

NEEDS

**of the
University of
Minnesota**

THE REGENTS' REQUESTS FOR 1959-1961

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

FOUNDED IN THE FAITH THAT MEN ARE ENNOBLED BY UNDERSTANDING
DEDICATED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING AND THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH
DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH AND THE WELFARE OF THE STATE

NEEDS

of the University of Minnesota for the Biennium 1959-61

*To: Members of the 1959 Minnesota Legislature
and the Citizens of the State*

From: J. L. Morrill, President of the University

Every two years the Regents must lay before the Legislature their requests for appropriations to carry forward into a new biennium the University's program of teaching, research and public service.

What You Will Find in This Pamphlet

This statement of "Needs of the University" presents a summary of the Regents' requests for the 1959-61 biennium, and seeks to establish a background so that these needs may be clearly understood. Fuller detailed documentation will be presented to the appropriate legislative committee. In brief, the pamphlet answers the questions, "How much does the University need and Why does it need it?"

In its presentation to the Legislature, the University strives conscientiously to provide any and all of the facts and figures that will help the Members, as well as the people of the state generally, to understand the needs and problems facing the institution. It is through mutual confidence that understanding and support are assured. Throughout the session, the Regents and the administrative officers will try to answer thoroughly and completely every question that is put to them, and to gather any supplementary information that may be requested. The University believes that if its needs are understood, the Legislature will do its best to meet them.

The Regents and their administrative officers take pride in the integrity of the University's activities, both fiscal and educational. Any estimates that are made, involving enrollment, income from various sources, etc., are based on their best judgment of the facts. If any such estimates prove substantially out of line with subsequent developments, such deviations are scrupulously called to attention. For example, the Legislature made appropriations for new positions in the biennium 1957-59 on what were believed to be sound enrollment estimates. For reasons still not fully understood, these estimates were not realized. It will be pointed out later in this pamphlet that the University has kept faith with the Legislature, and did not use the funds for new positions beyond the level that the actual enrollment increases justified. The balance was employed to meet the costs of certain other legislatively-mandated expenditures for which the Legislature did not fully provide.

In this way the University, by conscientious internal management and use of appropriated funds, met a serious and unexpected situation with a minimum financial drain upon the state. More about this in later pages.

It must be recognized that the University is a complex institution. It performs many functions, some big, some little, but all of importance to some segment of its public constituency. Because its fiscal and educational operations are manifold, there is no simple way to describe all that it is and does. Yet the University, all would agree, is a good one—an outstanding one—and its reputation extends far beyond the borders of Minnesota. Throughout the world there are discerning people who identify the achievements of the State of Minnesota with the achievements of the University of Minnesota—in agriculture, in engineering and technology, in medicine, to mention only a few areas of great accomplishment and recognized distinction and productivity.

In thinking of the University, it is important to think of its total accomplishment, and not be diverted by an appraisal of some lesser phase of its activity. Every activity of the University is subject to review (as evidenced by the University's own continuous self-survey), but the real measure of its worth to the people of this state is in the accumulative, total job that it does. Does the University do its overall job well? It is appropriate to ask this question at the outset of every legislative session. The reputation and standing of the University, as measured in the success of its graduates, by the significance of its research, and by the appreciative acceptance of the public service it provides, suggest a strong affirmative answer.

THE BASIC REQUESTS

The Regents' requests for the biennium 1959-61 fall under four headings: (1) General Maintenance; (2) Special Appropriations (for such purposes as Research, Agricultural Extension, Beneficiation of Low Grade Ores, etc.); (3) University Hospitals; and (4) Buildings, Land, and Rehabilitation. What is asked for under each of these headings is spelled out in the following pages.

"General Maintenance" is basic to everything else. It is presented first.

Enrollment Trend Is Still Upward

In the legislative requests for 1957-59 the University estimated it would enroll 27,450 students in 1957-58 and 29,000 in 1958-59. The actual enrollments, respectively, were 25,825 and 26,568. All over the United States enrollments were under official estimates. Even so, the University enrollment increased, though not to the extent expected. When the Legislature met in 1957, there were 25,307 students at the University; now there are 26,568. That is an increase of 1261 students, equal to the enrollment of many highly-regarded colleges. In 1959-60 the University will enroll 28,150 students, it is estimated; in 1960-61, 30,050 students.

In brief, the University is growing, and will continue to do so. Every fact, trend and statistic suggests that the long-term trend will be as presently predicted: 1965, 38,900 students; 1970, 47,000 students. The number of high school graduates in Minnesota is increasing, and as the number mounts, so will University enrollment increase, because it is from Minnesota high schools that University students are overwhelmingly drawn.

It is to meet the load of the coming biennium, as well as to lay foundations for the years beyond, that the Regents have formulated the specific askings for 1959-61.

Who Are the Students?

The University's students are preponderantly the sons and daughters of parents who live in this state. Of the entering freshmen in the fall of 1958, only 4 in a hundred were non-residents, and many of these came from the immediately surrounding area which constitutes Minnesota's natural region of trade and influence; many planned to remain in this state. The University is maintained to provide educational opportunity for these Minnesota young men and women. Of course, not all students attending college in Minnesota come to the University, but almost exactly half of them are enrolled here. The development of new junior colleges out in the state would provide some additional educational opportunities, and so would the enlargement of the state colleges or the creation of new collegiate units of the University—but such developments will not appreciably reduce the numerical total of students the University must carry, since population concentrates in the regions where the University (including its Duluth Campus) is located. These regions are where most future students live. Furthermore, experience generally shows that the creation of junior colleges serves to increase the numbers of students who eventually transfer to the final two years of the four-year institutions, thus adding to their loads in the long run. Likewise, the development of other colleges generally increases the proportion of all advanced, professional, and graduate work that the University must offer in its total program. There is no escaping it: the University has large enrollments and will continue to have them, as well as growing commitments to the most advanced instruction. Well-prepared and ambitious high school students will continue to press for admittance. They and their parents will expect the University to accept them and to give them their chance to succeed in life through education.

People sometimes think of enrollment figures as just so many numbers. This is a grave mistake. Every figure is a young man or woman, the son or daughter of mothers and fathers who want to see their children succeed—and who know that the University can contribute to that success. Whose sons and daughters should be denied the advantages the University can offer because of unmet needs?

The University and Its Faculty

The University of Minnesota is a distinguished institution because it has a distinguished and productive faculty. A faculty is not something in the abstract; it is, concretely, a group of men and women, dedicated to their jobs, eager to do their teaching and to make their scholarly contributions. In all fields of activity, there is competition, but in the academic field this is becoming more and more intense, as enrollments mount, and colleges and universities everywhere seek to attract able people to their own faculties; and as business, industry, and governmental agencies try to lure faculty members at salary levels higher than those prevailing on the campuses. Moreover, competition for faculty members is not within

a narrow, local market, but is on a nation-wide basis. Minnesota knows what this competition means. It feels it constantly. That is why continued improvement in faculty salary levels is imperative.

