

Proposals

November 4, 1963

Special Projects in Science Education Section
Division of Scientific Personnel and Education
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Washington 25, D.C. -- 20550

Dear Sirs:

I would very much appreciate receiving five (5) copies of your recently published booklet containing suggestions for preparation of proposals.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

James M. Lewis
Assistant to the President

JML:jac.

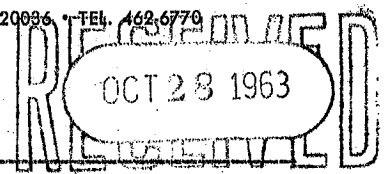
P.S.: Kindly mail these booklets to me at:

State University of New York at Albany
135 Western Avenue
Albany 3, N.Y.

Association of State Colleges and Universities

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY • 1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • TEL. 462-6770

OFFICE OF THE



Vol. III, Number 9

BULLETIN

October 24, 1963

Status of Higher Education Facilities Bill

The attached Circular Letter together with Circular Letter No. 31 provides a detailed report about the action of the Senate in revising the Higher Education Facilities Bill (H.R. 6143) before passing it on October 21. It is now generally recognized that only a bill with aid restricted to specified categories has any chance of becoming law. Officials in both the American Council on Education and the National Education Association express the belief that there is now almost no possibility of getting the scope of the bill broadened. A few observers believe that there may be a slight chance to get facilities for modern foreign languages included, but even this is very doubtful.

Cooperative Research Grants and Contracts Under Office of Education

In our Bulletin No. 22 of May 31, 1963, we announced that President James Jarrett of Western Washington State College in Bellingham is now Chairman of the nine-member Research Advisory Council of the U.S. Office of Education. At our request President Jarrett has submitted the following summary of programs now being sponsored by the Cooperative Research Branch of the Office of Education.

"Through its Cooperative Research Branch, the United States Office of Education offers support to colleges, universities, and state school offices in the conduct of educational research, experimentation, and demonstration. Interested researchers may submit proposals for review by special panels appointed to advise the Commissioner of Education. Approved proposals lead to the establishment of contracts between the Office and the Educational Institution, both sharing in the financing of the projects.

The following programs are presently operative:

1. Basic and Applied Research
2. Curriculum Improvement
3. Developmental Activities
4. Demonstration
5. Small Contract
6. Research and Development Centers

The Small Contract program, the newest addition, was instituted to encourage young researchers who need financial aid in conducting exploratory studies or in carrying out relatively small projects. Limited to \$7,500 of Federal contributions, with the research time not extending beyond eighteen months, proposals in this category will be dealt with speedily.

Further explanation of the several programs, of projects supported in the past, of deadlines, and of procedures for submitting proposals may be readily obtained from the Cooperative Research Branch, United States Office of Education, Washington, D.C."

By way of reminder, deadlines to keep in mind are:

December 1 and March 1 - Basic and Applied Research, Curriculum Improvement,
Demonstration

March 1 - Research and Development Centers

No deadline - Small Contracts, Developmental Activities

Report of ASCU Conference on Voluntary Support

Brief summaries of two papers presented at the Conference on Voluntary Support are attached as Pages 3 and 4 of this Bulletin.

Undergraduate Instructional Scientific Equipment Program of National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation has just published a small booklet containing sug-
gestions for preparation of proposals in connection with its program for the improve-
ment of undergraduate instructional equipment. The booklet emphasizes that priority
will be given to those proposals which contain evidence of realistic planning for
improvement of the instructional activities of the science department. The closing
date for submitting proposals is January 15, 1964. Request for copies of the book-
let and for other information should be addressed to: Special Projects in Science
Education Section, Division of Scientific Personnel and Education, National Science
Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. Telephone - Area Code 202, 343-6589.

5 copies

WORTH NOTING

The attached Circular Letter contains an item announcing that the Association of
Governing Boards in its recent meeting opened its membership to governing boards of
private institutions. Our own delegate at the AGB meeting was President Richard
Parsons of Lock Haven State College. His report will be printed soon in the Bulletin.

President Paul Dodd has just announced a new administrative plan for San Francisco
State College resulting from two years of work and consultation by administration
and faculty. According to President Dodd the new plan brings the functions of the
College into an organization more suitable to the size and development of the in-
stitution. The College now enrolls more than 15,000 students and has more than
1,000 faculty members on a 95 acre campus in the Southwestern region of the Golden
Gate city.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Dr. William K. Payne, President of
Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia.

The Public Health Service has just announced research grants and fellowships award-
ed in September. The list included 2,162 research grants and 445 fellowships
(including research career awards) totaling \$60,975,196. The new research grants
were made to 255 institutions in 44 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico,
and 8 foreign countries. Six of the grants went to ASCU members. They were: San
Diego State College Foundation, San Francisco State College, San Jose State College,
Southern Illinois University, Eastern New Mexico University, and Western Washington
State College. None of the fellowships or research career awards went to a person
in an ASCU institution.

(Circular Letter attached)

CONFERENCE ON VOLUNTARY SUPPORT - October 2, 1963

Summaries of Two Papers Presented

ENLISTING COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The presentation of Ralph E. Heiges, President of Shippensburg State College, consisted largely of comments on materials distributed at the conference.

Brochure for Shippensburg Chamber of Commerce. This 20-page mimeographed work with plastic binder contained sections on "What the College Does for the Community" and "What the Community Does for the College". Included were finances and services. Other sections reviewed briefly the academic areas at the college and immediate plans for change and expansion. The cover showed a map of the immediate area in Pennsylvania on which the title was superimposed - "PUTTING SHIPPENSBURG ON THE MAP".

Public Higher Education and Shippensburg State College was another publication. This brought together six articles about public higher education that were published in local newspapers under sponsorship of the local banks, using their contracted space for institutional advertising. With the type all set and the pen and ink illustrations intact, it was no trick to bring them together for distribution.

Samples of The Shippensburg State College Trust Declaration were distributed. The two local banks agreed to establish a trust for the benefit of the College. In three years the Trust has received several gifts. Frequently the donor gives "A Letter of Intent" for the Committee to follow, but this does not bind the Committee. Times may change.

A pamphlet on Bequests was reviewed. It is distributed to all alumni and lawyers and trust officers near at hand. Such bequests are urged for the Trust mentioned above.

A dormitory built with private funds for fifty women is to become the property of the Trust when its costs are amortized about 12 years from inception.

