

February 24, 1954

Mr. W. M. Lynn
Lynn's Service Garage
Davie and Salisbury Streets
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Lynn:

I appreciate knowing what difficulty you have had in collecting an old bill from the State College Washerette. It is doubtful that we can be of much assistance to you since the building is not located on our property.

I shall endeavor to determine if the operator is a student. If he is a student, we may be able to be of assistance to you. In either case, we can recommend to the railroad that they cancel the privilege they extended to the original owners to locate this business on their right-of-way.

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H

cc: Mr. J. G. Vann

LYNN'S SERVICE GARAGE

DIAL 2-4435

DAVE AND SALISBURY STREETS
RALEIGH, N. C.

BOX 2672

February 18, 1954

Dr. C. H. Bostian, Chancellor
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Bostian:

A short while ago I sent you a copy of a letter to State College Washerette, which is indebted to me in the amount of \$81.19. This account is about two years past due. I have contacted the Washerette several times and each time they have told me that they had just taken over the business and would pay when and if they could, as there were so many outstanding debts when they took over the business.

I feel that State College is getting undue criticism because this business is located within the bounds of the State College Campus. I have talked with people whom the Washerette owes and they were under the impression that it is a College enterprise and that the reason they are in debt is the fact that the business has been mismanaged.

I would appreciate very much hearing from you as to any way I might be able to collect this account.

Yours very truly,

LYNN'S SERVICE GARAGE

W. M. Lynn
W. M. Lynn

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering
of the
University of North Carolina
Raleigh

OFFICE OF
J. G. VANN, ASSISTANT CONTROLLER
AND BUSINESS MANAGER

December 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. C. H. Bostian


FROM: J. G. Vann

I return the attached copy of a letter which you handed me this morning asking what I knew about this.

The answer is that I don't know anything about Mr. Lynn and his ownership of the washerette. I do know, as I told you briefly this morning, that in the early days of Verville this washerette was built by someone whose name I do not now recall on the railroad right-of-way and with permission of the railroad company after asking, of course, if we objected. Because of the obvious need we somewhat reluctantly agreed that we would not object so long as there was a need in that area and so long as the washerette catered to Verville and not to the general public. Indeed, those conditions were recited in our contract to furnish the washerette with the necessary water, and we further provided in that contract that these qualifications must be acceptable to any possible future buyer of the washerette.

It seems here that Mr. Lynn is having difficulty collecting rent from the present operator and implies, at least, that we may be in a position to help him. This is not the case since we have no connection whatsoever with the operation and, as stated earlier, I, at this time, did not know until this letter, who owned the property, nor do I know who is operating it. The Division of Maintenance and Operations collects the water bill under our agreement to furnish water and that is our only contact with it.

JGV:ja
Attachment



December 17, 1953

The Washerette
Vetville
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Gentlemen;

I am writing about a bill in the amount of \$81.19, which has been past due for about eighteen months. It seems that every time I call or send a collector around, there is a new manager. Each manager says that it was the fault of the last manager. It seems that someone should be responsible for this bill and not knowing on whom I should call to get it straightened out, I have decided that I shall take it up with a former professor of mine at the State College, and who is now Chancellor of the State College, unless this bill is paid in full by the 21st of December, which is next Monday. This might seem a short time to give you, but I think we have been entirely too lenient already.

I hope you will not force us to take this up with the Chancellor, C. H. Bostian.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Lynn

W. M. Lynn, Owner

WML/A

CC: C. H. Bostian, Chancellor

March 23, 1954

Mr. Carl J. Lambeth, President
Reliable Manufacturing Company
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Lambeth:

North Carolina State College appreciates your many years of loyalty to its various programs of educational service to the people. It is especially grateful for your interest in its athletic program.

It has come to my attention that you are an ardent rooter for our basketball teams and often have influenced men from your factory to attend many of the games in Raleigh. We have also heard that you have been purchasing classic and tournament tickets for a party of four or more for a number of years.

As Chancellor of North Carolina State College and your Alma Mater, I would like to thank you personally for your support, loyalty, and thoughtfulness through the years. N. C. State is the institution it is today, known and respected around the world, because of such support and interest as yours.

Our basketball coach, Everett Case, his staff and players, have signed a special letter of appreciation to indicate their gratitude for your special interest in our basketball teams.

For them, and for all our faculty, students, and alumni, I wish you many more years of fruitful service to your fellowman.

Sincerely,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

April 12, 1954

Mr. C. A. Ledford, Teacher of Agriculture
P. O. Box 45
Harrisburg, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ledford:

We are very pleased to know that the Eighth Grade of your school will be visiting State College next Thursday, April 15. Mr. Erdahl, Director of the Student Union, will make arrangements for a guide to show the group about our campus. Please call us on arrival in Raleigh so that we will know when to have a guide meet your group at the Memorial Tower.

We are glad to extend to your group the privilege of eating supper in the Cafeteria around 6:00 p.m. It is my understanding that there will be approximately fifty people in your group.

We called the State Prison and learned that visitors may enter the East Gate between 9 - 11 a.m. and 1 - 4 p.m., and that the only part of the Prison open for visitors is the gas chamber. No appointment need be made in advance.

I appreciate your invitation to eat with your group and regret that I cannot accept because of another engagement.

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H

cc: Mr. Jerry Erdahl
Mr. Harry Stewart

P.O. Box 45, Harrisburg, N.C.
April, 9, 1954.

DR. Bostian,
Chancellor, State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Bostian,

The Eighth Grade of Harrisburg School is planning a trip to Chapel Hill, Raleigh, State College, and other ~~MM~~ points in the State, next Thursday, April 15. We would like to dine at the College Cafeteria about 6, P.M. if it is convenient with your staff. There will be a maximum of fifty to eat. Either before or after meals we may want to visit some places on the Campus. If no guide is available I think I can find my way around.

I know you will put this in the hands of the proper authorities and will let us know if convenient.

One other favor you might do for us. I would like to for us to visit that part of the prison open to School boys and girls. Particularly that part that contains the Gas chamber. To do this I know we will need to have pre-arrangements. I feel sure that you will contact the proper parties and see what can be done.

9-11

1-4

East Gate

Please let us hear as early as possible so we may make up our schedule.

Many thanks DR. Bostian, in advance for these and all other favors you will render us. We will feel honored if you can find time to dine with us.

Sincerely,

C. A. Bedford
C.A. Bedford,
Teacher of Agr.

March 23, 1954

Dr. David A. Lockmiller, President
The University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear David:

My pleasant trip to Chattanooga March 10 and 11 was made much more enjoyable by having you attend our meeting on Wednesday night and by the opportunity of visiting with you the next day. I was also grateful for your taking Pop and me to Rotary Club.

I have been hearing for many years reports of your leadership both at the University of Chattanooga and in community affairs throughout Eastern Tennessee. While in Chattanooga I heard many first-hand reports of the high standing you enjoy among your fellow citizens.

It was a pleasure to have an opportunity of seeing the fine college you head and to visit with you. Mrs. Bostian and I are hoping that you and Alma will stay with us on your next visit to Raleigh and that you will be coming this way before many months have passed. With best regards,

Very cordially yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H

Box 45, Harrisburg, N.C.

April 28, 1954

Dr. Bostian,
Chancellor, State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Bostian,

Let me thank you in behalf of my 9th Grade Agriculture Class and the entire Eighth Grade from Harrisburg School, Harrisburg, N.C., for the courtesy shown us by you and your staff while we were visiting State College Thursday, April 15. We were well fed and ably cared for. We feel that your guides really favored us above the average.

Sincerely,



C.A. Ledford, Teacher of Agr.
Phylis Parker, Lady Athletic Dir.

LAW OFFICES OF
LASSITER, LEAGER & WALKER
FOURTH FLOOR RALEIGH BUILDING & LOAN BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 3-4653

WILLIAM C. LASSITER
SAMUEL R. LEAGER
JAMES H. WALKER

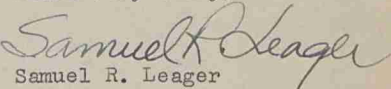
July 8, 1954

Dr. Cary H. Bostian
Chancellor
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Bostian:

Thank you for your letter of July 2, 1954, regarding the use of Pullen Hall by Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. I am passing your information on to the Church Council for such action as they may desire to take. I trust that we will be contacting you again in the near future.

Yours very truly,


Samuel R. Leager

SRL:p

July 2, 1954

Mr. Samuel R. Leager
Leasiter, Leager & Walker
Raleigh Building & Loan Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Leager:

Mr. Vann and I have considered your request for making available space for Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. The only facility for which we think satisfactory arrangements can be made is Pullen Hall. The auditorium is much larger than you need but that building can be fitted into your program much better than any other.

There are six classrooms in the building which might be used for Sunday School. For additional space for Sunday School, it seems to me that corners of the large auditorium could be utilized.

At this time I cannot make an estimate of the charge which would need to be made for janitor service and utilities but they would not exceed a careful estimate of the actual cost. We would prefer that you employ our own janitors who are familiar with the building. That has been done in similar instances in the past.

It will not be possible for us to make a long-time commitment for an auditorium to be used during your Lenten season when you have services five successive nights. Some switching to other buildings might be necessary at this time.

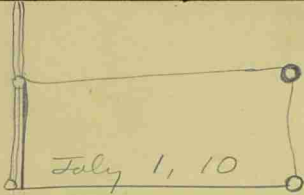
I believe information being furnished you at this time can assure your committee of the availability of space and on fairly short notice, if you should need it. Additional details can be worked out at a later date.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CCP:Mr. Vann



Rooms in Cullen Hall
which can be used for
Sunday School.

Room 108	-	50
1	-	24
4	-	24
5	-	30
6	-	25
7	-	48

~~Room 108~~
~~1~~
~~4~~
~~5~~
~~6~~
~~7~~

LAW OFFICES OF
LASSITER, LEAGER & WALKER
FOURTH FLOOR RALEIGH BUILDING & LOAN BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 3-4663

WILLIAM C. LASSITER
SAMUEL R. LEAGER
JAMES H. WALKER

May 20, 1954

Dr. Carey H. Bostian, Chancellor
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Bostian:

Dr. C. F. Strobel tells me that he discussed with you some time ago the possibility of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church using one of the auditoriums and some of the classrooms at State College for temporary quarters during its contemplated building program. This is in the nature of a follow-up on Dr. Strobel's conversation with you.

As you may know, the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, whose present church building and parish house are located at the corner of Hillsboro Street and Boylan Avenue, is planning to construct a new church building at the corner of Brooks and Clark Avenues. The date as of which construction will commence has not yet been set, but we hope to get started within the year. In the meantime, the Church Council has thought it may be wise to sell our present property as soon as possible and to procure temporary quarters until the new building can be completed. Before taking this step, we are desirous of knowing what facilities may be available and it is to determine this and to make the necessary arrangements that I have been appointed as chairman of a committee on temporary quarters and it is in that capacity that I am writing you.

Our needs may be summarized as follows:

On Sunday mornings, from 9:00 to 12:30 (allowing a little extra time at both ends of the schedule for assembling and dispersing) we will need an auditorium accommodating about 300 persons for our regular 11:00 o'clock worship service and 6 to 8 classrooms for use of the Sunday School which ordinarily meets at 9:45 for one hour.

During the Lenten season, we hold mid-week services one night each week except Holy Week, just before Easter, when we customarily have five evening services. During the week before Christmas we also have about two evening services. These services do not run over an hour, and for them we would require an auditorium seating about 150.

We also have a youth organization which meets on Sunday evenings and which would require only a classroom for its meetings. As to this, it may be possible to work out some other schedule if necessary, so as to keep to a minimum the extra janitor services and utilities needed.

It would be appreciated if you would give consideration to the possible use by our church of such of the college's facilities as might meet our needs, and advise me if such use is possible and on what terms such facilities might be made available. While we do not need these facilities immediately, we nevertheless may find it advisable to move in the near future and would therefore like to begin making tentative arrangements as soon as possible.

With appreciation for your consideration of this matter.

Yours very truly,

Samuel R. Leager

Samuel R. Leager

SRL:p

ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Office of the Executive Secretary
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

November 24, 1954

To: Presidents of Member Institutions.

- Subjects: 1. Proposed "Student Aid Bill"--Request for Comment.
2. No Change in Loyalty Certificate Requirement, Says Mr. Burgess.
3. Court Rules Study Grants are Tax-Exempt.
4. General Electric Will Match Alumni Gifts to Colleges.
5. N.Y. Farm Bureau and Extension Service to Sever Legal Tie.
6. Southern Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.
7. India-U.S. Agreement on College Cooperation Projects.
8. Clemson to Become Coeducational.
9. Texas A.&M. Report on College Teaching Course.
10. Meetings Discuss Medical School Aid, General Scholarships.
11. Election Notes.
12. Items of Interest.

1. Proposed "Student Aid Bill"---Request for Your Comment. At the recent meeting of the Association the Executive Committee had before it requests and recommendations that it endorse in principle proposals to be submitted to the next Congress to allow income tax deduction or credit for educational expenses. The committee had before it no specific proposal, and felt that it could not act or recommend action by the Senate until it had such a proposal and the benefit of analysis of it.