A recent report, from a faculty group, on the economic status of the profession puts the matter sharply: "The major argument for salary improvement beyond the bare minimums indicated by the cost-of-living index is based on the continuing decrease in the buying power of faculty salaries, at least as compared with the relative affluence of other professional groups." Without begrudging their advantage, the report then shows that skilled tradesmen of this area, even some apprentice tradesmen, with four hours of overtime a week, can potentially earn more than many associate professors at the University, and more than nearly all assistant professors. These data also reveal that while the average salary of a physician, dentist, or lawyer was generally comparable with faculty salaries in 1939, today this is not true. A full professor who earned \$5,300 in 1939, today has advanced, in terms of 1939 dollars, by only 2.5 per cent—whereas the corresponding advance for other professional groups is many, many times greater. The advance for manufacturing employees in the same period is 72 per cent. In terms of purchasing power, the professor falls further and further behind.

The report concludes: "There is no reasonable doubt that faculty members occupy an inferior position in the present economy, a position that has weakened the quality of educational opportunity available to the junior citizens of the state in the past and which, if continued, will further weaken such opportunities in the future." It should be added that this situation likewise makes the teaching profession less attractive, and thus discourages young people from entering the field, as against fields where economic opportunities seem brighter.

Minnesota feels the pinch. So do neighboring and comparable state universities. For salary adjustments, they are requesting increases of their legislatures averaging 21.2 per cent of their existing academic staff payrolls. To maintain the same relative position with respect to these institutions, Minnesota would need a similar percentage increase, but the Regents, after careful review of all factors involved, are asking only 15 per cent for salary adjustments and promotions—10 per cent the first year of the biennium, 5 per cent the second.

A University faculty takes years to build. Once built, it can be disrupted in short order by the loss of a number of key individuals or by the inability to advance younger and promising men, or to recruit them in the first instance. For these reasons, the requests for funds for salary adjustments and promotions have a top priority, in the judgment of the Regents.

Some Basic Considerations

To enable the University to continue meeting its responsibilities in teaching, research, and public service, the Regents are asking the Legislature for a maintenance appropriation for 1959-60 of \$26,221,522; and for 1960-61, a maintenance appropriation of \$28,763,674. This is an increase of 13.6 per cent in the first year of the biennium over the current year, 1958-59; and an increase of 9.7 per cent in 1960-61 over the sum requested for 1959-60. These increases, percentage-wise, are not out of line with the experience of people generally, or of business and

industry. It is costing individual citizens more to live these days; likewise, it costs the University more to live. No general expansion of program is involved here, no new major departments, no new major programs of service. These dollars are primarily for the salaries of staff members and for the supplies and equipment they need to do their jobs.

Nearly 60 per cent of the increase requested, it is important to remember, involves expenditures completely beyond the control of the Regents. If we think of operating costs that are increased, and which are within the discretion of the Regents, faculty salaries are the only major item. But the University is confronted by other costs, not of its own creation, and these are reflected in the increases. There are the general price increases of everything the University must buy, of costs that are directly related to enrollment, of custodial staff for new buildings. Other inescapable costs reflect legislative mandates: automatic wage increases in the civil service groups; inclusion of Old Age and Survivors Insurance in the retirement program for civil service staff members; OASI rate increases; cost-of-living adjustments for civil service staff members; and unemployment compensation liabilities. In fact, of the total increase requested, not more than 40 per cent can be regarded as discretionary; the rest is inescapable and mandated.

In formulating their legislative requests for the 1959-61 biennium, the Regents have voted to increase the non-resident tuition for all colleges of the University by ten dollars per student per quarter. This action places Minnesota in a middle position with respect to other institutions of this region with which comparison is continually made. In tuition rates generally, Minnesota always attempts to maintain this middle position. Tuition increases are fraught with problems, for each increase, even though small, introduces (like the proverbial straw on the camel's back) a cost factor that able students often cannot meet. In maintaining present tuition policies, the University and the state are, in effect, providing a broad-based scholarship program, the beneficiaries of which are preponderantly Minnesota young men and women. This has been the historic function of state universities, the basic reason for their being.

Buildings and Land

Enrollments and the teaching load of the next biennium and of the future, must be related to building uses and building needs, and these, in turn, must be related to land for construction of buildings and (in an auto-age) for use in parking.

The University of Minnesota, beginning in 1954, has systematically studied its building and land requirements, and these have been explicitly outlined for each biennium from 1959 through 1970 to the Minnesota Legislative Interim Commission on State Building Needs. No university has ever made a more intensive study. The methods employed, and the results that were achieved attracted such widespread attention that they were brought together and published under the authorship of Vice President William T. Middlebrook in a volume entitled, "How to Estimate the Building Needs of a College or University." Copies of this have been sent to every member of the 1959 Minnesota Legislature, and have been in demand from universities throughout the nation.

This careful analysis underlies the specific building and land requests of the Regents for the 1959-61 biennium, as enumerated beginning on page 17 of this pamphlet. In considering them, two important points need to be kept in mind:

1. What is asked for in 1959-61 is part of a long-term building program worked out to meet the needs of the University, looking ahead to 1970, and especially taking into account enrollment increases. There must be classrooms for the additional instruction; there must be offices for the new instructors; there must be adequate laboratories, libraries, and related educational facilities. The utilization of newly-constructed buildings on the University campus involves relationships that have been carefully surveyed in the planning stages. To construct building "A" to meet future requirements necessitates shifts and changes that involve other buildings. For example, the Regents give high priority to new facilities for the School of Business Administration, which, when built, will free space in the structure now occupied by Business. The vacated space will lessen the existing pressure for classrooms and offices. This is so with each additional new structure: new facilities are provided on the one hand, and vacated space becomes available for other instructional purposes. The Regents' building program, as projected, takes all of this into consideration and provides for an orderly, sequential adaptation of space with greatly increased use of both existing and new facilities.

2. Thorough studies have likewise shown that land available on the present Minneapolis Campus is not sufficient to contain the buildings that will be necessary to handle future student loads. The 1957 Legislature also recognized this by appropriating funds for the acquisition of land at the west end of the Washington Avenue bridge across the Mississippi River. Approximately 17½ acres of land (seven blocks) have been acquired and cleared. A program for developing this on an educationally and financially sound basis has been formulated. The plan envisages the use of this area for undergraduate instruction in non-laboratory departments of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, for the School of Business Administration (with its close relationships to social science departments of the Arts College) and for the General College. The present Minneapolis Campus would then be the center for the professional colleges that demand heavy laboratory or highly specialized facilities.

New construction on the existing Minneapolis Campus would take into account the instructional needs of the professional students, which can be met at the undergraduate level by proper location of buildings to serve students on both sides of the river with a minimum of traffic flow. As departments presently housed on the east side of the river move to the west side, the vacated space will be adapted to the requirements of the departments that remain—and plans as to how this can be achieved have already been spelled out in some detail.

