

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

*MRS Clapp
Associates*

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN

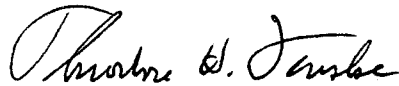
November 19, 1959

Dr. E. B. Stanford
Director of Libraries
Minneapolis Campus

Dear Dr. Stanford:

In response to your telephone request, I am inclosing copies of a statement regarding proposal for a separate University of Agriculture.

Cordially yours,



Theodore H. Fenske
Associate Dean
Institute of Agriculture

THF/jdh
Enclosures

October 23, 1959

STATEMENT REGARDING PROPOSAL FOR SEPARATE "UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE"

Establishment of a separate Minnesota University of Agriculture centering on the St. Paul Campus has been proposed by a state agricultural organization. Arguments for separation as reported in the press included these statements:

(a) Pointed out Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, and Kansas as among those states having a separate University of Agriculture, and indicated that these states were better equipped to serve "the rapidly moving tempo of farm technology."

(b) Repeated requests to the Legislature by the Board of Regents have been inadequate to support agricultural education in a manner commensurate with its importance as a main segment of the economy of the state.

(c) Support for agricultural education in recent years has been "mainly achieved by disillusioned farmer groups protesting to the Legislature without the support of the University or qualified people within the Institute." Another press statement added "without support of the University or of Institute of Agriculture persons whose knowledge and guidance would have been 'invaluable'."

(d) Editorially it was suggested that the rich human resources represented by Minnesota's farm boys and girls are now being severely neglected by present educational methods.

(e) An editorial said, "As now constituted the Institute of Agriculture can't begin to meet the demand on it for graduates. So a new struggle to expand and develop its usefulness is fully justified." The viewpoint is that the way to achieve this is through the creation of a new institution, implying that the present Institute of Agriculture is treated as a stepchild in the University of Minnesota.

The editorial in one of the Twin Cities newspapers previously quoted suggested that the proposal to the Legislature to establish a separate Minnesota University of Agriculture centering on the St. Paul Campus seems worthy of the most objective study by lawmakers, educators, farmers, and the public.

With this suggestion no one can disagree. However, decisions should be based on facts rather than personal beliefs or emotions. Following are some facts which must be considered if one is to make an intelligent decision on so important a matter.

Other States Have Universities of Agriculture

Five states are mentioned by the proponents of the plan as having separate universities of agriculture. These are, among others, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, and Kansas.

Actually these states do not maintain universities of agriculture. Some of them started that way, but today agriculture is a minor activity in each of them. The number of undergraduate students in agriculture, as related to the total student body, is a good indication of the size of the agricultural education enterprise carried on within the present institutions.

A report given to the Resident Instruction Section of the Division of Agriculture at the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities meeting in Washington, D. C. in November, 1958 shows the following:

MAE
8.3.1972

TAND,UNA
4301534

Undergraduate Enrollment in Agriculture - Fall Quarter or Semester 1958

<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Enrollment as % of Total Undergraduate College Enrollment</u>
Michigan State University	1294	8.39%
Purdue University (Indiana)	1310	12.10%
Iowa State University	1894	19.93%
Texas A and M	860	12.15%
Kansas State University	761	12.53%

Undergraduate enrollment in agriculture as reported by the University of Minnesota in the fall quarter of 1958 was 1204 or 5.94% of the total undergraduate enrollment of the entire University. If one takes into account the total enrollment in the separated state universities in the five states mentioned above, the percentage of undergraduates in agriculture in those states would be slightly lower in Kansas, significantly lower in Michigan, Indiana, and Texas, but approximately 4% higher in Iowa than in Minnesota.

Furthermore, Minnesota maintains five non-degree vocational schools of agriculture with a total enrollment in 1958 of 1156.

