

Minutes to the University

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA GENERAL INFORMATION

The University of Minnesota

HISTORY

CHARTERED in February, 1851, by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, the University of Minnesota this year celebrates its one hundred and seventeenth birthday. After its establishment, a depression, Indian uprisings, and the Civil War left the young institution without funds or students. Mainly through the efforts of John Sargent Pillsbury, a man with faith in the future and a reverence for higher education, the floundering University was reorganized in 1869. It reopened with William Watts Folwell as its first president and 18 students in attendance.

Since President Folwell, there have been nine chief executive officers of the University:

Cyrus Northrop	1884-1911
George E. Vincent	1911-1917
Marion L. Burton	1917-1920
Lotus D. Coffman	1920-1938
Guy Stanton Ford	1938-1941
Walter C. Coffey	1941-1945
James Lewis Morrill	1945-1960
O. Meredith Wilson	1960-1967
Malcolm Moos	1967-

As one of the great Land-Grant universities in the nation, the University of Minnesota is dedicated to training the young people of today to become the leaders of tomorrow. Each year our graduates leave our campuses to add new skills and knowledge to the existing resources of our State. They have been trained here as physicians, lawyers, engineers, social workers, teachers, journalists, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, farmers, businessmen -- to name only some of the careers for which preparation is offered. Since its founding, the University has awarded more than 200,000 degrees, each one in recognition of the successful completion of an exacting academic program.

In addition to giving collegiate instruction to over 46,000 students annually on its Twin Cities, Duluth, Morris, Crookston, and Rochester campuses, the University offers, through its Schools of Agriculture and its General Extension Division, specialized training designed to assist those who wish to study on a part-time basis. It offers further educational opportunity throughout the State by providing county agents, home agents, 4-H club agents, and recreation and health consultants who give effective instruction to residents of the State in their own homes.

In the diversified research laboratories on the University's six campuses, at the several agricultural experiment stations scattered throughout the State, at the Rosemount Research Center, the Cloquet Forest Research

Center, the Cedar Creek Natural History Area near Bethel, the Fruit Breeding Farm and the Arboretum at Excelsior, the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station, and the Hormel Institute at Austin, and at the University Hospitals, University scientists are working on countless research experiments of vital importance to the future health and welfare of us all. These projects, of which only a few are mentioned here, are concerned with cancer, heart surgery, taconite, gamma irradiation, cheese making, teacher training, municipal government, school surveys, and development of new varieties of grains, fruits, and flowers.

THE UNIVERSITY is acknowledged to be the cultural hub of the Northwest. It is the home of the University Artists Course, Radio Station KUOM, the University of Minnesota Television Hour, the University Theatre, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and the local performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Through the University of Minnesota Program Service, the University brings renowned artists and lecturers to more than a million and a half persons living in the area it serves.

The people of Minnesota are proud of their University, not only because it is one of the leading state universities in the nation, but also because of the extent and quality of its services from which they, their families, communities, and organizations benefit. Their interest in the University is a dynamic thing and expresses itself in many ways. Contributions from them have made it possible for the Variety Club Heart Hospital and the great Mayo Memorial Building to be constructed. Through the American Legion and its auxiliary posts all over the State, thousands of friends have made generous donations to provide and endowed research professorship in heart disease. Generous contributions have built the Masonic Memorial Hospital, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Cancer Research Center, and Diehl Hall (which houses the bio-medical library and additional medical research facilities).

Equally generous have been the contributions made by corporations, associations, foundations, trade unions, clubs, and individuals, whose tireless efforts have made hundreds of scholarships and fellowships available to promising students each year. Chiefly because of financial difficulties, only one-half of the State's high school graduates of marked ability enter any college or university. Friends and supporters of the University, recognizing the need to alleviate this situation, continuously try to increase the number of scholarships and the amount of money available for scholarship assistance.

As it meets the needs of present students, the University must also make plans for those of the future. The 46,088 students who enrolled at the University at the beginning of the 1967-1968 academic year represented nearly one-half of Minnesota's college-level enrollments. They underline the fact that there are limits to the University's physical capacity. Future enrollments must be adjusted to those limits. In the fall of 1965, for the first time in its history, the University instituted an admissions policy based on controlled growth of total enrollment. This change in admissions requirements held the 1967-1968 enrollment to about 46,000 students. It reflects the University's need for more teachers, more land,

more buildings. And it makes plain the University's determination to maintain the educational quality that has made it one of America's leading educational institutions.

GOVERNMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Board of Regents: The Board of Regents is composed of 12 members elected by the State Legislature: one member from each of the state's eight congressional districts, and four at large. Members serve without pay and are elected for a six-year period; four members are elected each two years. The President of the University is ex officio president of the Board of Regents. He is directly responsible to the Board as chief executive officer of the University. Chairman of the Board of Regents is Mr. Lester Malkerson of Minneapolis.

University Senate: The Senate has general legislative authority over educational matters concerning the University as a whole. Membership is composed of certain ex officio members, including the President of the University and faculty members elected by their colleagues.

The campuses are located at Minneapolis-St. Paul, Duluth, Crookston, and Morris. At the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, 609 graduate students were enrolled in the fall of 1967. In addition, education and research centers of the University are located in all parts of the state. (See map, back cover, in The Needs of the University of Minnesota.) Each campus is an integral part of the total University, conducted under the same general educational and administrative policies.

Minneapolis-St. Paul: Covers an area of 259 acres on both banks of the Mississippi River in Minneapolis, and 705 acres in St. Paul. It has about 200 major buildings for classroom, administrative, maintenance, residence hall, and athletic purposes. Major academic units located on the Minneapolis-St. Paul campus are:

College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics of the Institute of Agriculture -- Confers the degree of Bachelor of Science, Master's degrees in agricultural education and in home economics education, and the Technical Certificate in Agriculture; and offers preprofessional preparation for veterinary medicine.

College of Biological Sciences -- Organized in 1965. Confers the degree of Bachelor of Science with majors in biology, biochemistry, botany, and microbiology.

School of Business Administration -- Confers the degrees of Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Science in Business, Bachelor of Science in Economics, Master of Business Administration, Master of Science in Business, Master of Arts in Industrial Relations, Doctor of Philosophy in Business Administration, and Doctor of Philosophy in Industrial Relations.

School of Dentistry -- Confers the degrees of Doctor of Dental Surgery, Bachelor of Science in Dentistry, and Graduate Dental Hygienist (two-year course), and offers a program in Dental Assisting.

College of Education -- Confers the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Education.

General College -- Awards the two-year degree of Associate in Arts.

General Extension Division -- It is possible for students to earn the following degrees entirely through evening and correspondence courses in the General Extension Division: Associate in Liberal Arts, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Business, Bachelor of Science in Economics, and Master of Business Administration. The Division also offers 17 certificate programs in the areas of liberal arts, business administration, and engineering science.

Graduate School -- Confers Master's and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in 136 majors, and the certificate of Specialist in Education.

Office of International Programs -- Established in 1963 to provide central program planning and coordination of the diverse international activities of departments, institutes, and colleges of the University.

Law School -- Confers the degree of Juris Doctor.

College of Liberal Arts -- Confers the degrees of Associate in Liberal Arts and Bachelor of Arts.

College of Medical Sciences -- Confers the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Bachelor of Science with majors in medical technology, physical therapy, and occupational therapy, Master of Public Health, Master of Hospital Administration, Master of Nursing Administration, and Doctor of Medicine.

College of Pharmacy -- Confers the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

Institute of Technology -- Confers the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor's degrees with professional designation such as Bachelor of Architecture and Bachelor of Civil Engineering; Bachelor of Physics, Bachelor of Chemistry, Bachelor of Mathematics, a certificate in science, and professional degrees in engineering.

Summer Session -- Two five-week summer terms are held on the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth campuses.

University College -- Provides an opportunity for students to follow unique programs not restricted to one college or school. Confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

College of Veterinary Medicine -- Confers the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Departments of Aerospace Studies, Military Science, and Naval Science (ROTC) -- Commissions in the Air Force, Army, and Navy are conferred by these departments.

Duluth: In 1947 the Duluth State Teachers College was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota by action of the State Legislature. It then became the University of Minnesota, Duluth, and has been in a process of constant expansion until its campus now has a greatly enlarged faculty and new buildings, and occupies an area of more than 200 acres. It has four academic divisions: Education and Psychology; Humanities; Science and Mathematics; and Social Sciences. It confers the degrees of Associate in Arts, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Master of Science, and also offers preprofessional training. A Department of Aerospace Studies offers the Air Force ROTC curriculum. The faculty is headed by Provost Raymond W. Darland.