Accordingly it instructed the Secretary to (1) obtain a specific proposal as soon as available (2) summarize it in a circular letter and request comment from member institutions prior to the next meeting of the Executive Committee (January 13-14) (3) refer it to the Joint Committee of Business Officers of this Association and the National Association of State Universities for analysis and recommendation.

The various sponsors of this type of proposal have now agreed on a specific draft of legislation, which was presented at a recent meeting of the Committee on Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government, American Council on Education. This committee voted to approve the basic ideas incorporated in this draft. It is also being reviewed, particularly with respect to its technical provisions, by the Council's committee on Taxation and Fiscal Reporting.

The proposal as drafted in legislative form is called the Students Aid Bill. Section 1 calls attention to the increasing costs of higher education, the increasing reliance upon student fees for institutional revenue, the financial burden thus placed on students and their parents, and the general financial difficulties of educational institutions. It states that "under these circumstances

it is in the national interest to accord income tax relief to student charges for education comparable to that given other forms of revenue of educational institutions."

The rest of the bill consists of detailed amendments to the internal revenue code to provide income tax credit against the cost of education, this cost being defined as "amounts paid to an educational institution for educational services and educational facilities (expressly excluding board and housing) furnished by such institution." In other words, the credit would be against the customary charges of the institution. It would be limited to payments to institutions of higher education.

In general, the credit would be limited to 30 per cent of the above charges, and to a maximum of \$450 for payments made for the education of any one person in any one year.

To illustrate the effects of the above:

A taxpayer who paid \$90 in fees to an educational institution in the course of a year would be entitled to deduct \$27 (30 per cent tax credit) from his income-tax bill after the amount owed the federal government had been figured in the usual fashion.

A taxpayer who paid \$360 to an educational institution would be entitled to deduct \$108 from his income-tax bill, one who paid \$720 could deduct \$216, and so on.

The deduction would be available to those who paid their own fees (teachers taking advanced study) and to those who pay fees on behalf of other persons regardless of relationship (e.g. the well-to-do individual who is willing to finance the education of a specific young person not related to him).

Another feature of the bill is that the taxpayer would have to deduct from the payments made to an institution the amount of any scholarship or fellowship grant received by the student for whom he is paying fees, before figuring the tax credit. This includes veterans educational benefits under Public Law 550, the Korean GI bill.

Comment

This proposal, originated by a study group of the Yale Alumni Board, has gone through several changes before arriving at its present form. In its original draft it provided for deduction from gross income of the cost of all payments to the institution for educational expenses, including board and room. This drew objection on the ground that it would give the taxpayer in a high income bracket a much more substantial net dollar tax saving than the one in a low income tax bracket even though each paid the same fees, and also because it would give credit for board and room when the institution furnished it but not when it didn't. The board and room deduction was eliminated in future drafts. A second draft, based on the principle used in the deduction of medical expenses, drew objection because it reduced the amount of dollar tax saving in all categories and decreased it as incomes became higher, eliminating it entirely for those of high incomes.

The third draft, analyzed above, by using the tax credit principle rather than the principle of deduction from adjusted gross income, gives each fee-payer the same dollar amount of deduction from income for payment of a given fee. Thus a man with \$3,000 adjusted gross income who paid a \$500 fee to a college would get \$150 off his income tax bill and the man with a \$50,000 adjusted gross income paying a \$500 fee would get the same \$150 offset.

In discussion before the American Council committee it was estimated that adoption of the legislation would result in an income-loss to the federal treasury of about \$125 million annually.

It was urged that the plan would benefit higher education generally by reducing the cost to parents, and by placing a specific premium on the use of funds to pay educational expenses; also that it would indirectly benefit many educational institutions by reducing the burden on their scholarship funds, permitting them to be used either to furnish greater aids to students in the lower economic levels, or for general expenses of the institution.

The question was raised as to whether the primary purpose of the bill was to aid educational institutions financially by permitting them to raise their fees or free scholarship funds, or to aid parents and others in sending young people to college. Reply was that the latter was the primary purpose and would be the primary effect of the bill; that while a few institutions of high prestige might wish to raise fees to offset the tax advantage granted parents who could afford to pay; the competitive situation was such that most institutions would not find this desirable or practicable.

The question was also raised as to whether the proposal might not be attacked as one offering greater benefits to parents of children attending high-fee private institutions, than to those of children attending low-fee public institutions. Various individuals representing public institutions who were present stated that the proposal did have this aspect, and that they were willing to support it for this specific reason: That is, that in giving a tax credit proportional to fees paid it would tend to give more help and encouragement to privately-supported higher education, without at the same time involving the type of direct and disproportionate federal subsidy involved in the World War II veterans program or in proposal to amend the Korean GI bill.

Your reactions, comments, suggestions will be appreciated by the Executive Committee. Please send them to this office at the earliest opportunity.

2. No Change in Loyalty Certificate Requirement, Says Mr. Burgess. A flat no to recommendations that the Department of Defense change its interpretation of the ROTC loyalty certificate requirement is contained in a letter from Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel) to Dr. Arthur S. Adams, as Chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board. Mr. Burgess' letter is in reply to recommendations of the Reserve Forces Policy Board that the policy be changed.

Objection to the Army and Air Force interpretation of the Congressional appropriation bill "rider" was made in a letter to Dr. Adams as Chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board by President Hovde of this Association, at the request of the Executive Committee. Following this a special meeting of the Advisory Panel on R.O.T.C., (Advisory to the Reserve Forces Board) was called, and the civilian members of this panel unanimously agreed on a recommendation which was essentially

that (a) the loyalty certificate not be required of informally enrolled ROTC students since the law does not make this requirement and (b) the form of the certificate be changed to an affirmative one, rather than the present negative form.

Mr. Burgess' letter, while closing the door for the present on the first recommendation, makes no reference to the second (change to an affirmative form of oath or certificate) and may therefore be taken to indicate that this subject is open to further review.

The "loyalty certificate rider" will expire as of June 30, 1955, unless carried over into the fiscal 1956 appropriate bill by the committee.

The letter follows in full:

C
O
P
Y

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Washington 25, D. C.

MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

16 November 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

SUBJECT: ROTC Loyalty Certificates

Reference is made to your memorandum of 5 October 1954, subject as above, which recommended certain actions which would modify the procedures presently prescribed in implementation of Section 731, Public Law 458, 83rd Congress.

The Department of Defense recognizes that currently prescribed regulations have created grave problems for those institutions where compulsory military training is required. The contribution of these institutions to the military effort has been vital to the national defense and the future effects of these regulations will be carefully observed and evaluated.

However, in view of the provisions of the law and the further requirement that all military personnel in any capacity whatsoever, execute the Loyalty Form, any modification of this requirement for enrolled ROTC students would not be acceptable at this time.

With respect to students at institutions where military instruction is compulsory and certain individuals who are not ROTC members are permitted to receive military instruction for academic credit, such students may purchase and wear the uniform, except that when such student is a U.S. citizen he must execute the prescribed Loyalty Certificate before being accorded this privilege.

Will you please convey my appreciation to the Reserve Forces Policy Board and its Joint Advisory Panel on ROTC Affairs for their efforts in this instance.

Carter L. Burgess

3. Court Rules Study Grants Are Tax-Exempt. Considerable publicity has been given a ruling of the Tax Court of the United States that recipients of grants from philanthropic organizations for research and study fellowships are exempt from income taxes. The decision overruled a 1951 ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the grants were taxable as income. The test case was brought up when a George Washington University professor who received in 1950 a Guggenheim award of \$1,000 for research abroad. He did not include it in his tax return, and was billed for the amount of the tax.

While the decision has considerable interest and value for those receiving study grants in the past, it has no particular present significance, as the 1954 amendments to the Internal Revenue Code specifically provide that scholarships and fellowships for degree candidates do not constitute income unless specific services are required of the recipient (and are still non-taxable if all candidates are required to perform the same services.) In this case of those who are not degree candidates, fellowships are not taxable up to \$300 a month or \$3,600 a year, provided they are given by certain specified tax-exempt organizations or by government.

4. General Electric Will Match Alumni Gifts to Colleges. General Electric Educational and Charitable Fund has announced that during 1955 it will match dollar for dollar up to \$1,000, gifts made by college graduates in its employ to the institutions from which they received degrees. The gifts must be actual, and not pledges, and the graduates must have been in General Electric's employ for a year.

Philip D. Reed, Board Chairman of General Electric, said his company employed 23,000 college graduates with degrees from 540 different institutions. He said the program was based on the idea that both the individual and the company with which he is associated benefit from his college training, and that this training was in general furnished at substantially less than the cost of the fees paid by the individual. Hence, he said, he thought it appropriate that both the individual and the company contribute to the support of the institutions involved in educating GE employees. He described the program as experimental.

5. New York State Farm Bureau and Extension Service to Sever Legal Tie.

Following the recent annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, a joint announcement was made by the Federation and the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, of joint agreement to support severance of the legal tie between the Farm Bureau Federation and the Cooperative Extension Service in New York, as of January 1, 1956.

Delegates to the Farm Bureau convention voted 99 to 15 in favor of discontinuing the legal tie, and then voted unanimously to give their support to the Extension program under its new organization. The joint announcement emphasized that the proposed action was agreeable to both the Farm Bureau and Cornell.

With the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, most of the states passed laws requiring local farmer sponsorship of extension work in the counties as a condition of placing extension workers in the counties. In many states the sponsoring organization was specifically designated by law as the "farm bureau." State federations of these organizations followed, and out of these grew the American Farm Bureau Federation. As the Farm Bureau developed into a general farm organization with many interests other than the sponsorship of educational work, increasing difficulty developed in distinguishing between the educational and demonstrational phases of the work which were the appropriate fields of the Extension Service, and

other phases not considered appropriate for extension workers. Increasing opposition to the legal tie also developed among other farm organizations.

New York is believed to be the last remaining state in which state legislation exists requiring that extension sponsorship be through, or exclusively through, the Farm Bureau.

6. Southern Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities. At a recent meeting in Atlanta, the formal organization of a Southern Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities was decided on, and committees named including one to frame a constitution and by-laws. Involved are the Presidents and Graduate Deans of the Land-Grant and State Universities of 14 Southern states. The group had met a year earlier on an informal basis.

President O.C. Aderhold, University of Georgia, was elected President of the Association; and Vice-President L.A. Pardue, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Vice-President; and Graduate Dean R.J. Russell, Louisiana State University, Secretary-Treasurer. Additional members of the Executive Committee are Vice-President and Provost J. Harris Purks, Consolidated University of North Carolina; and Dean P.K. McCarter, University of Mississippi.

7. India-U.S. Agreement on College Technical Cooperation. The Government of India and the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission in India have entered into an agreement covering procedures under which inter-institutional arrangements will be made with U.S. institutions to work with Indian agencies and institutions for improvement of their agricultural research, teaching, and extension facilities and programs.

As a basis for such programs, the Government of India has approved formation of a mixed team of American and Indian specialists, which will study the problems and needs involved, visit U.S. and Indian institutions, and submit a report late next summer. Meanwhile, Indian institutions desiring interim help through U.S. specialists, or for training equipment, etc., have been asked to submit them immediately to the Indian Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Indian colleges and universities will not contract directly with U.S. institutions, under the plan, agreements being made through the Indian Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

8. Clemson To Become Coeducational.

Trustees of Clemson College have approved admission of women students to all curricula of the College effective with the beginning of the second semester of the current year (January 31, 1954), President R.F. Poole has announced.

Clemson has previously admitted women as graduate students, and last year began the admission of women teachers desiring to improve their professional preparation. Under these special provisions 26 women are enrolled. The new policy opens all curricula at Clemson to women students including undergraduates preparing to teach. However, no new curricula are presently being established especially for women.

Planning for future facilities of the college includes provision for a women's dormitory, but until this is provided women students must either make arrangements for housing in the Clemson community or commute from their homes.

With announcement of the new policy at Clemson, A.&M. College of Texas is the only non-coeducational Land-Grant institution.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute admits women to all courses of resident instruction, but offers certain of these courses only in its women's division, Radford College at Radford, Va. North Carolina State College at Raleigh has for some time admitted women to its regular curricula, as does Georgia Institute of Technology.

The Clemson announcement said that "with the rapid industrialization of the region" there is an increasing demand for technically trained women, and that for this reason college officials do not now feel justified in "denying women the opportunity for college training in textiles, architecture, engineering, chemistry, and many other scientific courses of the college" and that the Trustees had decided also to admit women to all curricula "in accordance with the nation-wide trend toward coeducation."

9. Administration 601: College Teaching. Institutions actively interested in in-service training of college teachers will find "Administration 601: College Teaching", a mimeographed report on a course offered by A.&M. College of Texas in the spring semester of 1953, both interesting and useful. The graduate-level course was planned and directed by Dean-Emeritus T.D. Brooks at the request of the faculty Committee on Development of Teaching Personnel, and was intended for staff personnel whose majors or minors had been largely or wholly in other fields than education. It was planned as a workshop, in which the initial lecture on "Some Conceptions of Higher Education" was given by Dean Brooks, and the other 10 topics were reported on by voluntary committees after discussion with interested faculty members. The voluntary committees then led the workshop discussion. The course met for two hours weekly during the semester. It covered, in addition to the initial lecture, "How College Students Learn," "The Classroom Lecture," "Conference-Type Teaching," "Problem-Solving and Case Method," "Learning By Doing," "Effective Use of the Library," "Effective Laboratory Instruction," "The Use of Visual Aids," "Measurement and Evaluation of Results," and "The Responsibilities of the Faculty Member."

