

April 17, 1956

Mr. C. J. Lowen, Administrator
Civil Aeronautics Administration
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lowen:

I am grateful for your reply to my letter to Secretary Weeks concerning the installation of a lighting system to serve approaches to the Raleigh-Durham airport.

It is my understanding that a new, improved, lead-in system will be installed as soon as fiscal circumstances permit. It is my hope that sufficient funds have been requested of the Congress to make this possible in the near future and that they will be made available to you. Until this has been done, continued inconvenience is likely to be caused members of our staff and the many visitors with government business coming to this college.

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H

Blind Copy: Mr. James Goodwin
Eastern Air Lines

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

APR 13 1956

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

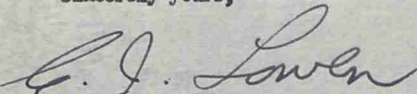
Dear Mr. Bostian:

The Secretary of Commerce has asked me to reply to your letter of April 3, 1956, concerning the installation of a lighting system to serve approaches to the Raleigh-Durham Airport.

The type of approach lights previously installed at this airport was obsolete. Rather than relocate the old system when the runway was extended, we are planning to provide a new lead-in system just as soon as fiscal circumstances permit. The lead-in system is the standard type of visual approach aid now provided for locations such as Raleigh-Durham. This facility will be a decided improvement over the former neon system in that it will have variable intensity incandescent light units and superior runway threshold delineation.

You may be sure that I share your interest in the early implementation of an approach light system for the Raleigh-Durham Airport.

Sincerely yours,


Administrator of Civil Aeronautics

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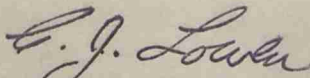
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Administrator of Civil Aeronautics

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
AND STATE UNIVERSITIES

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

Circular Letter No. 14

May 15, 1956

To: Presidents of Member Institutions.

- Subjects:
1. Fund for Advancement of Education Allocates \$125,000 for Controls Study.
 2. Senate Committee Recommends \$250 Million Increase in College Housing Loan Authority--No Change in Interest Rate Formula.
 3. House Allows \$4,750,000 Agricultural Research Increase; \$4,140,000 for Extension.
 4. National Science Foundation Board Nominees.
 5. High School Science Situation May Be Better Than You Think--Compared With 1900, Anyway.
 6. President Killian on Shortage of Scientists-Engineers.
 7. Joint Committee on Scientific Research?
 8. President Baker Heads N.A.S.U.; Chancellor Murphy State Universities Association.
 9. Land-Grant and State Universities Furnished 55 Per Cent of all ROTC Grads, 1951-55.
 10. Senate-Passed Changes in Smith-Mundt Act Would Broaden Representation by Public Institutions.
 11. Air ROTC Surplus Property Donations.
 12. Report Asks Clarification of Technical Assistance Policy on College Contracts.
 13. Head Named for University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.
 14. Items of Interest.

1. Fund for Advancement of Education Allocates \$125,000 for Controls Study. Vice President Alvin C. Eurich has announced that the Board of Directors of the Fund for Advancement of Education has set aside \$125,000 for a study of the relationships between state colleges and universities and state governments. The study was made at the request of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions, but will be supervised by a committee or commission named by the Fund for Advancement of Education.

In its request, the Association of Governing Boards was supported by a joint committee representing this Association, the National Association of State Universities, and the State Universities Association, of which President Virgil Hancher

of the State University of Iowa is Chairman. Dr. Eurich has indicated that officers of the Fund for Advancement of Education will welcome suggestions as to the composition of the group supervising the study, and for the staff. He has also suggested that the Joint Committee of the three Associations continue in being, in order to work with those conducting the study.

2. Senate Committee Recommends \$250 Million Increase in College Housing Loan Authority; No Change in Interest Rate. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has formally approved an increase of \$250 million in lending authority under the college housing loan program, to a total of \$750 million. It did not approve the the Administration's recommendation for a change in the interest-rate formula. The action will be incorporated in a new bill including other housing program changes, whose number is not yet available, and will then go to the Senate floor.