It is interesting and significant to note also that the names of many separate institutions which were formerly known as Agricultural Colleges, Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, and State Colleges, have changed their names to State Universities in recent years. Among those that might be mentioned are the following:

- Iowa State University - Ames
- Kansas State University - Manhattan
- Colorado State University - Fort Collins
- Michigan State University - East Lansing
- Mississippi State University - State College
- Oklahoma State University - Stillwater
- Pennsylvania State University - University Park
- Utah State University - Logan
- State University of Washington - Pullman

One should note also the percentage of undergraduates in agriculture in institutions where only one state university exists. More prominent are the following:

<u>State</u>	<u>Undergraduate Enrollment Fall or Semester 1958</u>	<u>Enrollment as % of Total Undergraduate College Enrollment</u>
Minnesota	1204	5.94%
Illinois	912	4.78%
Ohio	1534	6.62%
Wisconsin	687	4.01%

Finally, the following tabulation shows the states which operate with agriculture as a part of one university and under one governing board, and those which have separate institutions, usually with separate governing boards, with agriculture as a part of one of the separate institutions. The following are exclusive of negro institutions in some southern states.

<u>One University</u>	<u>Two or More State Colleges or Universities</u>
Alaska	Alabama
Arizona	Colorado
Arkansas	Indiana
California	Iowa
Connecticut	Kansas
Delaware	Louisiana
Florida	Michigan
Georgia	Mississippi
Hawaii	Montana
Idaho	New Mexico
Illinois	North Carolina
Kentucky	North Dakota
Maine	Oklahoma
Maryland	Oregon
Massachusetts	South Carolina
Minnesota	South Dakota
Missouri	Texas
Nebraska	Utah
Nevada	Virginia
New Hampshire	Washington
New Jersey	
New York	
Ohio	
Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island	
Tennessee	
Vermont	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	

Service to Agriculture

Do the states with separate institutions serve agriculture better in this age of "rapidly moving tempo of farm technology"? The preceding discussion touched on this as related to students in college. There is another very important facet of this in agricultural research. The University of Minnesota has long been recognized as a leader in agricultural research. While the support of the

legislature has not always been what has been needed and requested for agriculture, it has been comparable or better than that given by other state legislatures. The following table shows this point:

	<u>Cash Marketing of Farm Produce 1958</u>	<u>State Appropriations Used for Agricultural Research</u>	<u>Amount Spent Per 100 Dollars Cash Farm Marketing for Agricultural Research State Appropriated Funds</u>
Minnesota	\$1,509,472,000	\$1,942,741	1.3¢
Michigan	739,710,000	2,649,578	3.4¢
Indiana	1,127,570,000	1,671,000	1.5¢
Iowa	2,619,428,000	1,832,695	0.6¢
Texas	2,494,808,000	1,833,792	0.7¢
Kansas	1,218,563,000	1,416,467	1.2¢

One state, Michigan, stands out above the others. Iowa, Texas, and Kansas all spend a smaller percentage of the farm dollar income for research than does Minnesota. Indiana spends slightly more. These figures do not indicate any overall advantage for those states having separate institutions. There is serious question whether they are better equipped to serve agriculture than is the University of Minnesota.

Building Programs for Institute of Agriculture

Every building secured for the Institute of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus in the past ten years, with the exception of one, was a part of the Regents' request to the Legislature, and received the full and complete support of the University Administration. The one exception was the second unit of the Dairy Products Building which was supported by interested and effective farm and dairy groups. Even in this one instance the University Administration did not oppose the request of these interested groups, but did point out that other building needs had a higher priority at the time.

