UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BOARD OF REGENTS

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

MINUTES

December 28, 1932

A meeting of the Agricultural Committee was held in the Regents' Room on Wednesday, December 28, 1932, at nine o'clock.

Present: Regent Olson, chairman; Regents Butler, Coller, Gemmell, Rand, Snyder, Williams, J. G., and Williams, J. V., Mr. Coffman and Dean Coffey.

Voted to accept the following resignation:

Arthur F Verrall Instructor Plant Pathology and Botany effective December 16, 1932

Voted to approve the following appointments, subject to the resolutions of the Board on June 28, 1932:

Donald M Stewart as Instructor in Plant Pathology and Botany from December 16, 1932 to June 15, 1933 at $333.38 for the period Class CH33

The following as recipients of Caleb Dorr Prize for Excellence in Scholarship in School of Agriculture for the winter term of 1932-33

Walter Clausen	$7.50
Esther Nelson	6.00
Myron Clark	5.00

Voted to approve the following salary adjustment:

Henry Schmitz Chief and Professor Department of Forestry from $6,500 Class A to $7,000 Class A beginning July 1, 1933 subject to any adjustments the University may find it necessary to make in salaries of the staff as a whole.

Voted to approve the following trips outside the state:

W C Coffey to Chicago, Illinois December 2-5, 1932 for conference called by American Farm Bureau Federation to discuss policies, plans and programs related to agriculture expenses not to exceed $40.53 to be charged to Budget 2200-2100

W H Peters to Chicago, Illinois November 24 to December 2, 1932 as coach of Student Livestock Judging team at International Livestock Exposition expenses not to exceed $56.53 to be charged to Budget 2214-4100

Arthur Roth, Carlton Nelson, Leo Fenske, Glen McDougal, Erwin Draheim, and Ezra Reineke to Chicago, Illinois November 24-30, 1932 for Students' Livestock Judging Contest in connection with International Livestock Exposition expenses not to exceed $211.20 to be charged to Budget 7435-2500

Voted to recommend inclusion in the bill for University appropriations request to reappropriate the unused balance of $1,423.89 of the special appropriation for the sewer system at the West Central School and Station, Morris, for buildings and grounds repairs at Morris.

Voted to recommend making use of the unemployed for certain work at the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station under the unemployment relief project undertaken by the State Forestry Department with the understanding that the University would not assume, under the plan, any obligations for damages in case any person was injured in the conduct of the project.

Voted to accept with thanks the following gift:

Donor	American Dry Milk Institute, Inc.
Amount	$1,950
Fund	American Dry Milk Institute Fellowship
Purpose	For the continuation of the fellowship for the period January 1 to June 30, 1933

Voted to adjourn.

W. T. MIDDLEBROOK, Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BOARD OF REGENTS

MINUTES

December 28, 1932

A meeting of the Board of Regents was held in the Regents' Room on Wednesday, December 28, 1932, at nine-thirty o'clock.

Present: Mr. Coffman, presiding; Regents Boeckmann, Butler, Coller, Gemmell, Mayo, Olson, Rand, Snyder, Williams, J. G., and Williams, J. V.

Under the provision of paragraph 4, "Rules of the Regents, Officers of the Board," the President of the Board requested Regent Snyder, First Vice-president of the Board, to act as chairman of the meeting and Regent Snyder did so act.

Voted to approve the minutes of the following meetings:

Agricultural Committee of September 27, 1932
Board of Regents of September 27, 1932
Agricultural Committee of October 8, 1932
Board of Regents of October 8, 1932
Agricultural Committee of October 29, 1932
Board of Regents of October 29, 1932

Voted to approve the report of the Agricultural Committee of December 28, 1932.

Voted to approve the following amendment of minutes:

November 19, 1932—Voted to approve the following recommendation of the Advisory Committee of the School of Nursing:

That affiliation of the School of Nursing with the Northern Pacific Beneficial Association Hospital, approved by the Board of Regents on October 26, 1921, be amended to provide that effective January 1, 1933, the assignment of undergraduate nurses to this Hospital be discontinued, for the reason that thereafter this Hospital is to be staffed by graduate nurses, with the understanding, however, that the Northern Pacific Beneficial Association Hospital agrees to accept on a part-time basis a reasonable number of graduate nurses desiring to take academic work at the University, and with the further understanding that should it develop that this Hospital can serve

the Central School of Nursing by furnishing other training or service to the graduate nurse, such matters will be considered by the Advisory Committee.

to read

such matters will be considered by the *Administrative Committee of the School of Nursing.*

Voted to approve the following correction of minutes:

June 28, 1932—The President of the University presented a summary of the 1932-33 budget of the Department of Agriculture, which was reviewed and ordered filed supplement to the minutes, page 872. Should read *1931-32* budget.

