..... 3,424,462.98  
State Appropriations, \$1,712,310.07; Counties' Share, \$1,712,152.91.

The Special Projects Administered and Carried on by the University for the General Benefit of the People of the State..... 3,353,507.00

These special projects include Agricultural Extension, Beneficiation of Manganiferous Ores, General Agricultural Research, Medical Research, Live Stock Sanitary Board, Child Welfare, Psychopathic Hospital Maintenance, General Research, Minnesota Institute of Research, Agricultural Research—Rosemount, Hybrid Corn Maturity Tests, School of Agriculture Student Aid Fund, Business and Economic Research, Hospital Rehabilitation Center, Child Psychiatric Hospital, Multiple Sclerosis Clinic, Delinquency Control, Hardwood Timber Species Research, Psychiatric Research, Training of Laboratory Aides, Legume Seed Research, Special Education—Training and Research, Industrial Relations Education, and Southwest Experiment Station.

The Physical Plant Extensions..... 5,524,952.00

1957 Building Fund Receipts—Minneapolis Campus—Purchase of Land, \$2,417.00.  
1959 Building Fund Receipts—Minneapolis Campus—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$1,286,500.00; Buildings, \$821,535.00; Permanent Improvements, \$130,000.00.  
St. Paul Campus—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$220,000.00; Buildings, \$1,020,000.00.  
Duluth Campus—Buildings, \$1,373,000.00; Permanent Improvements, \$240,000.00.  
Crookston—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$113,000.00. Grand Rapids—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$4,000.00; Permanent Improvements, \$18,000.00. Morris—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$161,000.00; Permanent Improvements, \$55,000.00. Waseca—Buildings, \$14,000.00. Duluth Station—Buildings, \$14,000.00. Rosemount—Buildings, \$46,000.00. Cloquet—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$6,500.00.

#### FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Instruction, Research, Extension, and Plant Extensions..... 4,301,271.13

This income is divided: For instruction, \$202,312.38; for agricultural research, \$763,957.00; for agricultural extension, \$1,497,682.00; for physical plant extension, \$1,837,319.75.

**FROM FEES AND RECEIPTS**..... 17,296,674.64

This income is divided: student tuition and fees, \$7,921,106.90; hospital receipts, \$4,510,518.23; dental infirmary receipts, \$232,694.00; other departmental receipts such as sale of bulletins, sale of livestock and agricultural products, \$4,422,874.88; miscellaneous, \$209,480.63.

**FROM UNIVERSITY SERVICES AND REVOLVING FUNDS**..... 16,187,501.59

This includes income from such university services as dormitories, dining halls, married student housing, printing, laundry, University Press, Concerts and Lectures, University Theater, and Health Service, and from such revolving funds as seed distribution fund, towel funds, locker funds, and private duty nurses' funds. (Of this amount \$232,796.42 was used for plant expansion.)

**FROM TRUST FUNDS**..... 22,781,979.60

The trust funds include gifts, grants, donations, and income from endowments and research contracts for instruction, research, prizes, scholarships, fellowships, and care of the sick. Of this amount \$766,999.94 was used for plant extensions.

**FROM INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS**..... 1,642,152.76

This income is divided: Minneapolis Campus, \$1,584,222.57; Duluth Campus, \$57,930.19.

**TOTAL RECEIPTS**..... \$99,915,127.70

Free Unencumbered Balance, July 1, 1960..... 3,698.56

\$99,918,826.26

## THE EXPENDITURES FOR UNIVERSITY OPERATIONS

July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961

**FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY**..... \$ 2,236,839.83

The expenses of the offices of the President, the Vice Presidents, the Business Office, the Dean of Students, the Dean of Admissions and Records, Office of Civil Service Personnel, and other general administrative offices.

**FOR THE GENERAL UNIVERSITY**..... 4,136,439.88

The expenses of the library, general bulletins and publications, lectures and convocations, the storehouses, truck service, inter-campus bus, employer's share of retirement costs, and other services of an all-university character.

**FOR INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH**..... 39,596,821.46

The expenses of college instruction and research, including Duluth Campus, Agricultural Schools and Experiment Stations, the University of Minnesota Hospitals, Summer Session, Agricultural and General Extension. (General Funds, \$26,027,809.84; Federal Funds, \$2,440,560.27; Special State Funds, \$11,128,451.35.)