Meanwhile the House Committee on Banking and Currency has been holding hearings on HR 10157, the Rains bill which would also boost the college housing loan fund from \$500 to \$750 millions without changing the interest-rate formula.

Commissioner John Hazeltine of the Community Facilities Service, Housing and Home Finance Agency, testified on behalf of the administration's recommendations, which are to increase the interest rate by basing it on the average rate of government borrowings of 15-years or more maturity, and increase the loan authorization by \$100 million, to \$600 million.

Mr. Hazeltine's testimony was similar to that given before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and previously reported. He said that if the interest rate continues "artificially low Federal loans will greatly curtail, if not eliminate, the ready availability of private investment funds." At a later point, he said, "In fact, with respect to loans approved under the College Housing Program, there has been no private participation at all since the 1955 amendments." This is technically correct but misleading. Several applications made for Federal loans have been withdrawn for non-Federal financing before reaching the final approval stage of the governmental program.

Mr. Hazeltine also said that public colleges and universities should, as far as possible, be gotten out of the program.

He said "We believe that the purpose of this program is to place all institutions of higher education on the same footing as those public institutions whose tax-exempt status and general credit standing make it possible for them to obtain private loan funds at reasonable interest rates. We do not believe these rates should be so low as to bring even these loans to the government." At another point he said "...even those public tax-supported institutions whose obligations are tax-exempt and who had ready access to the private capital market are turning to Federal loans."

COMMENT: There is nothing in the history of Congressional action on College Housing Loan legislation, starting with hearings prior to the enactment of the first provisions for it in 1950, which indicated any intent on the part of Congress that public colleges and universities should not participate in a public loan program. The first legislation was introduced at the suggestion of a public university, and the only witnesses who testified were representatives of this

Association and the American Council on Education. The object was to give all colleges and universities opportunity to borrow money for terms and at interest rates which would permit its repayment at prices students could afford to pay. (End Comment)

On May 11, President Hurst Anderson of American University, Washington, D.C., appeared before the committee as a witness representing the American Council on Education, and with authorization also to speak on behalf of the position of this Association, the National Association of State Universities, Association for Higher Education, NEA, and the Association of American Colleges. (The Committee had asked that only one witness present the views of higher education, if this could be arranged). President Anderson took the position: (a) That there is a clear and present need for additional college housing; (b) that the college loan program, with its present rate formula, is helping in a substantial way to meet this need, and (c) that the present rate formula adequately protects the government in its fiscal operations. He noted that the contention that college housing loans should pay the interest rate of the Treasury on loans of 15 years or more involves a "serious oversimplification" since College Housing Loans are paid of in regular installments starting a year after issuance, while long-term Treasury loans are paid off only at maturity date. The college loans thus involve a combination of long and short-term maturities and should, he said, pay only the average rate of the government on its long and short-term borrowings.

Meanwhile, from another quarter came an attack on the program. The United States Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington, who is chairman of the appropriations subcommittee handling the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, suggested that the college housing loan program be terminated by the elimination of appropriations for its administration. The Chamber of Commerce said the Congress could save \$10.4 millions by eliminating administrative funds for public housing, college housing, loans for public works, and advances for planning of public works.

Printing of the hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee also made available an interesting statement filed for the record by the "Municipal Securities Committee" of the Investment Bankers Association.

The statement makes the following comment: "The proposed change (i.e., increase in the interest rate to 3 1/8 per cent as proposed by the Administration would be a step in the right direction in that it would raise the interest rate at which college housing loans would be made by the Federal government to a more realistic level..... However, this change would still not provide a realistic rate of interest.....It is earnestly recommended that the interest rate under the program be raised further than 3 1/8 per cent so that private industry can provide some of the funds at a reasonable rate of interest and the Federal government will not finance the entire college housing loan program."

(Note: Underlining supplied. The statement did not suggest what a "reasonable interest rate above 3 1/8 per cent" would be.)