President Heiges also explained briefly local fund-raising, support of the legislative program, and he made some comments on alumni giving.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Dr. Donovan H. Bond, Director of Development, West Virginia University, announced that his presentation would consist mainly of personal impressions and suggestions. He started by saying that progress at West Virginia University would not have been possible without help from agencies like the Joint Office of Institutional Research, the Council for Financial Aid to Education, and the American College Public Relations Association. The existence of a privately chartered foundation was also invaluable. It not only enabled the office to bypass red tape and restrictions, but also helped in raising money to launch the development program.

Some definitions and principles.

Development involves the clarifying of educational issues for the layman. Development involves the discovery of truth about the institution and necessitates the mobilization of all who can help.

Development has been described as selling the institution's purpose. The institution's role in higher education must be specified. If the institution is asking help so that it can perform its own specific job, it is hard to oppose.

West Virginia University makes no approach from the standpoint of "give us something"; the whole program is tailored to offering an individual, a firm, a foundation, or even a governmental agency, the opportunity to participate in what is considered to be a worthwhile program.

Development must involve planning, public relations, an intimate knowledge of the institution, and a close working relationship with the President.

Some generalizations to revise or even discard.

It takes money to raise money. True, but it does not take a lot of money to start a development program. You need enough resources to compile and keep up-to-date a list of alumni, to buy outstanding mailing pieces like those available from the Joint Office and from the Council for Financial Aid to Education, to design and print a few mailing pieces for the institution itself, and to provide good office help.

A trained fund-raiser must be hired to run the program. Of course experience helps, but more important is a knowledge of the institution, a belief in the institution, a willingness to try new things, and a background that will fit the man for a flexible approach. Possibly the man to do the job is already on the institution staff.

It is the president's job to raise money. Of course there are times when the president is just the person to approach a special donor or a wealthy friend of the institution, but the president should not be expected to perform a job that a good staff man can do.

Just start; a timetable isn't necessary. The shotgun wastes much more powder than the rifle. Inquire carefully into each constituency and identify those not suited to the purposes of the program. From the others select those who should be approached first.

It's there; just go get it. It may be there all right, but you just don't go out and get it. The rare exception is the gift that falls into your lap when no one has done anything to make it fall.

Some useful suggestions.

If you have more than one channel by which gifts come to you, attempt to consolidate - a single appeal is more effective.

Form a foundation or local trust to help circumvent legislative red tape and to serve as a financial launching pad for your program.

Consider a newsletter for your official family - visiting committees, accrediting committees, governing board, faculty, alumni groups, etc.

Work out a timetable for development, guaranteeing that no segment will be omitted.

If your legislature or other officials oppose the use of State money for "development" or "fund raising", let the private foundation do the hiring and financing until the program's success demonstrates its feasibility.

Consider launching your development program with a special-purpose drive, thus letting your short-range purpose serve as the base for the long-range program.

Arrange for your development people to have all the contact possible with agencies like JOIR, AAC, ACPRA, CFAE, etc. who can provide the lessons of experience.

Tie long-range planning and development planning together.

ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Office of the Executive Secretary
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Circular Letter No. 32

October 23, 1963

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TO: Heads of State Universities and Land-Grant Institutions

FROM: Russell I. Thackrey and Christian K. Arnold

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Special - Foreign Aid

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SPECIAL

Senate version of the Foreign Aid authorization bill as approved by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations DOES NOT include the amendment proposed by Senator Gruening of Alaska which would have placed a 20 per cent limitation on indirect cost allowances with respect to university overseas contracts (and others). Although Senator Gruening in submitting the amendment said it was designed to bring policy on overseas contracts in line with that prevailing for domestic programs, it actually represented a major change in policy, as the 20 per cent limitations in appropriation bills for major research agencies apply only to grants, not contracts. The implications of the proposal for other programs also caused considerable concern. Amendments can, of course, be offered from the floor, but rejection by the committee carries considerable weight.

1. Senate Passes Facilities Bill: Conference Fate Undecided.

After defeating 53-21 a proposed amendment by Senator Goldwater to limit the higher education facilities bill to loans only, the Senate on October 21 passed the bill 80-19 and asked the House for a conference to adjust Senate-House differences. House action on the request was delayed due to technicalities. At this

writing it is not possible to predict whether the bill will go to conference early or be subject to long and possibly fatal delay in the House Rules Committee.

Principle real obstacle to settlement of Senate-House differences is the Ervin amendment which would permit individual taxpayers to bring suit against the Commissioner of Education, in the District of Columbia courts, to ask for an order barring a grant or grants which the plaintiff feels violate any provision of the Constitution. Some opponents are against the amendment in principle, for various reasons, others like the general idea but fear it will prevent the making of grants to a wide variety of institutions - at least some of which may eventually be found eligible - over a long period of months while litigation goes through the courts.

Senate conferees will be Senators Hill, McNamara, Morse, Yarborough, Clark, Randolph, Goldwater, Prouty, and Javits. Of these a majority voted against the Ervin amendment while two (Hill and Goldwater) voted against the bill on final passage, though for quite different reasons. Senator Morse, who opposed the amendment, told the Senate he would work hard on behalf of the Senate to get its basic principle accepted by the House, but warned that he would not be bound to the Ervin language, and would try to come up with a formula which preserves the idea of a court test without the possibility of lengthy litigation. Senator Morse said he had been advised both directly and indirectly by several Senators who voted for the Ervin amendment that they "didn't know what they were voting for" and, while favoring it in principle, wanted new language worked out.

Debate prior to final passage included a long discussion of the merits of a tax-deduction or tax-credit approach by Senators Keating, Ribicoff, Goldwater, and others, which ended when Senator Keating withdrew a tax-deduction amendment he had proposed after being warned it would be subject to a point of order. He said he would present it later to the Senate Finance Committee, which has before it the over-all tax-reduction and adjustment bill, Senator Keating wants to give a tax-deduction for tuition and required fees paid to institutions of higher education, to the extent they exceed 5 per cent of the individual's gross income for the year in question. Senator Ribicoff noted that 19 Senators have sponsored tax-credit or deduction bills, and inserted a colloquy between himself and Treasury Secretary Dillon, who opposes this approach. When Mr. Dillon pointed out that the American Council on Education no longer supports the tax-credit approach, Senator Ribicoff said he is "unimpressed with what professional organizations of education think about this." When Mr. Dillon said the tax-credit plan would cause fees to be raised and price more students out of education, Mr. Ribicoff said they would be raised anyway. Senator Morse stated in considerable detail the case against the tax approach, as favoring the least needy.