**FOR PHYSICAL PLANT OPERATIONS**..... 4,719,233.05

The expenses of maintaining and operating the buildings and other improvements—Minneapolis and St. Paul Campuses.

**FOR PHYSICAL PLANT EXTENSION****7,071,288.38**

Minneapolis Campus—Land, \$83,843.11; Housing and Food Service, \$47,815.73; Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$1,428,050.94; Buildings, \$2,350,638.17; Permanent Improvements, \$17,231.42; Planning, \$72,186.28; Equipment, \$62,347.35. St. Paul Campus—Land, \$10,000.00; Housing and Food Service, \$309,625.90; Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$144,219.74; Buildings, \$834,154.31; Permanent Improvements, \$903.98. Duluth Campus—Housing and Food Service, \$4,623.78; Buildings, \$923,952.61; Permanent Improvements, \$233,988.71. Morris Campus—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$197,110.85; Buildings, \$1,113.67; Permanent Improvements, \$564.04. Crookston—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$78,179.00; Buildings, \$953.34. Waseca—Buildings, \$3,856.26. Hormel Research Laboratory—Buildings, \$169,203.43. Rosemount—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$12,662.43; Buildings, \$53,273.61. Grand Rapids—Permanent Improvements, \$6,290.52; Buildings, \$484.09. Duluth Station—Buildings, \$15,620.28. Other Off Campus—Land, \$985.48; Buildings, \$955.16; Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$1,270.21; Permanent Improvements, \$5,183.98.

**FOR UNIVERSITY SERVICES AND REVOLVING FUNDS****14,355,435.64**

This includes expenditures for such university services as dormitories, dining halls, married student housing, printing, laundry, University Press, Concerts and Lectures, University Theater, and Health Service, and for such revolving funds as seed distribution fund, towel funds, locker funds, and private duty nurses' funds.

**FOR TRUST FUND PURPOSES****20,470,392.00**

This includes expenditures for prizes, scholarships, fellowships, care of the sick, and expenditures from endowment and research contract funds for instruction and research.

**FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS****1,642,214.69**

The operating expenses of intercollegiate athletics and that part of the physical education expense paid from receipts of intercollegiate athletics. Minneapolis Campus, \$1,583,856.84; Duluth Campus, \$58,357.85.

**TRANSFERS AND ADJUSTMENT****5,687,134.62**

Miscellaneous transfers between Endowment, Current, Loan and Plant Funds, \$100,130.01; outstanding obligations and allotment increase, \$5,480,055.87 (Current Funds, \$2,645,928.49 increase; Plant Funds, \$2,834,127.38 increase); increase in current reserves, \$106,948.74.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES, TRANSFERS, AND ADJUSTMENTS****\$99,915,799.55**

Free Unencumbered Balance, June 30, 1961

**3,026.71****\$99,918,826.26****A FEW INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY****STUDENTS**

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Collegiate Enrollment*	34,900	36,371	36,923	38,905
Fall Quarter—Second Week	(25,825)	(26,568)	(26,538)	(28,277)
Noncollegiate Enrollment	27,522	27,379	28,100	28,143
Extension	23,585	23,495	25,598	26,323

**STAFF—ALL FUNDS**

Academic Staff†	3,543	3,778	3,879	3,988
Civil Service Staff†	5,038	5,267	5,521	5,698

**BUILDINGS—June 30, 1961**

	Number	Value	Number	Value
Minneapolis Campus	104	\$ 75,941,476.16	314	\$ 252,975.74
St. Paul Campus	79	19,468,928.63	57	536,059.08
Duluth Campus	19	9,811,046.88	7	30,975.42

Morris Campus .....	16	1,977,316.49	20	88,735.33
Rosemount Research Center .....	6	461,868.50	98	284,548.13
Off Campus Buildings .....	4	731,948.04	11	45,604.57
Branch Stations				
Crookston .....	14	1,510,629.42	37	226,839.38
Duluth .....	2	71,864.17	24	149,472.29
Grand Rapids .....	4	364,159.03	23	125,168.64
Itasca .....			53	115,721.32
Waseca .....	4	2,334,809.04	32	113,159.62
Excelsior .....			25	101,433.12
Cloquet .....			39	98,530.30
Rosemount .....	2	74,176.40	91	375,111.13
Lamberton .....			5	31,296.76
Total .....	254	\$112,748,222.76	836	\$2,575,630.83

#### ENDOWMENT—June 30, 1961

For General Purposes .....				Value
Unassigned Funds Operating Temporarily as an Endowment .....				\$46,174,354.60
For Student Aid—Scholarships, Prizes and Loans .....				2,897,679.01
For Educational Purposes .....				3,136,888.57
For Other Purposes .....				8,347,672.60
For Student Aid—Loan Funds .....				3,039,371.73
Endowment Subject to Annuity .....				211,086.65
Total .....				334,742.54
Total .....				\$64,141,795.70

The University's complete "Financial Report" will be mailed upon request.