Voted to accept the following resignations:

Harvey S Hoshour Professor of Law effective January 1, 1933

Herbert E Chamberlain Professorial Lecturer College of Education effective at time of reappointment for 1932-33

Nelson W Taylor Assistant Professor School of Chemistry effective at close of fall quarter of 1932-33

James D Hutchinson Instructor Mathematics and Mechanics effective at close of fall quarter of 1932-33

Gladys M Rideout Teaching Assistant Sociology effective at close of fall quarter of 1932-33

H K B Allebach Fellow Mayo Foundation effective December 1, 1932

Ollie Leopard Assistant to Superintendent University Hospital effective January 1, 1933

Ruth E Barnhisel Robertson Manager Shevlin Hall Cafeteria effective January 1, 1933

William Anderson Professor of Political Science to be relieved of obligations as chairman of Department of Political Science effective November 17, 1932

Voted to approve the following retirement:

M F Tierney Key and Shade Mechanic Buildings and Grounds effective January 12, 1933 (retires Minnesota State Employees Retirement Association)

Voted to approve the following appointments, subject to the resolutions of the Board of June 28, 1932:

H S Quigley as Chairman of Department of Political Science from November 17, 1932 to June 30, 1933

Althea Atwater as Instructor Sociology for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $300 Class CH50

Donald M Davidson as Instructor Geology and Mineralogy from January 1 to March 31, 1933 at $583.33 for the period Class CX

Helen Druley as Instructor Art Education for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $350 Class CH48

Ray N Faulkner as Instructor Art Education for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $700 Class C

Edward H Rynearson as Instructor in Medicine Mayo Foundation without salary from January 1 to June 30, 1933

Carl E Swanson as Instructor Mathematics and Mechanics for the winter and spring quarters of 1932-33 at $1,200 for the period Class C

Frances R Van Zant as Instructor in Medicine without salary from January 1 to June 30, 1933 and as Physician University Hospital from January 1 to June 30, 1933 at $1.50 per hour not to exceed $200 per month and maintenance at University Hospital

Barbara Wright as Instructor College of Education for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $200 Class CH

The following as Lecturers in School of Business Administration:

Samuel Crowther December 14-15, 1932 $200

George R Martin November 28-December 14, 1932 $80

W W Morse November 28, 1932 $10

Rennie Smith December 5, 1932 $25

Lillian Hollinshead as Lecturer Library Instruction November 22, 1932 at $10

Perrie Jones as Lecturer Library Instruction January 13, 1933 at $10

Harry P Cooper as Demonstration Principal College of Education for 1932-33 at $750 Class CH

Frank R Pond as Hockey Coach Physical Education and Athletics from November 16, 1932 to March 15, 1933 at $1,000 Class CH50

The following as Demonstration Teachers College of Education for 1932-33:

Ruby Dahlin	$300	Katherine Michaelson	$250
Dorothy Exner	300	Margaret O'Farrell	300
Lillian R Kravig	300	Fay Rogers	300

Reynold A Jensen as Assistant Committee on Educational Research for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $100 Class CH20

Elizabeth A Rivers as Assistant Committee on Educational Research for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $100 Class CH20

Edwin G Strand as Assistant Committee on Educational Research for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $100 Class CH20

Harry A Pool as Assistant Committee on Educational Research for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $100 Class CH20

Renata R Pecinovsky as Assistant Committee on Educational Research for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $100 Class CH20

Stanley Kane as Teaching Assistant Romance Languages from December 24, 1932 to April 2, 1933 at $200 for the period Class CH40

J Clark Kellett as Assistant Department of Speech from November 7 to December 23, 1932 at $133.33 for the period Class CH45

Caroline D Kittoe as Assistant Art Education College of Education for the winter quarter of 1932-33 at $83.33 Class CH17

H Dustin Rice as Assistant Fine Arts for winter quarter of 1932-33 at $133.33 Class CH26

Allen B Ward as Teaching Assistant Romance Languages from December 24, 1932 to April 2, 1933 at $200 for the period Class CH40

Philip Hallock as Teaching Fellow Medicine from January 1 to June 30, 1933 at $350 for the period and maintenance at Minneapolis General Hospital Class C

Alice L Dahl as Clerk Stenographer 3 College of Education from November 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933 at the rate of $480 Class AH50

Margaret Tallmadge as Instructor Subfreshman Mathematics General Extension Division from October 3, 1932 to June 15, 1933 at $7.50 per registered student up to a maximum of $150 per class per quarter

J M Romieux as Instructor in French from October 3, 1932 to June 3, 1933 at the rate of $10 per registered student up to a maximum of $220 per class per semester

The following members of staff to teach extension classes from October 3, 1932 to June 3, 1933 at the rate per class per semester set opposite each name. Compensation for any class listed, where there is a registration of fewer than fifteen people, may, at the discretion of the Director, be calculated at the rate of $10 per registered student or such other rate as may be charged per registered student up to a maximum set opposite each name.

Ralph Baillif Assistant General Zoology $2 per night for 3 hours service

Pearl T Cummings Child Training $160

Elizabeth M Kerr to prepare correspondence study lesson in Introduction to Literature II during 1932-33 at $100

C F Callaway as Instructor in Embalming from March 20 to April 1, 1933 and June 12-24, 1933 at $660 for the period

M R Harris as Assistant in Embalming from January 1 to June 30, 1933 at $75 per month Class CH50

Grant Rasmussen as Assistant in Anatomy to assist in teaching embalmers in General Extension Division at $120 per quarter for the winter and spring quarters of 1932-33 Class CH40

Sam I Stein as Assistant in Anatomy to assist in teaching embalmers in General Extension Division at $400 per quarter for the winter and spring quarters of 1932-33 Class CH75

The following for Embalming Short Course for winter quarter of 1932-33 at amounts per class per quarter set opposite each name:

Elizabeth M Kerr	Composition IV	$160
E J Ordal	Asst Bacteriology	100
A L H Street	Funeral Law	10 per lecture

Robert F Moseley, Jr as Teaching Fellow in Surgery from January 1 to June 30, 1933 at the rate of $300 per year and maintenance Minneapolis General Hospital Class A

Ida Levine as Fellow in Tuberculosis from November 1, 1932 to April 30, 1933 at $150 for the period Class C