Morris: Since 1910 the campus at Morris had been the home of the University's West Central School of Agriculture. The need for higher educational facilities in western Minnesota brought about the Board of Regents' decision in 1959 to inaugurate a college level program at Morris and gradually discontinue the School of Agriculture Program except for short courses, research, and the West Central Experiment Station. The University of Minnesota, Morris, admitted its first freshman class of 238 in 1960. By the 1963-1964 academic year, Morris had four complete classes, and it conferred its first bachelor's degrees at the end of that academic year. It offers both a four-year Liberal Arts program, leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree, and preprofessional training through the four academic divisions of Science and Mathematics, Education, Humanities, and Social Sciences. Its faculty is under the direction of Dean Rodney A. Briggs.

Crookston: Since 1905, the campus of the University of Minnesota Technical Institute at Crookston has been the home of the Northwest School of Agriculture. The new Technical Institute opened its doors in the fall of 1966 and admitted 187 freshmen. The Institute gives its students a two-year, semi-professional education in agricultural and agribusiness-related fields, leading to the associate degree. The Northwest School of Agriculture is being phased out and will graduate its last students in 1968.

ENROLLMENT

Fall quarter, 1967, enrollment figures as listed below represent an increase of 4.7 per cent over last year's enrollment:

Daytime classes, all campuses	46,088
Minneapolis-St. Paul campus	39,834
Duluth campus	4,837
Morris campus	1,107
Crookston campus	310

Of the University's 19 major academic units, the college of Liberal Arts has the largest daytime enrollment with 16,186 students. An enrollment of 18,470 in General Extension Division evening classes represented an increase of 1,975 students over the fall, 1966 figure.

Ratio of men to women: 29,597 men and 16,491 women attended daytime classes in the fall quarter, 1967 -- a ratio of slightly less than 2 to 1.

Degrees conferred: 8,043 degrees were conferred during the academic year 1966-1967. Since its founding through August, 1966, the University has conferred 191,966 degrees -- and about 60 per cent of these have been conferred since World War II.

Non-resident enrollment: Of the total daytime enrollment, in the fall quarter, 1966, 5,926 (12.8 per cent) came from other states or foreign countries. To be considered for admission, non-residents must have above-average promise, superior high school or college records, and special interest in this University. Non-resident tuition fees are considerably higher than those for residents. For example, a non-resident student in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics pays \$182 more per quarter than a resident student. A non-resident Medical School student pays \$212 more per quarter.

THE SIZE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Cause: In the fall quarter of 1967, there were 2,091 more students enrolled than in the fall quarter of 1966. This means that in one year we added more students than are found in the total student body of many of the nation's colleges. President O. Meredith Wilson, in The President's Report, 1962, said: "It is important as we face the problem of numbers that we view it in the proper context. First, the University is not seeking to be large. Our size is a by-product of its own excellence as well as a result of the University's location in the greatest concentration of population in the state. Simply stated, this is where the students are and it is where they would like to be."

Ways we are teaching a large student body:

Teaching of large classes: At the University of Minnesota, a General Psychology lecture class of 2,000 students achieved the same or better results as smaller General Psychology lecture classes according to results of a general achievement test. A report by the Ford foundation based on studies of classes at many universities substantiated these conclusions. The only variable found to exist between classes is not the size of the class, but the quality of instruction. A poor instructor can accomplish less with a small class than a good one can achieve with a large class. At Minnesota we seek out men and women for our faculty who are outstanding in their fields.

An advantage to conducting exceptionally large classes is that the cost of instruction per student is greatly reduced, leaving funds for special teaching devices that might otherwise be too costly. Special demonstrations, auxiliary equipment, and films are used in Minnesota's large classes without causing undue financial burden.

Teaching by television: During the 1966-1967 academic year, 31,245 students enrolled in classes presented by closed-circuit television. On the Minneapolis-St. Paul campus 35 rooms, with a total capacity of 7,039, are equipped for receiving closed-circuit television. During the fall quarter of 1967, 29 courses were taught partially by this method, and 166 hours of instruction were transmitted each week. An average of 17½ hours

of instruction per week were transmitted live to Rochester in the graduate evening program during 1965-1966. Video tapes of certain courses as well as special demonstration tapes are now being sent to the Duluth and Morris campuses.