3. House Allows \$4,750,000 Agricultural Research Increase; \$4,140,000 Extension Increase, the Latter \$500,000 Below Budget Estimates.

Note: The agricultural appropriations bill was passed by the House on May 14, in the form recommended by the committee.

The House Appropriations Committee, in reporting out HR 11177, the 1957 agricultural appropriations bill, took the following actions of special interest to Land-Grant Institutions:

Grants-in-Aid for Agricultural Research: Recommended \$29,503,708, an increase of \$4,750,000 over fiscal 1956, and the exact amount of the budget estimate. (This Association had recommended an increase of \$6 millions).

Grants-in-Aid for Cooperative Extension Work: Recommended \$49,615,000, which is \$500,000 below budget estimates, and an increase of \$4,140,000 over last year, of which \$3,750,000 is in regular grant-in-aid funds, and \$390,000 for work with low-income farmers. The \$500,000 cut was in the item for low-income farmers, for which \$890,000 was asked. By a bookkeeping trick, the committee report makes it appear that the Extension increase was \$5,125,000 over last year, but this is not the case.

Federal Extension Office: Recommended a regular appropriation of \$2 million, \$80,000 over last year's amount, and \$65,000 below budget estimates. The increase recommended is \$30,000 short of the amount needed for mandatory salary increases, and eliminated entirely \$35,000 for work with low-income farmers.

Other items of interest:

Agricultural Research Service: Funds for regular research activities of the Department of Agriculture were, in total, about the same as in the budget request, except for a cut of \$493,000 in the amount requested for operation of the new Plum Island foot and mouth disease laboratory. Funds for regular research activities were allowed at \$49,972,000, an increase of \$10,816,845 over last year, and for the Plum Island laboratory \$3,500,000, an increase of \$1,555,000 over last year but \$493,000 below the budget request. Increases asked for plant and animal disease and pest control were cut by \$1,106,000 (increase of \$2,413,300 over last year) and for meat inspection the increase was \$131,000, which was \$245,000 below budget request. The committee allowed only \$10 million for new animal disease research laboratory facilities planned for Beltsville, Md., a cut of \$9,750,000 below the asking, and expressed serious doubt that the facility should be located at Beltsville. By language in the committee report, the committee "earmarked" various research items. It cut the amounts to be spent for a new research laboratory at Winter Haven, Fla., from \$810,000 to \$500,000; the amount for a national seed storage facility from \$450,000 to \$300,000; and earmarked \$200,000 for a new horticultural, soil, and water research facility in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas (which the Department did not include in its estimates), and increased funds for the national arboretum. The committee also said the department should spend \$50,000 more than it wanted for barley research, and should "intensify" soil and water research. As to the later item, it expressed doubt that it should have been taken out of the Soil Conservation Service, but refrained from directing that it be put back. The committee allowed only \$100,000 of the \$330,000 asked for research on assistance to low-income farm families.

School Lunch: The committee recommended a whopping increase of \$16 millions, to \$100 millions, in funds for the school lunch program.

Soil Conservation Service: For conservation operations, the committee boosted the Administration's request by \$2,285,000, a total increase of \$4,557,000 over last year's figure, to a total of \$67,500,000. It also boosted Administration askings under the headings of watershed protection by \$1.5 million (total increase \$5,505,000),

and for flood protection by \$1,300,000 (total increase \$2 million). Altogether, the committee boosted SCS funds by \$12,295,000 over last year, and something like \$5 million over the budget request.

Farmers Home Administration: In approving a small budget increase for this agency, the committee said it should take steps to put back on some of its "home agents" (whose functions have in recent years been performed by home agents of the Extension Service).

4. **National Science Foundation Board Nominees.** President Eisenhower recently submitted to the U. S. Senate the names of four members of the National Science Foundation Board for reappointment to six-year terms; and of four new members to succeed others whose terms have expired. In all, terms of eight members of the Board expired on May 10, 1956, and the above fill the vacancies thus created.