Building Appropriations - 1949-59

	<u>Minneapolis Campus</u>	<u>St. Paul Campus</u>	<u>Duluth</u>	<u>Branch Stations</u>
1949	\$ 2,004,000	\$ 1,280,000	\$ 1,260,000	\$ 1,345,000
1951	1,217,690	388,000	342,000	148,000
1953	1,300,000	1,600,000	1,100,000	456,000
1955	2,230,000	2,400,000	1,375,000	590,000
1957	8,904,018	3,988,000*	1,951,000	1,677,500
1959	10,261,000	1,526,150	2,115,000	555,000

*Includes \$300,000 for married student housing

Buildings Erected or Provided for Institute of Agriculture 1949-59

	<u>St. Paul Campus</u>	<u>Branch Stations</u>	<u>Total for Institute of Agriculture</u>
1949 Vet Medicine addition	\$ 600,000		
Heating Plant Repairs	140,000		
Library Building	540,000		
	<u>\$1,280,000</u>	\$1,345,000	\$2,625,000
1951 Home Economics			
Remodeling	\$ 125,000		
Greenhouse-Headhouse	90,000		
Library Supplement	173,000		
	<u>\$ 388,000</u>	\$ 148,000	\$ 536,000
1953 Heating Plant	\$1,500,000		
Greenhouse-Headhouse			
Supplement	100,000		
	<u>\$1,600,000</u>	\$ 456,000	\$2,056,000
1955 Soils	\$ 900,000		
Dairy Addition	900,000		
Vet Medicine - Basic			
Science	600,000		
	<u>\$2,400,000</u>	\$ 595,000	\$2,995,000
1957 Diagnostic Lab - Vet.	\$ 600,000		
Forest Products	350,000		
Horticulture Greenhouse	100,000		
Plant Science	100,000		
Dining Facilities	700,000		
Heating Tunnels	330,000		
Rehab. - Coffey Hall	114,000		
Rehab. - Haecker Hall	91,000		
Rehab. - Green Hall	63,000		
Soils - Supplement	100,000		
Dairy Addition	1,000,000		
Veterinary	100,000		
Married Student Housing	300,000		
Plans for Crops Research			
Building	50,000		
	<u>\$3,998,000</u>	\$1,677,500	\$5,675,500
1959 Crops Research Lab.	\$1,000,000		
Rehab. - Haecker Hall	139,000		
Rehab. - Dining Hall	25,000		
Rehab. - Home Economics	37,150		
Rehab. - Ag. Engr.	125,000		
Dining Facilities			
Supplement	200,000		
	<u>\$1,526,150</u>	\$ 555,000	\$2,081,150

A summary of building appropriations shows that in three bienniums the Institute of Agriculture received better treatment than did the Minneapolis Campus of the University (1949-51, 1953-55, and 1955-57). When the student bulge began to appear in 1957, the Minneapolis Campus received more favorable treatment, as it did again in 1959.

One should note that the Legislature in 1959 provided only 45.60% of the amount requested by the Regents for the St. Paul Campus, including the request for married student housing. These were definable requests and could be identified definitely as agricultural items. This leads one to speculate whether more support would be forthcoming if Agriculture were separate. Past performance does not indicate this would be done.

Operating Support for the University and for Agriculture

There seems to be a feeling on the part of proponents of the separation plan that Agriculture would fare better if it were made a separate institution. Treatment accorded by the Legislature of strictly agricultural requests does not bear this out. The following tabulation shows the University Regents' requests for the past four bienniums and the final appropriations made by the Legislature. The data show that these items were cut over the protests of the Regents and Administration of the University.

Agricultural Requests and Appropriations 1953-61

	<u>1953-55</u>	<u>1955-57</u>	<u>1957-59</u>	<u>1959-61</u>
<u>Agricultural Research</u>				
Requested	\$1,036,000	\$960,000	\$1,078,000	\$1,432,830
Granted	\$ 780,000	\$820,000	\$1,187,000*	\$1,300,000
*\$90,000 for Southwest Experiment Station purchase				
<u>Agricultural Extension</u>				
Requested	\$ 760,000	\$830,400	\$1,217,900	\$1,403,504
Granted	\$ 700,000	\$770,000	\$1,175,000	\$1,310,818

One must note that in these items the Legislature had an opportunity to treat Agriculture as though it were a separate entity. The record speaks for itself.