Gertrude Hawkins as Clerk Stenographer 3 College of Education from October 1-31, 1932 at rate of $480 Class AH50 and

as Instructor Employment Stabilization Research Institute from November 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933 at $60 per month Class CH83

Agnes J Kean as Instructor Employment Stabilization Research Institute from January 1 to March 31, 1933 at $100 per month Class C

Gertrude Page as Instructor Employment Stabilization Research Institute from January 1 to March 31, 1933 at $60 per month Class CH83

Constance Lane as recipient of Music Scholarship of $125 for the fall quarter of 1932-33

Frances Reiter as recipient of Sigma Theta Pi Scholarship of $60 for the winter and spring quarters of 1932-33

The following as recipients of Law Alumni Scholarships of $50 each for the fall quarter of 1932-33:

Russell Arnold	M Arnold Labovitz
Robert W Bruce	A O Lampland
Gilbert E Carlson	Reuben Magnuson
Robert Christianson	William M Moroney
James Eriksson	Bernard M Pirkl
John C Herberg	Charles Root
Sidney Kaner	Orlando J Rudser
Kenneth L Kimble	Solomon Wasserman

Philip Neville as recipient of Law Faculty Scholarship of $50 for fall quarter of 1932-33

Waldo F Marquart as recipient of Minnesota Law Review Scholarship of $50 for fall quarter of 1932-33

The following as Minneapolis General Hospital Teaching Fellows from January 1 to June 30, 1933 at the rate of $500 per year and maintenance at Minneapolis General Hospital:

Edwin G Benjamin	John C Miller
Kenneth E Fritzell	Richard S Rodgers
Eugene J McCann	Royal V Sherman

The following as Minneapolis General Hospital Teaching Fellows from January 1 to June 30, 1933 at the rate of $300 per year and maintenance at Minneapolis General Hospital:

Albert A Biedermann	Cornelius B Murphy
George M Decherd, Jr	Oscar L N Nelson
Russell C Lindgren	Simon G Sax

Frank W Stevenson

The following as recipients of the Women's Self-Government Association Scholarships of $100 each for the winter and spring quarters of 1932-33:

Viola Benson	Sylvia Merrill
Doris Blomquist	Edna Nelson
Vera Gruver	Charlotte M Thompson

Pearl Youngren

Voted to approve the following promotions and transfers, subject to the resolutions of the Board of June 28, 1932:

Robert S Hilpert from Assistant Professor Art Education at $3,200 Class B to do research work on Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching project in art education at $1,067 for the winter quarter of 1932-33

James W Hughes from Assistant Storekeeper Chemical Storehouse at $2,200 Class A to Assistant Storekeeper of General and Chemical Storehouses at rate of $2,500 Class A from January 1 to June 30, 1933

Willis H Thompson from Assistant Pediatrics at $1,500 Class A to Instructor at the rate of $1,500 Class AH80 from December 16, 1932 to June 30, 1933

Cecil J Watson from Teaching Fellow Medicine at $600 Class A to Instructor at the rate of $2,200 per year Class A from January 1 to June 30, 1933

Voted to approve the following salary adjustments, subject to the resolutions of the Board of June 28, 1932:

Barnett O Williams Instructor Sociology at $1,500 Class BH80 to receive 60 cents per hour in addition from November 3 to December 31, 1932 for teaching and grading papers in Rural Sociology in School of Agriculture

Marian Latta Assistant Department of Speech at $225 Class BH20 continuation of adjustment in her appointment to do stenographic work of department on student help item during the winter and spring quarters of 1932-33 at an additional salary of $75 per quarter

Charles Rosenblum Fluid Research Assistant in Chemistry from $750 for period July 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933 to $1,500 from July 1, 1932 to September 30, 1933 ($750 from Fluid Research Fund and $750 from National Research Council)

Arnold Rosenstein Assistant Astronomy from $150 Class BH15 to $250 for the year 1932-33 (BH15F; BH35W; BH15S)

Thyra E Wirtenberger Assistant Cataloger at $1,130 Class A, $13.50 to be deducted to cover period January 10 to March 18, 1933 while a student in Library Instruction

Voted to approve the following trips outside the state:

L D Coffman to Chicago, Illinois December 1-4, 1932 for meeting of presidents of Middle-West Universities expenses not to exceed $35.64 to be charged to Budget 1199-2100

Henry Rottschaefer to Chicago, Illinois December 27-31, 1932 for meeting of Association of American Law Schools expenses not to exceed $36.82 to be charged to Budget 2800-2100

Verna Scott to Chicago, Boston, New York and possibly Washington D.C. December 10-20, 1932 to make arrangements for Artists Course expenses not to exceed $325 to be charged to Budget 7212-2500

Roland S Vaile to Cincinnati, Ohio in December, 1932 for conference with Montgomery Ward & Co. in connection with Distribution and Chain Store Studies; conference with Canned Fruit & Vegetable Grading Session of United States Department

of Agriculture and for conference with Kroger Baking Company expenses not to exceed $70 to be charged to Budget 9201-2800 (Fluid Research Fund)

M R Trabue to New York City November 16-20, 1932 for meeting of Personnel Research Federation expenses not to exceed $167.22 to be charged to Budget 9300-2800 (Employment Stabilization Research Institute Fund)

Franklin H Knower, Jean Hagstrum, James Gislason and Lee Loevinger to Champaign, Illinois for debate with University of Illinois (West Conference Debate League) expenses not to exceed $281.32 to be charged to Budget 2027-2100

Donald G Paterson to Chicago, Illinois November 15, 1932 (on his way to New York City for Conference of Personnel Research Federation but was forced to discontinue trip upon reaching Chicago on account of illness) expenses not to exceed $42 to be charged to Budget 9300-2800 (Employment Stabilization Research Institute Fund)

Voted to approve list of candidates for degrees (December 22, 1932) as recommended by the faculties and certified by the Registrar, filed supplement to the minutes, page 911.