10. Medical, Scholarship Aid Discussed. Two meetings of considerable educational interest were held here recently by units of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General and head of the Public Health Service, called a small meeting to discuss probable attitudes toward measures providing for federal support of aid for construction of facilities and equipment for institutions offering training in the health professions. Limited time prevented discussion of a scholarship program.

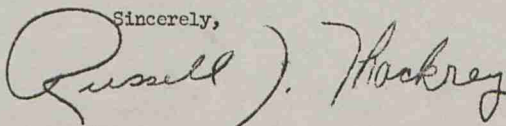
A conference to discuss attitudes toward, and the need for, a federal scholarship program was held a few days later by Dr. Kenneth Little, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Office of Education, in the absence on a foreign assignment of Commissioner Brownell. Both meetings were exploratory, but it may be said that at the first meeting the attitudes expressed were generally favorable with some individuals qualifying their support on certain conditions; and at the second the consensus seemed to be toward the desirability of further study to get a clearer picture both of need and of the role of a scholarship program in getting more able people into college. It was generally agreed that a program of identifying outstanding college material on a national basis would be desirable.

11. Election Notes of Special Interest. President H.A. Dixon of Utah State Agricultural College won election to the 84th Congress after what the press has described as one of the shortest campaigns on record---about two weeks from nomination to

election....Among changes in Congressional committee assignments (subject to later correction) of special interest are the following: Representative Olin E. Teague of Texas, author of the present Korean GI Bill, becomes chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs; Graham A. Barden of North Carolina, Education and Labor; Carl Vinson of Georgia, Armed Services; Harold Cooley, North Carolina, Agriculture; Clarence Cannon, Missouri, Appropriations; Jamie Whitten, Mississippi, Agricultural appropriations subcommittee; John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island, Health-Education-Welfare appropriations subcommittee (the former chairman, Representative Fred E. Busbey, who was active in efforts to reduce Bankhead-Jones teaching funds, failed of re-election). In the Senate the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which handles educational and veterans matters among others, will be headed by James E. Murray of Montana; Committee on Agriculture by Allen Ellender, Louisiana; on Armed Services by Richard B. Russell of Georgia, who also is ranking member of the agricultural appropriations subcommittee; full committee on appropriations by Carl Hayden, Arizona. Changes in committee assignments may change the above in some instances.

12. Items of Interest. By refusing to review a lower court decision the U.S. Supreme Court recently upheld the right of the Trustees of the State University of New York to order all social fraternities in the units of the University to drop national affiliations within five years from October, 1953, when the order was issued. The order does not apply to units of the State University which are also integral components of other universities. Some units have already severed their national ties, others have not. Officials of the University have indicated that no action to enforce the ban will be taken until the "grace period" has elapsed. Particular interest (says the New York Times) is focused on the College of Medicine at Syracuse, N.Y., where a majority of students belong to nationally-affiliated groups using facilities which are the property of alumni corporations.....John S. Patterson of Greensboro, N.C. has been named Deputy Administrator of Veterans Affairs succeeding H.V. Stirling, who retired last summer. Mr. Patterson, an industrial and public relations executive, is a graduate of the University of Illinois.....Final report of the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future has recently been published as The Nation Looks at Its Resources, published by Resources for the Future, Inc., 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington 9, D.C. (\$5).....O.E. Williams of Toledo, Ohio, of the Cooperative Extension Service, Ohio State University, recently was elected President of the National Association of County Agents succeeding J.T. Brown of Massachusetts. Fletcher N. Farrington, Dadeville, Ala., became Vice-President, and Paul C. Barger, Waterloo, Ia., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer..... Associate Director Frank Ballard of Oregon State College won the Distinguished Service Ruby of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity, at its annual meeting during the Association convention this month. This is the group's highest award..... Dr. I.J. Johnson, professor of farm crops, Iowa State College, is the new Vice-President of the American Society of Agronomy, succeeding Dr. G.G. Pohlman, West Virginia University, who becomes President of the society for the current year. Dr. M.B. Russell, University of Illinois, becomes President of the Soil Science Society, being succeeded as Vice-President by Dr. D.W. Thorne, Utah State Agricultural College. Dr. G.H. Stringfellow, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, becomes President of the Crop Science Division of the American Society of Agronomy, being succeeded as Vice-President by Dr. G.O. Mott, Purdue University.

Sincerely,



RUSSELL I. THACKREY
Executive Secretary

May 18, 1954

Mr. Russell I. Thackrey, Executive Secretary
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thackrey:

Circular Letter No. 14 requested that institutions in which basic R.O.T.C. is required by State law notify your office. Basic R.O.T.C. is not required by the laws of North Carolina but is stipulated by action of the Board of Trustees.

If freshmen and sophomores are required to take a loyalty oath, there is a possibility that our Board of Trustees would authorize excusing students who did not wish to take such an oath. We do not enroll non-citizens at the present time.

Very truly yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H



THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CHAPEL HILL

May 14, 1954

Chancellor Carey H. Bostian
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Carey:

I would like to make sure that you see
the attached.

Sincerely,

Gordon Gray
President

ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Office of the Executive Secretary
1785 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Room 206
Washington 6, D. C.

May 11, 1954

TO: PRESIDENTS OF MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

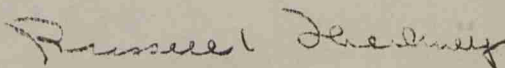
Subject: Summary of Retirement Survey of Cooperative Extension Workers

There is enclosed, through the courtesy of the Federal Extension Office, one copy of the summary of a retirement survey recently conducted by that office. At the November, 1953, meeting of the Association the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy requested the Federal Extension Service to get certain information as to the Federal Civil Service retirement status of Cooperative Extension employees. At the same time the Executive Committee of the Association asked the Joint Committee of Business Officers to study problems involved in connection with Federal retirement, Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance, state retirement systems, and institutional retirement, as they affect extension workers. It was agreed that the Federal Extension Office survey would include information needed by both committees. This summary is sent at this time for your information at the direction of the Executive Committee of the Association. Recommendations subsequently made by the Joint Committee of Business Officers or other committees of the Association will be brought to the attention of the Senate at the annual meeting. This office is informed that since the enclosed survey was completed 600 additional extension employees have become participants in the Federal retirement system (item 2) and two states not included in reply to item 5 have indicated they will make Federal participation a condition of employment for new extension employees after July 1, 1954, and establish payroll deduction procedures.

Note 1: This summary is intended for administrative use only, and not for publication or general circulation. A copy has been sent to the Extension Director of your institution.

Note 2: If your institution is not now participating in Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance but is contemplating participation, it should be noted that employees covered by the Federal Civil Service retirement system, or eligible to participate in it by virtue of holding Federal Extension appointments, may not under present law also participate in Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

Sincerely,



RUSSELL I. THACKREY
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Extension Service
Washington 25, D. C.

SUMMARY - RETIREMENT SURVEY

Applies only to those employees holding cooperative appointment with the Extension Service, USDA, as of January 1, 1954.

1. Number of employees holding cooperative appointment: 11,936
2. Number of employees contributing to Federal retirement fund: 7,713 65%
3. Is participation in Federal retirement mandatory for all new appointees?
Yes: 40 States with 10,152 employees.
No: 11 States with 1,784 employees.
4. If answer to 3 is Yes, what was the effective date of this requirement?
11 States prior to July 1, 1953.
29 States on or subsequent to July 1, 1953.
5. If answer to 3 is No, has a determination been made as to when this requirement will be put into effect?
Yes: 1 State with 101 employees.
No: 10 States with 1,683 employees.
6. If answer to 5 is Yes, what will be the effective date? July 1, 1954.

Questions 7 through 14 refer to a State retirement system applicable to all State employees generally. Questions 15 through 22 refer to an institutional retirement system applicable to employees of the land-grant colleges only.

7. Is there a State retirement system in operation in which cooperative extension agents are eligible to participate? Yes: 35 States. No: 16 States.
8. If answer to 7 is Yes, does it include county extension agents as well as State cooperative extension staff employees? Yes: 35 States. No: ---
9. If answer to 7 is Yes, is it mandatory for such cooperative employees to participate? Yes: 30 States^{1/} No: 5 States.
10. If answer to 9 is Yes, does the State retirement law permit participation in both the Federal and State systems? Yes: 28 States. No: 7 States.
11. If answer to 10 is Yes, what is the number of extension employees participating in both the Federal and State systems? 3,338

12. If answer to 10 is Yes, what percentage of pay does the employee contribute to the State retirement fund? Varies.
13. If there is a State retirement system, does the institution have authority to designate which employees will be covered by the State plan?
Yes: 5 States ^{2/}. No: 29 States.
14. If there is State retirement, does it have any connection with the Old Age and Survivors Insurance (Social Security) program? Yes: 7 States ^{3/} No: 28 States
15. Is there an institutional retirement plan in which cooperative extension employees are eligible to participate? Yes: 15 States. No: 36 States.
16. If answer to 15 is Yes, does it include county as well as State cooperative extension employees? Yes: 12 States. No: 3 States.
17. If answer to 15 is Yes, is it mandatory for such employees to participate?
Yes: 6 States ^{4/}. No: 9 States.
18. If answer to 17 is Yes, does the institutional retirement law permit participation in both the Institutional and Federal systems?
Yes: 4 States. No: 2 States.
19. If answer to 18 is Yes, what is the number of employees participating in both the institutional and Federal systems? 781.
20. If answer to 18 is Yes, what percentage of pay does the employee contribute to the institutional plan? Varies.
21. If there is an institutional retirement plan, does the institution have authority to designate which employees are eligible to participate?
Yes: 12 States. No: 3 States.
22. If there is an institutional retirement plan, does it have any connection with the Old Age and Survivors Insurance (Social Security) program?
Yes: 2 States ^{5/}. No: 13 States.

23. If there are both State and institutional retirements, what is the number of cooperative extension employees participating in the State, institutional, and Federal systems?

Incomplete information. Apparently there are only 2 States where participation in Federal, State and Institutional systems might be possible.

24. Do any counties have retirement plans (other than State and institutional) that require agents' participation? Yes: 3 States. No: 48 States.

25. If answer to 24 is Yes, how many counties have such plans? 29

26. Procedure followed in handling the monthly contributions for Federal retirement:

a. Payroll withholding: 34 States.

b. Other: 17 States^{6/}.

27. If 26 b is in effect, briefly explain procedure. See 6/

28. If 26 b is in effect, are there plans under way to adopt 26 a? Yes: See 6/

29. If answer to 28 is Yes, has an effective date been set? Yes: See 6/

30. If answer to 29 is Yes, what is the effective date? See 6/

31. In your opinion, how do the benefits of the Federal system generally compare with the State or institutional retirement benefits with respect to the following provisions: Federal System is: 7/

a. Amount of annuity: Better 33 Equal 3 Not as good 8

b. Age of retirement: Better 19 Equal 16 Not as good 10

c. Disability benefits: Better 29 Equal 7 Not as good 6

d. Survivorship benefits:

1. Before retirement: Better 34 Equal 4 Not as good 4

2. After retirement: Better 34 Equal 9 Not as good 1

e. Severance from membership in system before retirement: Better 30 Equal 10 Not as good 4

32. Please enclose with this questionnaire a copy of the State and institutional retirement laws and the administrative regulations under which they operate, especially regulations pertaining to cooperative extension workers.

Almost all states submitted this information and it is on file in Federal Extension office.

33. Remarks: (Possibly some of the items will need further explanation.

Please use space below and additional pages if necessary.)

- 1/ Item 9. Includes 3 States where conditions vary. In first State it is not mandatory if employee is already a member of Federal Retirement or with a background of previous employment subject to Federal Retirement plan. In second State it is not mandatory if employee was under Federal Retirement program immediately prior to employment with Extension Service. In third State not mandatory if employee is contributing to Federal Retirement.
- 2/ Item 13. One State did not reply to question.
- 3/ Item 14. In 6 States it appears that employee may participate in the State Retirement plan but is not eligible for the Social Security provisions of the State plan. In seventh State employee in Federal Retirement is not permitted to participate in State plan.
- 4/ Item 17. In 2 States not permitted if employee is in Federal Retirement.
- 5/ Item 22. Appears that extension agents are not eligible for the Social Security provisions of the Institutional Retirement plan.
- 6/ Item 26 through 30. Of the 17 States not using payroll deduction plan 7 States collect checks from employees, cash, and forward one check (lump sum) covering all contributions to the Federal Extension office; 8 States, at present, require the employee to forward personal check direct to the Federal Extension office; 2 States collect personal checks from employees and transmit the individual checks to the Federal Extension office.
- 15 of the 17 States have indicated they plan to adopt a payroll deduction or lump sum check arrangement. The 2 remaining States have indicated that they do not plan to change present procedure of personal checks forwarded direct by employee.
- 7/ Item 31. Does not include States that have no State or Institutional system to compare. A few States did not reply to all sections of the question or the information was too general to use.