All of these considerations need to be kept in mind in making appropriations for new Minneapolis Campus buildings, to the end that both educational and physical plant developments in the years ahead may be orderly and economical.

The building needs of the St. Paul and Duluth Campuses are no less important, for there must be new physical plant facilities to enable the staff in both of these places to carry the loads they will face in instruction and research.

The Total Pattern of University Financial Operations

One final point remains before presenting the specific figures. Many people mistakenly believe that the money appropriated by the Legislature constitutes all or the major part of the University's total fiscal resources. The sums appropriated to the University by the Legislature are only one part of the University's total operating budget, although they are the indispensable, "life-blood" part of the budget. To illustrate: In 1957-58 (the most recent year for which fiscal transactions are complete) the total University operations involved \$78,196,960.26. (The breakdown of this is given in minute detail in "Financial Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1958" which is summarized on the last three pages of this pamphlet.)

Of this total of over \$78 million, only a part (\$34,278,097.66) came from legislative appropriations. Even when funds involving self-supporting activities—dormitories, cafeterias, print shop, cold storage plant, laundry, concert courses, and so forth—are deducted from the grand total, and attention centers on income that relates most directly to the educational and service activities, the state, through legislative appropriations, still provides only a part of the money needed for University operation.

Admittedly the University budget is complicated, as any budget of its size must be. And yet a certain basic comprehension of the underlying financial operations is essential so that a clear picture exists of the relationship between the total cost of operations and the part of that total that is provided by the Legislature. Otherwise, one falls into the error of assuming that the total costs of maintaining the University are borne by the people of the state through legislative appropriation.

For purposes of budget and financial reporting, total University income and expenditures for teaching, research, public service, and related activities are classified under six headings:

1. *Trust Funds.* Income from endowment funds and current grants and gifts expended for such activities as scholarships, loans and prizes, and sponsored research including research projects underwritten by special grants from such federal agencies as the U. S. Public Health Service, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Defense, the National Science Foundation, and so forth.

2. *University Services Funds.* Income from and expended for such activities as dormitories, cafeterias, print shop, cold storage, laundry, and other revolving funds.

3. *Federal Appropriations.* Funds provided by the Federal Government to be used for Agricultural Extension, research, and, in lesser amount, for instruction.

4. *Special State Appropriations.* The funds specifically and separately appropriated by the Legislature for the University of Minnesota Hospitals and for special research, county agents, child welfare, and many other special purposes.

5. *Physical Plant Funds,* for buildings and related capital investment.

6. *General University Fund,* with income from these sources:

- a. Tuition and student fees

- b. Earnings of University departments
- c. General maintenance appropriation of the Legislature.

Into the calculation of (c) enters income from the permanent University Fund, the Swamp Land Fund, the Standing Millage Tax of 23/100 mills, and the Occupational Iron Ore Tax. If the amount estimated from these sources is larger than contemplated in setting the maintenance appropriation for operating purposes, the excess reverts to the state treasury and lessens the impact on the general revenue fund; if the estimated income from these sources is less, then the general revenue fund makes up the difference by legislative decree.

Since trust funds, University Services funds, and federal appropriations (with minor exceptions) are earmarked, and for special purposes, these are not available for general purposes and accordingly cannot be merged with regular instructional and research funds. They are separately reported but are not included in the legislative appropriations. The Legislature's appropriations cover general maintenance; the special appropriations, including the University Hospitals; and the funds for building construction and remodeling.

As seen above, in the General University Fund are grouped all the funds available for the regular instructional, public service, and nonsponsored research activities of the University. The Legislature's "general maintenance appropriation" is the major single source of income that goes into the General University Fund. It is the heart of the General University Fund, the basic sum that makes the University's educational and service program possible. Whatever affects favorably or unfavorably the central "maintenance appropriation" core affects the integrity of the University's total program.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

How the Regents Determine the General Maintenance Request

The Regents start with a detailed budgetary analysis of the previous biennium and accompanying administrative recommendations before them. After consideration of these they decide upon the amount they believe must be provided in the General University Fund to cover salaries, supplies, expense, and equipment to carry on the University's regular, established program of instruction, public service, and unsponsored research. From this figure of total cost they subtract the estimates of the income from tuition and student fees and from departmental earnings (items "a" and "b" above). The difference between the estimates of costs for carrying the University's program and the estimates of income is the legislative request for general maintenance.

General Maintenance in 1957-59

To support the regular established instructional, research (unsponsored), and public service program for the current biennium 1957-59, the Regents received an appropriation for the General University Fund of \$21,189,292 for 1957-58 plus a special appropriation of \$1,160,127 for OASI and SERA employees contribution costs, and \$23,084,021 for 1958-59.

The budget behind these figures was based on an estimated enrollment of 27,450 students in the first year of the biennium (1957-58) and 29,000 students in the second year (1958-59). This would have meant 2143 more students in the first year and 1550 more students in the second, or a total of 3693 additional students in the biennium.

These enrollment estimates were calculated with every possible care and took into account birth rates, graduations from high schools of the state, the trend in the percentage of high school graduates that go on to higher education, and data compiled on a national basis, including the figures and estimates of the United States Office of Education. For reasons no one can fully explain, these estimates were not realized, either at the University of Minnesota or at other comparable institutions. There was an unexpected national lag in entering college in these particular years, though there is no reason whatsoever to think that the long term predictions are not sound. The figures of 1957-59 were deviations from an unmistakable trend line.

To summarize: instead of the 27,450 students contemplated for 1957-58, the University had 25,825, an increase of 518 instead of the expected 2143. Instead of an increase of 1550 in 1958-59, the increase was 743. Although the University continued to grow in enrollment, it did not grow as much as had been thought it would: instead of a biennial increase of 3693 students, the increase was 1261.

The Legislature in 1957 appropriated maintenance funds to provide new faculty positions and enrollment-related civil service positions on the basis of the University's larger enrollment estimates. (An enrollment-related civil service position would be one in such units as the library, the registrar's office, the counseling offices, etc., where the need for staff is directly related to the number of students.) Because the University did not achieve the enrollment levels contemplated in the maintenance appropriations, it clearly was not entitled to use these new position funds beyond a level that represented the actual increase in students. It was entitled, of course, to use that portion of new position money that it "earned" by virtue of the actual enrollment increases.

In brief, the Regents had received an "unearned" or surplus amount in their appropriation which, when balanced against the loss of anticipated tuition revenue that had been initially budgeted but not realized, amounted to a net \$1,228,271.

The Regents and University administration were immediately aware of the fact that the obvious and obligated way to handle this "unearned" appropriated money would be to revert it directly to the State Treasury. This would have been done, but an unanticipated factor entered into the disposition of the \$1,228,271.