Voted to take the following action:

The petition of the Crookston Committee asking for the establishment of a junior college at the expense of the State at the Northwest School of Agriculture, was fully considered and it was voted not to grant the petition; even assuming that the Board had the power to grant the same.

The report of the President of the University to the Board on the question was ordered printed as part of the minutes of the meeting and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the report to the Crookston Committee together with a copy of the Board's action.

December 28, 1932

To the Honorable Board of Regents:

The proposal that the Board of Regents establish a junior college at the Northwest School of Agriculture, at Crookston, raises a number of issues of public policy. Some of these issues relate to the immediate proposal and to the effect of such a venture by the Board upon the School of Agriculture. Besides these immediate issues there are other and more important questions bearing upon policies of the organization of higher education in the state as a whole. As a basis for deciding the immediate issue it is desirable to consider the broader questions first.

I.

There is first of all the question of the authority of the Board of Regents to establish a college or school away from the campus

where the University was located by its original charter and by the constitution of the state. No such school has ever been so established except by legislative act. Furthermore, the Northwest School of Agriculture was established by a law which definitely limits the character of the school. The issue of expanding the curriculum of the school and of attaching to it new functions not contemplated in the act founding the school, raises certain legal questions which must be carefully explored in advance of any action by the Board.

II.

If it may be assumed that authority to found a junior college at the Northwest School of Agriculture resides with the Board of Regents, we are then faced with questions of desirable public policy in the organization of higher education in Minnesota.

The establishment of a junior college at the Northwest School at Crookston clearly means the establishment of a new state policy with regard to higher education. Hitherto, the University has been an integral, integrated institution with all of its collegiate units located at a common center. The consensus of educational opinion throughout America is favorable to a continuance of this policy and unfavorable to the separation of the university into distant units.

In this matter Minnesota has been uniquely fortunate in having a single institution located at the largest center of population within its boundary. In a number of other states the university has been broken into units located at different places in the state. Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota, each has two or more state-supported universities. As these institutions have grown, they have required increasingly larger appropriations from the state. In every case there has arisen institutional rivalry, duplication of effort, confusion of administration, and increased costs. Not infrequently, the desires of these competing institutions and their overtures for the favor of the state have led to open conflicts that have been reflected in legislative halls as well as in public opinion and good-will. In a number of states the evils resulting from the division of higher institutions have become so great as to force attempts to reorganize the higher institutions through legislative commissions and by new legislative action. Notable cases in point are Oregon, where the United States Office of Education was called upon to work out a plan for the combination of five institutions; North Carolina, where an especially created Commission is attempting to integrate three institutions; and California, where the legislature two years ago invited the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to study the local situation and recommend a new organization of its two universities, seven teachers colleges, thirty-two junior colleges, and a numbr of additional special schools. Problems of reorganization are always difficult and almost never satisfactory.

While the problems of Oregon, North Carolina, and Cali-

fornia, because of their recency, provide pertinent illustration of the disadvantages of divided institutions, they do not stand alone. The difficulties of these states have had their counterpart in practically every state where the divided university exists, and in none of these states has the problem of the state-supported university reached a satisfactory solution.

In contrast with these states, Minnesota, along with Illinois and Wisconsin, has fostered a single university centralizing in one place and under one management the opportunities in higher education it provides for its sons and daughters. Under this policy the University of Minnesota has developed to a place of commanding leadership among the universities of the country, and while still among the younger institutions, it today enjoys a high prestige based upon solid achievements in teaching and research. If the policy of a single university foundation supported by all the resources of the state and serving from a single center the entire population of the state is to be altered in behalf of a decentralized university, such a step should be taken with a clear understanding that it constitutes a profound change of state policy and with a full realization that the new policy will be subject to all the difficulties experienced in other states inflicted with divided universities. It would be unwise to embark upon such a change of policy without placing before the people of the state the entire situation.

III.

The proposal to establish a junior college at the Northwest School of Agriculture is at variance with the considered judgment of all recent students of junior college education. This judgment holds that the junior college should not be a separate institution but that it should be integrated with the secondary school on the one hand or with a higher institution on the other. The proposed junior college would be neither of these. There is a wide and growing belief that junior colleges may be effectively established in connection with public schools. In this view the junior college is an essential part of secondary education and finds its natural articulation with the public high school. It is in line with this view that public junior colleges have been established at Duluth, Hibbing, Eveleth, Virginia, Coleraine, Rochester, and Ely. These schools, which are organized in accordance with state law, are supported by the communities in which they exist and are conducted as a part of the local system of schools. The plan followed by the cities named above is open to other communities of the state, including Crookston.

In support of this policy of establishing junior colleges, citations could be given from practically every individual and commission which has studied the question. In its report to the Governor of the State the recent commission of distinguished educators, who studied the California situation, discusses this very problem. This report states that

"It is the primary and fundamental function of the common school system extending from the earliest years of schooling, through kindergarten, elementary school, junior and senior high school, and the *junior college,* to educate the citizen for effective participation in all those common understandings and cooperations which are necessary to sustain the best in our complex contemporaneous civilization which is American."