\* Includes Duluth and Morris.

† Reduced to a full-time basis.

L. R. LUNDEN, Vice President

● ROSE BOWL-BOUND STUDENTS MAY TRAVEL VIA UNIVERSITY-SPONSORED BUS OR PLANE TOURS. Edmund G. Williamson, dean of students announced that each bus will carry 38 passengers and will leave Minneapolis Tuesday morning, December 26, arriving in Los Angeles Thursday, December 28. Planes will leave Minneapolis December 29 at 9:00 a.m. and arrive in Los Angeles at 2:00 p.m. that same day.

Tours include motel or hotel accommodations without meals. Parties and other activities have also been planned as part of the University-sponsored trips. One approved University chaperone will ride in each of the tour buses or planes, and regular University policy regarding student behavior will be in effect during the entire trip, according to Dean Williamson. The University of Minnesota Student Association and the Dean of Students office have worked out the travel plans and scheduled activities which will take place in California.

## REPORTS ...

From Your University of Minnesota

VOLUME 44

NUMBER 1

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Ms. Joyce Dahle

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# REPORTS...

WINTER 1962

## FROM YOUR UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT • MINNEAPOLIS 14

February 14, 1962

Dear Parents:

In their meeting on Friday, February 9, the Board of Regents of the University reluctantly approved tuition increases for the 1962-63 school year.

For all of us at the University it was a most difficult decision. As a land-grant institution the University of Minnesota is committed to the philosophy that education should be equally available to all. At the same time we are faced with the need to preserve the quality of education which we provide.

Our problems have resulted from unexpectedly large increases in enrollments in this school year, and the prospect of additional increases in the next. In the fall term of this school year enrollments exceeded by some 2,000 the number for which we were budgeted. With tuition providing but 25 per cent of the cost of educating a student, this meant that somehow we had to find funds to provide the remaining 75 per cent of the cost. This we did by temporarily diverting funds that were earmarked for other instructional purposes.

We must now replace those diverted funds, and provide additional funds for the added students who will be with us in the new school year, or face a permanent deterioration in the quality of instruction available at the University.

I know that for many of you these increases represent additional burdens. To me they represent a philosophical defeat. I believe that low tuitions and the equal opportunities in education that they make possible, are vital to democracy. Yet if, through these increases, we can preserve the integrity of our instructional programs; if we can retain the value of that which the tuition dollar buys, then these decisions will prove wise.

It is my hope that with these increases we will have established a plateau beyond which we will not soon be forced, and that the people of Minnesota will see, with us, the vital importance of ensuring that opportunities for education will not be pressed beyond the financial reach of those youth of our state who can profit from them, for these are our greatest resource.

Sincerely,



O. Meredith Wilson  
President

## Tuition: A Necessary Increase

The University has no recourse but to raise general tuition for residents. The proposal is for a \$9 per quarter increase.

**TWO FACTORS** have placed the University in a dangerous financial position: the surge in enrollment this year and a shortage of funds to hire more faculty resulting from this increase.

The University budgeted last year for fall quarter enrollment of about 28,200 but the enrollment was 30,846. This meant that over 2,600 students were not funded. Tuition pays for only one-third of the cost of instruction.

The Legislature had previously cut 14 million dollars from the University's biennial budget request.

Consequently, to pay for the necessary additional faculty, funds which had been earmarked for filling high professional jobs vacated through retirement or departure were diverted last fall to hire scores of low-level instructors to handle the enrollment increase.

A UNIVERSITY official explained the problem this way: "At this time the President is not asking for money for salary increases but for additional instructors.

"While it's true the University has the people presently in the classroom in terms of

numbers, due to it (the enrollment increase) the University had to borrow funds reserved for unfilled positions.

"Unless the University can replace these funds, it will lose these positions which are most vital to the quality of the University."

Money must be made available to hire the "right" people for these vacated top positions or the University will lose its quality as an academic institution.

**IT IS HOPED** that through an increase in tuition funds will again be available to fill these posts when the qualified people are found.