For reappointment, the President recommended: President Larry Gould, Carleton College; Vice-President Paul M. Gross, Duke University; President G. D. Humphrey, University of Wyoming; and President-Emeritus F. A. Middlebush, University of Missouri.

New members recommended are: Edward J. McShane, Professor of Mathematics, University of Virginia, succeeds John W. Davis, President Emeritus, West Virginia State College; President S. M. Nabrit, Texas Southern University, succeeds President E. B. Fred, University of Wisconsin; Vice-President Julius A. Stratton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, succeeds Vice-President O. W. Hyman, University of Tennessee; Edward L. Tatum, Professor of Biology, Stanford University, succeeds Earl P. Stevenson, President of Arthur D. Little and Company, Cambridge, Mass.

5. **High School Science Situation May Be Better Than You Think.** Instruction in high-school physics is reaching proportionately twice as many young people aged 14-17 in the U.S. today than it was in 1900.

Instruction in high-school chemistry is reaching proportionately 13 times as many young people 14-17 now than in 1900.

High school biology, which is taken by 72.6 per cent of all 10th grade students now, was not even in the curriculum in 1900.

The above figures, prepared by Robert H. Carleton, Executive Secretary of the National Science Teachers' Association for a statement before the Subcommittee on Research and Development, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, put the situation in high school science in somewhat different perspective than those widely quoted as evidence of a sharp decline in science preparation in the high schools between 1900 and 1956. The difference lies in the fact that the figures usually quoted are based (1) on the percentage of students enrolled in high school taking science courses in 1900 and 1954 (year of latest study), and (2) the percentage of all students enrolled in high school taking science courses in any one year, rather than the percentage of students taking a particular science course in the year in which it is normally offered in high school.

Fact is, that a much larger proportion of young people aged 14-17 are going to high school now than in 1900. So, while the percentage taking chemistry and physics has dropped, the percentage of the age group taking chemistry and physics has gone up

(13 times in case of chemistry, 2 times in case of physics). (You can figure the percentages in the case of biology.)

The figures that are usually quoted, and which have caused great alarm, are those on the percentage of the total number of students enrolled in grades 9-12 taking certain science courses in 1900, and in 1954. Thus 7.7 per cent of all students in high school took chemistry in any one year in 1900, and only 7.3 per cent in 1954; 19 per cent of all enrolled in grades 9-12 took physics in 1900 and only 4.6 per cent in 1954. Nobody took biology in grades 9-12 in 1900, and 19.6 per cent of all students took it in any one year in 1954.

However, in 1900 there were 6,131,000 young people aged 14-17, and in 1954 there were 9 million, approximately one-half more. But in 1900 total enrolment in high school physics was 98,846, and in 1954 it was 302,800. In other words, 50 per cent more young people aged 14-17 produced 300 per cent more enrolments in physics.

For chemistry the figures are considerably more startling, if you have been reading about the decline of science teaching in high school. In 1900, 39,500 youngsters were enrolled in high school chemistry. In 1954 the enrolment was 482,700. Biology enrolments were 1,293,000 in 1954-55.

The figures for 1954, incidentally, include only students enrolled in the course in the year in which it is normally offered (10th grade for biology, 11th grade for chemistry, 12th grade for physics). Since some schools offer them in other years, the above figures are regarded by Dr. Carleton as an understatement of the case.

Another interesting figure: 72.6 per cent of all 10th grade students were taking biology in 1954-55; 31.9 per cent of all 11th grade students were taking chemistry; and 23.5 per cent of all 12th grade students were taking physics. Dr. Carleton also points out that virtually all school systems require one course in general science in junior high school, a course not included in the above, and not in the offerings in 1900.