In trying to stike out the grant provisions of the bill (which would have ended its usefulness to most public universities) Senator Goldwater said there isn't really any facilities problem in higher education. Speaking for himself and Senator Tower of Texas, he said there had been a "barrage of propaganda" but that the facilities shortage is really non-existent, or at the worst "a maldistribution of enrollment rather than an absolute shortage." That is, he said, while some institutions might be overcrowded, there were a good many others which could take more students if they could get them.

Senator Goldwater said he wouldn't accept U.S. Office of Education figures about need because they were propaganda, but quoted an article by Gene R. Hawes in This Week magazine for last November 4, headed "The College Shortage is a Myth," an excerpt from a piece from the Prudential Life Insurance Company saying much more

effective use could be made of facilities; and Benjamin Fine, former education editor of The New York Times. Senator Goldwater said the This Week piece indicated that colleges were planning to construct plenty of facilities in the next few years to take care of the student load. Senator Morse, in reply, read a statement by the author of the article, who said any one who interpreted it to mean that Federal aid isn't needed was wrong.

Senator Morse also inserted in the Record for the second time a portion of the testimony of President Mason Gross of Rutgers on behalf of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and The State Universities Association, as to the imperative need for facilities action.

Senator Goldwater said his amendment was just carrying out the original recommendations of President Kennedy for college aid. Senator Morse said adoption of the amendment would kill the bill "dead as a dodo."

Senator Dirksen of Illinois, Senate minority leader, voted for the Goldwater amendment, but voted for the bill on final passage.

Voting against the bill on final passage, or recorded as paired against it, were Senators Allott and Dominick of Colorado; Byrd and Robertson of Virginia; Ervin and Jordan of North Carolina; Hill and Sparkman of Alabama; Stennis and Eastland of Mississippi; Bennett of Utah, Cooper of Kentucky, Edmondson of Oklahoma, Holland of Florida, McClellan of Arkansas, Russell and Talmadge of Georgia, Simpson of Wyoming, Tower of Texas, Thurmond of South Carolina, Lausche of Ohio. Some Senators indicated they voted no because of the inclusion of church-related colleges, other were just opposed to the bill anyway.

2. Conference on Improvement of Opportunities for Negroes in Higher Education.

A wide range of suggestions for future programs and examples of programs already under way for the expansion of opportunities for Negroes and other disadvantaged minorities were discussed at a conference sponsored by the American Council on Education on October 17-18, in Washington. Attendance was by invitation in order to keep the group small enough to permit discussion.

Representatives of foundations, U.S. Governmental agencies (National Science Foundation, Office of Education, Office of Science and Technology), educational organizations, individual institutions, and individuals selected for special interest or background attended the conference. While the conference was planned to center its discussions on "Expansion of Opportunities for Negroes in Higher Education," with specific emphasis on programs affecting institutions predominantly attended by Negro students, there was considerable discussion of programs for improving opportunities for Negroes (and other disadvantaged minorities) in all areas of the country and in all types of institutions.

As discussions continued it became clear that the hope of developing in 1-1/2 days a "program" with a list of priorities, and machinery for evaluation of proposals, etc., was illusory. Ideas ranging from modest initiatives requiring little or no financing to massive assaults involving scores if not hundreds of millions of dollars were outlined. What became abundantly clear was that there now exists (1) a real awareness of the dimensions of the problem (2) an awareness of the need for a great deal more information (3) widespread interest in and willingness to act (4) a new appreciation of the importance of involving Negro educators in plans for the improvement of the education of Negroes and (5) appreciation that a great many groups, institutions, and individuals will have to do a lot of hard work to get things moving.

Major activities, present and proposed, discussed were:

(1) A proposal by Professor Jerrold Zaccharias of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and President Samuel Nabrit of Texas Southern University for a consortium approach involving faculty and students at 30 to 40 predominantly Negro colleges, and perhaps 12-15 major universities. This would involve exchange arrangements under which faculty at predominantly Negro colleges would go on leave for a year for intensive "updating" on new methods of teaching in their fields, and be replaced by staff from the cooperating consortium. It also would involve intensive work for selected prospective students at predominantly Negro institutions, to correct background deficiencies prior to college entry, and various other features. A minimum price tag of \$10 million a year was placed on the effort as outlined.

(2) A plan formulated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which would center in communities with a relatively high density of Negro population, a substantial college predominantly attended by Negro students, a school system willing to cooperate; and involve a large-scale attack on a demonstration basis on improvement of education for and of Negroes. Number of demonstration centers would be determined by the amount of financing available and the number of areas in which the preconditions necessary to success, exist.

(3) A study commissioned by Carnegie Corporation and to be carried on by Dr. Earl McGrath of the Institute for Higher Education, Columbia University, of all U.S. institutions predominantly attended by Negro students, with a view toward getting many of the basic facts needed.

(4) Session at University of Michigan on October 21 at which Western Conference institutions, University of Chicago, and Wayne State University discussed methods of approach to the problem.

Among other activities discussed were:

Arrangements being developed between Tuskegee Institute and University of Michigan under which Michigan will work with Tuskegee (see below).

The Wayne State University agreement with the President's Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, under which Wayne has pledged a wide range of institutional educational resources toward achieving the objectives of the Commission.

Announced programs of University of California at Los Angeles, St. Louis University, and others for special effort toward identification of and assistance to able young Negroes of present or potential university calibre.

Cooperation between North Carolina A&T College (Greensboro), and North Carolina College (Durham) with institutions in their areas in teaching and research.

A project of the Association of Summer School Deans for intensive summer work for faculty and students at predominantly Negro colleges.

A commitment by the national association of college admissions counselors to use their resources for identification and encouragement through financial and other means of Negroes as prospective college students.

A program under which Western Electric Company has given faculty assistance and industrial experience to at least one predominantly Negro institution.

Foundation Role

Foundation representatives present - and there were several - brought a somewhat realistic touch to the meeting when asked to outline what they consider their role to be.

All indicated that the programs suggested would take far more money than any of them have or are likely to get. All indicated their strong interest in doing what they can within the framework of their resources and policies.