This new factor was the fact that the 1957 Legislature mandated certain obligations but did not provide specific funds in the University appropriation to finance them. Involved were the items previously mentioned: inclusion of Social Security (OASI) in the retirement program for civil service employees retroactive to January 1, 1956; an OASI rate increase for both academic and civil service staff members; a required upward cost-of-living adjustment for civil service staff members effective July 1, 1958; and unemployment compensation for certain University employees, effective January 1, 1958. There was no way the University

could avoid these costs. It therefore applied toward them an amount of \$1,337,354 which included the "unearned" appropriated money, plus funds recaptured from the internal operating budget by means of imposed economies and a policy of leaving vacancies unfilled.

The foregoing is outlined as evidence that the Regents have given a full accounting to the Legislature so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the use of appropriated funds; and also as indicating how by the course of action that was followed, there was a reduction in the sums that otherwise would have been needed from the state to meet the mandated obligations which fell so heavily and unexpectedly upon the University, but for which no legislative financing had been provided.

The General Maintenance Request for 1959-61

For the biennium beginning July 1, 1959, the Regents have decided, after painstaking consideration, that a budget of \$36,852,203 for 1959-60 and \$39,885,772 for 1960-61 is necessary for the regular program of instruction, research, and public service. They estimate income of \$10,630,681 for 1959-60 and of \$11,122,098 for 1960-61. The difference between the figures for each year is the requested maintenance appropriation—or \$26,221,522 for 1959-60, and \$28,763,674 for 1960-61.

The Breakdown of the Additional Needs

The basic figures and explanations are now presented:

	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
Total Estimated General University Fund		
Expenditures	\$36,852,203	\$39,885,772
Less Estimated Income	10,630,681	11,122,098
General Maintenance Requested	<u>\$26,221,522</u>	<u>\$28,763,674</u>
Less Present Appropriation	23,084,021	
Less 1959-60 Recommended Appropriation		26,221,522
Increase	<u>\$3,137,501</u>	<u>\$2,542,152</u>

The additional needs are grouped below under general headings that indicate the major purposes:

Salary Adjustments and Promotions

To meet the needs for academic salary adjustments and promotions for 1959-60, \$1,599,483; for 1960-61, \$890,255:

The payroll for academic staff in 1958-59 is \$15,994,834. The addition requested represents an increase of 10 per cent the first year of the biennium, and five per cent the second. This would be used to maintain an equitable relationship between the academic and the civil service staffs. For the latter, upward adjustments are, in conformity with the

state civil service system, essentially automatic, with a one-step merit increase annually until a maximum is reached. Additionally, civil service staff received an automatic cost-of-living adjustment on July 1, 1958, based on a rise in the cost-of-living index, which must be underwritten for the next two years. Furthermore, as already pointed out, academic salaries have not advanced to offset losses in purchasing power, and this situation calls for correction if present able staff members are not to be lost, and if other staff members are to be recruited. These funds are also essential to maintain Minnesota's median position with respect to average salaries of academic staff at comparable institutions. Competition for staff is increasingly intense as enrollments mount and demand for teachers everywhere is intensified. There is also competition with industry and governmental agencies. The only way the University can hold its own, in maintaining and recruiting staff, is through new funds for salary adjustments and/or promotions. Common knowledge and experience, as well as a wealth of statistical data, support this argument of the Regents.

To meet the civil service salary needs 1959-60, \$683,006; 1960-61, \$340,466:

These increases provide \$350,011 in 1959-60 to carry forward the cost-of-living adjustment of July 1, 1958—which the University had to absorb in its own budgeting in 1958-59. They also provide for merit increases, within the established civil service schedule, of \$322,995 in 1959-60 and \$340,466 in 1960-61. Likewise included for the first year of the biennium is \$10,000 to cover reclassifications and range changes made during the biennium, primarily to bring University civil service classes into conformity with changes in the state civil service; the Legislature has long required such comparability.

Additional Staff

For 1959-60 the University's request involves the cost of no new positions over and above the funds provided by the 1957 Legislature for academic staff. Because the University, as previously explained, in 1958-59 added staff only to the number justified or "earned" by actual enrollment increases, only the sum representing these positions was incorporated into the budget. This must be carried forward, and to it must be added the sum necessary to provide staff to cover additional enrollments up to the 28,150 predicted for the first year of the coming biennium. This is the \$210,781. In 1960-61 a corresponding reinstatement of \$411,330 is required to cover enrollments up to 29,000.

Also in the second year of the biennium (1960-61), enrollment will pass 29,000 (the figure for which the 1957 Legislature made provision for new academic positions) and reach 30,050. It will require \$693,923 to staff the gap between the 29,000 and the 30,050.

In all calculations for additional staff, the student-staff ratio of 12.7 is used—overall, for every twelve and seven-tenths students, one staff member. This ratio is based on past University experience, and is completely in line with the national figure for public universities, with their

emphasis not only on instruction, but on research and public service as well. Dollar-wise, these increases for new academic staff represent 1.3 per cent in the first year of the biennium, and 6.2 per cent in the second.

To meet needs that call for new civil service staff in 1959-60, \$152,317; for 1960-61, \$497,228:

In many departments the need for civil service staff is directly related to student enrollments: as students increase there must be additional librarians, stockroom clerks, laboratory attendants, etc. These enrollment-related needs for civil service staff have been determined, department by department, and the figure above takes them into account. Also, as new buildings are occupied, additional positions are involved: all the new area requiring servicing has been closely calculated and the costs for staffing have been figured; with careful consideration of the precise period in the biennium for which the staff is needed, based on completion dates (such, for example, as the new space in Millard Hall, the Lyon Laboratories, Jackson (anatomy) Hall, the Forest Products Building, Dairy Products Building, basic science addition in Veterinary, the additional building space on the Duluth Campus, and the new structures at the sub-stations).

For supplies, expense, equipment:	1959-60	1960-61
To meet the needs in physical plant:	\$543,153	\$81,942
To cover skilled trades wage increases not known at time of 1957-59 legislative requests	257,233	
New building maintenance	247,679	81,942
Fuel price increases	5,101	
Telephone rate increases	33,140	

Experience shows that about 82 per cent of expenditures for repairs and maintenance are for wages, and a high proportion is paid skilled tradesmen at prevailing local rates. The University can and does estimate the amount of maintenance and repair work for a biennium, and the Legislature is requested to appropriate accordingly. But if, after the session is over, rates in the skilled trades increase, the only alternative for the University is to reduce the amount of maintenance work that is done to fit the work done to the sums available. It is to bring the maintenance work back to adequate standards and levels that the \$257,233 is urgently requested, for between September of 1956 and September of 1958 there have been striking and unexpected advances in wage levels of skilled tradesmen. The increase requested is 3.0 per cent. Similar increases undoubtedly will occur within the next two years, but these cannot now be calculated and are not requested.

The needs for heat, light, custodial salaries, and related maintenance services for the new space to be occupied during the biennium require \$247,679 in 1959-60 and \$81,942 in 1960-61.