And further:

"When junior college management looks upward to the university to discover its functions, its point of view, its procedures, and its social philosophy, it creates the largest possible gap between itself and the community high school, whereas it ought to be looking outward upon the community and its life to discover how all its unselected and different kinds of students may be educated to intelligent cooperation and useful membership in society. ..... Any and all administration which will integrate junior colleges with the rest of community schooling will be of inestimable value in making the public support of junior colleges a good social investment."

Professor L. V. Koos, formerly of the University of Minnesota, in discussing this problem a number of years ago, wrote:

"Many of the same considerations that urge the ultimate discontinuance of the first two years of work in the university and its provision in connection with strong secondary schools oppose maintaining one of a system of junior colleges in a state as a part of its existing universities or other higher institutions. If it is provided in the community where such institutions are located, it should be as a part of the community's lower school system, just as now the high school work is not administered by the university but by the local community."

And again:

"The branch type is especially to be deplored if it brings with it, as has been true in some instances, provisions for the high school work below. The function of our higher institutions is certainly not to set up a system of secondary schools competing with and duplicating the work of the state's system of high schools already in operation."

Professor W. C. Eells of Stanford University, who has also studied the problem, writes as follows:

"It is highly questionable whether America with its long history and tradition of local initiative and independence, will generally accept this type of junior college. ..... Absentee administration is hardly consistent with as intensely local an institution as the junior college should be in its fullest development."

If, therefore, the University Board of Regents were to establish a branch college at Crookston, it would do so in violation of the best informed opinion upon the matter and would, in another particular, alter a well accepted educational policy of the state.

IV.

In still another particular the establishment of a junior college at the Northwest School of Agriculture would violate an established state policy. It would create a college in an institution designed in its character and for years conducted as a vocational school of subcollegiate grade. The School of Agriculture is not a college. It accepts students from the elementary schools; it offers distinctly vocational training in agriculture and home economics; its faculty is chosen for their proficiency in teaching these subjects; its offerings in general subjects are limited to the needs of these students; its students at the time of graduation have had fewer months in school than graduates of accredited high schools.

The School of Agriculture at Crookston and the other Schools of Agriculture, which are administered as units of the University, were established to train rural young men and women in agriculture and homemaking and to prepare them for citizenship in rural communities. They are staffed and equipped for these purposes. Nearly all members of the staff are graduates in agriculture and home economics, and their major interests center in agriculture and rural life.

No other institutions in the state are equipped and organized to perform the functions of the School of Agriculture, nor are they performing them.

To erect a college upon a foundation of the School of Agriculture would profoundly alter the school, disintegrate it, and would probably destroy it. It is our candid opinion that the objectives of these two types of institutions are so different that one would eventually destroy the other. We are fearful that, under such an arrangement, the type of education designed to meet the needs of agriculture and rural life and which to date has served well in meeting these needs, will be superseded by a type of a more general and less definitely practical nature.

Attention should also be called to the agricultural experiment station at Crookston which for years has been rendering notable service in solving the soil, agronomic, animal husbandry, farm management, and other agricultural problems peculiar to the region in which it is located. If a junior college were established on the campus without considerable expansion of staff, it means that the work of the station would be greatly reduced. Superintendent Dowell, Professors McCall, Dunham, Kiser, Clark, Christgau, and Mr. Pilkey would have to turn most of the time they give to the station over to the junior college for approximately nine months of the year. This would be unfortunate for the various researches under way require much time for observation and for compilation and analysis of data.

V.

If the University is to embark upon the establishment of branch colleges, every one concerned should be prepared to face the necessity for greatly increased state appropriations for higher

education in the state. If such a college is established at Crookston, the state will be called upon to make similar provision in other communities of the state with equally valid claims. The first step would be but the beginning of a movement, the end of which can not now be foreseen. No one can doubt, however, that the program would involve one of two alternatives: Either the state will be forced to greatly increase expenditures for higher education, or the amount available will be spread so thin over all such institutions that only mediocre work can be done in any of them.

Even if full use of the present facilities at Crookston were made, the establishment of a junior college would at the very beginning involve an increased budget. In the first place, it would be necessary to employ an almost entirely new staff. This statement involves no disrespect for the ability and competency of the School staff. This staff has been selected for the conduct of a specialized school and does not possess the training nor the background that a junior college staff must have. A college calls for many subjects not now taught in the School and will necessitate many additional teachers. Furthermore, much of the equipment and other facilities, including the library, are not adapted to junior college needs. If a junior college is established at the School of Agriculture, not merely a new faculty but much new equipment and new books must be provided for necessary courses not now needed in the School. We should also at once be faced with the need for more class-room buildings, laboratories, and dormitories.

The actual increase in operating budget that would be necessitated by the establishment of a branch junior college can not be determined without a more elaborate study than has thus far been possible. This item alone would be between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars at the beginning and would be much greater within a few years. Capital outlay for buildings and other items would be in addition. Extend this privilege to other communities in the state and the total increased expenditures for state-supported higher education would certainly be very great.

VI.

The resolution submitted by the petitioners calls especial attention to the fact that the state has $1,000,000 invested in lands and buildings at the School of Agriculture at Crookston and that they are not being used at the present time to their full capacity. In the discussion of this matter before the Board of Regents especial stress was laid upon the possibility of using the staff and the facilities of the School in the operation of a junior college without increasing the cost to the state. It has been reported that the School has not been filled for ten years past in excess of thirty per cent of its capacity.