Alvin C. Eurich of Ford Foundation said Ford had decided against a "crash" program which would involve "billions" of dollars which it doesn't have, but that Ford is interested in proposals relating to:

- (1) Comprehensive school improvement programs.
- (2) New methods of identification of talent. (National Merit program has been conspicuously unsuccessful in identifying and helping Negro students).
- (3) Retraining or reeducation of those thus identified.
- (4) Better preparation of teachers at both the school and college level. Early identification of potential teachers and improvement of their preparation.
- (5) Improvement of curriculum at all levels.
- (6) Demonstration of more effective use of faculty and student time and of institutional facilities.
- (7) Cooperative programs at all levels between colleges and universities and school systems.
- (8) Better methods of instruction, with particular emphasis on reading.
- (9) Overall planning and management improvement in the light of future developments.
- (10) Construction of more efficient and economical facilities (through Educational Facilities Laboratories).
- (11) Any proposals involving new ideas for dealing with educational problems.

Miss Flora Rhind and L.C. DeVinney of Rockefeller Foundation noted the historic work of the General Education Board in improving educational opportunity. They said the problem of their Foundation is to use a relatively small amount of money most efficiently for the long-range goals of human welfare. Rockefeller has recently restudied and reoriented its programs for the future, has included improvement of educational opportunity for Negroes and other disadvantaged groups in institutions in all areas of the country as one of its major goals. It is in the process of implementing this reorientation, has presently no lists of preferred fields, but is receptive to good, new, ideas.

Allan Pifer of Carnegie expressed skepticism about development of any "master list of priorities," noting that in the end each Foundation, institution, or

group will have to decide for itself what it can best do. He and Fred Jackson of Carnegie stressed their interest in getting more factual information (as witness the McGrath study), in new methods of talent identification, and imaginative ideas generally. They and others commended the statement of Vice-President Roger Heyns of University of Michigan to the effect that the involvement and commitment of institutions and individual faculty and administrative staff is essential and that this comes by getting to work on specific projects. Representatives of the Danforth, Phelps-Stokes, and Hazen Foundation also commented.

Government

In the absence of Jerome Weisner, head of the White House Office of Science and Technology, (who was present for part of the meeting) Dr. V. McRae of that office stressed the commitment to equality of opportunity in high levels of government, and noted that certain programs of the National Science Foundation (inter-institutional cooperation, summer institutes, etc.) are at hand to be used.

A representative of Education Commissioner Frank Keppel (also present for part of the session but called away by legislative emergencies) suggested that while new legislation is needed for a real attack on many problems, some existing programs, such as the cooperative research program of the U.S. Office, summer institutes, new educational media programs, etc., are not now being used as much as they might be for research, retraining, identification, etc., and invited proposals.

President Fred Harrington of University of Wisconsin, presided over most of the session as chairman of the Council's Commission on Academic Affairs, assisted by Lawrence Dennis, Director of the Commission, and President Logan Wilson of the Council, who stressed its deep interest in the problem and indicated areas in which it could and could not be effective.

Among the 40-odd participants playing an active role were Presidents S.D. Proctor, North Carolina A&T College; Earl Dawson, Lincoln (Mo.) University; Luna Mishoe, Delaware State College; and Vice-President Roger Heyns, University of Michigan. Some others were invited who could not attend.

Conferees agreed that the American Council on Education (a) was to be commended for its initiative in calling the conference and establishing a permanent committee in this area (b) should play a major role in stimulating future conferences and helping interested institutions and groups formulate specific proposals (c) should inform its members of what is going on to stimulate them to action (d) probably should not attempt a major operational responsibility for programs as developed.

Note: A full report of the conference and summary of its deliberations will reach you later from the American Council on Education. This account is subject to the inaccuracies and omissions of hasty note-taking.

3. Michigan-Tuskegee Agreement Announced.

University of Michigan and Tuskegee Institute have jointly made formal announcement of a "joint effort to enrich the teaching and related aprograms of the two institutions.

Presidents Harlan Hatcher and Luther Foster, in their joint statement, said "This cooperative program...has particular reference to the needs of students whose prior educational and cultural exposures have been undully limited by their

race. The program will extend the general usefulness of each institution through resources and programs to be developed by the faculties along specific lines."

Early steps will include exchange of faculty and students; in-service graduate training for Tuskegee faculty; exchange of cultural programs; and identification of promising students for graduate training at Michigan.

A research program of mutual interest will also be studied. Michigan will assist in the development of the liberal arts program at Tuskegee, while Tuskegee will help U-M. in its work with Negro students. Program was announced at the Inter-University Conference on the Negro in Higher Education, held at University of Michigan October 21, attended by representatives of Western Conference institutions, Chicago, Wayne State, and Tuskegee.

4. Civil Rights Commission Lists "Segregated-Desegregated" Institutions in 16 States.

House Committee on Education has filed a report (House Report No. 851) on House bill 7771, prohibiting discrimination in certain Federal aid programs, which the committee voted to approve some months ago. The bill would cover the National Defense Education Act, vocational education, aid to federally-impacted areas, library services act, and the 1890 Second Morrill Act (as amended). In most instances it would require the Office of Education to withhold funds from segregated institutions after a certain date (June 30, 1964). In the case of the Morrill Act it would eliminate the provisions of the 1890 Act stating that establishment of separate institutions for white and Negro students constitutes compliance with the provision of the Act barring funds to segregated institutions, leaving the latter provision in the bill.

The committee report on this bill quotes the report of an earlier committee headed by Representative Daniels of New Jersey as saying that "of the 32 land-grant colleges located in Southern and border states which were represented in the study, only 18 have been desegregated in fact or in principle." (What Daniels' report actually said was that 14 institutions remained at that time segregated in fact.)

A more recent report of the Commission on Civil Rights, dated August 1, 1963, was placed in the Congressional Record for October 21, 1963, by Senator Javits of New York. (p. 1885 of the Record for October 21). It lists all institutions, public and private, in 16 States, as to whether they are desegregated or segregated either in fact or by policy. According to this listing, 8 Land-Grant institutions are segregated by "policy or statute" as follows: Auburn, Fort Valley, Southern, Mississippi State, Alcorn, South Carolina State, Prairie View, Virginia State. The listing states that two institutions listed as desegregated (Florida A&M University and Arkansas AM&N) have a policy of desegregation but have never enrolled white students.

Note: Since compilation of the above Prairie View has integrated both its student body and faculty, effective with the opening of the current academic year.

Note 2: Clearance of the bill (H.R. 7771) by the House Rules Committee is improbable, particularly in view of the priority to be given the general Civil Rights measure, which includes permissive rather than mandatory authority to withhold funds.