The fuel price increase is at branch stations; the telephone rate increases are already in effect.

To meet needs for additional educational supplies and expenses directly related to enrollment increases:

The 1957 Legislature appropriated funds for 1958-59 on an estimate of 29,000 students, which enrollment, as previously explained, was not realized. No new funds for enrollment-related educational supplies are asked for in the first year of the biennium; but in the second year when enrollment passes 29,000 and attains 30,050 (an increase of 3.6 per cent) \$64,379 will be needed. These funds are for scientific and educational supplies, miscellaneous supplies, and educational and scientific equipment used in the instructional program, and hence related to enrollment increases.

To meet the price increase, 1959-60, \$216,387:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices for all commodities increased from 114.0 in July, 1956, to 119.2 in July, 1958— or 4.6 per cent. Applying this figure to all expenditure items (except utilities, fuel, OASI and SERA, and repair and maintenance salaries) gives a price increase figure of \$216,387.

To meet the postage rate increase, 1959-60, \$31,728:

A comprehensive analysis of the effect of the postage rate increases of August 1, 1958, on University expenditures reveals a 27 per cent increase in postage costs. The sum necessary to cover these costs is \$31,728.

To meet unemployment compensation claims, 1959-60, \$42,832:

The 1957 Legislature provided for unemployment compensation for certain University and state employees, effective January 1, 1958. However, no funds were appropriated. It is estimated that for the six-month period during 1958-59, the University will be billed for \$21,416. It will meet this expense with funds carried forward from 1957-58, but for each year of the new biennium it is estimated that \$42,832 will be required, and this is the sum requested, simply based upon experience thus far.

To meet civil service Social Security and SERA employer's contribution, 1958-59, \$764,635:

The 1957 Legislature authorized a referendum by University civil service staff members which resulted in their subsequent inclusion in Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI), with modification of the benefits to be received from the existing State Employees Retirement Association (SERA). This necessitated retroactive payment by the University of the employer's share for the period January 1, 1956, to June 30, 1958, and subsequently thereto. For 1959-60, the University is asking \$764,635 to cover the basic amount essential to finance this program. Of this, \$447,218 is applicable to contributions to the State Employees' Retirement fund, and \$317,417 is for Social Security contributions by the employer.

To meet Social Security and SERA increases for new staff and for rate changes in 1959-60, \$56,055; for 1960-61, \$54,046:

These increases in costs are three-fold: additional staff; OASI rate and base increase from 2¼ per cent on \$4200 to 2½ per cent on \$4800, effective January 1, 1959; and OASI rate increase from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent and a SERA rate decrease from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent on January 1, 1960. Net, these come out as increases of \$56,055 in 1959-60, and \$54,046 in 1960-61.

To meet Mines Tax Commission increase, 1959-60, \$7500:

This amount represents funds provided in 1958-59 by the University over and above the appropriation of the 1957 Legislature, to which was attached a rider necessitating the additional expenses. This sum is reflected in the 1958-59 expenditures and is requested in 1959-60 as an offset to the curtailment of expenditures in the areas which provided funds to cover the increase. It is the hope of the Regents that this appropriation might be made directly to the State Tax Commission, and that the University seek reimbursement for its costs.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

These appropriations provide continuing support for special extension and research activities. In the case of research projects, the expenditures are primarily for payment of junior personnel working under the direction and supervision of senior staff members. Effective use of these funds therefore depends directly upon the general maintenance appropriation which provides the salaries for the senior staff.

In presenting the needs for these various research and extension projects, necessary sums are included for the requested merit salary increases for academic and civil service staff members to permit continuation of present levels of operation. In some cases, limited additional funds are sought to meet, in a small degree, the demands made upon the University for more research and service in particular areas.

The following tabulation shows the present appropriation, the amount requested each year of the 1959-61 biennium, and the increase each year:

	Appropriation 1958-59	Request 1959-60	Additional over '58-59	Request 1960-61	Additional over '59-60
Agricultural Extension Service	\$ 600,000	\$ 688,589	\$ 88,589	\$ 714,915	\$26,326
Experiments in the Beneficiation of Manganiferous and Low Grade Ores and for Experiments in the Direct Process Beneficiation of Low Grade Ores	100,000	121,129	21,129	124,622	3,493
General Agricultural Research	425,000	517,607	92,607	535,085	17,478
Medical and Cancer Research	75,000	90,000	15,000	90,000

Livestock Sanitary Board					
Laboratory	65,000	90,116	25,116	90,116
Institute of Child Development and Welfare	35,000	39,346	4,346	41,121	1,775
General Research	100,000	113,348	13,348	117,098	3,750
Minnesota Institute of Research	32,500	37,192	4,692	37,929	737
Agricultural Research—					
Rosemount	100,000	110,860	10,860	114,306	3,446
Hybrid Corn Maturity Tests ¹	(12,500)	(13,772)	(1,272)	(14,387)	(615)
Tuition and Transportation Aid for Students of State Agricultural Schools	72,000	65,000	7,000	65,000
Business and Economic Research	25,000	27,193	2,193	28,160	967
Training Project in Delinquency Control	9,000	9,880	880	10,355	475
Hardwood Timber Species Research	6,000	6,580	580	6,894	314
Psychiatric Research	37,500	59,650	22,150	72,313	12,663
Training of Laboratory Aides	10,000	12,797	2,797	13,103	306
Special Education, Training and Research Program	38,000	43,525	5,525	44,556	1,031
Legume Seed Research	30,000	32,712	2,712	33,786	1,074
Southwestern Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station		35,000	35,000	40,000	5,000
Special Assessments—					
Duluth Branch		9,527	9,527	9,527
Workers Education Program		50,442	50,442	53,004	2,562
Total	\$1,760,000	\$2,160,493	\$400,493	\$2,232,363	\$71,870

¹ Not included in totals because this is a transfer of appropriation from the Department of Agriculture.

Many of the projects supported by these special appropriations provide in the field of research an opportunity to try out ideas on a small scale to demonstrate their promise for future development. For this reason the term "seed bed" is often applied to individual projects financed from these funds. There is a chance to cultivate, on a limited or pilot basis, a scientific study which, once its feasibility is established, may attract substantial support from private, governmental, or Foundation sources. In this way, by small initial investment, the University has been able again and again to secure large-scale financing for important and basic research, the beginnings of which go back to the "seed bed" stage of cultivation.

The 1957 Legislature provided for the purchase of lands and buildings to establish an experiment station in Southwestern Minnesota. However, no funds were appropriated for its operation. The requested appropriation of \$35,000 in 1959-60 and \$40,000 in 1960-61 contemplates operating an experiment station with emphasis on crops and soils. Staff salaries must be provided; machinery must be obtained; and there will be the costs of supplies and other expense incidental to actual operation. Without this appropriation for operation, no work can be done on any property acquired.

For 1959-60, an item of \$9,527 is included to meet special assessments received from the Office of the City Treasurer, Duluth, provision for payment of which is covered by statute (Chapter 510, Session Laws of 1957).