Use of closed-circuit television helps to solve problems of large classes, space shortages, shortages of specialists, geographical separation between teachers and students, and the cost of teaching large-enrollment courses. All rooms equipped for television viewing have talk-back installations so that students can communicate with the lecturers in the studio. Closed-circuit television improves instruction for classes requiring certain visual presentations or magnification. For example, the use of closed-circuit television enables dentistry classes to watch the preparation of a tooth for a filling.

Conduit has been installed in all West Bank buildings so that cables can be extended to every classroom and auditorium there. In the future, it is hoped that the University campuses in Duluth and Morris can be linked with the Minneapolis-St. Paul campus in this way.

Superior students: At the same time that space shortages and large enrollments force experiments in large-scale instruction, more personal attention is being given to the superior student through expansion of the honors program. In the fall of 1965, an Honors Division, in which all honors candidates register, began operating in the College of Liberal Arts, and a new faculty honors council was organized with representatives from every CLA department that offers a major. About 95 per cent of the departments in the College of Liberal Arts have developed programs giving students wider opportunities to graduate with honors in their fields of specialization. Honors opportunities are also available or are being developed in other colleges and institutes.

Honors opportunities for freshmen and sophomores include honors seminars, special advising programs for freshmen, and honors sections in basic courses.

STUDENT COSTS AT THE UNIVERSITY

See Cost Estimate sheet and General Information Bulletins in the speaker's kit.

FACULTY AND STAFF

In the fall quarter, 1967, the University had 2,408 full-time faculty members with ranks ranging from instructor to professor, and an additional full-time equivalent of 237 working part time. There also were over 1,000 serving as teaching and research assistants and administrators and clinical fellows -- the equivalent of 628 full-time staff members. The Civil Service staff included about 6,000 full-time and 3,000 part-time employees. From 2,300 to 2,500 of the part-time workers were students.

RESEARCH

In every department, research of great significance to the state and to the world is being conducted. Some of the important results of research at the University of Minnesota, and the faculty members who directed the investigations, are:

E. W. Davis, now Professor Emeritus, was the metallurgical engineer who pioneered modern taconite processing after devoting more than three decades to research on the development of new processes and equipment needed for the utilization of Minnesota's abundant low-grade ores.

Dr. Willem J. Luyten, Astronomy Professor Emeritus, for almost forty years made studies of the "white dwarfs" (the stars that are dying out because they have used up their supply of hydrogen). Of the 500 "white dwarfs" now known, more than 80 per cent were discovered and catalogued by Dr. Luyten.

Izaak M. Kolthoff, now Professor Emeritus, who is considered one of the world's foremost analytical chemists, helped to solve the problem of rubber shortage during World War II with his development of a synthetic rubber. Tires made of this cold rubber were found to outlast those made of natural rubber.

Professor S. T. Coulter, Head of the Department of Dairy Industries, is nationally known for his research in dairy products, especially in processing butter and cheese, in the development of powdered milk, and in the production of dried milk.

Professor Alfred O. C. Nier of the School of Physics isolated the first bit of Uranium-235, a discovery which helped make it possible to utilize atomic energy.

Dr. Lee I. Smith, now retired, is noted for his major contributions in diverse fields of chemistry, including the synthesis of Vitamin E.

Dr. Bryce Low Crawford, Jr., physical chemist who is now Dean of the Graduate School, contributed to the development of wartime rocket propellants through classified research conducted for three years in his laboratory at the University.

Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery and Past President of the American College of Surgeons, is one of the foremost leaders of American medicine. Among the many techniques he has developed are the "second-look" operation for cancer, the "Wangensteen tube" to relieve intestinal troubles after surgery, and the stomach-freezing treatment for ulcers. An eminent teacher, Dr. Wangensteen instructed heart surgeons Dr. Christian Barnard and Dr. Norman Shumway during their residencies at the University Hospitals.

Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, retired Chief of the Division of Plant Pathology and Agricultural Botany, is noted for his work in controlling grain rust diseases. He was the first American to receive the international Otto Appel medal for scientific contributions to plant protection.

Dr. Wesley W. Spink, Professor of Medicine and Past President of the American College of Physicians, is the world authority on brucellosis (undulant fever) who played an important role in research to help eradicate brucellosis in Minnesota. This disease once affected 20 per cent of all rural Minnesotans at some period during their lives.