5. AGB Votes to Admit Board Members of Private Institutions.

At its 41st annual meeting recently completed at Pennsylvania State University, the Association of Governing Boards adopted a new constitution that opens its membership to the governing boards of private institutions for the first time in the Association's 41-year history and permits up to six members of the Executive Committee of the Association to be selected from private institutions. The adoption of the new constitution completed the framework for the reorganization that started with the January, 1963, decision to move the Association's headquarters from Denver to Washington, D.C. At present, AGB represents 84 boards governing 257 publicly supported colleges and universities, plus three state commissions on higher education. With the adoption of the new constitution, the full name of the Association was changed to "Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges," dropping the reference to "State Universities and Allied Institutions."

President-Elect Roy Rowe, a trustee of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, succeeded to the presidency of the Association at the meeting and the following officers were elected: President-Elect: W.R. Kendall of the Indiana State College Board; Vice Presidents: John L. King of the University of Washington Regents, Eugene B. Power of the University of Michigan Regents, and Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of the University of Maryland Regents; Secretary-Treasurer: Glenn Northcutt of the University of Oklahoma Regents.

B.C. Jones of Pennsylvania State University Trustees, Mrs. Richard Magee of the University of Nevada Regents, and Mrs. Frances B. Watkins of the University of Illinois Trustees were elected to one-year terms on the Executive Committee. Charles D. Lockett of the University of Tennessee Trustees, Carl E. Steiger of the University of Oklahoma Regents, and Dean P. Williamson of the University of New Hampshire Trustees were elected to two-year terms.

6. Revenue Ruling Aids Some Doctoral Candidates.

Internal Revenue Service has issued a formal ruling that doctoral degree candidates who are paid stipends for which they perform no other work than the research required for their doctoral degree are not liable for income tax on the amount of the stipend. According to the New York Times, the ruling essentially holds that as long as doctoral candidates on stipends perform only the type of research required of all similarly-situated students, whether receiving stipends or not, the money will be regarded as a fellowship grant rather than payment for services.

Some candidates who have paid taxes will be able to recover them, provided they are able to file for refund within three years of filing the original return or two years of payment of the tax - whichever is later. A good many cases are said to be pending in District tax offices over the country, pending the ruling. The IRS said it is revising applicable rulings. Performance of teaching services as a condition of the stipend IS NOT affected by the ruling and IS taxable.

7. Blakely to Make Extension Study.

Robert Blakely, former Vice-President of the Fund for Adult Education and later Dean of Extension, State University of Iowa, has joined the staff of the Center for Study of Liberal Education for Adults, Chicago, for a 9-month period, the Center has announced. He will undertake two study projects, one dealing with "new directions in liberal education" which will consist of case studies. The other is the study of "developing relationships between cooperative and general extension in the United States."

8. Pennsylvania Law Channels College Budget Requests Through Department of Public Instruction.

An act approved in June by the Pennsylvania legislature divides the 17-member State Board of Education into two 7-member groups called the Council of Basic Education and the Council of Higher Education, with three "members at large" entitled to attend meetings of both panels. The Council of Basic Education is responsible for education below the collegiate level, including area vocational schools, while the Council of Higher Education is concerned with collegiate education, including community colleges and technical institutes. Board members are appointed by the governor and the senate for six-year overlapping terms.

According to the new law, college and university budget requests must be reviewed by the Council of Higher Education and by the full board, and "returned to the department (of public instruction) with comments, if any, prior to their submission to the budget secretary (of the Commonwealth)." The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the chief executive officer of the Board, and the chairman of the full Board and of each of the Councils are selected by the governor from among the members of the full Board.

A minority representation of professional educators on the Board is made possible by the provisions that not more than two members of either panel may be members of a school or college faculty or staff and that at least two members of each panel "shall have had previous experience with technical education or training."

In addition to its responsibilities for reviewing budget requests, the Council of Higher Education is expected to draw up and maintain a "master plan" for higher education in the state as a part of the full Board's responsibility for engaging in "a constant review and appraisal of education in the Commonwealth."

9. Hatcher Heads A.A.U.

President Harlan Hatcher, University of Michigan, assumed the Presidency of the Association of American Universities at the annual meeting of the Association in New York City, October 22-23. Dr. Hatcher, who has served as secretary-treasurer and as Vice-President of the A.A.U., will serve as President for a 2-year term. He succeeds President J.E. Wallace Sterling of Stanford University. New Vice-President is C. Grayson Kirk, of Columbia University, who has served as secretary-treasurer for the past two years. Elected as secretary-treasurer at the New York meeting was President David D. Henry of the University of Illinois.

10. ECOP, ESCOP Discuss 1965 Requests with Bureau of Budget.

In what has been called by both parties the best such meeting ever held, representatives of the Extension and Experiment Station Committees on Organization and Policy met with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget on Oct. 16 to discuss budget requests for fiscal 1965.

At the meeting, Director Mark Buchanan of Washington State presented ESCOP's recommendation for an increase in Hatch Act funds of \$10 million over the 1964 appropriation (of the \$48.2 million request filed by ESCOP for fiscal 1964, USDA has requested \$43.5 million and the Bureau of the Budget \$40.4 million). Director L.E. Hawkins of Oklahoma State University outlined "current visible needs" for research facilities at the Experiment Stations of \$280 million and recommended a \$12-million-a-year program of matching Federal grants to "catch up with this construction job." Director T.W. Dowe of the University of Vermont outlined a \$50-million "new funds" program calling for research concentration in specific areas during the years 1966-70. Other ESCOP representatives attending the meeting were

Directors G.H. Beck of Kansas State, F.E. Price of Oregon State, H.J. Sloan of Minnesota, and G.F. Dow of Maine, and Associate Director C.T. Wilson of Auburn.

For ECOP, Director Lowell Watts of Colorado State University presented a request for an increase in Cooperative Extension funds of \$10-1/4 million, including a \$3-1/4 million increase for area specialization, \$3 million for increased cost of program operations, \$2-1/2 million for marketing programs, and \$1-1/2 for forestry and conservation. Others attending for ECOP were Directors W.M. Bost of Mississippi State, Luther Brannon of Oklahoma State, Gene Lear of Oregon State, George Nutt of South Carolina State, and Arthur Schulz of North Dakota State.

11. Hopper Heads Staff Director for House Research Study.

Dr. Robert L. Hopper, since 1960 Dean of the College of Education, University of Alabama, has been named Staff Director for major study of Federal research activities to be conducted by the House Select Committee, headed by Representative Carl Elliott of Alabama. Dr. Hopper received his master's degree from Harvard and his doctorate from New York University. As staff director, his will be the assignment of building a staff and directing the study - one of the most important undertaken by a Congressional group in recent years - within general policies laid down by the Committee.