July 30, 1954

Mr. Russell Thackrey, Executive Secretary
Association of Land-Grant Colleges & Universities
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thackrey:

The following individuals are entitled to attend the coming meetings of the Land-Grant College Association as official delegates and have been furnished cards for requesting reservations at the Statler Hotel.

- ✓ D. W. Colvard, Dean of Agriculture
- ✓ Ralph W. Cummings, Director of Research, School of Agric.
- ✓ Roy L. Lovvorn, Director of Instruction, School of Agric.
- ✓ D. S. Weaver, Director of Extension, School of Agric.
- ✓ Miss Ruth Current, State Home Demonstration Leader
- ✓ Dr. Katherine Roberts, Dean of Home Economics, Woman's College of the University of N. C., Greensboro, N. C.
- ✓ John W. Shirley, Dean, School of General Studies
- ✓ J. Harold Lampe, Dean, School of Engineering
- ✓ W. E. Adams, Director of Instruction, School of Engineering
- ✓ N. W. Conner, Director of Research, School of Engineering
- ✓ D. B. Anderson, Dean, Graduate School
- ✓ E. W. Ruggles, Director, General Extension
- ✓ C. H. Bostian, Chancellor

Dr. J. W. Harrelson, Chancellor-Emeritus, living at 1016 Harvey Street, Raleigh, N. C., is entitled to receive an invitation from your office to the Convention.

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H

July 27, 1954

ASSOCIATION OF
LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Office of the Executive Secretary
1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Room 206, Washington, D. C.

To: Heads of Member Institutions.

This will constitute the official call from the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities for the 68th annual convention of the Association, to be held at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., from November 16-18, 1954.

Will you please furnish me at your earliest convenience with (1) a list of all delegates from your institution to the 1954 convention (2) together with their official titles. General informational letters about the convention will be sent soon to administrative officers represented in the formal structure of the Association. However, actual designation of official delegates must come from the head of each institution.

Delegates

Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the Association provides: "The president or chief executive of any member institution in full standing shall himself be a regular delegate to the annual convention of the Association, and may appoint such additional individuals from his institution as regular delegates as the nature of the activities of the Association may require. If the president or chief executive of any member institution in full standing is unavoidably absent from part or all of any annual convention or special meeting of the Association, he shall appoint a delegate to act in his behalf in the affairs of the Senate."

Presidents who cannot attend the convention should designate their Senate representatives in writing.

The present organization of the Association includes, in addition to the chief executives, the following:

Dean of Agriculture
Dean of Arts and Sciences
Dean of Engineering
Dean, Graduate School
Dean or Head of Home Economics
Dean or Head of Veterinary Medicine (The Veterinary

Medicine Division with the endorsement of the Senate urges that so far as practicable delegates be designated by institutions offering courses in veterinary medicine, rather than only those having schools of veterinary medicine, in the interest of the widest possible participation in the work of this Division in the Association.)

Directors of research, extension, and resident instruction in Agriculture, Engineering, and Home Economics (the extension group to include State Home Demonstration Agent leaders). Sessions also are planned for directors of short courses in agriculture.

Directors of general extension work (as contrasted to those whose field is agricultural extension only).

Other staff members are welcome and many customarily attend.

In addition to the list of official delegates, please send me also the name and address of any former head of your institution or former head of this Association, who has entered emeritus or retired status within the past year or two. Individual letters of invitation to the convention will be sent to them, by instruction of the Association Senate. Please tell me also of any recent deaths in this group.

Pre-Convention and Convention

Several pre-convention sessions will be held November 14 and 15, and in some instances earlier. However, the Executive Committee has expressed the hope that pre-convention sessions will not be scheduled so far in advance as to prejudice full attendance on the final days. General sessions of the convention will be from 10 a. m. to 12 noon on November 16, 17, and 18. A dinner for institutional heads is scheduled for the evening of November 15, following an afternoon meeting of the Council of Presidents. Tentative programs will be sent out as available.

Heads of Negro Land-Grant Colleges and Non-Land-Grant State Universities

By vote of the Executive Committee, a special invitation to attend the convention as guests of the Association will be sent to the heads of State Universities which are not Land-Grant institutions, and to members of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges. The latter will be invited to attend the sessions of the Council of Presidents and the General Sessions.

Hotel Reservations

Hotel reservations will be made by delegates direct with the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., the convention headquarters.

It will be preferable though not essential for delegates to "double up" in rooms as far as possible, and reservations will be facilitated if made in pairs.

Hotel reservation cards are enclosed with this letter for the use of all delegates from your institution. A general informational letter for delegates will be sent out soon to all Deans and Directors, and they will be informed that these forms have been sent to the President's office.

Notice of Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

At the 1952 convention, notice was given by President Carl R. Woodward of the University of Rhode Island of amendments to the Constitution of the Association moved by him and to be acted on at the 1953 convention. At the 1953 convention, on President Woodward's motion, the Association Senate voted that "pending a decision by the NASU, action on the amendment. . . . proposed at the annual meeting of 1952 be deferred until the annual meeting of 1954." The Constitution of the Association provides that

notice must be given at the annual convention immediately preceding the one at which action is to be taken, and repeated in the call for the convention. Notice is hereby repeated of the following amendment proposed by President Woodward, for possible action at the 1954 convention:

"MOVED:

"(1) That Article I of the Constitution of the Association (Name) be amended to read 'This Association shall be called the National Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.'

"(2) That Article II of the Constitution of the Association (Object) shall be amended to read:

" 'The object of this Association shall be to institute such programs and activities as may more fully effectuate by constant improvement the manifold activities in the fields of resident teaching, research, and extension, such as have been and may be assigned by Federal and State laws as the proper functions of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.

" 'The object may be accomplished:

" '1. By cooperation and unity of effort among and by the member institutions.

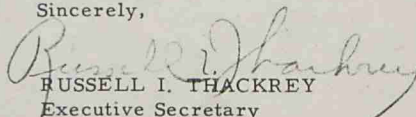
" '2. By the maintenance of proper and legal relationships between the member institutions and the Federal government as well as with other organizations and groups and agencies supported by public or private funds.

" '3. By appropriate action on proposed or actual Federal legislation affecting the purposes and effectuality of the several Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.' "

(Note 1: In each case the proposed changes are the insertion or addition of the underlined words, excepting item "2" under "Object", in which the proposal is to substitute "member" for "Land-Grant.")

(Note 2: Amendments to the Constitution must be approved by a two-thirds vote of members of the Senate, a quorum being present. Every such proposition or amendment is subject to modification or amendment in the same manner as other propositions before the Senate.)

Sincerely,


RUSSELL I. THACKREY
Executive Secretary

LAND-GRANT Colleges & Universities

What They Are and the
Relations of the Federal
Government to Them

Foreword

THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY has been established to coordinate the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Council. It is the purpose of this report to provide a brief history of the Federal Security Agency and to describe its functions and its relations to the other agencies of the Federal Government.

LAND-GRANT Colleges & Universities

**What They Are and The
Relations of the Federal
Government to Them**

Bulletin 1951, No. 15

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Oscar R. Ewing, Administrator

Office of Education

Earl James McGrath, Commissioner

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government
Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 15 cents.

Foreword

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES and universities in the United States are the result of a partnership of the States and the Federal Government. They represent an effort to provide a type of higher education within the reach of, and adapted to the needs of, the agricultural and industrial people of this country. They have played a very important part in democratizing higher education and they continue to demonstrate the value both to the individual and to society of a type of higher education which is of high quality, yet practical.

In organization, the land-grant colleges and universities exemplify better than most other institutions the most effective relationship among research, campus instruction, and adult education. Each land-grant college or university maintains an agricultural experiment station to aid in solving the problems arising on the farms. It enriches its campus instruction in agriculture with the results of its research. It maintains an extension or adult education service to carry out to farmers and their families the latest information. This is a truly effective set-up which is reflected in the remarkable agricultural development which has occurred in the last 60 years throughout the United States.

The Federal Security Agency through the Office of Education administers the Federal funds for campus instruction. This bulletin is one of the series issued periodically to make available texts of the laws and rulings under which the Agency operates. It replaces Pamphlet No. 91 issued in 1940.

EARL JAMES MCGRATH,
U. S. Commissioner of Education.

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Section I

What They Are

THE QUESTION is frequently asked, "What are the land-grant colleges and universities?"

To answer it, the following statement is made.

In the Colonial days higher education in this country was available only in a few institutions, such as Harvard, Yale, and William and Mary. These institutions at different times were subject to varying degrees of public control, but were essentially privately controlled. After the Revolutionary War the States began to organize universities as publicly controlled institutions. They were not essentially different from the privately controlled ones which by that time had grown relatively strong and were setting the pace for the development of collegiate education throughout the country.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the two types of colleges and universities, publicly controlled and privately controlled, developed side by side. Both were greatly influenced naturally by the European universities of which their leading professors were commonly products. But these European universities were organized to serve a society not predominantly democratic. University education was for the leisure classes, the government leaders, and members of the professions.

The American institutions, functioning in somewhat the same fashion, maintained chiefly the classical and professional curricula. They made only slight adaptations to the needs of a pioneer people. A study of such fields as agriculture and the mechanic arts was beneath their academic dignity.

The mild protest against this too exclusively classical type of college and university, grew into a widespread agitation by the middle of the nineteenth century. Agricultural societies in many States were insisting that there must be available colleges where agriculture could be studied. The already established colleges and universities remained largely uninfluenced, however, by this agi-

tation. Hence, during the 1850's the Congress debated the issue and finally passed the Morrill Act in 1859. President Buchanan vetoed it essentially on the ground that it was in violation of the traditional policy of the Federal Government which had up to that time left the control of education to the States. In 1862 the Morrill Act was again passed and was signed by President Lincoln.

The fundamental purpose of the Morrill Act (see Sec. III for text of the Act) was to insure the development in each State of at least one college adapted to the educational needs of the agricultural and industrial classes. Without too much regard to the academic traditions which largely controlled the colleges and universities of the time, these new institutions to be known as land-grant colleges, were to afford a type of education which would foster the development of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Each State was left to decide whether this new college should be made a part of an already existing institution (commonly the State university) or whether it should be a completely separate institution. By the time all of the present 48 States were admitted into the Union, more than a score of States had developed both a State university and a land-grant college or university on separate campuses, usually under separate boards of control. A number of States which established separate land-grant institutions have in recent decades joined their State universities and their land-grant colleges or universities under single boards in their efforts to coordinate the programs of the two institutions in a given State. A few States, notably New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, utilize as land-grant institutions, universities with varying degrees of private control.

Thus has grown up a system of colleges and universities managed by each State but conforming to certain broad policy stipulations of Federal law. The Federal support contemplated in the initial Morrill Act was to be the income from public lands (30,000 acres for each Representative and Senator in Congress or equivalent in scrip) made available in each State. The State was expected to contribute to the maintenance of its land-grant institution as well as to provide its buildings.

From this modest beginning the Federal Government has expanded its contributions to the land-grant colleges and universities. Recognizing the need for research as a basis for developing agriculture, the Congress passed the Hatch Act in 1887 setting up in the land-grant institutions the system of agricultural experiment stations. In 1890 the second Morrill Act was passed supplementing by direct appropriation the income from the land-grants

for instruction. In 1914 the Smith-Lever Act was passed establishing the system of cooperative extension services to bring to adults the benefits of current developments in the field of agriculture. Thus, over a period of little more than half a century these institutions, designed to foster a program of education suited to the needs of the agricultural and industrial classes, had been established on a foundation of research, and encompassed a program for both the youth on the campus and the adult population throughout the rural areas of the State.

Throughout recent decades numerous acts have been passed expanding the scope and increasing the support of all three aspects of their programs—research, campus instruction, and extension education. Now in addition to the income from the original land-grants the appropriations of Federal funds to aid the States in the maintenance of the land-grant institutions amount to more than \$40,000,000 annually. Of this the amounts for the year ending June 30, 1951 were: For campus instruction, \$5,030,000; for experiment stations, \$12,266,208; and for extension education, \$32,174,388.

These funds are distributed to the States on a variety of bases. Some funds go in equal amounts to all States, some to the States on the basis of their farm populations, etc. The funds for campus instruction are distributed and administered by the Federal Security Agency, Office of Education. The funds for experiment stations and extension education are distributed and administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the Morrill Act of 1890 the Congress included a clause requiring that land-grant colleges make no distinction of race or color in its admission requirements. The law permitted a State in satisfaction of the foregoing stipulation to maintain one college for white students and one college for Negro students, and authorized the legislature of such State to propose to the Secretary of the Interior¹ a just and equitable division of the fund between the two colleges. In consequence of this authorization, 17 of the States now maintain separate land-grant colleges for Negroes. Thus, there are now 1 land-grant institution in each of the 48 States and the 3 territories (Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico), a second institution in Massachusetts, and 17 separate colleges for Negroes, a total of 69.