Dr. Carleton also takes a slap at the oft-repeated statement that "50 per cent of American high schools offer no courses in chemistry, and 53 per cent none in physics." This error arises from a sampling taken in 1947-48 by the U.S. Office of Education, which showed that in that year 49.4 per cent of high schools were offering chemistry, and 47.8 per cent physics. The study did not take into account the fact that many small high schools offer chemistry and physics in alternate years. A more recent sample, made in 1954-55, indicates that about 23 per cent of U.S. high schools do not offer chemistry or physics. This does not mean that 23 per cent of U.S. high school students do not have the opportunity to take chemistry or physics --Dr. Carleton guesses the figure is about 4 to 5 per cent. Reason: There are still 10,000 U.S. high schools with enrolments of fewer than 100 students, and these account for most of the "23 per cent" that do not offer chemistry or physics.

COMMENT: Do not get the impression from the above that Dr. Carleton thinks all is "rosy" with U.S. high school science teaching. Quite the contrary; he thinks it needs improvement, both in numbers and quality of teacher-preparation, and in course offerings and enrolments.

6. President Killian on Shortage of Scientists and Engineers. President J. R. Killian, Jr., of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is author of an article in May 7 issue of Life called, "A Bold Strategy to Beat Shortage."

Unlike some advocates of a "crash" program to increase numbers of scientists and engineers, President Killian notes that there is no "sovereign remedy" or easy shortcuts, and that "we must not allow the pressure for scientists and engineers to obscure the need for first-rate talent in other professional fields...We should not let ourselves be bemused by numbers...our shortage is one of quality, properly educated, even more than it is of numbers."

He suggests a four-point program now to "get us off dead center", and develop a "grand strategy for the future."

He advocates a Federal program, which he hopes would last for only five years when an increase in private programs might take care of the situation. This program would include annual awarding of 9,000 scholarships in three categories: 3,000 earmarked for high-ability wishing to study science and engineering; 3,000 for those of high ability, not required to designate in advance any field of study; and 3,000 to be awarded to students who have taken enough advanced work in high school to have mastered there such freshman college subjects as calculus, physics, and English, in addition to other requirements for college entrance. These students would get advanced-standing in college.

Dr. Killian speaks only of "competitive scholarships." He doesn't say whether or not he would restrict them to students who need help to go to college.

As to the planning for the future: Better read the article. Same issue of the magazine also carries an extended pictorial-article on M.I.T.

7. Joint Committee on Scientific Research. Senator Thye of Minnesota, in association with 16 other Senators, has introduced Senate Joint Resolution 159, to provide for establishment of a Congressional Joint Committee on Scientific Research, to be composed of eight members of the House and an equal number of Senators. Duties of the committee would be to collect and maintain information on manpower supplies (including teachers and students in science, engineering, and technology at all levels); and to make continuous investigations and studies to determine means of increasing "supplies" of scientific manpower, and of promoting research progress.

8. President Baker Heads National Association of State Universities; Chancellor Murphy State Universities Association. President John Baker of Ohio University at Athens was elected President of the National Association of State Universities at its recent (May 7-8) meeting in New York. He succeeds President Carl R. Woodward, University of Rhode Island. Vice-President is President John Caldwell, University of Arkansas, and Secretary-Treasurer (re-elected) President John Millett, Miami (Ohio) University.

Chancellor Franklin Murphy, University of Kansas, was re-elected as President of the State Universities Association (non-Land-Grant state universities) at its May 6 meeting.

9. Land-Grant and State Universities Furnished 55 Per Cent of All ROTC Graduates, 1951-55. Member institutions of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities and the National Association of State Universities have contributed 55 per cent of the graduates of the Reserve Officer Training Corps program of all services during the past five years. This figure is obtained from an analysis of replies to the recent ROTC questionnaire sent out by the American Council on Education, in cooperation with other educational groups.

The questionnaire replies, from about 350 ROTC institutions, show a total officer-production of 136,000 (round numbers) in the five years 1951-55. Of these 58,000 were graduated from Land-Grant institutions, and an additional 16,500 from non-Land-Grant state universities which are members of the N.A.S.U., for a total of 74,500.

The institutions involved constitute about 10 per cent of the total number of degree-granting institutions in the country, with about 25 per cent of enrolment in degree-granting institutions, but furnish about 55 per cent of all ROTC graduates.