12. Cornell Ups Salaries as First Perkins Recommendation.

First policy recommendation to Cornell's Trustees by new President James A. Perkins, and immediately approved by the Board, was an across the board increase in faculty salaries in the endowed colleges of Cornell. Effective next February 1, professors will receive increases of \$1,500 (to an average salary of \$16,000), associate professors \$1,000 (to \$11,500), assistant professors \$830 (to \$9,000) and instructors \$600 (to \$7,000). President Perkins also called attention of appropriate officials of the State University of New York, to the desirability of bringing salaries in state-supported units of the University in line with those in the endowed colleges. He paid tribute to his predecessor, President-emeritus Deane W. Malott, for his interest in faculty compensation, noting that it had increased 87 per cent during Mr. Malott's 12-year tenure. Part of the cost of the salary increase will be made possible by the Samuel Pearsall bequest, which will bring about \$250,000 annually in new unrestricted funds to Cornell.

13. MURA Accelerator Proposal Highlights Problems of Federal Support of Science.

Problems arising out the proposal of the Midwestern Universities Research Association (MURA) for Federal help with a \$150-million, 12.5-Bev proton accelerator to be built near Madison, Wis., have tarnished the image of objectivity with which agency advisory boards arrive at recommendations involving Federal aid for science and have given focus to many of the problems attendant upon such aid, according to a story by D. S. Greenberg in the Oct. 11 issue of Science.

One of the more serious of these problems is that of the uneven geographical distribution of Federal aid for research, which leads the "midwesterners to contend, with considerable justification, that they are the victims of a closed system" through which Federal funds helped to create the research competence on the east and west coasts that is now being used as a justification for concentrating even more Federal money in those areas. In addition, Greenberg says, opposition by Chicago's Argonne National Laboratory, at which a 12.5-Bev synchrotron is under construction, has enlisted support from other AEC national laboratories, even though

MURA contends that the Argonne facility will be inadequate for the research needs of the region.

The proposal also runs headlong into this year's congressional and executive concern with "holding the line" on Federal spending, especially for new research programs that will lead to greater expenditures in the years ahead. Further, it is now contended that the "endorsement" of the project by the Ramsey report on high-energy accelerator physics (Circular Letter No. 18) was seriously compromised by the qualifying phrase "as soon as possible, provided this is not expected to delay" progress on the 200-Bev accelerator at California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory or the even more powerful accelerator planned for Brookhaven.

14. Items of Interest.

Deadline for the submission of proposals to the National Science Foundation for matching grants for undergraduate instructional scientific equipment is Jan. 15, 1964, for awards to be made May 1. Write to the NSF Office of Public Information for brochure SPE 63-D-5 for details of the program and methods of submitting proposals. In 1962, grants made through the program totalled almost \$8 million.... University of North Carolina has received a grant of \$117,845 from the Kellogg Foundation for a five-year program to train dental assistants through a correspondence-extension program...The Instrumentation Laboratory at MIT will direct the overall development of the guidance and navigation system for the Apollo spacecraft. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration project is expected to cost \$60 millions....Survey conducted by the English Department of the Florida State University shows that college professors of English are more liberal than college seniors in accepting such usage as "it is me." Most conservative of all was a group of high-school teachers of English....Federal Communications Commission is reported to be about ready to announce an allocation plan for UHF broadcast channels that will nearly triple the number of such channels reserved for education purposes. FCC views this primarily as a broadcast operation for in-home reception, rather than closed-circuit....On Oct. 5 Cornell dedicated Bard Hall, its new building for metallurgical engineering, a gift of Cornell alumnus Francis N. Bard. Bard Hall completes the engineering quadrangle started in 1941....Regents of the University of Maryland have approved recommendation of a committee for establishment of a campus of the University on a 425-acre site already owned by the State, in the Baltimore area, adjacent to the Baltimore beltway. The committee chairman making the report noted that the Board had discussed establishment of branch campuses of the University over a 12-year period in which it was a topic at 52 meetings...Dr. Ralph L. Collins, Vice-President and Dean of Faculties at Indiana University, died of a heart attack on October 12, at the age of 56. A graduate of University of the South and Yale, Dr. Collins joined the Indiana faculty in 1935 as instructor in English, was named assistant dean of the faculties in 1948, professor and associate dean in 1953, and Vice President and Dean in 1959...."France and the European Community" was the subject of the third annual conference of the Graduate Institute for World Affairs, held at Ohio State University, October 24-26....President John F. Kennedy, who received the honorary degree Doctor of Laws from University of North Dakota on September 25, has sent a check for \$100 to the University Development Fund, with a note saying that he was "most impressed with the University of North Dakota" and that "nothing is more important than educating our youth."...Associate Conductor Richard Burgin, Boston Symphony, has been named visiting distinguished professor of music, Florida State University....President Kennedy addressed a convocation at University of Maine last week, and received an honorary doctorate at the hands of President Lloyd Elliott....President R.A. Harvill of University of Arizona has announced the appointment by the Regents of Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, Jr., as Dean of