We support the \$9 increase in resident tuition on the basis that it will maintain the University's quality. But there is a danger that if these small tuition increases continue the student may be priced right out of college.

It is time the University put a ceiling on tuition. Since 1951, tuition has increased five times from \$33 to the present level of \$71, or a total of \$91 per quarter including a \$20 incidental fee.

We wish to see the University keep its tradition of opening its doors to all students who want a higher education and who are academically rather than economically qualified.

STUDENT REACTION TO THE PRESIDENT reflected in the actions of leading student at Duluth.

The Minnesota Student Association (MSA) for the Twin Cities campuses, passed a resolution that MSA was deeply concerned with the tuition maintain the quality of its faculty. MSA asked non-instructional sources, but also stated that President Wilson in his request for a tuition

The Duluth campus Student Association favored a resolution rejecting the tuition in funds. The Association stated, ". . . the act over little more than a decade may well place that academically qualified students . . . of afford a higher education."

The College of Science, Literature, and of elected students, voted (Wednesday, January resolution begins, "The SLA Intermediary Board must continue to provide higher education wh sessions to raise tuition would definitely limit

### Tuition Rates for 1962-63\*

	Minnesota Resident		Non-Resident	
	Old	New	Old	New
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics	\$71	\$80	\$200	\$220
Dental Hygiene	71	80	200	220
Duluth Campus	71	80	200	220
Education	71	80	200	220
General College	71	80	200	220
Morris Campus	71	80	200	220
Science, Literature, and the Arts	71	80	200	220
Nursing, Basic and Practical	71	80	125	145
Nursing Administration	71	80	200	220
Business Administration	71	86	200	225
Graduate School - more than 6 credits	71	86	200	225
6 credits or less, or thesis only	35.50	43	100	112.50
Technology, Institute of, Lower Division	71	80	200	220
Upper Division	71	86	200	225
Public Health (except Hospital Administration)	71	86	200	225
Medical Technology	85	86	200	225
Physical and Occupational Therapy	85	86	200	225
Law School (undergraduate and graduate)	85	100	200	225
Pharmacy (undergraduate and graduate)	76	86	200	225
Mortuary Science	100	100	200	225
Veterinary Medicine (undergraduate and graduate)	110	125	265	290
Dentistry (undergraduate and graduate)	130	145	275	300
Medical School (undergraduate and graduate)	135	150	285	310
Hospital Administration	135	150	285	310
University College				

\* Each student also pays a \$20.00 Incidental Fee to cover non-instructional costs.

PROPOSAL THAT TUITION BE INCREASED WAS  
groups on the Minneapolis-St. Paul campus and

), the official student government organization  
tion Wednesday, January 31, which declared  
on increase and the University's inability to  
ced that, if possible, funds be raised from  
at if this were not possible, it supported  
n increase.

Executive Committee, meeting on January 16,  
increase as a possible way to raise needed  
accelerated trend of increased tuition costs  
e such a high price on acquiring an education  
f the State of Minnesota may not be able to

l the Arts (SLA) Intermediary Board, composed  
y 24) against the tuition increase. Its  
d feels that the State of Minnesota can, and  
ch is available to all its citizens. Deci-  
enrollment on the basis of ability to pay."

On these pages are excerpts from  
newspaper articles showing student reaction  
to the tuition increase. The consensus of  
student opinion is against the principle of  
increased tuition. Students are, however,  
aware that the integrity of the University  
is at stake. The Minnesota Daily, the MSA,  
and many other student groups have indicated  
that if the choice is between maintaining  
academic excellence and the increase, they  
accept the increase.

The UMD STATESMAN • Friday, January 26, 1962  
Opposes Tuition Rise

## Statement Drafted

President Wilson's proposed  
raise in tuition has brought  
strong statements from many  
sources including the SA Ex-  
ecutive Council.

In a statement issued Jan-  
uary 16, the council formulated  
the following statement:

**"The Student Association  
Executive Committee is op-  
posed to the proposed tuition  
increase in that the accelerated  
trend of increased tuition costs  
over little more than a decade  
may well place such a high  
price on acquiring an educa-**

**tion that academically quali-  
fied students of Northeastern  
Minnesota, and of the State as  
a whole, may not be able to af-  
ford a higher education.**

"Before the more expedient  
method of obtaining funds is  
utilized, i.e., passing the cost of  
scholastic excellence onto stu-  
dents, we request that other  
sources of revenue such as the  
legislature of the state of Min-  
nesota and the latest bill pend-  
ing action for Federal aid to col-  
leges and universities be more  
thoroughly explored. We also  
favor an amendment to Article  
Nine of the state constitution  
and urge that this end be pur-  
sued."