Upon this point there is clearly some misunderstanding. The School of Agriculture operates upon a six months term. The facts regarding enrolment may be given in a statement of Mr. Dowell, Superintendent of the School:

"During the year 1929-30 we were operating at approximately

thirty per cent *above* our normal capacity for the regular six months school year. That year it was necessary to place three and four students in many of our regular two-student rooms. Due to lack of class and laboratory equipment, it was necessary to refuse registration in some of our courses, such as sewing, cooking, and business training. All classroom space was taxed to capacity. Several staff members were required to devote every period from 8:15 to 4:35 to class and laboratory work. In other words, several of our staff members were taxed far beyond a reasonable teaching load.

"More recently financial conditions that exist in our rural communities have forced many former, as well as prospective, students to remain at home. The result is that our enrolment for this term is 171. As new students will enter at the opening of the winter term, our attendance for the year will probably be around 190, while our dormitories filled to capacity will accommodate 252. We are, therefore, operating our dormitories at about seventy per cent normal capacity. Staff members are, likewise, working at approximately ninety per cent capacity. It should be mentioned that our twelve months instructors devote somewhat more than one-half of their time to station work. In other words, they devote the full six months from April 1 to October 1 to station work, in addition to a part of their time during the regular school year. Furthermore, both our twelve months and six months instructors are required to devote a great deal of time to such outside activities as dormitory supervision, debate, public speaking, choruses, orchestra, class plays, athletics, and other activities that are essential in the operation of a school of this kind. The depression of 1920-23 reduced our enrolment from 301 in 1919-20 to 187 in 1923-24. From that time forward, the enrolment advanced to 353 in 1929-30. It would appear that the enrolment this year will drop about to the level reached in 1923-24. Based upon the previous record, it is evident that future attendance will depend upon financial conditions in the rural communities. We feel that the present condition is temporary; hence, our present facilities as to dormitories, class and laboratory equipment, and teaching force are adequate only for the expected enrolment of Agricultural School students."

It is clear from the facts thus given that in normal times a junior college could not be accommodated in the School without additional buildings for class and laboratory work, and if students were to be provided living conditions comparable to those enjoyed by students in the School, new dormitories would be required.

We appreciate the fact that the registration at the School this year is below normal, but these are not normal times. Of course, no one knows exactly what the future may have in store for us. But we refuse to believe that better days will not come and that the need for the continued intelligent study and practice of agriculture will not be as great in the future as in the past. As a matter of fact, we believe that the scientific study of its problems

is fundamentally necessary to our economic restoration. This being our belief, we are not seriously disturbed by the fact that the buildings are not at present occupied to one hundred per cent of their capacity. We are concerned, however, with the preservation of the maximum usefulness of the School in these trying days.

VII.

Attention is called to the fact that there are a number of high school graduates in the northwestern part of the state who are not in school.

That, of course, is true but the Northwest is not peculiar in this respect. Our studies show that about nineteen thousand young people graduate annually from Minnesota high schools but that only about five thousand ever enter college. This condition prevails over the entire state, in areas near the University as well as in those which are more remote. In Minneapolis, for instance, about five hundred of last year's high school graduates returned to high school this year and did not enter the University. Other hundreds found employment or went to special schools. Of 3,619 persons who graduated from Minneapolis high schools in the year 1931-32 only about 1,000 entered the University of Minnesota this year. It is thus apparent that nearness to college is only a partial determinant of college attendance.

It is a fact, of course, that some capable young men and young women find it impossible to go to college, even in prosperous years. The number of such persons may be, and probably is, greater in times of depression. Authorities have called attention to this unfortunate situation repeatedly. They have suggested state scholarships, county scholarships, club scholarships. They have called attention to the English practice, of the state, the municipalities, and various private organizations providing scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge and other English and Scottish universities for such students. The University of Minnesota has repeatedly suggested financial aid to promising high school graduates who could not afford the cost of a college education. At one time it provided a number of such scholarships and still offers a few. Our limited resources have not enabled the University to meet adequately the need for scholarships or loan funds to worthy students even though the total cost for such aid would be less than the amount that would be needed to establish and operate a branch junior college. This situation is, of course, unfortunate. For youth of genuine talents to be denied college training is not only an irreparable misfortune so far as they are concerned, but a social and, in the long run, an economic waste so far as the state is concerned.

In this connection it may not be amiss to note the fact that the state already supports two institutions of higher education in the general territory of the Northwest School of Agriculture. Only eighty miles south of Crookston is the State Teachers College at Moorhead, and the Bemidji Teachers College is only ninety-five miles to the east.

VIII.

The important questions to be asked about any institution of learning are not, How many students has it? But, How competent is its teaching staff? How satisfactorily are the interests of the students being cared for? Size, in itself, is a matter of no consequence; quality of work and the welfare of students are matters of supreme consequence.

So far as the University is concerned, there never was a time in all its history when it knew so much about and did so much for the individual student as now. It is a well-recognized fact in educational circles that there are few, if any, schools in America superior to the University of Minnesota in these respects. Its Dean of Student Affairs, its Dean of Women, its Students' Health Service, its Psychological Testing Bureau, its Vocational Guidance Counseling, its Faculty Advisory System, its Student Work Committees (composed entirely of faculty members), combine to make the University almost unique among the institutions of this country as to the knowledge it has and the assistance it gives its students. The advice it gives to students today is not advice based upon mere personal opinion; it is advice based upon carefully winnowed experience and scientifically acquired information. Surely the intellectual and spiritual welfare of youth is so supremely important and its future so potent with social responsibility for the state, that the best knowledge and advice that can be given to it is none too good. It is just because of its size and the variety of its resources that the University can now provide this superior service. It would not be possible to provide it on the same effective scale in a small branch college.