It is not easy to appraise in brief space the services of these land-grant institutions. They have broadened the base of higher

¹ The Office of Education was part of the Department of the Interior at that time.

education bringing it within the interest and attainment of vastly larger numbers of people than would otherwise have been reached. The whole realm of higher education in this country, and to a lesser degree even in some other countries, has been profoundly influenced by the developments of the land-grant colleges and universities in popularizing higher education. They have demonstrated the partnership of the Federal and State Governments in the maintenance of a system of higher education which is designed to fulfill Federal, State and local needs. They have spread widely the concept that higher education is something in which all the people have a stake. They have, therefore, a place of deep affection in the hearts of the people. They are growing in strength and influence with each passing decade.

Section II

Procedures for Administering Federal Funds for Instruction

AS PREVIOUSLY STATED, the funds for instruction are administered by the Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, and the funds for experiment stations and extension services by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The following paragraphs will be concerned only with the funds for instruction on the campus.

Federal funds from two sources are used to help the States maintain instruction on the campus. First, the income from the original land grants or scrip (and in some States from subsequent land grants). This income now amounts to about 2 million dollars per year. While about a third of the States still have some of the original land remaining unsold, more than four-fifths of the annual land-grant income is derived from investments of the sums received from the sale of the land or scrip.

The income from the original grants differs widely in amount among the States. Minnesota derives more than half a million dollars annually, while several States derive less than two

thousand dollars. Only three States derive more than one hundred thousand dollars a year.

The handling of these funds is left to the States, subject to the conditions prescribed in Section 5 of the 1862 Act. (See Sec. III for text of the law.) Reports concerning the condition of the fund and the annual income derived are received each year by the Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

The second source of Federal aid for instruction is the so-called supplementary Morrill Funds for which the Federal Government appropriates \$5,030,000, annually. By the second Morrill Act of 1890, each State and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, receive \$25,000. A like amount is provided by the Nelson amendment of 1907. By Section 22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, an additional \$20,000 was provided for each State and the territory of Hawaii, plus variable amounts from a total of \$1,500,000 distributed on the basis of population. The 1890 and 1907 acts are "continuing" appropriations, requiring no congressional action each year. The 1935 act authorizes appropriations which Congress must act upon each year.

The procedure followed involves the following steps:

1. In the annual budget submitted by the Federal Security Agency, items are included covering both the continuing appropriation and the appropriation requiring congressional action.
2. After the budget is acted upon by the Congress, the Federal Security Administrator submits to the Secretary of the Treasury a certificate indicating the amount to which each State is entitled and the name of the officer or officers in each State to which the check or checks should be sent.
3. The Secretary of the Treasury sends not later than July 31, the checks for funds for the fiscal year ending on the following June 30.

The expenditure of these funds by each land-grant college or university is subject to the conditions appearing in the acts of 1890 and 1907. The principal limitation is that the fund must be used for teachers' salaries and/or teaching supplies. The departments of instruction to be aided are limited to agriculture, mechanic arts, English language, mathematics, natural and physical science, economic science, and teacher training.

Since these funds constitute such a small fraction of the amount used for instruction in the institution, this limitation is of little significance. Each institution utilizes teachers paid from

other funds side by side with those paid wholly or in part from Federal funds. The objective of the Act in 1890 was to assure the support of departments believed to be essential for an institution maintained under the provisions of the 1862 Act.

At the close of each year each institution submits to the Office of Education on forms provided by the Office, a report certified to by the treasurer and the president of the institution. This report indicates the amount of the funds spent for salaries and for teaching facilities in each of the allowed departments.

Allotments to the several States for the year 1951-52 follow:

Federal Annual Appropriations¹ for Instruction at
Land-grant Colleges and Universities

State	Variable grants	Total grants	State	Variable grants	Total grants
Alabama ²	\$30,537.02	\$100,537.02	Nebraska.....	\$13,220.29	\$ 83,220.29
Alaska ³	50,000.00	Nevada.....	1,596.63	71,596.63
Arizona.....	7,476.18	77,476.18	New Hampshire.....	5,318.42	75,318.42
Arkansas ²	19,044.96	89,044.96	New Jersey.....	48,226.30	118,226.30
California.....	105,584.21	175,584.21	New Mexico.....	6,793.98	76,793.98
Colorado.....	13,216.09	83,216.09	New York.....	147,912.44	217,912.44
Connecticut.....	20,020.08	90,020.08	North Carolina ²	40,512.61	110,512.61
Delaware ²	3,172.50	73,172.50	North Dakota.....	6,180.09	76,180.09
Florida ²	27,640.27	87,640.27	Ohio.....	79,257.57	149,257.57
Georgia ²	34,355.32	104,355.32	Oklahoma ²	22,274.86	92,274.86
Hawaii.....	4,984.81	74,984.81	Oregon.....	15,173.46	85,173.46
Idaho.....	5,870.91	75,870.91	Pennsylvania.....	104,704.41	174,704.41
Illinois.....	86,892.96	156,892.96	Puerto Rico ²	50,000.00
Indiana.....	39,238.92	109,238.92	Rhode Island.....	7,898.16	77,898.16
Iowa.....	26,141.89	96,141.89	South Carolina ²	21,114.67	91,114.67
Kansas.....	19,002.95	89,002.95	South Dakota.....	6,510.26	76,510.26
Kentucky ²	29,370.72	99,370.72	Tennessee ²	32,830.73	102,830.73
Louisiana ²	26,764.68	96,764.68	Texas ²	76,909.42	146,909.42
Maine.....	9,113.74	79,113.74	Utah.....	6,870.53	76,870.53
Maryland.....	23,368.48	93,368.48	Vermont.....	3,767.55	73,767.55
Massachusetts.....	46,781.95	116,781.95	Virginia ²	33,099.64	103,099.64
Michigan.....	63,550.32	133,550.32	Washington.....	23,727.15	93,727.15
Minnesota.....	29,746.50	99,746.50	West Virginia ²	20,002.85	90,002.85
Mississippi ²	21,731.92	91,731.92	Wisconsin.....	34,255.55	104,255.55
Missouri ²	39,442.67	109,442.67	Wyoming.....	2,897.66	72,897.66
Montana.....	5,894.72	75,894.72	TOTAL.....	\$1,500,000.00	\$5,030,000.00

Variable grants from Bankhead-Jones Act as indicated in this tabulation, being a distribution of \$1,500,000 on basis of population, 1950.

The Second Morrill Act and the Nelson Amendment make continuing appropriations. The Bankhead-Jones Act authorizes appropriations; the appropriations are made annually by the Congress.

¹ Uniform grants to each State from Second Morrill Act, 1890, (\$25,000); Nelson Amendment, 1907, (\$25,000); and uniform State grant from Bankhead-Jones Act, 1935, (\$20,000); total for each State, \$70,000.

² The Negro land-grant college in this State receives a stipulated proportion of funds.

³ Alaska and Puerto Rico do not participate in appropriations authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935.

Section III

Federal Laws and Rulings Relating to Federal Funds for Instruction for Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

FROM THE PASSAGE of the Morrill Act in 1862 to July 1, 1939, the administration of Federal funds for instruction in the land-grant colleges and universities was carried on by the Department of the Interior. By the Reorganization Act of April 3, 1939, and the President's Reorganization Plan of April 25, 1939, effective July 1, 1939, the Office of Education was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency. All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior relating to the administration of the Office of Education were transferred to the Federal Security Administrator. Hence, the legal authority for the administration of the Morrill Act of 1862 and its several amendments and supplements appropriating funds for instruction rests with the Federal Security Administrator. He exercises this authority through the United States Commissioner of Education and the Specialist for Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in the Office of Education.

Act of July 2, 1862 (First Morrill Act)

[Providing for the Endowment, Support and Maintenance of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts]

[AN ACT Donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860: Provided, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one-quarter of a section; and wherever there are public lands in a State, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands, within the limits of such State; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States, in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any territory of the United States; but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, an acre: *And provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4 (as amended April 13, 1926, 44 Stat. L. 247). That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by the States to which lands are apportioned and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for shall be invested in bonds of the United States or of the States or some other safe bonds; or the same may be invested by the States having no State bonds in any manner after the legislatures of such States shall have assented thereto and engaged that such funds shall yield a fair and reasonable rate of return, to be fixed by the State legislatures, and that the principal thereof shall forever remain unimpaired: *Provided*, That the moneys so invested or loaned shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as

well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding 10 per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States;

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings;

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as prescribed in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid;

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior;

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished;

Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act;

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, 1863.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided,* That maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved, July 2, 1862. (12 Stat. 503.)

Act of 1866 Amending First Morrill Act

[Providing for the Extension of Time Within Which States May Accept Provisions of First Morrill Act]

AN ACT To amend the fifth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office: *Provided*, That when any Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union such new States shall be entitled to the benefits of the said act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act: *Provided further*, That any State which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved, July 23, 1866. (14 Stat. 208.)

Digest of Rulings and Opinions on Act of July 2, 1862

Accounting and reports.—"Accounts should be kept by the proper officers" of all the States having grants "showing all the facts relating to the sale and leasing of lands granted for agricultural colleges, and the receipt, investment, and disposition of the proceeds arising from such sales and leases; and such officers should, when called on to do so, timely report such facts to the Secretary of the Interior or permit an ascertainment of such facts through inspection and examination of their records by some officer of the Government or other person designated by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose."

The representatives of the Office of Education or some other officer desig-

nated by the Secretary of the Interior should, through reports from the officers of each of the States, or otherwise, from time to time as the occasion may require, ascertain all facts and conditions tending to show the manner in which the funds arising from the lands granted for agricultural colleges are being handled, invested, and disposed of; or furnish a full statement thereof to the Secretary of the Interior.—*Rulings approved by the Secretary of the Interior, October 11, 1923.*

In order that the Department of the Interior through the Commissioner of Education may be able to ascertain whether or not the States are complying with the provisions of the act of 1862, the institutions receiving the benefit of that act are required to submit a statement of the disbursements of the annual income received by them under said act.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, July 11, 1930.*

Division of fund.—"A State may by appropriate legislation divide the original" 1862 land-grant "fund into two parts and provide that the interest of each part shall be available to a particular college and vest in such college, as an agency of the State, the duty of investing its particular part of the funds in bonds of the United States or of the State or some other safe bonds, the determination of the safety of which is to rest with the college."—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, September 13, 1935.*

Income and its use.—"The income" from the 1862 land-grant endowment "is not a fiscal year or limited fund. It must remain forever at the disposal of the institution entitled to the benefit of the fund. Nor may it ever be covered into the general State funds or used for general State purposes. There can be no default to the State by the institution."

"Proceeds from rentals, sale of timber rights, water rights, and other privileges, and interest on deferred payments of purchase money partake of the same character as the income from invested funds, and must be devoted, without diminution, to the purposes" of the act.

"The only restriction placed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, upon the expenditures of the income derived from the sale of public lands granted for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts and the investment of the purchase money is that no part of such income may be expended for the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, nor may this income be used for the purchase of land."—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Instruction for women students.—Instruction in the industries for women is included in instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Military tactics.—An agricultural college which offers a proper, substantial course in military tactics complies sufficiently with the requirements as to military tactics in the act of July 2, 1862, and the other acts, even though the students at that institution are not compelled to take that course.—*Opinion of Attorney General, June 30, 1930.*

Default of act of 1862.—The act of 1890 (26 Stat. 417) with the amendment of 1907 (34 Stat. 1281) is supplementary to the act of 1862; therefore any default of the provisions of the act of 1862 renders the State liable for non-certification for the annual installments of the funds appropriated by the acts of 1890 and 1907.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Act of August 30, 1890 (Second Morrill Act)

[Providing for the Further Endowment and Support of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts]

[AN ACT To apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sale of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be twenty-five thousand dollars to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction: *Provided,* That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: *Provided,* That in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the legislature of such a State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SEC. 2. That the sums hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, by the Secretary of the

Treasury, upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the State or Territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State or Territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurers¹ shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants: *Provided*, That payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the State or Territory for the further and more complete endowment, support, and maintenance of colleges, or of institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the State or Territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory; and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their costs and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

SEC. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year, after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress, in order that the State or Territory may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

¹ Treasurers of the respective colleges, not State treasurers. (Ruling October 19, 1917.)

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress the disbursements which have been made in all the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

SEC. 6. Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 30, 1890. (26 Stat. 417.)

Nelson Amendment of March 4, 1907

[Providing for the More Complete Endowment and Maintenance of Land-Grant Colleges]

[Extract from an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural colleges now established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sums named in said act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for four years by an additional sum of five thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual sum to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be applied only for the purposes of the agricultural colleges as defined and limited in the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

That the sum hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of the colleges shall be paid by, to, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," and the expenditure of the said money shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of the said act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the said act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety: *Provided*, That said colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Approved, March 4, 1907. (34 Stat. L. 1281.)