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE  
Wed., Jan. 31, 1962 ★★★

## 'U' Students Give Support to Tuition Hike

The University of Minne-  
sota Student Association  
(MSA) assembly voted Tues-  
day to support a tuition in-  
crease if no other way is  
found to raise needed funds.

The assembly defeated a  
resolution which strongly op-  
posed any tuition increase  
and called for cuts in non-

academic expenses.

The resolution passed by  
the assembly yesterday by a  
23 to 21 vote states in part:

"... the MSA asks that  
the funds needed before the  
next legislative session be  
raised, if possible, from non-  
instructional sources"  
(sources that do not involve  
teaching, such as the student  
union, athletics, or the stu-  
dent paper).

"In the event that suffic-  
ient funds cannot be secured  
in this manner, MSA sup-  
ports President (O. Meredith)  
Wilson in his efforts to in-  
sure a high quality of the  
university faculty, even if  
this means a tuition increase  
not exceeding \$9 per quar-  
ter."

### ● SOME QUESTIONS -- AND ANSWERS -- CONCERNING THE UNIVERSITY'S TUITION INCREASE

#### By how much is tuition increased?

For a complete list of rate changes and a comparison of old and new rates (both  
resident and non-resident), see table on page 2.

#### How much additional money will the University receive in 1962-63 as a result of the tuition increase?

University officials estimate that the tuition increase will give the University an  
additional \$895,849 for the year 1962-63. This figure is based on an estimated enrollment  
of 31,400 for the fall quarter, 1962, and it allows for dropouts during the year due to  
financial, scholastic, or other reasons. (The original enrollment projection for fall  
quarter, 1962, was approximately 32,600, but in view of the tuition increase, the Univer-  
sity reduced this to 31,400.)

#### For what will this additional money be used?

Most of these funds will be used to provide University students with a teaching staff  
sufficient in quality as well as quantity.

Because of the high enrollment this year (over 30,000 in the fall quarter), the University was forced to hire teaching assistants and instructors in excess of the number provided for in the 1961-62 budget. To do this, the University had to use funds available as a result of vacancies in positions at the higher levels of associate professor and professor. The University must now replace these funds if it is to fill these positions and maintain a distinguished faculty. It also will be necessary to provide funds for additional staff and supplies needed for the estimated additional students in 1962-63.

How do the new tuition rates compare with those at other Big Ten schools?

The new tuition rates are high in comparison with the present rates at other state-supported schools in the Big Ten (excluding Northwestern). The University has tried to maintain a median position among these schools, but the new rates are placing it near the top. Of course, it is possible that tuition may increase at other schools during the coming year and thus alter this comparison.

Will the tuition increase force many students to leave school or prevent any students from enrolling at the University?

It is difficult to determine precisely how many students might be forced to postpone or cancel their college education as a result of the tuition increase. However, the University realizes that any increase in tuition presents an added financial burden to many students. The University of Minnesota is dedicated to the land-grant philosophy which seeks to provide high quality education for the youth of this state, regardless of their economic status. Therefore, the University does not regard a tuition increase as the answer to the need for additional funds. It is a measure which the University is forced to take now, but it is determined to try and prevent the need for further increases.

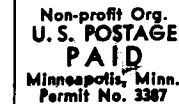
Is there any financial help available for students?

Yes. Many loans and scholarships are available to students through the University's Bureau of Student Loans and Scholarships. In addition, there are many part-time jobs available to University students. Unfortunately, the need for financial help is increasing at a faster rate than the part-time jobs and the funds for loans and scholarships.

Funds for loans and scholarships are given to the University by individuals, civic groups, labor and farm organizations, foundations, and business and professional firms. Also, under the provisions of the National Defense Education Act, the University receives \$250,000 annually for student loans. This is the maximum that any one institution can receive. The University hopes that this ceiling can be lifted since it places large state-supported schools at a disadvantage. At the University of Minnesota, for example, \$250,000 amounts to only \$8 per student, while many smaller institutions receive in excess of \$75 per student. The University needs more money for student loans and scholarships.