University General Maintenance Requests and Appropriations 1953-61

	<u>1953-55</u>	<u>1955-57</u>	<u>1957-59</u>	<u>1959-61</u>
<u>General Maintenance</u>				
Requested	\$34,753,298	\$34,525,692	\$34,117,938	\$54,985,196
Granted	\$29,776,000	\$31,757,000	\$33,156,417	\$49,068,181

The Institute of Agriculture shares in the General Support Appropriation given to the University. For the current year the Legislative Maintenance Appropriation is \$23,665,555. Of this amount the Institute of Agriculture received \$4,578,561. Subtracting from this \$714,060 in earnings from miscellaneous sources, including branch stations' sales, leaves a balance of \$3,864,501 provided from Legislative appropriations. This is 16.4% of the Legislative appropriation. It should be kept in mind that these figures do not include the Special State Appropriations for agriculture, nor for the Physical Plant maintenance on the St. Paul Campus.

The total allotment, including Earnings, is the highest allotment to any single unit of the University, including Physical Plant which maintains the buildings on the St. Paul Campus. Part of the latter allotment, strictly speaking, should be included in funds available for the Institute of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The total direct budget of the Institute of Agriculture for 1959-60, including General Maintenance, Earnings, Special State Appropriations, and Federal Appropriations, totals \$8,070,095, of a total University budget of \$49,389,070 or 16.3%. If Physical Plant funds for the St. Paul Campus are included the percentage is 18.1%. If the College of Veterinary Medicine is included the figure is 19.7%.

The fact that the Institute of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Medicine are constituent parts of the whole University is of transcendent importance. If these units were divorced from the University of Minnesota, they would suffer immeasurably and would be less able to serve the people of Minnesota effectively. Students would be deprived of the unusual opportunity existing in the University for a broad spectrum of courses offered by the many units of the University. By the same token, students from the Minneapolis Campus would not have the benefit of courses offered by departments on the St. Paul Campus with the freedom and accessibility which now prevail. The research programs in Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine are materially strengthened by the interchange of ideas and facilities afforded by the University as a whole.

The services rendered to the state could not be as complete or as productive, if the units on the St. Paul Campus were to be separated from the units on the Minneapolis Campus. The opportunity for students and researchers to take advantage of the vast resources within the University would be jeopardized by a separation. There is a constant interchange of ideas and personnel between the two campuses at the present time. Countless examples of this could be cited and affecting practically every department of the University, whether located in St. Paul or in Minneapolis.

The best interests of the state can be served if the Institute of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Medicine continue as basic and important parts of an outstanding center of instruction, research, and public service.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF RESIDENT INSTRUCTION
AND ASSISTANT DEAN
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND HOME ECONOMICS

October 23, 1959

Dean Harold Macy
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Dean Macy:

I should like to bring to your attention some of the problems in the areas of Resident Instruction that are raised by the proposal to establish a University of Agriculture separate from the University of Minnesota.

1. Instruction -- Inter-Campus Relations

College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics -- Students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics receive an important part of their lecture and laboratory work on the Minneapolis Campus. As shown in the attached Table I this amounted to 32.3 per cent of the total credit hours carried by our students as an average during the three quarters of the academic year 1958-59.

When the instruction offered on the St. Paul Campus by the Minneapolis Campus is added to that supplied our students on the Minneapolis Campus, the percentage of total credit hours administered by the Minneapolis Campus colleges during 1958-59 amounts to 38.3 per cent of the total as shown in Table II.

This contribution to the instruction of students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics was made by seven different colleges on the Minneapolis Campus. The planning of courses and scheduling of class and laboratory sections required the closest kind of inter-campus cooperation. To duplicate, on the St. Paul Campus, the wide range of offerings on the Minneapolis Campus would be impossible, the richness of the present curriculum would be diminished, and the cost would be enormous.

Graduate School -- About 400 graduate students take their major work on the St. Paul Campus. These students come from Minnesota, from other states, and from many foreign countries. As is the case with undergraduate students, they draw heavily on the wide range of courses offered by the several colleges on the Minneapolis Campus. Access to top-flight instruction on both campuses is responsible for the commanding position the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota occupies in the educational world. Separation would seriously weaken this favorable position.