the University of Arizona College of Medicine. Dr. DuVal is presently assistant director, University of Oklahoma Medical Center. He will assume his duties in organizing the new Arizona medical school early next year. He is a graduate of Dartmouth, of the 2-year Dartmouth Medical College, and of Cornell Medical School. He joined the Oklahoma staff in 1957....Second annual Arms Control and Disarmament Symposium, sponsored by Bendix Corporation and University of Michigan, will be held at Ann Arbor January 21-24, 1964. Emphasis will again be on international aspect, the general theme being problems of implementing arms control and disarmament decisions....University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is inaugurating a new concept in arts program: a series of six concerts involving the Fine Arts String Quartet and UW-M music faculty members will be given at noon rather than in the evening, and the artists will not only play but discuss their program with students. Dean A.A. Suppan of the School of Fine Arts feels the Noonday Concerts fill a unique function in a commuting, urban university....Autumn, 1963, issue of The Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors carries an article by T.L. Davidson and Robert L. Stutz of University of Connecticut, "Tuition Reciprocity: a New Approach." It suggests that public institutions might work out a plan under which every public institution participating would agree to consider children of staff members at other public institutions participating, as a resident of the state in (a) consideration for admission and (b) payment of fees and tuition. This, the authors say, would help public universities compete in "fringe benefits" in which they lag as compared to many nonpublic institutions. Quotas would be used to prevent flooding one or more institutions, and a central administering agency would be needed....Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently dedicated its first permanent women's residence hall, Stanley McCormick Hall, Built with a \$2 million gift from Mrs. McCormick, a 1904 M.I.T. graduate, the hall will provide housing and eating facilities for 116 of the 240 women enrolled....University of Delaware has announced an increase in tuition for non-resident students from \$650 to \$750 a year effective in the fall of 1964. No increase is planned for residents, who pay a non-tuition fee of \$315 a year.... Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court recently turned the first spadeful of earth in connection with the ground-breaking for the Earl Warren Legal Center at Boalt Hall, the School of Law, University of California at Berkeley. Cost of the \$2 million wing has been met almost equally by state funds and private gifts....Gerald L. Phillippe, former President of General Electric Company, has been named Chairman of the Board, succeeding Ralph J. Cordiner, retired. Mr. Phillippe is a graduate of University of Nebraska....Southern Illinois University has named a permanent committee of women faculty members to study methods of furthering the education of women....William B. Stokely, Jr., Indianapolis industrialist and an alumnus of University of Tennessee, recently gave U-T \$200,000 in securities.... Trustees of the University of New Hampshire have announced tuition increases from \$180 to \$230 for residents and from \$300 to \$400 for non-residents at the Plymouth and Keene campuses of the University system, and an increase from \$800 to \$925 for non-residents, at Durham. All figures are on an annual basis. Resident tuition at Durham will remain at \$380. Increases at Plymouth and Keene will be used to raise faculty salaries and expand the curriculum in liberal arts. The former Plymouth Teachers College and Keene Teachers College are in future to be known as the Plymouth State College and Keene State College of the University of New Hampshire.... New England Board of Higher Education held its first annual Legislative Work Conference at Portsmouth, N.H., October 8-10. Theme was "Higher Education and Economic Growth in New England."....Nine Massachusetts State Colleges and the Massachusetts College of Art, all formerly under the state Department of Education, now operate under a new Board of Trustees of which Dr. John Gillespie is Executive Secretary, and Director of the State College System. Dr. Gillespie's offices are at 200 Newbury Street, Boston 16....Prof. Charles Cumberland has been named director of the Commonwealth Council of the Humanities, and executive secretary of the

Humanities Research Center, Michigan State University, effective January 1, 1964. The Commonwealth Council is a permanent organization to promote research in the humanities, and is representative of the faculties of history, philosophy, literature, foreign languages, and the arts. It will this year sponsor a series of discussions of the role of the humanities in a land-grant university....Southern Illinois University has received 30 purebred American saddle horses from Richard A. Lumpkin of Mattoon, Ill., for use in teaching and research by the School of Agriculture....Budgetary Note: Among science agencies receiving heavy budget cuts by the House was the White House Office of Science and Technology, whose \$1,025,000 appropriation request was cut to \$780,000. Dr. Jerome Wiesner, head of the Office, has asked the Senate to restore the cut, saying that the office - created last year - is just beginning to realize some of its potential and is already critically short of staff....Secretary of Agriculture Freeman will speak at the Food for Peace Forum at Ohio State University November 7....University of Wisconsin has established a permanent laboratory for research on counseling disabled persons, with financial support from the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Administration....North Carolina State has recently redesignated its School of General Studies as the School of Liberal Arts, and the College Extension Division as the Division of General Extension. The School of Liberal Arts will offer courses leading to the A.B. degree, effective next fall....Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York gave a major address in University of New Hampshire Field House at Durham, October 18....Dr. Harvey F. Baty, formerly of Montana State College, has joined the staff of Purdue University, where he will be in charge of coordinating the University's programs in international education....Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson will on November 18 deliver the seventh annual Brien McMahon lecture at University of Connecticut....President Frank A. Rose of University of Alabama will be chief speaker at a dinner following dedication of the Auburn University Library and the School of Home Economics Building, on November 5....Regents of New Mexico State University have announced that as of September 1, 1964, the University's fifth undergraduate college will be formed, the College of Business Administration and Economics. Formerly (since 1922) a department of the College of Arts and Sciences, the new College will include departments of economics, business administration, and accounting....This year 23 students are attending Michigan State as a result of a two-year-old program financed by a special fund built up largely by contributions from Michigan State faculty from honoraria for public speaking appearances and designed to seek out and enroll potential scholars from "economically deprived" areas of the state's urban centers. Only students who have not applied to any college are eligible, and the students selected are required to borrow a certain portion of the money needed to get through college and to be willing to take a guaranteed campus job to obtain additional income. Names of those participating in the program are not announced.

15. Background of the Research Inquiry: A Quotation.

Proposed investigation by a special committee of the House of Representatives of the research programs of the Federal government has aroused great interest in and out of Congress.

The following are excerpts from a much longer article on the background of the study, by D.S. Greenberg in the September issue of Science:

(Mr. Greenberg starts by noting the wide disparity of backgrounds among investigating committee members, and the reasons why some were included and some were not) He notes that Representative Fountain of North Carolina, who conducted a distinguished investigation of NIH and would normally be expected to be on the special committee, was left off because of the necessity of providing for membership of heads of various affected committees who might have torpedoed the investigation at the start if left off.

"Now, where did this investigation come from, why was it assigned this membership, and where is it going?"

"Fundamentally, the investigation is rooted in a situation that has long deserved some sort of comprehensive public survey—namely, the incredibly rapid expansion of federal support for research, development, and related education. In 1940, according to the best available figures, the federal government spent \$74 million in these areas; by 1953 the amount had risen to \$2 billion; this year it is expected to be over \$15 billion. The numbers are open to question, particularly on the matter of education, but the growth and trend are clear. The investment has produced enormous benefits for the American people, but at the same time, no one, including the nation's scientists and science administrators, has any clear idea of what is happening to this country's scientific, technical, and educational resources under the impact of these vast expenditures. There is also the feeling, in Congress and elsewhere, that the traditional political processes have been overrun by the problems of allocating national resources for research and development. And finally, it is no secret that a lot of questionable and often reprehensible situations have been created by the scramble for money; that the Air Force and NASA energetically and unnecessarily duplicate research facilities in their interminable row over space jurisdiction; that the policies governing grants to universities assure that the rich get richer and the poor lose faculty members who show promise; that federally supported fellowships are so abundant in some fields that they are thrust upon students of questionable ability while talented people in vital but unglamorous disciplines go virtually unaided; that old and productive—but politically naive—agencies such as the Bureau of Standards and the Geological Survey are being battered by rapidly growing and aggressive agencies such as NASA, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Public Health Service; and that the federal government is overwhelmingly involved in scientific education but, for political reasons, blithely palms off these activities under the popular label of "research;" which is

fine for education but of questionable value when Congress asks what it's getting for its research expenditures.