Professor H. K. Hayes, retired Chief of the Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, is often called the dean of corn breeders. Methods which he and his associates have worked out have enabled corn breeders everywhere to speed up the development of new and improved hybrids. Under his leadership, the University has developed the Minhybrid corn varieties and such famous varieties of oats as Bonds, Mindo, Andrew, and Zephyr.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The University is at the heart of the state's cultural activities. Among the best known of these are the University Gallery, the Artists Course, radio station KUOM, the University Theatre and its Mississippi River Showboat, the Tweed Gallery in Duluth, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, area performances of the Metropolitan Opera, and public lectures and concerts. (For an example of the scope and variety of cultural events, see the Calendar of Events included in speakers kit.)

PUBLIC SERVICE

The University carries its service and educational facilities to the entire Minnesota community. The following are a few examples:

College of Veterinary Medicine - Services include the testing of farm animals for disease.

Minnesota Geological Survey - Conducts intensive studies of Minnesota's mineral resources, soils and topography; advises communities on such topics as water supply problems.

University Hospitals - Includes Mayo Memorial Building, Variety Club Heart Hospital, Masonic Memorial Hospital, and Children's Rehabilitation Center. Corrective open-heart surgery was first performed successfully by a team of surgeons at the University Hospitals.

General Extension Division - Provides evening, special and correspondence courses. Center for Continuation Study presented short courses attended by 14,018 persons in 1966-67; more than 200,000 persons have attended courses since the Center opened in 1936. KUOM, University radio station, rebroadcasts all convocations and carries news, lectures, music, farm and home information, and dramatic productions. The Minnesota Plan for Continuing Education for Women helps women plan for the future, complete an interrupted education, or prepare for new careers.

Agricultural Extension Service - Brings to people of the state the results of research generated within the University, by other universities, and by other agencies, bringing the University's resources to bear on the

broad range of social and economic adjustment problems of the state. Gives short courses, conferences, workshops, and institutes. In 1964, more than 2.7 million persons attended the 66,000 Agricultural Extension events held around the state. Extension has an office in each of the 87 counties and is supported by specialists in departments on the Minneapolis-St. Paul campus.

Institute of Child Development - Operates nursery school, child development clinic; conducts research on behavior and development of children and adolescents.

Minnesota Museum of Natural History - Presents weekly programs of scientific interest; maintains permanent museum; conducts research.

Information Service - All departments of the University receive numerous requests for information by telephone, mail, and personal visits. All requests are answered courteously and as thoroughly as possible. In addition, many departments publish papers, pamphlets, and news sheets which provide both general and specialized information.

Mines Experiment Station - Works on problems of extraction and treatment of Minnesota's mineral resources.

MINNEAPOLIS CAMPUS, WEST BANK

Great hope for relief of overcrowding at the University lies in the eventual completion of the West Bank area of the Minneapolis campus. Funds appropriated by the 1957 and 1959 Legislatures financed purchase of 17.5 acres of land and construction of three buildings -- a sixteen-level Social Science Building, a fourteen-level School of Business Administration Building, and a five-level Classroom Building. These three buildings, plus the new Anderson Hall classroom building are now in use, and Wilson Library will open its doors for Fall Quarter, 1968. The classrooms were planned so that new teaching techniques can be explored. For example, large classrooms are designed to ensure close contact between student and professor.

A two-level bridge connecting the East and West Bank areas was opened in the fall of 1965. The lower level is used for vehicles. The pedestrian level has an enclosed gallery to protect students in inclement weather and will serve as a center of informal activity. Classes are scheduled with a minimum of bridge-crossing in mind.

If appropriate legislative funds can be obtained, the West Bank area, when completed, will occupy 57 acres, and will hold about 15 buildings, including classroom buildings, a library unit, office towers, a dining center, a theater, a speech and communications unit, a journalism unit, and space for residence halls and fraternity and sorority houses. Funds appropriated by the 1967 Legislature provided for completion of the library, construction of a third classroom building and planning of a classroom and laboratory building, and completion of land acquisition in the West Bank area. The first residence hall, part of a four-tower complex, is under construction, and eventually 2,400 students will have housing in these buildings.