10. Proposed Changes in Smith-Mundt Act Would Broaden Representation by Land-Grant and State Universities. A series of changes in the U.S. Informational and Educational Exchange Act approved by the U.S. Senate in Senate Bill 3638 would, among other things, make all staff members of Land-Grant institutions, state universities, and "other similar institutions" eligible for appointment to the Advisory Commission set up under the act. This carries out a suggestion made by this Association about nine years ago. The amendments also would increase membership on the Advisory Commission from five to seven members, after next July 1, and allow members to be appointed from "public service business, the professions, agriculture, and labor." The present law lists members to "educational, cultural, scientific, and technical" backgrounds.

The significance of the first change referred to lies in the fact that the Educational Exchange Act bars holders of "compensated state and federal offices" from membership on the Commission. When the first Commission members were appointed, none were included from public colleges and universities, though the Act provides that the Commission shall be "representative." On inquiry, the State Department informed the Association that public university staff members were ineligible, as holders of "compensated state offices." On being informed that the highest courts of several states have specifically held that the head of the state university is "not a compensated state official" within the meaning of various statutes, the State Department back-tracked sufficiently to permit Commission appointments from those universities. Subsequently it went farther, and established the distinction on the basis of whether the person in question received his salary check from the university's business office, or the state treasurer or auditor! This widened the list, but still made people from several institutions ineligible. The proposed amendment would simply say that "no office under a State university, Land-Grant College, or other similar educational institution shall be deemed to be a compensated Federal or State office for the purposes of this law."

The bill contains a series of changes designed to increase effectiveness of the U. S. information and educational exchange programs. One change would specifically authorize use of U.S. funds to subsidize Americans teaching about the U.S. in foreign institutions, and use of U.S. funds to send foreign students to these or

other foreign institutions for American studies. The appropriations committees have said this was not authorized.

The bill would also authorize transfer of up to 10 per cent of the appropriation of the U. S. Information Agency in any one year, for educational exchange purposes. The committee report on the bill specifically criticizes the State Department for not asking for enough funds for the educational exchange program, in comparison with the information program, and tells the Department that it should make a separate line item in its budget for this purpose. The bill also would change the name of the U. S. Information Agency to that of the U. S. Information Service, and make it a career foreign service.

The bill now goes to the House for action.

11. Air Force ROTC Surplus Property Donations. The Air Force has recently announced an agreement under which educational institutions maintaining Air Force ROTC units may obtain property no longer required by the resident military unit. The Air Force ROTC may donate the property to the institution, provided desired items do not have to be offered for redistribution within the Federal government prior to donation.

The educational institution involved will be responsible for getting approval of the donation from the General Services Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which have jurisdiction over surplus property donations.

The Air Force notes that it will benefit by not having to transport the disposable item to the nearest Air Force base for disposal, as now required, while the institutions having Air units can get the items without having to compete with other institutions for them.

12. Technical Assistance Report Asks ICA to Clarify Policy on University Contracts. The report on U.S. technical assistance and related programs submitted to the Senate by the Mansfield subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee after a 2-year study, recommends that the Executive Branch of government make up its mind as to use of college and university contracts for short or long-term periods.

The committee took a sharp slap at International Cooperation Administration's use of private business contracts. It said it was impressed with the potentialities of educational institutions, private business firms, and private philanthropic organizations for extending technical assistance. It said, however, that ICA had apparently in many cases used contracts with private business firms "as a personnel recruitment device and as a means of avoiding Government salary ceilings," with resultant increase in costs to the government both in salaries and allowances and in higher overhead fees. It also said that the bulk of contracts with private business are for economic aid projects, rather than technical activities.

The report said ICA had "in recent years made increasing and rather extensive use of contracts with American colleges and universities... Their principal advantage is that they create an institutional relationship which, it is hoped, will endure after expiration of the contract. The college contract program has not been in operation long enough for conclusive evidence on this point to be accumulated."

In this connection, the subcommittee notes, "the concern of the colleges themselves over the uncertain future of their role in technical assistance."