Support of \$50,442 in 1959-60 and of \$53,004.75 in 1960-61 is requested by the Regents for an expansion of the University's limited program in what is commonly referred to as Workers Education. Sound management-labor relations in the Minnesota economy should be enhanced by the better training of labor leaders and a more adequate supply of them, as well as by better trained teachers in the general field of workers education.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

The University of Minnesota Hospitals have several functions. They provide facilities for the training of medical, nursing, and other students in various of the medical specialties. They provide facilities for medical research. They offer medical and surgical services to indigent patients drawn from the counties of the state. Service to patients is available in the out-patient department, as well as in the Hospitals proper. The staff, with its full-time and part-time members, is responsible to the state through the University both for instruction of students and the care of patients. In this way essential medical education is combined efficiently with the responsibility of the state and the counties to provide care for the indigent sick.

The needs of the University Hospitals are presented under these subheads: (1) General Hospital Maintenance (indigent patients); (2) Psychopathic Hospital Maintenance; (3) Child Psychiatric Hospital; (4) Rehabilitation Center; and (5) Multiple Sclerosis Clinic.

The tabulation below shows present appropriations, the amounts requested for each year of the 1959-61 biennium, and the net change over 1958-59. So that the picture may be seen in full, the county share in the General Hospital Maintenance is included in the tabulation; the overall amount requested from the state is shown (under "Summary by Source"), together with the increase that is involved:

	Appropriation	Request		Increase over 1958-59	
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
University of Minnesota					
Hospitals (433)					
From the State.....	\$1,444,103	\$1,549,532	\$1,608,560	\$105,429	\$164,457
From the County.....	1,444,103	1,549,532	1,608,560	105,429	164,457
Total	\$2,888,206	\$3,099,064	\$3,217,120	\$210,858	\$328,914
Psychopathic Hospital					
(420)	533,181	608,500	627,225	75,319	94,044
Child Psychiatric					
Hospital (430)	207,236	236,730	243,512	29,494	36,276
Rehabilitation Center					
(450)	322,644	392,093	403,611	69,449	80,967

Multiple Sclerosis Clinic (460)	27,580	32,840	34,143	5,260	6,563
Total	\$3,978,847	\$4,369,227	\$4,525,611	\$390,380	\$546,764
Summary by Source					
From the State.....	\$2,534,744	\$2,819,695	\$2,917,051	\$284,951	\$382,307
From the County.....	1,444,103	1,549,532	1,608,560	105,429	164,457
Total	\$3,978,847	\$4,369,227	\$4,525,611	\$390,380	\$546,764

The sums requested for 1959-61 include the necessary merit salary adjustments for academic and civil service staff and sums for price increases, maintenance and operation, unemployment compensation claims, postage increases, and OASI and SERA factors. The figures are calculated in exact parallel to the requests in the general maintenance appropriation. They also include sums (\$21,467 the first year, and an additional \$33,000 in the second year) to cover increase in volume of service which is estimated to go up (on a patient day basis) 7.1 per cent in 1959-60, and 3.9 per cent in 1960-61.

BUILDINGS, LAND, AND REHABILITATION

Major categories in the building requests of the Regents for 1959-61 are: new buildings for instruction, research, and general use, \$17,950,000; major rehabilitation and remodeling of buildings, \$3,622,000; special utilities, \$535,000; land, \$984,211; and housing and food service needs, \$1,325,826—aggregating \$24,417,037.

By campuses these totals are distributed as follows:

Minneapolis—\$17,675,037, broken down as follows: new construction \$13,343,000, which includes requests for the construction of buildings on the already acquired land area on the west side of the Mississippi river to meet oncoming enrollment loads; major remodeling and rehabilitation, \$2,058,000; special utilities (carrying heating lines and tunnels to west side area) \$535,000; land, \$943,211; and toward housing and food services, \$795,826.

St. Paul—\$3,347,000: new buildings, \$2,350,000; major rehabilitation and remodeling, \$467,000; and housing and food services, \$530,000.

Duluth—\$2,446,000: new buildings, \$2,000,000; building improvements and remodeling, \$85,000; campus improvements, \$320,000; and land, \$41,000.

Branch Schools and Stations—\$949,000: new buildings, \$257,000; rehabilitation and remodeling, \$692,000.

The requests for new buildings, rehabilitation and remodeling, special utility needs (Minneapolis), land needs, and needs relating to housing and feeding are detailed as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS CAMPUS

New buildings

School of Business Administration and general purpose classroom building, combined	\$2,124,000
Social sciences and general purpose classroom building, combined.....	2,223,000

Foreign languages, English and general purpose classroom building, combined	2,232,000
Large classrooms building.....	2,520,000
College of Science, Literature, and the Arts administration building.....	170,000
Libraries	1,319,000
Large classrooms building	1,620,000
Scientific Apparatus Shop.....	175,000
Chemical Storehouse addition.....	504,000
Music addition	336,000
Shevlin Hall addition.....	120,000

Remodeling and rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the Library, including completion of fourth floor.....	176,500
General rehabilitation of Chemistry, phase three	200,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of Millard Hall, phase three	533,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of Jackson Hall, phase two	327,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of Wulling Hall, phase one	220,000
Rehabilitation of Zoology.....	189,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of Owre Hall	277,500
Rehabilitation and remodeling University Press (Shopping News) building	135,000
Heating lines and tunnel to west campus area.....	535,000

Land needs

For parking 2.28 acres of the north halves of blocks south of 4th Street S.E. between 16th and 19th Avenues S.E.....	494,304
Miscellaneous parcels between 6th and 8th Streets between 15th and 17th Avenues S.E. approximately 3.225 acres	448,907

Housing and food service needs

Housing for single students (25% of estimated cost)	625,000
Cafeteria in west campus area	170,826

ST. PAUL CAMPUS

New buildings

Classroom building	\$ 800,000
Crop Research Laboratory, phase one.....	1,000,000
College of Veterinary Medicine building	550,000

Remodeling for new use and rehabilitation

Haecker Hall	139,000
Dining Hall	25,000
Home Economics, old section	178,000
Agricultural Engineering	125,000

Housing and food service needs

For married student housing.....	330,000
For completion of cafeteria	200,000

DULUTH CAMPUS

New buildings

Industrial Education building	\$ 950,000
Classroom building	850,000
Physical Plant shops	200,000

Rehabilitation

Science Building, Annex, Humanities Building and Tweed Gallery (elevators)	70,000
Humanities building and Science building (acoustical installations)....	15,000
Revision to campus electrical system	15,000
General development of roads, lawns, landscaping and campus lighting	55,000
Pedestrian and utility tunnels, phase one	250,000

Land needs

For consolidation of campus site	41,000
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CROOKSTON