Minneapolis Campus Students -- The flow of students is not a one-way movement from the St. Paul to the Minneapolis Campus. The reverse also takes place. Graduate and undergraduate students on the Minneapolis Campus take courses on the St. Paul Campus. This intermingling of students from the two campuses and from different disciplines is beneficial to all.

October 23, 1959

2. Library -- The Minneapolis Campus Library is one of the great libraries of the world. It is used constantly by St. Paul Campus undergraduate and graduate students and members of staff. Any action that would tend to make it less available to St. Paul Campus personnel would be most unfortunate, and duplication would be practically impossible.
3. Health Service -- Existing relationships with the University College of Medical Sciences and University Hospital provide St. Paul Campus students with high level specialized medical service. Separation would introduce many problems and duplication would, of course, be impossible.
4. Student Personnel Services -- The Office of the Dean of Students provides a wide range of services to students on both campuses. These include (1) supervision of student housing, (2) student counseling (as differentiated from faculty advising), (3) administration of student loans and scholarships, (4) coordination of religious activities, (5) supervision of the student activity program, (6) supervision of student behavior, and (7) operation of the Speech and Hearing Clinic.

To duplicate these services would be extremely expensive, and certain aspects probably would not be available in the event of separation because of their specialized nature and expense.

St. Paul Campus students share in the allocation of existing loan and scholarship funds. The distribution of these funds, which include endowments, would be most difficult were separation to take place.

5. General Participation in the University Community -- Students on the St. Paul Campus draw rich benefits from participation in the many all-University programs -- convocation speakers, various educational forums, music, drama, intramural and intercollegiate athletics, etc. The wealth of offerings could not be duplicated in a smaller, separate institution.

The reputation of the University of Minnesota is not an insignificant factor in the attraction and retention of staff. Question may be raised as to whether this favorable situation could be maintained under separate status in view of the existing close working relationships between departments on the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses.

All of this leads me to the conclusion that better instruction can be provided students in our College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics and in the Graduate School at less cost to the taxpayers of the State under our present organization than would be possible under separate status.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Dowell
Director and Assistant Dean

October 22, 1959

Table I

DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION OF COURSE OFFERINGS OF TOTAL CREDIT HOURS CARRIED BY STUDENTS REGISTERED IN COLLEGE OF AF&HE
FALL, WINTER, AND SPRING QUARTERS 1958-59 ¹

College Offering Instruction	Fall Quarter 1958		Winter Quarter 1959		Spring Quarter 1959		Total for 3 Quarters					
	St. Paul Campus	Mpls. Campus	St. Paul Campus	Mpls. Campus	St. Paul Campus	Mpls. Campus	St. Paul Campus	Mpls. Campus				
AF&HE	17,399		15,970		14,974		48,343					
Bus. Adm.		287		415		346		1,048				
Ed.	1,202	113	1,112	740	1,241	501	3,555	1,354				
IT		1,669		2,045		935		4,649				
Med. Sci.	40	808	43	802	46	669	129	2,279				
SLA	327	5,109	393	5,039	205	3,755	925	13,903				
Gen. Coll.		831		741		367		1,939				
College of Vet.Med.					195		195					
Other U. Depts.	18	86	36	80	68	84	122	250				
TOTALS	18,986	8,903	27,889	17,554	9,862	27,416	16,729	6,657	23,386	53,269	25,422	78,691
% OF TOTAL	68.08	<u>31.92</u>	100.00	64.03	<u>35.97</u>	100.00	71.53	<u>28.47</u>	100.00	67.69	<u>32.30</u>	99.99

¹Source of Basic Data - Office of Admissions and Records

October 22, 1959

Table II

DISTRIBUTION BY COLLEGE SCHEDULING INSTRUCTION OF TOTAL CREDIT HOURS CARRIED BY STUDENTS REGISTERED IN COLLEGE OF AF&HE
FALL, WINTER, SPRING QUARTERS, 1958-59 ¹