The report then quotes from the resolutions of the Conference on University Contracts Abroad (held at Michigan State last fall) calling for a "clear statement of public policy by the U.S. government." It also quotes from a letter from President A. S. Adams of the American Council on Education to Director J. B. Hollister of ICA, calling for a similar statement.

The report then continues:

"As university participation in technical assistance has increased, so have the demands of the program upon the resources of the universities. It seems to the subcommittee not unreasonable for the universities to want to know whether they should plan to meet these demands on a short-term or long-term basis. The subcommittee recommends that this situation be reviewed in the executive branch and that, if necessary, appropriate legislation be submitted to Congress for further consideration."

The report generally gives strong support to the "technical assistance" concept, says that while some mistakes have been made a great deal of good has been accomplished. It says the program should be frankly justified as one carried on in the American national interest, which is the freedom, independence, and economic growth of underdeveloped countries.

13. Head Named for University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Regents of the University of Wisconsin have announced that, as of July 1 next, Dr. J. Martin Klotsche will become provost of the new University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, which will become operative on that date combining the work of the present Wisconsin State College at Milwaukee, and the University Extension Division at Milwaukee.

Dr. Kotsche, an alumnus of Midland College, University of Nebraska, and University of Wisconsin, is now President of Wisconsin State College at Milwaukee. Vice-Provost and Director of Business Affairs at the new combined institution will be Dr. George A. Parkinson, presently head of the University Extension Division at Milwaukee. Dr. J. G. Bair, Jr., Professor of Zoology at the Milwaukee Extension Division, will be Dean of the College of Letters and Science; and Dr. Glen G. Eye, Professor of Education and Director of Student Teaching and Laboratory Schools at University of Wisconsin, was named Acting Dean, School of Education, Milwaukee. Dr. Parkinson is a graduate of Ohio State and Wisconsin; Dr. Bair of Rutgers and Wisconsin; and Dean Eye of Kansas Wesleyan and Wisconsin.

University regents also recently adopted a statement of principles and policies governing the new unit at Milwaukee, stressing that they plan to develop it as an institution "of the highest possible quality." Present plans call for four-year courses in liberal arts, education, and commerce at Milwaukee. Graduate programs in most fields will be restricted to the Madison campus, but the regents' statement indicated that programs at the master's degree level in such fields as "education, commerce, and certain aspects of engineering are needed and can be offered satisfactorily in Milwaukee."

14. Items of Interest. Owens-Illinois Glass Company has announced a \$500,000 educational program which includes awarding of up to 19 four-year scholarships annually for the next four years, and offer of summer employment at the company's plants and research laboratories for 40 high school teachers of math and sciences, and for the scholarship holders. Scholarships will be awarded for study at 12 institutions: Baylor, Cornell, Georgia Tech, University of Illinois, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Purdue, Rutgers, Stanford, University of Toledo, and University of Wisconsin. Both the public and private institutions will receive an amount equal to the student's tuition fee, as an unrestricted grant. One scholarship will be provided annually at each of the private institutions in the plan; two at each of the seven tax-supported institutions, provided the recipients live in the area supporting the school; otherwise one....Dean M. P. Etheredge, School of Science, Mississippi State College, has been selected as recipient of the Herty Medal for 1956 by the Georgia Section, American Chemical Society. Nominations for the award are made with the cooperation of local sections of ACS in a nine-state region. Dr. Etheredge is a graduate of Clemson, Mississippi State, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. University of California has announced acquisition for the Bancroft Library of the Berkeley campus of the papers of the late Governor and Senator Hiram Johnson

