

White Copy

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH

P. O. Box 5067, RALEIGH, N. C. 27607

January 12, 1973

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

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FROM: Clauston Jenkins *Clauston Jenkins*

SUBJECT: Affirmative Action Planning

From informal discussions with the General Administration we think that NCSU will be asked to present its campus plan before the end of March. Accordingly, Affirmative Action planning units should aim at delivering a plan to the Provost by March 9, 1973.

Since one of the key elements in planning will be the determination of availability, the following data and reports are attached for your use.

1. Statistics concerning doctorates awarded to women compiled by the Association of American Colleges;
2. A summary of data on the availability of Negro Ph.D.s

This information should be self explanatory. It does not appear that patterns in doctorates awarded have changed significantly for either females or Negroes since 1969.

3. Number of Bachelor's Degrees conferred by North Carolina Colleges and Universities by Institution, Sex, and Field of Study for 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71.
4. Number of Master's Degrees conferred in North Carolina by Institution, Sex, and Field of Study for the years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71.

This information is included for two reasons. First, it should give an idea of the size of the pool of potential graduate students in North Carolina by sex and by inference from predominately black institutions by race. Second, the data gives some indication of the kind of pool of college-trained individuals available for SPA positions. Data on graduates of two year institutions may be forthcoming to provide additional information about the availability of SPA personnel.

5. Minority Employment in State Government.

This publication provides some idea of how we compare with others and offers some recommendations which might be useful.

(Continued)

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6. 1971 work force estimates for counties in North Carolina by race and sex.

This information may be useful in discussing goals for SPA personnel.

By the first week in February we hope to be able to provide SPA data by Department and School similar to that already provided for EPA.

"A Quick Reference to Federal Laws and Regulations Concerning Sex Discrimination in Educational Institutions" is also attached for your information. It may prove useful in sorting the various laws, orders and agencies involved.

Finally, another copy of HEW guidelines (Memorandum to College and University Presidents, October 1, 1972) is attached to help you in preparing a plan. Until we receive additional advice from the General Administration, these guidelines along with pages 44 - 49 of the HEW letter of September 27, 1972, to President Friday represent the general framework for our planning efforts although planning units can be imaginative and original in developing a plan within the framework.

CJ/mg

Attachments

Gilbert Bond

25% Cotton

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Race Relations REPORTER

A newsletter published by Race Relations
Information Center, Nashville, Tennessee

Vol. 2, No. 14: Aug. 2, 1971

Chicano labor dispute

The labor dispute between lettuce growers and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) is dragging into its second year, with no immediate settlement in sight. Leaders of the Chicano labor organization apparently are less optimistic than they were several months ago, when they called a moratorium on their projected nationwide lettuce boycott. At that time, they had come to terms with farm operators in California and were optimistic of settlements in Colorado and Texas.

As late as June, a UFWOC official in Colorado predicted that a lettuce agreement would be reached in the near future because, "They (the growers) don't want a boycott like the grape boycott." More recently, however, a UFWOC worker in California declined to discuss the issue but confided to RRR, "It looks as if this thing is going to be long and drawn out." An article, by Bernard Garnett, on Chicano farm labor problems appears inside this issue. * * *

Black silent majority group

The National Black Silent Majority Committee, a group dedicated to showing "Americans, white and black, that Negroes can progress, and are progressing, under President Nixon's policies," is making a nationwide tour. The purpose of the tour, according to a NBSMC press release, is to "speak out against black radical and revolutionary elements," to urge blacks to "work within the system," and to "cooperate with police efforts to maintain safe streets."

The group is headed by Clay Claiborne, who according to biographical information furnished by the NBSMC, was "special assistant to three Republican National Committee Chairmen." The biography does not mention that Claiborne was "indicted on a charge of illegally printing and distributing more than one million unsigned leaflets urging Negro voters in heavily Democratic precincts to write in the name of Martin Luther King Jr. for President" during the 1964 presidential election. Then Claiborne was a special assistant to Republican vice-presidential candidate William E. (Bill) Miller. The indictment was reported by Washington Post columnist William Raspberry last year, a few months after the

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New statistics from a federal survey of the nation's colleges show that black enrollment is now about 6.5 per cent....

NBSMC's July 4 establishment. It was also reported in the New York Times that the group received its initial financial backing from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. RCCC executive director John T. Galkins says that now the relationship has been severed and that the Black Silent Majority Committee is on its own, except for some occasional assistance in getting a press release typed.

On its current tour, the NBSMC's "Flying Squad" is stopping in virtually every city with a large black (coincidentally Democratic) population, including all seven of the nine that have elected black (incidentally Democratic) congressmen. The group is not stopping in Boston, where Edward Brooke, the black (coincidentally Republican) Senator has his home base.