"Thus, it is not going to hurt the broad national interest, the level of congressional understanding, or the spirit or substance of science if, for the first time, the puzzle is unscrambled and the pieces are laid out for all to see. This objective, after all, is implicit in a lot of disturbed rumblings that for some time now have been coming out of the scientific community. And it was this same objective that led the White House to develop what has now evolved into an elaborate science advisory apparatus.

"However, Congress, which paradoxically bears the major responsibility for promoting the situation which the House now sets forth to investigate, has a sluggish nervous system, and the convergence of a number of factors was required before the demand for change could compete with the affection for the status quo. The tardiness can be attributed mainly to the fragmentation of scientific jurisdictions among dozens of law-writing and money-dispensing committees, which in piecemeal fashion helped create a scientific and technical establishment that defies comprehension in or out of Congress. Rather late in the game, various committees—such as Space, Armed Services, and Atomic Energy—came to realize that research and development was a key enterprise in their jurisdictions, and they established special subcommittees to cover this field—and protect their own authority.

"Meanwhile, however, the feeling was spreading through Congress that, regardless of these committee efforts, research and development had grown beyond the purview and—even more disturbing—very probably beyond the control of the legislative branch, and this feeling proved to be more powerful than the individual committees' efforts to preserve the fragmented approach. Once this feeling became dominant, it was inevitable that enough support could be aroused all along the political spectrum for at least a survey. And when it had been decided to take that step, it was also inevitable that the effort would be shaped by various political sentiments and personal ambitions and concerns. Some may be repelled by this intrusion of partisan interest into what should ideally be a neutral fact-gathering venture, but if, let's say,

the National Academy of Sciences were to undertake a similar effort, only the most naive would expect it to be free of personal or institutional interest and prejudice. This is simply because people run the system and they cannot be expected to approach the task with supernatural disinterestness. However, the disturbing thing in the case of the House investigation is that the intrusion of narrow interest is above and beyond any reasonable expectation, and stands to overwhelm the investigation's worthy goal. The investigation proposal appealed to hundreds of legislators whose states have been receiving only a thin slice of the federal research budget. In recent years, for example, 25 institutions—few of them in the south and most on the east and west coasts—have received some 60 percent of federal funds for university-conducted research. The Defense Department, which accounts for about half the federal research budget, awarded nonprofit and educational institutions in California about \$128 million in research grants and contracts last year; it spent \$117 million in Massachusetts, \$53 million in Maryland, and \$38 million in New York. But it spent only \$35,000 in Nebraska, \$54,000 in West Virginia, and \$56,000 in Montana.

"Curiously, most of the have-nots were slow to recognize the industrial implications of these allocations, but now there is a sharp awareness of industry's preference for locating new plants—and therefore jobs—around lively, productive research facilities. These not only provide a pool of nearby consultants but also serve to attract employees who wish to continue their education. As a result, the concept of pork barrel has come to apply as much to the vacuum chamber and the reactor as to post offices and dams. And the legislators on the short end of federal research spending are sufficiently unhappy about the existing situation to feel that they could only stand to gain from an investigation that would illuminate the disparities.

To: *Mr. J. Lewis, D 106*

From: Charles F. Stokes, Professor of Music

Date: February 19, 1964

Subject: Proposed Requirements for the Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree

Attached please find the first draft of proposed requirements for the Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree suggested by the Art and Music Departments. If adopted, the time schedule involves offering these programs with the entering freshmen class of September 1966. In order to secure approvals in time to properly announce these offerings it is necessary to obtain University agreement this spring.

These requirements include a fifty-four hour total of arts and science courses, whereas the conventional B. F. A. degree includes a smaller number, usually 40 or less, with almost no distribution requirements.

It can be noted that the language requirements and the Mathematics-Science requirements differ from the B. A. program because of the nature of the degree, the use of the course, and the type of student involved. Language becomes a tool for the Fine Arts student and in particular for the voice major in applied music who will be asked to include a second language. Students planning graduate work in music will be advised to elect a second language. The choices in the Mathematics and Science area are more flexible than in the B. A. program, including the possibility of the laboratory science experience in Py. 11, Experimental Psychology. The artistic student frequently has a limited capacity in the Mathematics and Science area. Electives in the General-Liberal subjects bring the total hours to 54, a plan similar to the Bachelor of Science degree.

Three programs in Art and three in Music give students the concentrations according to interest and capacity. The applied music program in music will permit performance study in voice, piano and the orchestral instruments, for example. The details of these concentrations are being planned now and will be added soon.

This memo serves as a progress report at this time. Your reactions and suggestions are requested before the complete program is submitted to the curriculum committees and administrative decisions.

Proposed Requirements for the Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree

Majors in Art and Music

A. Fifty-four semester hours in the arts and sciences according to the following distribution:

- (1) English Composition and Speech 6 sem. hrs.
- (2) Art, Literature, Music, Philosophy 12 sem. hrs.
At least one course in Literature, and one course in Art, Music, or Philosophy from the Humanities courses (marked by an asterisk); and additional courses from these subjects to total 12 semester hours. No course in the major may count in these hours.
- (3) Foreign Language 6-8 sem. hrs.
One year of a modern foreign language.
- (4) Social Sciences 12 sem. hrs.
Six semester hours in history and six additional hours from Anthropology, Geography, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Economics.
- (5) Science and Mathematics 6 sem. hrs.
Six hours from mathematics or science or Pl 2 (Logic) or Py 11 (Experimental Psychology).
- (6) Additional hours in General-Liberal subjects by advisement to total 54 semester hours (10-12).

B. A Major in Art or Music-60 (Art) to 70(Music) sem. hrs.

The concentrations in Art will be in Graphics, Painting, or Sculpture.

In Music the concentrations will be Applied Music, Theory and Composition, or History and Literature.

Requirements common to all concentrations, special requirements in each concentration, plus electives, will be included for each of the concentrations in Art and Music. The complete details of these programs will be submitted soon.

C. Electives 0-10 sem. hrs.
Music Majors include 8 elective hours in music courses.

Total 124 sem. hrs.

Physical Education 2 sem. hrs.