Digest of Rulings and Opinions on Acts of August 30, 1890, and
March 4, 1907

Time limit on expenditure of funds.—"The moneys appropriated by the act of August 30, 1890" are "in the nature of an annuity to be used from year to year" and cannot be "accumulated or converted into an interest-bearing fund."—*Decision of Attorney General, June 20, 1899.*

The Department will insist on the expenditure of substantially the entire amount appropriated by the act of August 30, 1890, and the boards of control of agricultural and mechanic arts colleges are requested to make provision for such expenditures. It is understood of course that contracts may be entered into for educational material, which, for good reasons, may not be ready and paid for until the following year. In such cases it is sufficient to explain by a note in the annual report that the balance is held for the purpose of liquidating bills already incurred, and stating the nature of the outstanding contracts.—*Ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, December 7, 1900.*

Accrued interest on appropriations.—"Interest accruing upon funds" under the acts of August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, "is interest accruing to the United States and should be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts." The funds in question should be deposited by the treasurers of the institutions "in banks as custodians for funds of the United States and any interest accruing thereon should be for disposition as herein indicated."—*Opinion of Comptroller General of United States, January 16, 1933.*

Accrued interest must be accounted for and covered into the United States Treasury at the close, June 30, of each fiscal year. The funds must be kept in a deposit account separate from all other funds. The person duly designated to receive the funds is responsible for the accounting of such interest as may be credited to the deposit account by the bank in which the deposit account is maintained. Checks covering interest accrued for each fiscal year should be mailed with the annual reports and will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, June 5, 1933.*

In the light of decisions of the Comptroller General addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture dated January 16, 1933, and March 27, 1933, the Commissioner of Education has ruled as follows with respect to the Morrill-Nelson-Bankhead-Jones funds:

It will not be necessary, therefore, to require that separate bank deposit accounts be maintained for Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds, provided interest is not paid on funds deposited in bank for land-grant college or university. However, if interest is paid on funds on deposit in bank for the college or university, it will be necessary to require that separate bank accounts for Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds be maintained as heretofore.—*Letter of the U. S. Commissioner of Education to Presidents and Treasurers of Land-grant Colleges and Universities, October 11, 1941.*

Expenditures of funds for different purposes.—No part of these funds may be "expended for grounds for building sites" or "for lands for use in the practical training of students in agriculture."—*Opinion of Attorney General, March, 1891.*

Purchases from these funds of "apparatus, machinery, textbooks, reference books, stock and material used in instruction, or for purposes of illustration in connection with any of the branches enumerated" in the act of August 30, 1890, are permissible.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, August 3, 1899.*

In the case of the purchase of "machinery (such as boilers, engines, pumps, etc.) and farm stock, which are made to serve for both instructional and other purposes, the Federal funds may be charged with only an equitable portion of the cost of said machinery and stock."

"Expenditures for permanent improvements to buildings, grounds and farms, such as clearing, draining and fencing lands," are not allowable from these funds.

The funds cannot be expended for "heating or lighting buildings, musical instruments, military equipment, furniture, cases, shelving, desks, blackboards, tables, and lockers."—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, November 2, 1911.*

Use of funds for salaries.—The "salary of the treasurer" of the college is not "a legitimate charge against the funds" and cannot properly be paid from them.—*Opinion of Attorney General, March 7, 1894.*

"The salaries of purely administrative officers, such as presidents, treasurers, secretaries, bookkeepers, janitors, watchmen, etc., cannot be charged" to these funds, "nor the salaries of other administrative officers, like superintendents, foremen, and matrons, and the wages of unskilled laborers and assistants in shops, laboratories, and fields."

When an administrative officer also gives instruction in any of the branches of study mentioned in the act of August 30, 1890, or when an instructor gives such instruction and also devotes part of his time to giving instruction in branches of study not mentioned in the said act, only a part of such person's salary proportionate to the time devoted to giving instruction in the branches of the study mentioned in said act can be charged to these funds. In the division of the time between instructional and other services, 1 hour of instruction shall be regarded as the equivalent of 2 hours of administrative, supervisory, or experiment station work.

The funds cannot be used for "salaries of instructors in philosophy, psychology, ethics, logic, history, civil government, military science and tactics, and in ancient and modern languages (except English)."—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, August 3, 1899, November 2, 1911, and May 23, 1916.*

The funds cannot be used "for the salaries of instructors improperly trained or incompetent for the positions they are supposed to fill; nor may they be used for salaries or expenses of the experiment station staff; nor for instructors employed in research work or in collecting, classifying and arranging specimens, collections or exhibits."—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Subjects of instruction allowed.—In order that greater uniformity in the reports of the treasurers may be obtained in the future, the following classification of subjects that may be included under the several schedules has been prepared, such classification to be adhered to by the treasurers of the various institutions in the preparation of their annual reports:

A. Instruction in agriculture.—Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, veterinary medicine, poultry husbandry, and apiculture.

B. *Instruction in mechanic arts.*—Mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, irrigation engineering, mining engineering, marine engineering, railway engineering, experimental engineering, textile industry, architecture, machine design, mechanical drawing, ceramics, stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, printing, and shopwork.

C. *Instruction in English language.*—English language, English literature, composition, rhetoric, and oratory.

D. *Instruction in mathematical sciences.*—Mathematics, bookkeeping, and astronomy.

E. *Instruction in natural and physical sciences.*—Chemistry, physics, biology, botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, entomology, physiology, bacteriology, pharmacy, physical geography, and meteorology.

F. *Instruction in economic sciences.*—Political economy, home economics, commercial geography, and sociology.

G. *Special preparation of teachers.*—History of industrial education (with special reference to agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics); methods of teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics; special instructions to persons teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics.—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, December 7, 1900, and May 23, 1916.*

Expenditures from the funds provided by the act of March 4, 1907, are not authorized "for general courses in pedagogy, psychology, history of education, and methods of teaching."

No part of the funds received under the provisions of the acts of 1890 and 1907 may be used for any form of extension work, and all instruction must be given at the institutions receiving these funds, except that a reasonable portion of the funds provided by the act of 1907 may be used for the instruction of teachers in agriculture, mechanic arts, and domestic science at summer schools, teachers' institutes, and by correspondence, and in supervising and directing work in these subjects in high schools.—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, November 2, 1911, and May 23, 1916.*

The funds cannot be "expended for instruction in the elementary subjects, or their equivalent, included in the first 6 years of the course of study of the public schools of the States in which each institution is located, excepting for students 14 years or over who are devoting at least one-half of their time in industrial subjects as preparatory work in the mechanical trades, industries for women, or agriculture."

All or part of the funds provided by the act of March 4, 1907, may be used "for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and mechanic arts." It is held that this language authorizes expenditures for instruction in the history of agriculture and industrial education, in methods of teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics, and also for special aid and supervision given to teachers actively engaged in teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics in public schools. *Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

The board of control of a system of higher education in a State

has not the authority to change the designation of the land-grant college from one institution under its jurisdiction to another.

It is therefore the opinion of this Office that the Administrator may not accept the change in designation of the Negro land-grant college by the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia, but must insist that the Federal grant continue to be available to the Georgia State College until such time as the State legislature may by change of designation redirect the money to the use of another institution.—*Opinion of General Counsel, January 3, 1949.*

Separate land-grant colleges for Negroes are operated under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862

It is the opinion of this Office that the Negro institutions which receive a part of the Federal funds provided under the Morrill Acts and supplementary legislation (12 Stat. 503; 26 Stat. 417; 34 Stat. 1281; and 49 Stat. 439) are governed by the same legal provisions which govern other land-grant colleges, including the requirement of the Act of July 2, 1862, that military tactics be taught therein. The fact of segregation itself does not affect the designated institution's rights and obligations, and Morrill Act funds are specifically available only to institutions established "in accordance with" the conditions of the 1862 enactment. The legislative history and the recorded interpretations of the Acts also enforce the conclusion that there is no legal basis for a failure to require a substantial course in military tactics to be offered by Negro institutions participating in grants under all or any of the four Acts of Congress noted above.

Opinion of the General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, July 13, 1949.

Land-Grant Colleges Constituted Depositories of Public Documents by Act of March 1, 1907

[Clause from an amendment to an act providing for the public printing, binding, and distribution of public documents]

All land-grant colleges shall be constituted as depositories for public documents, subject to the provisions and limitations of the depository laws.—(34 Stat., 1014)

Free Mailing Privilege for Annual Reports of Land-Grant Colleges

[Excerpt from Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States (1924) relating to the free transmission of annual reports of agricultural and mechanic arts colleges]

Postmasters at offices where colleges are established under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, shall receive from the officers thereof the reports referred to addressed, one copy each, to such other colleges and to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and affix to each a penalty label or official envelop of the post office, and forward the same free.

Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935

[Providing for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture, further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, and more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

[NOTE.—Only the section of this act applicable to the Morrill and Supplementary Morrill Funds for land-grant colleges is given.]

SEC. 22. In order to provide for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges in the several States and the Territory of Hawaii entitled to the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 301-328; Supp. VII, sec. 304), there are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following amounts:

(a) For the fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and for each fiscal year thereafter, \$980,000; and

(b) For the fiscal year following the first fiscal year for which an appropriation is made in pursuance of paragraph (a) \$500,000, and for each of the two fiscal years thereafter \$500,000 more than the amount authorized to be appropriated for the preceding fiscal year, and for each fiscal year thereafter, \$1,500,000. The sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (a) shall be paid annually to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in equal shares. The sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (b) shall be in addition to sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (a) and shall be allotted and paid annually to each of the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion which the total population of each such State and the Territory of Hawaii bears to the total population of all the States and the Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the last preceding decennial census. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this section shall be in addition to sums appropriated or authorized under such Act of July 2, 1862, as amended and supplemented, and shall be applied only for the purposes of the colleges defined in such Act, as amended and supplemented. The provisions of law applicable to the use and payment of sums under the Act entitled "An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two", approved August 30, 1890, as amended and supplemented, shall apply to the use and payment of sums appropriated in pursuance of this section.

Approved, June 29, 1935.

Digest of Rulings and Opinions on Act of June 29, 1935

For the purposes of administration, the funds provided by the Morrill Act of 1890, the Nelson Act of 1907, and Section 22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, have been given the designation, "Supplementary Morrill Fund."
—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, February 12, 1936.*

The legislature has no authority to appropriate Supplementary Morrill Funds

In brief, my opinion, based upon the legislative history of the Act, its long history of administrative interpretation, and upon judicial holdings, is that an appropriation by the State Legislature is neither necessary nor permissible under the acts in question, and that these acts require that the Federal funds be available to the properly designated colleges immediately upon request.—*Opinion of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, August 3, 1943.*

Retirement Act of March 4, 1940 (Public Law 422)

[Providing for aid to the States and Territories in making provisions for the retirement of employees of land-grant colleges]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to the recognized obligations of governments to guarantee the social security of their employees in order to provide for the retirement on an annuity, or otherwise, of all persons being paid salaries in whole or in part from grants of Federal funds to the several States and Territories pursuant to the terms of the Act approved July 2, 1862, for the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and Acts supplementary thereto providing for instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts, for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, and for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, all States and Territories are hereafter authorized, notwithstanding any contrary provisions in said Acts, to withhold from expenditure, from Federal funds advanced under the terms of said Acts, amounts designated as employer contributions to be made by the States and Territories to retirement systems established in accordance with the laws of such States or Territories, or established by the governing boards of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in accordance with the authority vested in them, and to deposit such amounts to the credit of such retirement systems for subsequent disbursement in accordance with the terms of the retirement systems in effect in the respective States and territories: *Provided*, That there shall not be deducted from Federal funds and deposited to the credit of retirement accounts as employer contributions, amounts in excess of 5 per centum of that portion of the salaries of employees paid from such Federal funds: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of making deposits and contributions in retirement systems in favor of any employee, in no event shall the deductions from any Federal fund advanced pursuant to the foregoing Acts be in greater proportion to the total deductions for such employee than the salary received under such Federal funds bears to the total salary from Federal sources: *Provided further*, That the deposits and contributions from funds of Federal origin to any retirement system established by a State or a land-grant college must be at least equaled by the total contributions thereto on the part of the individuals concerned, the State, and the counties: *And provided further*, That no deductions for the foregoing purposes shall be made from Federal funds in support of employees appointed pursuant to the terms of the foregoing acts, whose salaries are paid wholly by the States and Territories; *Provided further*, That the provisions of this*

Act shall not apply to any employee paid in whole or in part from Federal funds who may be subject to the United States Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.

Approved, March 4, 1940.

Ruling Concerning Public Law 422

The U. S. Commissioner of Education asked the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency four questions concerning interpretations of Public Law 422 in its application to Federal funds made available to land-grant colleges and universities for instruction. The questions and the answers are given below.

1. The Act of July 2, 1862, provided for the creation of a perpetual endowment fund for each State derived from the sale of public lands or land scrip granted to the State, the annual income from which is paid to the college. Does the Act apply to the income from the original land-grant endowment fund on the same basis as to annual appropriations of Congress under supplementary acts?

You are advised that the provisions of Public No. 422, 76th Congress, approved March 4, 1940, are equally applicable to the income from the endowment funds established pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1862, and to the Supplementary Morrill Funds provided under the Agricultural College Act of 1890, and your first question is answered in the affirmative.