Another argument occasionally advanced for the establishment of state-supported junior colleges is that it is too expensive to send students from distant parts of the state to the University.

While it is an easily demonstrated fact that the cost of attending most colleges and universities in this country is greater than it is at Minnesota, it, nevertheless, is true that a less adequate college education could be obtained for less cost. The cost of operating a university is determined by the competition it has with corresponding institutions of learning for instructors and the quality of educational service demanded by the state and by the students. We could, of course, maintain the University at less cost. This would be to provide a cheaper type of education, but, sooner or later, both the students and the state would discover that cheaper education meant inferior education.

IX.

We realize that the question may be asked, have not the Regents already established a junior college at the University and may this not be accepted as a precedent for the establishment of others throughout the state?

What the Regents have done is something entirely different from the proposal of the petitioners. The Regents have not created a new school to attract new students. They have not created a

junior college as that term is generally used. Their use of the term is unfortunate, for the reason that it gives a wrong impression of what is being done, and they contemplate changing the term in the near future. The "Junior College" at the University is an experimental attempt to provide for the needs of certain groups of students already in its student body. These students come from every section of the state, not from a single locality. The experiment permits the University to test educational procedures, for the staff that teaches them also teaches students in the colleges. There is no duplication of effort or expense or administration; as a matter of fact, the University Junior College is an experimental study in procedure and practice which may prove to be, or may not prove to be, of great value.

X.

In concluding, attention may be called to the rapidly changing character of educational organization in America. The California report, previously noted, takes the position that a reorganization of the public educational program is inevitable. This view is expressed in scores of other studies and reports, and the evidence is abundantly clear that reorganization is already under way in many places. Movements involving reorganization are in progress in at least a dozen states this year. In general, these movements look toward centralization, unification, and consolidation of institutions. Sooner or later Minnesota will of necessity give consideration to these problems. Its greatest need is not more institutions but better ones. Certainly before new institutions are established or existing institutions extended, there should be an impartial study of the entire system of higher education within the state. Such a study, when made, should be conducted by non-resident experts in higher education of recognized leadership and standing under the auspices of a state commission. Such a commission could be created by the state legislature and should be composed of representative citizens. The study should deal with the problems of junior college education and with all forms of higher and professional education. The outcome of the study should be a long-time program for the development of higher education within the state, a program based upon an understanding of the fundamental principles of educational organization. With such a program in hand, the changes in our institutions of higher education could be made with wisdom.

XI.

In view of the foregoing analysis of facts, it would seem not to be in the public interest to concur in the proposal that there be established a Junior College at the Northwest School of Agriculture.

Respectfully submitted

L. D. COFFMAN
President

Voted to approve amendment of Section 3 of the con-

tract between Dr. Edward C. Kendall and Drs. Mayo concerning the disposition of certain funds that would accumulate from the sale of thyroxin by eliminating the following statement:

> "and in case the contract heretofore entered into by said parties of the second part and third part relating to the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research is terminated, in accordance with the terms thereof, all moneys then remaining in said separate account and all moneys thereafter received from the disposition of said preparation shall be held and retained by the University of Minnesota in trust to be by it administered for the purposes provided in this agreement;"

and substituting the following complete statement for Section 3:

> That the money which the University shall receive from time to time from the disposition of thyroxin shall become part of the funds of the "Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research," and, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be expended for research into the physical and chemical properties and mode of action particularly of the substances now known as Hormones in the animal organism, and generally, into the physical and chemical properties and mode of action of the substances now known as Enzymes; provided, that a separate account shall be kept of all such moneys; and that the Executive Committee by a vote of two-thirds thereof, concurred in by a vote of the majority of the Board of Regents, may discontinue the research work along the lines provided for in this agreement, and to devote and use both principal and income of the same to such research work as may be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, concurred in by a majority vote of said Board of Regents.

Voted to authorize the payment of 42 cents a lesson for the correcting of Correspondence papers in the University Extension Division, effective January 1, 1933.

Voted to approve the following general provisions relative to salaries of persons teaching in the General Extension Division who have fewer than fifteen persons in the class:

Members of the teaching staff of the General Extension Division to teach at the rate of compensation specified and set forth. It is understood that by special agreement, compensation for any class listed, where there is a registration of fewer than fifteen people, may, at the discretion of the Director, be calculated at the rate of $10 per registered student *or such other rate as may be charged per registered student* up to a maximum set opposite each name.

Voted to authorize a special fee of $2.50 per quarter, beginning the winter quarter 1932-33 to be charged all students registered for Economics 95—Office Practice for Dental Hygienists in the School of Business Administration.

Voted to approve a contributing membership of $25 in the American Library Association, for the year 1933.

Voted to authorize amendment of minutes of February 17, 1926 as follows:

> University of Minnesota Hospital Contingent Fund. Depository, First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minnesota; deposits, reimbursements by checks from State Auditor for bills paid; withdrawals, checks payable to individuals or firms for services rendered and materials furnished, drawn as needed on signature of *Director (bond of $1,000) or on signature of Bookkeeper (bond of $1,000)*

Mr. Isaac Summerfield, St. Paul, Minnesota, appeared before the Board and requested cancellation of the lease between him and Alexander Summerfield and the Board of Regents on Lots 11 and 48, Auditor's Subdivision No. 10, St. Paul, Minnesota. The Board directed the Comptroller to secure further information relative to Mr. Summerfield's personal financial standing for later consideration.