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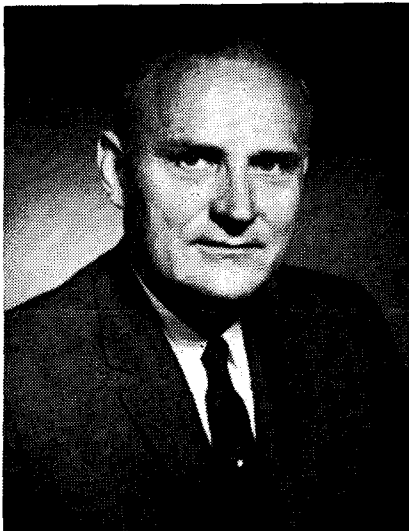
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## FROM YOUR UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



### President Wilson Asks Support of Amendment 2

University of Minnesota President O. Meredith Wilson believes that much of the future progress of higher education in Minnesota is linked to the passage of Amendment 2.

Pointing to the increased enrollment at all University branches and state colleges and to the predicted enrollment rises in the next 10 years, President Wilson warned, "If Amendment 2 fails, the University and the state colleges cannot hope to meet their share of the educational needs of Minnesota."

He commended the Minnesota Citizens' Committee for Amendment Number 2 and other organizations for their work in behalf of "the needed state building program."

President Wilson called the state's high standards in caring for the mentally ill, the retarded and the physically handicapped "a source of pride to Minnesotans."

"Amendment 2 is necessary," he emphasized, "to continue the fine work being done in education and other areas."

## Voters to Decide Future of State Building Programs

Of the three amendments to the state constitution which will be put before Minnesota voters at the November 6 general election, Amendment 2 is of greatest concern to state-supported institutions of higher learning. This includes the University of Minnesota.

Amendment 2, if passed, will eliminate an outdated restriction on the power of the state to borrow funds for essential building programs. Without the amendment, it is expected that the state building program will come to a complete stop.

In 1857, when the state constitution was written, the limit for state borrowing of funds was set at \$250,000 in the aggregate. The provision has never been changed.

The state, nevertheless, has been exceeding this limitation for more than 50 years, with the approval of the State Supreme Court. As of December 31, 1961, the total state debt was nearly \$200 million.

On April 1, 1960, however, the Supreme Court ruled that if the question of exceeding the \$250,000 limit arose again, "such laws should be declared in violation of Minnesota's constitution." Unless the constitution is amended to remove the restriction, no borrowing beyond the \$250,000 limit will be approved by the Court, completely halting the state's building program at the University, state colleges, hospitals and other institutions—even that construction approved by the 1961 legislature.

Until now, the legislature has been by-passing the constitutional

debt limit through the special fund theory. Originally, this meant selling bonds to the public and using the proceeds to finance some special project, such as a toll road or bridge, which would, in turn, pay for the bonds. Since no tax money was involved, the courts ruled that such finance was not a debt within the implied meaning of the constitution.

In 1909, however, the state used a variation of the special fund practice to finance a new prison building at Stillwater. This time, bonds were issued in excess of \$250,000 and a statewide tax was levied, the revenue going into a "special fund."

Although tax money was now involved, the Supreme Court ruled such borrowing constitutional and until recent years, continued to approve such financing. In 1958, the Court declared that "a provision of the constitution . . . which has become so archaic . . . should be altered," and in 1960, it warned against any further "violations" of the constitutional restriction.

Because of the importance of building in Minnesota, the Court decided not to hold up appropriations which had already been approved by the 1959 legislature. But all further legislation exceeding the \$250,000 limit will be declared unconstitutional and will not be approved, the Court declared.

Amendment 2 was approved by a vote of 37 to 22 in the Senate and 86 to 26 in the House during the first extra session of the 1961 state legislature.

The amendment must now be  
(Continued on page 4)



The University's Board of Regents: (Left to right around the table) Lester A. Malkerson, Minneapolis; Herman F. Skyberg, Fisher; A. I. Johnson, Benson; Vice President Stanley A. Wenberg; Sterling B. Garrison, Assistant to the Vice President of Business Administration; Vice President Laurence L. Lunden; Daniel C. Gainey, Owatonna; President O. Meredith Wilson; Board Chairman Dr. Charles W. Mayo, Rochester; Richard L. Griggs, Duluth; Fred J. Hughes, St. Cloud; Vice President Malcolm M. Willey; Robert E. Hess, St. Paul; Otto A. Silha, Minneapolis; A. J. Clson, Renville; Marjorie J. (Mrs. C. Edward) Howard, Excelsior; Bjarne E. Grottum, Jackson.