2. In the enforcement of the provisions of the Act relating to the deposit in retirement systems of amounts deducted from grants of Federal funds, does any responsibility rest on the Federal Security Agency to investigate the actuarial soundness of the retirement systems operated by the States, Territories or Governing Boards of the Colleges? If not, does its responsibilities end upon obtaining the proper guarantee or certification that the deductions from such funds have been correctly deposited in the retirement systems? Similarly, if losses or deficiencies later occur in the fund due to unsound actuarial practices or to other causes, must the State or Territory make good such loss or deficiency as far as it relates to Federal funds?

First, you are advised that the law does not place upon the Federal Security Agency any responsibility or duty for insuring the actuarial soundness of any retirement system to which any part of the Federal funds hereinbefore referred to may be contributed. Neither the Act of March 4, 1940, nor applicable laws expressly fix any such responsibility. Further, the report of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives relative to this Act states that it is not its purpose to "dictate the kind of retirement system to be set up in each State and Territory but leaves the responsibility in State hands." Thus the internal merit of the State plan is placed clearly beyond the scope of this Agency's supervision.

The extent of the responsibility of this Agency may be briefly described as to reasonably assure itself in any case where funds provided to the

several colleges under the 1862 and 1890 Acts, as amended, are deposited in or contributed to a retirement system that the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (1) The retirement system is one duly established pursuant to and under the authority of the State law.
- (2) The funds are contributed to or deposited in such retirement system in accordance with and pursuant to the authority of the State law, *and*
- (3) The amount so contributed or deposited does not exceed that permitted by Public No. 422, 76th Congress.

It may be here said that, while ordinarily no difficulty is to be anticipated in determining whether the first two of the above requirements are complied with, in any case of reasonable doubt it would be the policy of this Office to accept the determination of the Attorney General of the State in which the question arises.

3. The University of conducting the college of agriculture and mechanic arts for that State has a retirement system authorized by the Governing board and operated through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a non-profit organization maintained for the benefit of college teachers. Under it the employees of the university pay 2 percent of their annual salaries into the retirement system. When the system was originally adopted, it was expected that the State would contribute an amount equal to 5 percent of the salaries into the retirement fund. Up to date the State has not found itself in a position to meet this payment, but the employees have continued to pay 2 percent annually into the system. Is the governing board of the University of under this Act permitted to deduct an amount equal to 2 percent of the salaries of employees from grants of Federal funds as an offset to the 2 percent now being paid by the employees?

Assuming that the retirement system authorized by the Governing Board of the University of is one duly established pursuant to and under the authority of State law and that the amounts deducted from funds of Federal origin are deducted in accordance with and pursuant to the authority of State law, there would be no objection to the deduction of an amount not in excess of that specified by Public No. 422 from funds received under the Acts of 1862 and 1890 as amended, for the payment of that portion of the State's contribution to the retirement system. That is to say, the facts as stated in your inquiry, i. e., that the retirement system is underwritten by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and that the State has never heretofore met its payments into the system, would not necessarily preclude the use of a portion of the Federal funds in accordance with Public No. 422. However, for the purpose of determining whether all the necessary conditions are met to permit the contemplated deduction you should obtain a copy of the resolution of the Governing Board of the University of authorizing the establishment of the system and a full statement of the maintenance and operation of the system, together with specifications as to the amounts and circumstances of the proposed deductions. This

statement should include reference to any opinion of the State Attorney General or other legal authority relative to the establishment and operation of the retirement system.

4. A State retirement system for teachers has been established in the State of, which goes into effect July 1, 1940. Under its terms the teacher-employees of the State College for Negroes may at option become members of the State system. May deductions authorized by the Act be legally made from grants of Federal funds for individual teachers where a voluntary retirement system of this character is operated either by a State, Territory or Governing Board of the College?

The State retirement system for teachers which becomes operative July 1, 1940, was established by an Act of July 9, 1938 (1938 1st ex. s. c 1) as amended by an Act approved March 19, 1940. Under the Act as amended teachers at the State College for Negroes are within the system and the provisions for voluntary coverage of the original Act have been removed. However, in our opinion the fact that a retirement system has voluntary coverage provisions would not preclude the use of funds of Federal origin in accordance with Public No. 422.

While there appears to be no doubt that the State retirement system for teachers is established pursuant to and under the authority of State law, there is no clear authority under the State law for the use of any part of the fund received by the State under either the 1862 or the 1890 Act for contribution to or deposit in this retirement system. Accordingly, your Office should not approve deductions from these funds under Public No. 422 in the absence of an opinion of the Attorney General of, or other competent legal authority of that State, holding that there is authority under the State law for such use of these funds.—*Opinion of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency, May 29, 1940.*

Public Law 571 (1950)

[AN ACT To amend Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) with respect to the computation of estimated costs of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction in the case of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts and other nonprofit educational institutions]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective as of December 28, 1945, paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In the computation of such estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction in the case of any college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, no reduction shall be made by reason of any payments to such college from funds made available pursuant to the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862, as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 7, secs. 30-329, inclusive); and in the computation of such estimated cost of teaching per-

sonnel and supplies for instruction in the case of any nonprofit educational institution, no reduction shall be made by reason of any payments to such institution from State or municipal or other non-Federal public funds, or from private endowments or gifts or other income from nonpublic sources."

SEC. 2. Upon receipt of appropriate claims therefor, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to make adjustments in accordance with this Act in contracts which are in effect on the date of approval of this Act as well as prior contracts and is authorized to make back payments and refunds in accordance with such adjustments.

Approved, June 23, 1950.

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- Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
- *Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal.
- University of Alaska, College. (Territorial university)
- University of Arizona, Tuscon.
- University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
- *Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
- University of California, Berkeley.
- Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins.
- University of Connecticut, Storrs.

* Negro.

- University of Delaware, Newark.
 *Delaware State College, Dover.
- University of Florida, Gainesville.
 *Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Tallahassee.
- University of Georgia, Athens.
 *Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia.
- University of Hawaii, Honolulu. (Territorial university)
- University of Idaho, Moscow.
- University of Illinois, Urbana.
- Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
- Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan.
- University of Kentucky, Lexington.
 *Kentucky State College, Frankfort.
- Louisiana State University and A. and M. College, Baton Rouge.
 *Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- University of Maine, Orono.
- University of Maryland, College Park.
 *Maryland State College, Princess Anne.
- University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.
- Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing.
- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi State College, State College.
 *Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn, Mississippi.
- University of Missouri, Columbia.
 *Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.
- Montana State College, Bozeman.
- University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
- University of Nevada, Reno.
- University of New Hampshire, Durham.
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
- New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
- Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

* Negro.

State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina, Raleigh.

*Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro.

North Dakota Agricultural College, State College (Fargo).

Ohio State University, Columbus.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater

*Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma.

Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Pennsylvania State College, State College.

University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras (Territorial university).

University of Rhode Island, Kingston.

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, South Carolina.

*State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, Orangeburg.

South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

*Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville.

Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges of Texas, College Station.

*Prairie View University, Prairie View, Texas.

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.

University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

*Virginia State College, Petersburg.

State College of Washington, Pullman.

West Virginia University, Morgantown.

*West Virginia State College, Institute.

University of Wisconsin, Madison.

University of Wyoming, Laramie.

* Negro.

DATE 9 OCTOBER 1954

Memo from

RALPH BURGIN

To Dr BOSTIAN

I THINK THIS IS A FINE
STATEMENT - I KNOW OF
NO OTHER AREAS TO COVER -

Ralph

IOWA STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
AMES, IOWA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 16, 1954

Messrs. H. L. Bevis, Ohio
✓C. H. Bostian, North Carolina
James H. Denison, Michigan
James A. McCain, Kansas State
Irvin Stewart, West Virginia

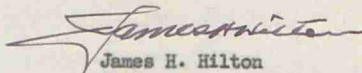
Gentlemen:

You will recall that we constitute the 1954 committee of the Land-Grant College Association on Radio and Television. I am not sure that I understand fully all our responsibilities in this assignment. I am assuming, however, that we will be expected to present a report before the Senate sometime during the meetings of the Association in Washington in November.

I have taken the liberty of preparing a rough draft of some things which might be included in our report. I have solicited the assistance of Mr. Richard B. Hull, director of our television station, in preparation of this first draft. I hold no brief for this first attempt. I hope you will feel absolutely free to change it and to make whatever suggestions you feel advisable. If you will be so kind as to send me your suggestions I shall try to prepare a final draft for your consideration at a very early date.

I thought you might be interested also in the attached outline giving the Radio and Television Stations in the United States owned by educational and religious organizations.

Sincerely yours,


James H. Hilton
Chairman of Committee

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September 16, 1954

ANNUAL REPORT OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGE RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMITTEE

IMPORTANCE OF RADIO AND TELEVISION

Mass media have peculiar significance for the Land-Grant institutions who were the authors of the demonstration method, the creators of the extension service, and who are chartered to serve, not the campus alone but the whole people of the commonwealth which they inhabit.

Whether radio and television can be effectively used in the educational process is no longer a matter of conjecture; there is ample evidence to illustrate the tremendous impacts these media--especially television--can render when professionally used and supported with adequate finance.

Radio, long established as basic in America's social fabric, in pre-television times, occupied more of the nation's attention than any other single activity, except eating, sleeping, and working.

Television, probably the most important communications development since the printing press, is now pre-empting radio in its constant and growing captivity of men's minds, with the attendant dangers and opportunities such a situation suggests.

August 1, 1954 found the United States with more than 2500 AM stations, 550 FM stations, and 400 TV stations served by 8 major national networks, and a number of regional networks. At least 95% of the United States population owned AM receivers. No reliable estimate of FM ownership is available but the figure is probably 10% or less. More than 57% of the 47,500,000 households had TV receivers. Already a trend toward a second television set per household was evident, and color television was beginning to be seen on a regularly scheduled basis.

Educational institutions, churches, religious organizations, and municipalities taken as a group owned 14 television stations, 58 AM radio stations, and 95 FM stations. Forty-six institutions in the group had television applications or construction permits outstanding.¹

In a century "when the pictures of the world inside our heads" are derived more frequently from mass media than from personal experience Land-Grant administrators may well ponder the question of what portion and how much of the television screen they should occupy in terms of their appointed task in the furious competition of many agencies for men's minds and hearts.

PROGRESS IN TELEVISION BROADCASTING

In April, 1952, the Federal Communications Commission issued its Sixth Order and Report, ending the "freeze" on television construction and providing for 2000 United States television outlets, including the reservation of 246 channels for educational, non-

1 See Appendix I

commercial use. (At this moment in the United States only 108 television stations were on the air including 1 educationally-owned outlet at Iowa State College.)

Since then, 8 educationally-owned television stations have gone on the air; permission to construct 31 more has been granted, and 15 applications are pending, making a total of 55 educational institutions and agencies¹ who are operating or plan to operate their own television facilities. (Of this total 10 are Land-Grant institutions.)²

Active nationally in promoting, establishing, and serving of educational television stations are the Joint Committee on Educational Television³, the National Citizens Committee for Educational Television, and the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. The American Council on Education maintains a study committee in this area, and the Kellogg Foundation has established a Center for Agricultural Communications at Michigan State College. The Educational Television and Radio Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan, established to collect, commission, and distribute educational programs on film, kinescope, and tape, began active operation this year, now distributes five hours of program each week to educational television stations, and is basic to any nation-wide television service.

Several foundations have assisted this development, the largest contributor being the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation. Through various grants-in-aid to the JCET, the NCCET, the ETRC, the NAEB, and matching grants for equipment to individual institutions, the Fund for Adult Education is reported to have contributed nearly \$9,000,000 toward the development of educational television.

The U.S. Office of Education and the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, reporting for the period 1952-53-54, identified 2 state boards of instruction, 7 county school systems, 49 public and private school systems, and more than 90 colleges and universities which produced educational television programs for commercially-owned television outlets. (Twenty-two of these were Land-Grant institutions.)⁴

STATUS OF RADIO BROADCASTING

Educational radio's progress, which has been notable the last 5 years, is sharply overshadowed by the dynamic growth and appeal of television, but is perhaps in the soundest shape in many years. Spokesman, trade organization, and tape network program supplier for 100 odd non-commercial stations is the National Association of Educational Broadcasters which headquarters at the University of Illinois. The NAEB, bulwarked by

- 1 Notable in the television development is the appearance of the non-profit educational television citizens corporations emerging in cities such as St. Louis, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. They reflect not only idealism but an effort by business men to remove control of these stations from formal educational control and the tax roster.
- 2 The University of Missouri and Iowa State College operate non-profit commercial television stations; Cornell University holds a construction permit for a commercial station. Michigan State College operates non-commercially on a commercial channel. The University of Wisconsin operates on a non-commercial channel. Kansas State College, Ohio State University, and the Consolidated University of North Carolina hold construction permits on non-commercial channels, as does the University of Illinois and Alabama Polytechnic (shared).
- 3 Confederation of American Council on Education, National Education Association, Land Grant College Association, National Association of State Universities, National Association of Educational Broadcasters, Association for Education for Radio-Television, and National Council of Chief State School Officers.
- 4 Many more whose record did not appear participated.

substantial grants from the Kellogg Foundation and the Fund for Adult Education, now has a full-time executive secretary, an engineering consulting service for both radio and television, maintains a tape network, an employment service, and enjoys the services of a firm of Washington attorneys.