College Offering the Instruction	Fall Quarter 1958		Wtr. Quarter 1959		Spr. Quarter 1959		Total for 3 Qtrs.	
	Cr.Hrs. Taken	% of Total	Cr.Hrs. Taken	% of Total	Cr. Hrs. Taken	% of Total	Cr. Hrs. Taken	% of Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics	17,399	62.39	15,970	58.25	14,974	64.03	48,343	61.43
Business Administration	287	1.03	415	1.51	346	1.48	1,048	1.33
Education	1,315	4.72	1,852	6.76	1,742	7.45	4,909	6.24
Institute of Technology	1,669	5.98	2,045	7.46	935	4.00	4,649	5.91
Medical Sciences	848	3.04	845	3.08	715	3.06	2,408	3.06
Science, Literature, and Arts	5,436	19.49	5,432	19.81	3,960	16.93	14,828	18.84
General College	831	2.98	741	2.70	367	1.57	1,939	2.46
College of Veterinary Medicine					195	.83	195	.25
Other University Departments	104	.37	116	.42	152	.65	372	.47
TOTAL	27,889	100.00	27,416	99.99	23,386	100.00	78,691	99.99
TOTAL OUTSIDE OF COLLEGE OF AF&HE AND COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE	10,490	<u>37.61</u>	11,446	<u>41.75</u>	8,217	<u>35.14</u>	30,153	<u>38.32</u>

¹ Source of Basic Data - Office of Admissions and Records

October 22, 1959

STATEMENT

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

The proposal that a separate Minnesota University of Agriculture be established, is of great concern to the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine. There are a number of facts which illustrate the disadvantages of such a change. They are as follows:

1. Such a separation would work to the disadvantage of Veterinary Medicine. Veterinary Medicine is medicine applied to animals in all its aspects, although the primary responsibility of the profession is to the animal industry. The long-standing working relationship between the College of Medical Sciences, research-wise, and in part the teaching program, has served to the advantage of veterinary medical education, research and service. This would be lost with such an arrangement.
2. The College of Veterinary Medicine has received grants from the U. S. Public Health Service for research and graduate training. We also received, in 1958, \$300,000 for animal disease research facilities, based on the health relatedness of the veterinary medical research program. We would be in a much weaker position regarding such grants if in a separate Institution from that of the other Medical Sciences. Much of this research is directly related to animal disease research, prevention and control.
3. The fact there exists a very active graduate training relationship with the departments in the College of Medical Sciences places the College of Veterinary Medicine in a very advantageous position when obtaining instructors, research fellows and non-service fellows who are working toward an advanced degree. We have many requests throughout the year from graduates of other Veterinary Colleges who wish to do advanced work at Minnesota because of this relationship, particularly in Pathology, Microbiology, School of Public Health and Physiology. The fact that we have been able to do this accounts for the high quality faculty that we have and is being developed in Veterinary Medicine. Although we have a critical need for facilities, the faculty itself is as good as any in the country, and better than most.

4. If the College of Veterinary Medicine had not been part of a University, recognizing the various medical professions, we would not have made the progress which we have made in the past few years. The President and the central administration of the University of Minnesota have given much support to the development of the College of Veterinary Medicine.
5. One of the reasons that we have been able to retain the high quality staff that has taken many years to develop, is the fact that they are part of the faculty of one of the leading universities in the United States. This proposal would be a down-grading in the opinion of the faculty.
6. The obvious increased cost of a separate new Institution would add to the tax burden of the State, and not result in any advantages to Agriculture or Veterinary Medicine.
7. The relationship of the College of Veterinary Medicine to Agriculture in a University of Agriculture, would reopen and involve problems with the Council on Education for Veterinary Medicine. These have been resolved in the present organization of the University of Minnesota. Existing Universities having Colleges of Veterinary Medicine include more than a University of Agriculture, both in name and organization.