## Constitutional Amendment 2 To Benefit University, State Programs

The 1961 legislature appropriated \$7,789,351 for the University of Minnesota for buildings, lands, remodeling, and rehabilitation during the 1961-63 biennium.

Almost all of this money—\$7,500,000 is currently unavailable because of the State Supreme Court's ruling that any further sale of certificates of indebtedness would be a violation of the state constitution which restricts the state debt limit to \$250,000.

The progress of the University's building program as well as that of other state institutions is dependent on the approval of Amendment 2 which would remove the constitutional restriction. If the Amendment is approved, the \$7,500,000 will be released for the University to use as approved by the legislature.

Six new buildings—a science classroom building, additions to the physics and electrical engineering buildings on the Minneapolis campus, a veterinary medicine building addition on the St. Paul campus, a building addition and a general classroom building on the Duluth

campus—can be constructed.

The total building appropriation authorized for all state institutions by the 1961 legislature was \$30 million. This included hospitals, mental health centers, correction and detention facilities, educational units and recreational areas.

The only major state building carried on during 1962 was that financed by appropriations of the 1959 legislature. The University's Minneapolis campus expansion is an example of this construction program.

William Stevenson, state commissioner of administration, has pointed out that as well as the immediate losses in employment and industry, the shortage of adequate space and facilities will be compounded as the population of our state grows.

"The shortage of qualified teachers, particularly for elementary schools, will become more acute; the mentally ill, the retarded and the physically handicapped needing special education will be placed on ever-lengthening waiting lists; juvenile delinquents, the indigent—all will suffer," Stevenson says.



NORMAN UPHOFF, Student Association president.

### University Organizations Endorse Amendment 2

The University of Minnesota Student Association, the Dads' Association, the Alumni Association, the Faculty Consultative Committee, the SLA Board, and the University Senate are among organizations which have registered their support of Amendment 2.

Norman Uphoff, president of the Student Association, has asked program chairman Don Koenig to organize a student committee to work actively with the Minnesota Citizens' Committee for Amendment Number 2.

"The students," Uphoff says, "will work directly with the committee."

Dads' Association president Leonard Ramberg has asked all Associa-

tion members to learn about the Amendment, its provisions, and its influence on the future of Minnesota's state institutions.

### University Regents Stress Importance of Amendment 2

A resolution in "strong support" of Amendment 2 and urging "staff, students, alumni and friends of the University" to support the measure was adopted by the Regents of the University of Minnesota at their June 9 meeting.

The resolution cited the need for further state building, particularly at state institutions where "space needs are so critical." It also mentioned the increased demands being made on state-supported colleges and on the University because of rising enrollments.

The resolution stated, in part, "Since amendments of the state constitution require a majority of all those voting in a general election, it is important to note that each voter in the election who fails to vote on an amendment is, in effect, casting a 'no' vote."

Dr. Charles W. Mayo, Rochester, chairman of the Board of Regents, said, "I am sure the citizens of Minnesota have confidence in the majority decisions of our state legislature and that they will give approval to this long-needed Amendment."

### Memo to Minnesotans . . .

Minnesota has been cited as one of three states whose "superior educational facilities" have been responsible for an "enormous concentration of industry" in the state.

The statement was made by Stanton D. Samson, chairman of a special governor's committee in Florida which was appointed to develop a plan for use in bidding for industry in that state.

Samson, in his committee report, says, "There is no question that the enormous concentration of industry in California, Massachusetts and Minnesota . . . is due almost entirely to the superior educational facilities available in those areas . . ."



RAYMOND W. DARLAND, Provost of the University of Minnesota, Duluth

### UMD Needs Amendment 2, Provost Darland Says

The building program approved by the 1961 legislature for the University of Minnesota at Duluth (UMD) "hangs in the balance of the November vote on Amendment 2," Raymond Darland, UMD provost, said last week.

To defeat the Amendment, he said, would be a step backward. The progress of the Duluth campus would certainly be slowed, he pointed out, and the resulting lack of space would hamper development of programs planned to meet area educational needs.

Last year, Provost Darland reported, nearly 3,000 undergraduates were studying on the Duluth campus. About 90 per cent of the students were residents of the surrounding nine-county area; approximately 60 per cent of these were from Duluth.

These students and the increasing numbers who will follow in the years immediately ahead will be penalized if the building program is not put into effect, the Provost said.