Educational radio suffers, like commercial radio, from diminishing audiences lured away by television and has limited access to the public in some areas where FM receiver ownership is low. Unfortunately, radio is being fiscally "bled" in some institutions in the interests of television.

AM educational radio is strongest in the Great Lakes and Central Midwest area, together with the states of Washington, Oregon, and Oklahoma where Land-Grant institutions have maintained excellent stations since the beginning of audio broadcasting.

DIFFICULTIES IN EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Despite the notable progress already made and the remarkable record of public interest and support in its behalf, educational television in 1955 faces a serious and disturbing array of problems.

That vision of education through visual electronics which prompted United States educators to successfully seek channel reservations from the FCC still holds all of the promise its early proponents perceived--the rich resources of our schools and universities transmitted into millions of homes...great music...searching discussions...research results...the fruits of arts and science. All of this is still possible for citizens whose numbers would tax the facilities required for 50 simultaneous major conference games.

Yet the situation nation-wide is one of under-financing, insufficient staffing, limited vision, and a lack of any basic working philosophy, in many cases, for these forthcoming educational television stations.

The political winds are blowing, legislatures have pled economy, and commercial broadcasters, while supporting these ventures on the one hand, are damming them on the other.

Some stations now on the air--and those building--face the problem of operating on a UHF channel with the technical problems and the limited audience which have led 76 UHF stations thus far to close their doors.

Most of these problems stem from three basic situations:

1. Probably the dream is not big enough. There is failure on every level--administrative, governing board, legislative--to appreciate the full potential of television as a major educational and public relations tool.
2. There is an attendant failure to envision the necessary scope, the psychological requirements, the professional staffing, and the fiscal support necessary for a successful television operation. Like nuclear fission, television stations have a critical point. There must be enough resource; otherwise nothing happens. If the reaction takes place, the television impact is equally noteworthy.
3. Absence of a positive working philosophy to deal with audiences is a serious deficiency almost everywhere. We need a credo which upholds the standards of an educational institution and which, at the same time, will serve the millions who have never worn a cap and gown but whose children may. Simultaneously it must provide continuing education for those who want it. It must constantly recognize that this apparent contraction is reality.

October 4, 1954

Dr. James H. Hilton, President
Iowa State College
Ames, Iowa

Dear Jimmie:

I do not think you will find me to be a very helpful member of the Committee on Radio and Television. I have read the tentative report which you sent several weeks ago and do not have any suggestions to make for changes or additions. I am referring it to our Director of Television, Ralph L. Burgin, to determine if he has any suggestions to make. He will be visiting Richard Hill sometime this week.

I do have one suggestion that you might consider in making the report. It has to do with a summary and brief discussion of difficulties some of our Land-Grant Colleges are having in getting legislative approval and support for television.

I have just returned from an out-of-town trip and leave in a few minutes for another. Please excuse me for writing so briefly.

Very cordially yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H

Report referred to RLB 10/4/54

[Land-Grant Assoc.]

September 3, 1954

Chancellor J. D. Williams
Southern Association of Land-Grant
Colleges and State Universities
University, Mississippi

Dear Chancellor Williams:

Dr. Donald B. Anderson, Associate Dean of our Graduate School,
and I are making plans to attend the meeting on October 4-5 at
the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

We appreciate the efforts of you and Dean Russell to arrange
the meeting and look forward to participating.

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H
cc: Dr. D. B. Anderson

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
OF
LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES

University, Mississippi
August 27, 1954

Chancellor Carey H. Bostian
North Carolina State College of
Agriculture and Engineering
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Chancellor Bostian

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of presidents and graduate deans of the Southern Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities on October 4-5 at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. The meeting will open at 7 p.m., October 4, in Meeting Room 10 just off the mezzanine. Dean Lloyd Chapin of Georgia Tech, Acting Secretary of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has agreed to meet with us to discuss those matters that are of particular concern to complex institutions such as ours; for example, admission standards, credit work done in extension, and graduate work. I am writing Dean M. C. Huntley at Auburn, who is Chairman of the Commission on Colleges and Universities, urging him to participate actively at this meeting.

On Tuesday, October 5, at 9 a.m. in the same meeting room, we shall devote the morning session to a report on the present program and the proposed program of the Southern Regional Education Board and there again from a different viewpoint discuss graduate work, research contract overheads, and the like.

At 1 p.m. the meeting will re-convene for a discussion of relations with legislatures, faculty salaries and benefits, and the problem of securing cooperation in attacking broad educational problems across departmental lines. Following the discussion period, new officers will be elected.

This program has been set up in compliance with the requests, both as to time and program, received by our effective and genial secretary, Dean Richard Russell of LSU. This meeting will give us an opportunity to unite our efforts in presenting our problems in a forceful way for consideration, and it will provide a means of exerting appropriate influence on the program of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Will you make your reservations with the Atlanta Biltmore within the next day or two. I am told that they do not have too many rooms

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
OF
LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES

Chancellor Carey H. Bostian

-2-

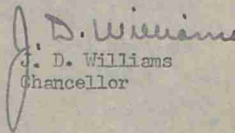
August 27, 1954

left. It will be easier to get rooms if two of you room together than it will be to get singles. There are one or two hotels in the immediate vicinity. I am sure that John Ivey or a member of his staff will make a reservation for you if you need such assistance.

As president of this group, I have called this meeting because almost without exception you have indicated that such a meeting would be useful and worthwhile. It will be so if we can have a substantial number of our group together. Please let me know whether or not you can be there.

Best wishes to you always.

Sincerely


J. D. Williams
Chancellor

JDW:md:lh

[Land-Grant Assoc.]

The Southern Regional Education

COMPACT

WHEREAS, the States who are parties hereto have during the past several years conducted careful investigation looking toward the establishment and maintenance of jointly owned and operated regional educational institutions in the Southern States in the professional, technological, scientific, literary and other fields, so as to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens of the several States who reside within such region; and

WHEREAS, Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, has proposed that its lands, buildings, equipment, and the net income from its endowment be turned over to the Southern States, or to an agency acting in their behalf, to be operated as a regional institution for medical, dental and nursing education upon terms and conditions to be hereafter agreed upon between the Southern States and Meharry Medical College, which proposal, because of the present financial condition of the institution, has been approved by the said States who are parties hereto; and

WHEREAS, the said States desire to enter into a compact with each other providing for the planning and establishment of regional educational facilities;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements, covenants and obligations assumed by the respective States who are parties hereto (hereinafter referred to as "States"), the said several States do hereby form a geographical district or region consisting of the areas lying within the boundaries of the contracting States which, for the purpose of this compact, shall constitute an area for regional education supported by public funds derived from taxation by the constituent States and derived from other sources for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of regional educational schools and institutions for the benefit of citizens of the respective States residing within the region so established as may be determined from time to time in accordance with the terms and provisions of this compact.

The States do further hereby establish and create a joint agency which shall be known as the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), the members of which Board shall consist of the Governor of each State, *ex officio*, and three additional citizens of each State to be appointed by the Governor thereof, at least one of whom shall be selected from the field of education. The Governor shall continue as a member of the Board during his tenure of office as Governor of the State, but the members of the Board appointed by the Governor shall hold office for a period of four years except that in the original appointments one Board member so appointed by the Governor shall be designated at the time of his appointment to serve an initial term of two years, one Board member to serve an initial term of three years, and the remaining Board member to serve the full term of four years, but thereafter the successor of each appointed Board member shall serve the full term of four years. Vacancies on the Board caused by death, resignation, refusal or inability to serve, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term. The officers of the Board shall be a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such additional officers as may be created by the Board from time to time. The Board shall meet annually and officers shall be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting. The Board shall have the right to formulate and

establish by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact to govern its own actions in the performance of the duties delegated to it including the right to create and appoint an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee with such powers and authority as the Board may delegate to them from time to time. The Board may, within its discretion, elect as its Chairman a person who is not a member of the Board, provided such person resides within a signatory State, and upon such election such person shall become a member of the Board with all the rights and privileges of such membership.

It shall be the duty of the Board to submit plans and recommendations to the States from time to time for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of educational schools and institutions within the geographical limits of the regional area of the States, of such character and type and for such educational purposes, professional, technological, scientific, literary, or otherwise, as they may deem and determine to be proper, necessary or advisable. Title to all such educational institutions when so established by appropriate legislative actions of the States and to all properties and facilities used in connection therewith shall be vested in said Board as the agency of and for the use and benefit of the said States and the citizens thereof, and all such educational institutions shall be operated, maintained and financed in the manner herein set out, subject to any provisions or limitations which may be contained in the legislative acts of the States authorizing the creation, establishment and operation of such educational institutions.

In addition to the power and authority heretofore granted, the Board shall have the power to enter into such agreements or arrangements with any of the States and with educational institutions or agencies, as may be required in the judgment of the Board, to provide adequate services and facilities for the graduate, professional, and technical education for the benefit of the citizens of the respective State residing within the region, and such additional and general power and authority as may be vested in the Board from time to time by legislative enactment of the said States.

Any two or more States who are parties of this compact shall have the right to enter into supplemental agreements providing for the establishment, financing and operation of regional educational institutions for the benefit of citizens residing within an area which constitutes a portion of the general region herein created, such institutions to be financed exclusively by such States and to be controlled exclusively by the members of the Board representing such States provided such agreement is submitted to and approved by the Board prior to the establishment of such institutions.


Each State agrees that, when authorized by the legislature, it will from time to time make available and pay over to said Board such funds as may be required for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of such regional educational institutions as may be authorized by the States under the terms of this compact, the contribution of each State at all times to be in the proportion that its population bears to the total combined population of the States who are parties hereto as shown from time to time by the most recent official published report of the Bureau of the Census of the United States of America; or upon such other basis as may be agreed upon.

This compact shall not take effect or be binding upon any State unless and until it shall be approved by proper legislative action of as many as six or more of the States whose Governors have subscribed hereto within a period of eighteen months from the date hereof. When and if six or more States shall have given legislative approval of this compact within said eighteen months period, it shall be and become binding upon such six or more States 60 days after the date of legislative approval by the Sixth State and the Governors of such six or more States shall forthwith name the members of the Board from their States as hereinabove set out, and the Board shall then meet on call of the Governor of any State approving this compact, at which time the Board shall elect officers, adopt by-laws, appoint committees and otherwise fully organize. Other States whose names are subscribed hereto shall thereafter become parties hereto upon approval of this compact by legislative action within two years from the

date hereof, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time. Provided, however, that with respect to any State whose constitution may require amendment in order to permit legislative approval of the Compact, such State or States shall become parties hereto upon approval of this compact by legislative action within seven years from the date hereof, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time.

After becoming effective this compact shall thereafter continue without limitation of time; provided, however, that it may be terminated at any time by unanimous action of the States and provided further that any State may withdraw from this compact if such withdrawal is approved by its legislature, such withdrawal to become effective two years after written notice thereof to the Board accompanied by a certified copy of the requisite legislative action, but such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing State from its obligations hereunder accruing up to the effective date of such withdrawal. Any State so withdrawing shall *ipso facto* cease to have any claim to or ownership of any of the property held or vested in the Board or to any of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this compact.

If any State shall at any time become in default in the performance of any of its obligations assumed herein or with respect to any obligation imposed upon said State as authorized by and in compliance with the terms and provisions of this compact, all rights, privileges and benefits of such defaulting State, its members on the Board and its citizens shall *ipso facto* be and become suspended from and after the date of such default. Unless such default shall be remedied and made good within a period of one year immediately following the date of such default this compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting State by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Board (exclusive of the members representing the State in default), from and after which time such State shall cease to be a party to this compact and shall have no further claim to or ownership of any of the property held by or vested in the Board or to any of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this compact, but such termination shall in no manner release such defaulting State from any accrued obligation or otherwise affect this compact or the rights, duties, privileges or obligations of the remaining States thereunder.

 IN WITNESS WHEREOF this compact has been approved and signed by Governors of the several States, subject to the approval of their respective legislatures in the manner hereinabove set out, as of the 8th day of February, 1948.

STATE OF ALABAMA
By JAMES E. FOLSOM, Governor

STATE OF LOUISIANA
By J. H. DAVIS, Governor

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
By J. STROM THURMOND, Governor

STATE OF ARKANSAS
By BEN LANEY, Governor

STATE OF MARYLAND
By WM. PRESTON LANE, JR., Governor

STATE OF TENNESSEE
By JIM McCORD, Governor

STATE OF FLORIDA
By MILLARD F. CALDWELL, Governor

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
By F. L. WRIGHT, Governor

STATE OF TEXAS
By BEAUFORD H. JESTER, Governor

STATE OF GEORGIA
By M. E. THOMPSON, Governor

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
By R. GREGG CHERRY, Governor

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
By WM. M. TUCK, Governor

STATE OF KENTUCKY
By EARLE D. CLEMENTS, Governor

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
By ROY J. TURNER, Governor

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
By CLARENCE W. MEADOWS, Governor

The
Southern Regional
Education

COMPACT



as ratified by the legislatures of

ALABAMA

MISSISSIPPI

ARKANSAS

NORTH CAROLINA

FLORIDA

OKLAHOMA

GEORGIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

LOUISIANA

TEXAS

MARYLAND

VIRGINIA