New buildings

Dairy pole barn	\$ 10,000
Agricultural Engineering addition	100,000

Remodeling and rehabilitation

Stephens Hall	260,000
Owen Hall	30,000
Replacement of old greenhouse	35,000
Physical Education	15,000
Stabilization of building structures	50,000

MORRIS

Remodeling and rehabilitation

Music	\$ 5,000
Spooner Hall	120,000
Junior Hall	35,000
Electric service for campus	20,000
Stabilizing foundations of existing structure	60,000

GRAND RAPIDS

Remodeling and rehabilitation

Main Building	\$ 15,000
Road surfacing	32,000
Connect heating plant in Main Building to classroom building	15,000

WASECA

New buildings

Sheep shelter and paved yard	\$ 7,000
Steer shed and paved yard	9,000

EXCELSIOR

New buildings

Farm Shop	\$ 10,500
Machine Shed	5,000

DULUTH (Northeast Experiment Station)

New buildings

Herdsmen's cottage	\$ 15,000
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ROSEMOUNT (Agricultural Experiment Station)

New buildings

Dairy Nutrition Laboratory.....	\$ 35,000
Turkey Brooder House.....	20,000
Three single family cottages.....	36,000

CLOQUET EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

New buildings

Shop	\$ 5,000
Outdoor lighting system.....	2,500
Bridge across Otter Creek.....	2,000

IN CONCLUSION

All of the figures presented in this pamphlet do indicate that the University is big. University bigness can be thought of in many ways: in terms of the size of a budget, in terms of the number of staff and students, in terms of buildings. But to think of the University of Minnesota only in this manner is to miss the point, for the bigness of the University in the last analysis must be measured in relation to the University as a productive resource in the state. It is in terms of what it produces for the enhancement of the economy and well-being of Minnesota that the University must finally be judged.

As Americans, bigness in production is a great national asset, and one in which we take pride. We produce more of the goods of life than any other people on earth, and this is reflected in our unmatched standard of living. More people have more good things, and all that goes with them, than anywhere on the face of the globe. It is because we have technical and scientific knowledge and apply to it our own lives that this is so. We organize our industry, our agriculture, our

education, our enterprise generally, on a large and effective scale, and we reap the benefits accordingly. It is the fact that we do things in a big way that has made us as a nation and as a state great and strong.

Production is essential to our continuing prosperity, and in the total productive process the production of trained minds is paramount. That is the kind of creative production in which the University is engaged, which it is organized to do, and to which it is dedicated. All of the resources involved in teaching, research, and service are marshalled for the one purpose of contributing to the welfare of Minnesota and its citizens. Bigness of the University is but one reflection of the vitality and the richness of those resources.

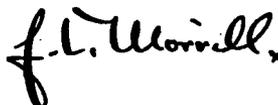
Due to retirement regulations, two major University administrators—the President and the Business Vice President—will not share in the presentation of the Regents' Requests in future legislative sessions. Both of us, Mr. William T. Middlebrook and I, myself, feel deeply indebted to the members of the Minnesota Legislature, its leaders and committees, for the kindness and courtesies extended to us; and much more especially for the generous and far-sighted support given to the University and to the Regents in the exercise of their responsibilities over the years.

Let the Legislature and the people of Minnesota take deserved satisfaction and feel entitled pride in their development of one of the leading institutions of learning in the nation and the world.

Looking back over my own nearly 14 years as President, I cherish the privilege and remembrance of having shared with the Legislature, with the Regents, the Faculty and Staff, and with Mr. Middlebrook, in the upbuilding of this distinguished and productive University. The heritage and hopes of the Territorial founders and of those following in their footsteps have been enhanced and richly realized. Minnesota has no more striking claim to fame than the leadership of its state university.

It is the strength and continuing greatness of the University which the 61st Legislature of Minnesota is most earnestly requested to understand and support—and it is with grateful appreciation and yet with the sense of anxious and conscientious responsibility that this presentation of the Regents' Requests is submitted.

Respectfully,



J. L. MORRILL,
President

THE SOURCES OF UNIVERSITY INCOME

July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958

FROM THE STATE

The Legislative Maintenance Appropriation.....\$21,189,291.73

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 Branch. This is comprised of: Interest from the Permanent University Fund, \$1,145,771.02; Swamp Land Fund Interest, \$127,630.86; 23/100 Mill Tax Receipts, \$359,055.57; University's Share of Occupational Tax, \$5,594,817.71; and General Revenue Fund, \$13,962,016.57.

The Deficiency Appropriation for Retirement Costs..... 1,160,127.00

This amount covers the employer's share of O. A. S. I. and S. E. R. A. costs for the period January 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958 in accordance with state law.

The Cost of Indigent Patients at the University of Minnesota Hospitals..... 2,567,384.93

State Appropriations, \$1,283,294.91; Counties' Share, \$1,284,090.02.

The Special Projects Administered and Carried on by the University for The General Benefit of the People of the State..... 2,898,776.00

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, Special Education—Training and Research, Planning Study for a Southwest Agricultural Experiment Station, Legume Seed Research, and Land Acquisition and Construction—Southwest Experiment Station.

The Physical Plant Extensions..... 6,462,518.00

1955 Building Fund Receipts—Minneapolis Campus—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$140,000.00; Buildings, \$635,000.00. St. Paul Campus—Buildings, \$1,325,000.00. Duluth Campus—Buildings, \$125,000.00.

1957 Building Fund Receipts—Minneapolis Campus—Land, \$932,018.00; Housing and Food Service, \$70,000.00; Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$860,000.00; Buildings, \$295,000.00. St. Paul Campus—Housing and Food Service, \$200,000.00; Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$109,000.00; Buildings, \$352,000.00; Permanent Improvements, \$250,000.00. Duluth—Buildings, \$720,000.00. Crookston—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$87,000.00; Buildings, \$138,000.00. Cloquet—Buildings, \$2,000.00. Rosemount—Buildings, \$30,000.00; Improvements, \$31,000.00. Grand Rapids—Buildings, \$5,500.00; Improvements, \$1,000.00. Excelsior—Buildings, \$1,000.00; Improvements, \$5,000.00. Duluth Station—Buildings, \$3,000.00. Waseca—Buildings, \$25,000.00. Morris—Buildings, \$121,000.00.

FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Instruction, Research, Extension, and Plant Extensions..... 2,439,375.73

This income is divided: For instruction, \$189,470.24; for agricultural research, \$721,962.00; for agricultural extension, \$1,229,325.93; for physical plant extension, \$298,617.56.

FROM FEES AND RECEIPTS..... 13,137,045.97

This income is divided: Student Tuition and Fees, \$6,006,522.55; student course fees, \$31,016.16; hospital receipts, \$3,445,776.91; dental infirmary receipts, \$223,411.72; other departmental receipts such as sale of bulletins, sale of livestock and agricultural products, \$3,333,753.47; miscellaneous, \$96,565.16.

FROM UNIVERSITY SERVICES AND REVOLVING FUNDS..... 12,698,158.03

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 \$116,367.93 was used for plant expansion.)