"The northeast area of Minnesota depends on the University's facilities to provide the best in higher education," he emphasized.

Provost Darland urged parents of all University students to study Amendment 2 and to learn its importance to the future of Minnesota.

### Cap and Gown Day Book Now Available

The Cap and Gown Day program book listing all the scholarships, fellowships, awards, and prizes offered to students on the Minneapolis-St. Paul Campus, and those who received them, will be sent to parents who request this memento of the honors ceremonies held on May 25.

If you wish a copy, please fill out the form below and mail to: University of Minnesota, Department of University Relations, 213 Morrill Hall, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota. There is no charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

### THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S BUILDING PROGRAM

along with the building program of the entire state, can move forward only if Minnesota voters approve Amendment 2.

In the November 6, 1962, general election, Amendment 2 will read as follows on the ballot:

"Shall Article IX, Section 14 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be repealed and Article IX, Sections 5, 6, and 7 be amended to allow the state to incur indebtedness for temporary borrowing, and to incur indebtedness payable within 20 years for the acquisition and betterment of public lands and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature when authorized by a three-fifths vote of each branch of the legislature?"

Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_

Voters who do not vote are, in effect, casting a "no" vote, since only "yes" votes register and are counted; therefore, a ballot left blank is automatically considered a "no" vote.

## Citizens' Committee Spearheads Campaign for Amendment 2

A non-partisan Minnesota Citizens' Committee for Amendment Number 2 has been organized to develop public support for the Amendment, already approved by the state legislature.

Named by Governor Elmer L. Andersen to head the state-wide committee was Dr. Charles W. Mayo, chairman of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents. Mrs. Charles Hymes, Minneapolis civic leader, was made co-chairman.

Lt. Governor Karl Rolvaag has also endorsed the Amendment, the Committee reports.

In its campaign to inform all Minnesotans of the importance of Amendment 2, the Committee is emphasizing the fact that if Amendment 2 does not pass, no more state buildings can be constructed. Additions or improvements to existing state structures will not be possible either unless the present terms of the state constitution are amended by the people of Minnesota, Mrs. Hymes points out. This curtailment would affect every state-sponsored school, institution, hospital or recreation center.

The principal provisions of Amendment 2 are:

- (1) long-term borrowing for state buildings subject to 60 per cent legislative approval;
- (2) short-term borrowing against expected receipts;
- (3) use of the state's credit for possible subsequent reloaning to municipal units.

The Amendment will allow temporary borrowing and borrowing up to 20 years for buildings and improvements.

Forty major Minnesota organizations, including such groups as the Republican and Democratic-Farmer-Labor parties, the League of Women Voters, the AFL-CIO, the Minnesota Bar Association, the Minnesota Medical Association and every educational organization, state and privately sponsored, have pledged their support to the Amendment.

If it is to pass, however, Jack L. Robinson, chairman of the Executive Committee, says, "every citizen must

look for the Amendment on the ballot and cast his vote."

The measure requires a "yes" vote by a majority of all persons voting in the election, and votes not registered for the Amendment are automatically counted as "no."

Other Committee chairmen include John S. Pillsbury, Jr., finance; Arch Pease, public relations; Judge Theodore B. Knudson and Florence Lehman, organizational endorsements; Mrs. Burton Joseph and Clifford Sommer, individual endorsements; Senator Jack Davies and Representative Donald Swenson, district organization.

Minnesota Citizens' Committee for Amendment Number 2 headquarters, where contributions are being sent by supporters of the Amendment, are at 1229 Soo Line Building, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

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### Voters to Decide . . . (Continued from page 1)

approved by a majority of all votes cast in the November 6 election.

Val Bjornson, state treasurer, says Amendment 2 will not increase or decrease taxes.

But, Bjornson points out, the state "will be able to finance building within the legal confines of the state constitution," a practice he describes as "more financially sound."

Bjornson also points to the terms of the amendment which call for a 60 per cent vote of both branches of the legislature for any laws involving state borrowing of funds for building and improvements of a capital nature. Bjornson says this may make financial legislation more reflective of the will of the people.

The other two amendments which will be put before the voters are: Amendment 1—Permit investment of state trust funds in corporate bonds and common stocks. (State officials believe this would increase annual state income by about \$3 million.)

Amendment 3—Permit the legislature to hold regular sessions of 120 rather than 90 days.

Both the Republican and the Democratic Farmer-Labor party have endorsed all three amendments.

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