A committee of faculty and students appeared before the Board relative to Military Training. The committee consisted of:

Faculty	Students
Dean W. C. Coffey	Ina Ramsey
Dean E. M. Freeman	Richard Scammon
Prof. G. P. Conger	John Forney
Cyrus P. Barnum	Charles Evans

Dean Freeman presented to the Board a statement, filed supplement to the minutes, page 912. Dean Coffey, Messrs. Barnum, Forney, and Evans addressed the Board in support of Dean Freeman's statement.

Voted unanimously to approve the following resolution.

> Mr. George H. Partridge was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota from 1914 to 1931. During those years he served the University unselfishly and devotedly. As Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, he was responsible in large measure for the enlargement of the campus and the erection of many new buildings.

He brought to his task a knowledge of practical affairs and a sympathetic conception of the life and work of the University. To him the University was an agent to serve the state, not an institution to be exploited for the benefit of any individual or class.

Liberal minded, generous hearted, kindly disposed, and genial at all times, it was a constant source of pleasure and satisfaction to work with him.

Recognizing the heavy obligations the University owes to him, the contributions he made to its material expansion, its administrative procedure, and its inner life, the Regents of the University do hereby resolve that an exprssion of their deep appreciation for these able and distinguished services shall be spread upon the minutes of the Board.

Voted to approve the following plan for the payment of fees during the winter and spring quarters for the year 1932-33:

1. That for the spring quarter of 1932-33 students be permitted to pay their tuition and fees in two installations as follows:
   First installment due and payable ten days before the beginning of the quarter, 60% of all tuition and fees payable plus a service charge of 50 cents.
   Second installment balance, or 40%, of the tuition and fees payable ten days before mid-quarter, provided the total tuition and fees payable for the quarter exceed $10,
   and provided further that the regularly approved penalty fees apply to both installments.
2. That inasmuch as tuition and fee statements have been mailed and may have been paid and the suggested plan may not be generally offered for the winter quarter, the Registrar is authorized to grant to individual students the same privilege as indicated in one and two above upon application.

Voted to approve the following acquisitions and disposals of securities:

ACQUISITIONS

November 4, 1932 to December 30, 1932

Mayo Foundation

		Maturity	Yield	Cost	Rating	Legal
$8,000	City of Toronto, Canada, 4½% General Consolidated Loan Debentures	12/1/1943	5%@92½	$7,400.	AA	

W. J. Murphy Endowment

10,000	Metropolitan Edison Company 5% 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds	5/1/1962	5%	8,739.11	A1	

DISPOSALS

Mayo Foundation

		Maturity	Yield	Cost	Amount Received
$8,000	City of Toronto, Canada, 4½%..	4/1/1935	4½%	$7,898.01	$7,640.00
5,000	Lyman County, South Dakota...	7/1/1933	5%	4,925.00	5,000.00

W. J. Murphy Endowment

10,000	Metropolitan Edison Company 1st Mtge. Bonds	3/1/1968	4½%	8,437.50	8,578.17

Voted to accept with thanks the following gift:

Donor — Minneapolis General Hospital
Amount — $3,100
Fund — Minneapolis General Hospital Fellowships
Purpose — To provide for sixteen (16) fellowships for the period January 1, 1933 to June 30, 1933. Fourteen (14) fellowships are continuations of fellowships accepted by the Board of Regents June 28, 1932. 4 in Surgery (3 at the rate of $500 per year—1 at the rate of $300 per year); 10 in Medicine (4 at the rate of $500 per year and 6 at rate of $300 per year); 1 in Pediatrics and 1 in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology at the rate of $300 per year. Full maintenance furnished by the Minneapolis General Hospital.

Voted to accept with thanks the following gift:

Donor — Women's Self-Government Association
Amount — $700
Fund — Women's Self-Government Association Scholarship
Purpose — Seven additional $100 scholarships for the winter and spring quarters of 1932-33.

Voted to accept with thanks the following gift:

Donor — Teaching Staff in Social Work
Amount — $600 ($150 per quarter)
Fund — Fellowship for Graduate Students in Social Work
Purpose — For the establishment of a fellowship for graduate students in Social Work, at $150 per quarter with exemption from tuition, in accordance with letter from Miss Gertrude Vaile of December 24, 1932, filed supplement to the minutes, page 913.

Voted to accept with thanks the following gift:

Donor — Sigma Theta Pi
Amount — $60
Fund — Sigma Theta Pi Scholarship for 1932-33.

Voted to accept with thanks the following gifts:

Donors and Amounts	$25	from Mr. Frederick White
	10	from Mr. B. F. Benson
	5	from Mr. George Neilson
	5	from Mr. S. V. Wood
Fund	International Relations Project	

Voted to accept with thanks the following gift:

Donor	Dad's Association
Amount	$32
Fund	Dad's Day Loan Fund

Voted to accept with thanks the following gift:

Donor	Anonymous
Amount	$150
Fund	Law Faculty Scholarship Fund (1932-33)

Voted to accept with thanks gifts of a Dunn's Local Anaesthesia Syringe Outfit No. 1 from Dr. Halbert L. Dunn for the University Hospital.

Voted to accept with thanks gift of a subscription to "Child Life Magazine" from anonymous donor for the University Hospital.

Voted to accept with thanks 8,004 gifts from 1,475 donors for the Library.

Voted to approve the report of the Comptroller to the Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee, filed supplement to the minutes, page 914.

Voted to approve journal vouchers No. 2320 to No. 3065.

Voted to approve transfer of funds No. 195 to No. 231.

Voted to approve requisitions No. 16564 to No. 19086, $252,878.17.

Voted to adjourn.

W. T. MIDDLEBROOK, Secretary