UNIVERSITY REORGANIZATION

The University is undergoing a profound reorganization of its academic structure. The guiding principle of the reorganization is the concept of "congenial academic neighborhoods" within the University. Three major steps were taken during 1963-1964. First, the two Departments of Mathematics (in the College of Liberal Arts and the Institute of Technology) were consolidated into a School of Mathematics, located administratively in the Institute of Technology. Second, the Regents established a College of Biological Sciences, removing Zoology and Botany from the Arts College, and including Biochemistry (St. Paul) and certain faculty members in genetics, biophysics, and other areas of biology. The first students enrolled in the college in the fall of 1966. Third, two new associate deanships in the Arts College were authorized, one in Social Sciences and one in Humanities. Under the new organization plan, the interrelationships among all colleges are strengthened. Several colleges also have effected reorganization among their own departments.

An All-University Council in Liberal Education has been established to set University-wide standards for the liberal arts component of all undergraduate education at the University.

FISCAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967

Endowment: \$78,320,382 (Book Value) which consists of \$47,679,954 contained in the Permanent University Fund and on which was earned \$1,777,575 during the year. An additional \$24,224,210 which was invested in the University's Group Investment Fund earned a total of \$1,204,520. The amount of \$4,774,842 was invested by the University in separate funds.

General Operations and Maintenance fund: \$69,703,510.51. Of this, 49.6 per cent is spent on Instruction and Departmental Research, 12.8 per cent on Physical Plant Operations, 12.8 per cent on General Expense, 3.9 per cent on Budgeted Research, 7.3 per cent on Extension and Public Services, 3.6 per cent on Libraries, 3.0 per cent on Administration, 1.9 per cent on Organized Activities Relating to Instructional Departments, and 5.1 per cent represents Transfers and Adjustments.

Income from all funds: \$169,292,131.98. Of this amount 25.6 per cent was received from the state for general support, 4.0 per cent from the state for specially appropriated projects and research, and 1.5 per cent from the state and counties for indigent patients at the University of Minnesota Hospitals, 15.1 per cent from Sales and Services, 13.3 per cent from auxiliary enterprises, 24.3 per cent from federal appropriations, 5.6 per cent from Trust Funds including endowment income, 1.0 per cent from intercollegiate athletics, and 9.6 per cent from tuition.

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO SPEAKERS

If a question is directed to you which you are unable to answer, please ask for the questioner's name and address, record the question, and inform him that he will receive full information from the Minnesota Alumni Association.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

1967-1968 Annual Cost Estimates for Undergraduate Students
Who Are Residents of the State of Minnesota

	Men		Women	
	Commuter	Campus Residence	Commuter	Campus Resident
Tuition*	\$294.00	\$294.00	\$294.00	\$294.00
Fees: Records	\$ 1.00			
Incidental Fee	81.00			
I.T. Technolog	2.55			
Laboratory	10.00			
	94.55	94.55	94.55	94.55
Room** (Dorm, Double room)	---	337.00	---	337.00
Board** (Dorm, Double room)	---	563.00	---	563.00
				\$900.00
Personal:				
Lunches at 75¢ per day	150.00	---	150.00	---
Books and Supplies	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Clothing	110.00	110.00	160.00	160.00
Laundry - Dry cleaning	45.00	90.00	45.00	90.00
Recreation, Social dues, athletic and symphony tickets, plus (men) \$5.00 per week allowance for 34 school wks.	200.00	200.00	90.00	90.00
Graduation***	---	---	---	---
Church, charity, clubs	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Medical, drugs, glasses and supplemental hospital coverage (\$21.00)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Grooming, haircuts	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Transportation	125.00**** 50.00		125.00**** 50.00	
	180.00***** ---		180.00***** ---	
	1263.55**** 1983.55		1203.55**** 1923.55	
TOTALS	1318.55*****		1258.55*****	

* Nonresident tuition and incidental fee is \$307 per quarter or \$921 per year. Resident tuition and incidental fee is \$125 per quarter or \$375 per year. Resident tuition and incidental fee in I.T. and Business increases to \$395.55 and \$393 respectively with third year of college.

** Range: \$840 - \$945

**** Minneapolis commuter

*** \$30-\$40 for seniors

***** St. Paul Commuter

The University of Minnesota is located within the Minneapolis and St. Paul metropolitan area of over a million population. A large percentage of students commute from St. Paul suburbs and small towns within a radius of 40 miles. Two fares are charged students from St. Paul, and commuters other than those from Minneapolis have higher costs.