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Proceedings of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, for their convention held in Boston February 6-9, show that for the first time in some years the group did not spend most of its convention period listening to attacks on the Land-Grant institutions....Western Interstate Compact for Higher Education's Executive Committee plans to ask foundation help for a Western Council on Higher Education in Nursing, for a program based on findings of the Dental Manpower Study when this is finished in July, and to support a pilot study of social work needs in Washington and Oregon....Midwest Institute on Alcohol Study to be held at University of Wisconsin June 18-22 will concentrate on student drinking and alcohol education in the schools....Congressional Record for April 26 carried an address, "The Changing Scene and Higher Education", given by President Virgil Hancher of State University of Iowa before the Southwest Iowa Bar Association (p. A3395)....Assistant Army Secretary Hugh Milton recently told the House Armed Services committee that nearly 29,000 persons have enlisted in the Army reserve program since passage of new reserve act last year. Of these about 19,000 are in the six-months program....Advisory Committee on Weather Control will go out of business 30 days after submitting its final report next June 30...Idaho is the only state in which no donations of Federal surplus property (real or personal) was made to educational or public health institutions in the period January 1 through March 31, 1956....Recent article on Air University by Hanson Baldwin of New York Times says only about one-fourth of Air ROTC graduates stay in the Armed Forces after their required period of active duty; that this is a major problem and unless rate can be increased, the Aviation Cadet program will have to be stepped up. It draws from "a considerably lower educational level."....Fund for Advancement of Education has given \$287,000 for use during next three years to Texas State Board of Education, for use in teacher recruitment and education by television....After several years of consideration, the House of Representatives has finally passed a bill (HR 2840) to authorize a five-year program, totalling \$37.5 million, of Federal grants to help states establish demonstration rural library services....May 9 Congressional Record carries (p. A3730) insertion by Senator Neuberger of an article by Dean W. F. McCulloch on the Fiftieth Anniversary of establishment of a 4-year forestry course at Oregon State College....If you want a list of subject-matter courses offered by correspondence at U.S. colleges and

universities write for Guide to Correspondence Study, 1955, National University Extension Association, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., and send 25 cents....American Can Company has announced a new \$300,000 program of cash grants to qualifying private colleges and universities. Money is to be distributed by 1960, go to private institutions which have one or more graduates with company with five years or more service....Educational Testing Service of College Entrance Examination Board (Princeton, N.J.) has announced a new Scholarship Qualifying Test, specially designed for high school students wishing to qualify for various scholarships. Write them for descriptive leaflet....Graduate School of Oregon State College is sponsoring a college and university teaching workshop, July 9-August 3....

Sincerely,

Russell I. Thackrey

RUSSELL I. THACKREY
Executive Secretary

August 24, 1956

Dr. Irwin V. Sperry
School of Home Economics
Woman's College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Sperry:

The American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities will meet in Washington, D. C., November 12-15. At the suggestion of Chancellor Pierson you have been designated the delegate to represent the School of Home Economics within the Consolidated University. The Executive Secretary of the Association has been notified that you will be an official delegate. I hope that you can arrange to attend the convention and participate in the sessions of the Division of Home Economics.

A card is enclosed for your use in making a reservation at the Willard or Washington Hotels. You may, of course, choose to stay at another hotel in the vicinity of the headquarters, if you wish to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H
Enclosure
cc: Dr. W. W. Pierson

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH

August 23, 1956

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

Dear Mr. Thackrey:

The delegates to the convention of the Association of Land-Grant
Colleges and State Universities for the 70th Annual Convention are
as follows:

D. W. Colvard, Dean of Agriculture
C. A. Hickman, Dean, School of General Studies
J. H. Lampe, Dean of Engineering
W. J. Peterson, Acting Associate Dean, Graduate School
R. L. Lovvorn, Acting Director of Research, Agriculture
D. S. Weaver, Director of Extension, Agriculture
V. A. Rice, Director of Instruction, Agriculture
N. W. Conner, Director of Research, Engineering
Miss Ruth Current, State Home Demonstration Agent, Agricultural
Extension
E. W. Ruggles, Director of General Extension
Irwin V. Sperry, Professor of Home Economics, Woman's College of
the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina
Carey H. Bostian, Chancellor

Dr. Irwin V. Sperry is a member of the Committee administering the
School of Home Economics at the Woman's College of the University of
North Carolina during the time the position of Dean is vacant.

Sincerely yours,

Carey H. Bostian
Chancellor

CHB:H