FROM TRUST FUNDS..... 14,227,127.38

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 \$1,051,319.22 was used for plant extensions.

FROM INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS..... 1,412,790.67

This income is divided: Minneapolis Campus, \$1,364,444.99; Duluth Branch, \$48,345.68.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.....\$78,192,595.44

Free Unencumbered Balance July 1, 1957..... 4,364.82

\$78,196,960.26

THE EXPENDITURES FOR UNIVERSITY OPERATIONS

July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958

FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY \$ 1,897,790.60

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

FOR THE GENERAL UNIVERSITY 3,777,905.80

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 32,110,989.50

The expenses of college instruction and research, the Duluth Branch, Agricultural Schools and Experiment Stations, the University of Minnesota Hospitals, Summer Session, Agricultural and General Extension. (General Funds, \$21,364,132.79; Federal Funds, \$2,228,772.63; Special State Funds, \$8,513,327.37; Other Funds, \$4,756.71.)

FOR PHYSICAL PLANT OPERATIONS 4,242,374.47

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

FOR PHYSICAL PLANT EXTENSION 11,239,381.40

Minneapolis Campus—Land, \$607,637.08; Housing and Food Service, \$2,565,671.63; Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$884,907.38; Buildings, \$1,772,490.20; Permanent Improvements, \$37,770.40; Planning, \$12,195.35; Equipment, \$300,984.56. St. Paul Campus—Land, \$12,475.00; Housing and Food Service, \$1,446,219.31; Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$16,817.17; Buildings, \$2,341,543.93. Duluth Campus—Housing and Food Service, \$57,608.72; Buildings, \$876,565.37; Permanent Improvements, \$9,864.73. Crookston—Rehabilitation of Buildings, \$43,544.06; Buildings, \$53,042.71. Cloquet—Buildings, \$7,599.93. Rosemount Research Center—Buildings, \$44,360.89; Permanent Improvements, \$10,536.30. Grand Rapids—Buildings, \$457.60; Equipment, \$221.34. Excelsior—Buildings, \$946.26; Permanent Improvements, \$7,179.48. Duluth Experiment Station—Buildings, \$750.85. Waseca—Buildings, \$49,719.02. Morris—Buildings, \$50,161.98. Itasca—Buildings, \$183.49. Cedar Creek Natural History Area—Land, \$19,846.51; Buildings, \$4,928.36. Branch Stations—General Rehabilitation, \$3,151.74.

FOR UNIVERSITY SERVICES AND REVOLVING FUNDS 11,386,990.91

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 12,983,516.03

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 1,079,626.57

The operating expenses of intercollegiate athletics and that part of the physical education expense paid from receipts of intercollegiate athletics. Minneapolis Campus, \$1,028,387.54; Duluth Branch, \$51,239.03.

TRANSFERS AND ADJUSTMENTS 521,615.02

Miscellaneous transfers between Endowment, Current, Loan and Plant Funds, \$168,550.74; outstanding obligations and allotment decrease, \$1,013,457.15 (Current Funds, \$353,453.96; Plant Funds, \$1,366,911.11); increase in current reserves, \$323,291.39.

Total Expenditures, Transfers, and Adjustments \$78,196,960.26

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

STUDENTS	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Collegiate Enrollment*	28,825	31,990	33,846	34,900
Fall Quarter—Second				
Week	(20,399)	(23,393)	(25,307)	(25,825)
Noncollegiate Enrollment	28,443	27,406	27,963	27,522
Extension	20,737	26,741	30,701	23,585

STAFF—ALL FUNDS				
Academic Staff†	3,092	3,269	3,363	3,821
Civil Service Staff‡	4,499	4,729	4,827	5,038

COLLEGES	Departments	Departments
Science, Literature, and the Arts	30	Schools of Dentistry, Law, Business Administration; Pharmacy, University, Veterinary Medicine, and General Colleges—each
Institute of Technology	15	Duluth Branch
Institute of Agriculture	32	
Medical Sciences	21	
College of Education	16	
Graduate School	13	

LAND—June 30, 1958	Acres	Value
Minneapolis Campus	207.87	\$6,886,169.19
St. Paul Campus—Agriculture	726.89	745,260.22
University of Minnesota—Duluth Branch	174.56	50,124.29
Branch Stations		
Crookston	902.96	140,680.97
Morris	823.82	61,137.53
Grand Rapids	454.60	34,095.00
Duluth	282.74	41,416.00
Waseca	599.10	78,284.94
Cloquet	3,702.09	66,446.39
Excelsior	223.06	38,233.72
Rosemount Research Center	7,973.30	72,388.04
Total	16,070.99	\$8,214,236.29

BUILDINGS—June 30, 1958	Major		Minor	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Minneapolis Campus	84	\$59,504,830.29	34	\$ 469,416.55
St. Paul Campus—Agriculture	57	13,399,026.69	49	568,875.16
Off-Campus Buildings	5	458,281.25	347	308,376.15
Duluth Branch	14	6,875,054.02	10	60,256.16
Rosemount Research Center	6	448,825.47	99	242,504.37
Branch Stations				
Crookston	13	1,254,762.81	37	230,604.97
Morris	15	1,453,621.75	18	122,222.31
Duluth	2	71,584.17	21	108,239.12
Grand Rapids	4	344,955.56	23	118,924.34
Itasca			53	102,304.74
Waseca	3	1,903,947.47	32	99,675.19
Excelsior			26	84,485.95
Cloquet			35	82,611.74
Rosemount			75	328,367.03
Total	203	\$85,714,889.48	859	\$2,926,863.78

EQUIPMENT—June 30, 1958	Total	Livestock	Books and Museum Collections	Other
Minneapolis	\$20,917,293.05		\$9,040,248.14	\$11,877,044.91
Institute of Agriculture	4,411,824.15	\$302,347.85	571,640.16	3,537,836.14
Duluth Branch	1,017,058.86		241,231.24	775,827.62
University Services	4,485,298.81		42,923.19	4,442,375.62
Trust Funds	5,498,596.46		2,815.29	5,495,781.17
Total	\$36,330,071.33	\$302,347.85	\$9,989,858.02	\$26,128,865.46

ENDOWMENT—June 30, 1958	Value
For General Purposes	\$44,886,343.41
Unassigned Funds Operating Temporarily as an Endowment	2,721,591.48
For Student Aid—Scholarships, Prizes and Loans	2,448,475.52
For Educational Purposes	7,891,717.21
For Other Purposes	2,408,255.91
Endowment Subject to Annuity	229,030.04
Total	\$60,585,413.57

LOAN FUNDS—June 30, 1958	\$ 848,918.42
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The University's complete "Financial Report" will be mailed upon request.

* Includes Duluth Branch.
 † Reduced to a full-time basis.
 ‡ Valuation \$25,000 and under.

W. T. MIDDLEBROOK, Vice President

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Its Campuses Cover
The State It Serves