The current "crusade for patriotism" is being financed by contributions from the group's 9,000 members and through "direct mail solicitations," according to a NBSMC press release. Some funds were raised through distribution (at \$15 for 100 copies) of a brochure depicting "Black Leadership in the Nixon Administration." The brochure, prepared by the RCCC, lists along with White House assistant Robert J. Brown, such leaders as confidential secretaries, junior foreign service officers, District of Columbia city councilmen, a member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and U. S. judges. Many of the "leaders" were appointees of former president Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Since its inception, the National Black Silent Majority Committee has been met with silence from most of the nation's black leadership, but it has been commended by conservative newspapers and columnists and at least one U. S. Senator, Strom Thurmond (R-S. C.). * * *

N.C. Indian commission

The North Carolina legislature has created a State Commission on Indian Affairs. One of the chief advocates of the legislation, Rep. Joy Johnson, a black freshman lawmaker, says the state's Indians are a neglected minority who deserve more attention than they have been getting. A chief function of the new commission, he says, will be to channel federal funds into Indian communities. Most of North Carolina's Indians have no treaty relationship with the U. S. government and thus have received no aid at all through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The legislature appropriated only \$12,500 a year for the commission, and many critics feel that there is very little it can do with that amount of money. But regardless of what the commission itself actually accomplishes, Johnson sees his sponsorship of the bill as a step toward more frequent political coalitions between Indians and blacks. He attributes his own election to such a coalition in Robeson County, North Carolina, where the population is equally divided among Indians, blacks and whites (Race Relations Reporter, Vol. 2, No. 11: June 21).

The Indians of Robeson County are members of the Lumbee tribe, the nation's second largest. North Carolina has the fifth largest Indian population of any state, and black-Indian political alliances could become a potent force in North Carolina's politics. Such alliances have seldom materialized in the past, however, and Johnson

believes one reason may be that both Indians and blacks have lacked a strong sense of their own identity. To help correct that problem, he also sponsored a bill directing that the state curriculum for public schools include courses in Indian and black history. It failed. * * *

Blacks seek CATV franchises

Black entrepreneurs are actively seeking franchises in major cities for ownership of cable television. At least two cable firms now have substantial black ownership, according to the Straus Editor's Report (No. 106, July 26). Essex Cable has franchises in South Orange, N. J., and five nearby towns; and Focus Cable in Oakland, Calif., is a Teleprompter system with minority interest held by local blacks. The cities where blacks are seeking franchises include Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Washington.

OTHER BROADCASTING NOTES: Justicia, a Mexican-American citizens' group based in Los Angeles, has accused the ABC network of ignoring demands that it stop airing programs that are offensive to the Spanish community. One grievance: the "Frito Bandito" commercial is still being shown on some ABC affiliates (Race Relations Reporter, Vol. 2, No. 5: March 15)... A coalition of more than 40 Mexican-American groups in San Antonio, Tex., is seeking far-reaching commitments from that city's radio and television stations whose licenses are up for renewal. One demand calls for submission of complaints about offensive programming and advertising to an arbitration committee... FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson has said that cable television is the "last best hope for significant minority involvement in our communications revolution"... Lamar Life Broadcasting Co. has lost a request for a Supreme Court review of an FCC decision terminating Lamar's operation of WLBT-TV in Jackson, Miss. Lamar lost its license two years ago following complaints of discrimination against the station's Negro audience in programming... A reference guide to publications and broadcasting media of black America, Africa and the Caribbean has been published by Panther House Ltd. (Box 3552, New York City). Entitled "Black List," the publication's 289 pages are divided into an Afro-American section and an International section. The paperback edition costs \$12.50. * * *

New minority news service

Third World News, a national news service, will report exclusively news of black and other minority groups, such as Chicanos, Indians and even Gypsies. The service began operation in mid-July in New York City under a \$30,000 grant for this year's operation by Ecu-Media News Services Inc., a non-profit institution attached to the United Presbyterian Church. The church has promised another \$30,000 grant for 1972. The service will operate out of the Interchurch Center at 475 Riverside Drive in New York.

Charles Moore, the director of the news service, said the agency will be run entirely by blacks and other minority-group members. It will also train young

people for electronic and print journalism. Broadcast stations can obtain news feeds from telephone 202-749-2300. The feeds will be free at first but the non-profit Third World will add a fee later to help cover costs and to fund its newsman-training program. Newspapers will have available a weekly column from the Ledger Syndicate (54 W. 40th St., New York City), which will work with Third World in providing a roundup of the week's radio output. * * *

College confronts contradictions

Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area has opened its doors to 40 school students, thus beginning an existence fraught with contradictions. The leadership of the college, according to the Community News Service, is well aware of the contradictions, which include the responsibility to be an experimental college, but also a part of the traditional City University of New York system; to serve a predominantly black and Puerto Rican population in Central Brooklyn, while being non-discriminatory in its practices; and to involve the community in decision-making, but to follow, at the same time, the mandates of CUNY.

The president of the college, Dr. Richard Trent, a 46-year-old black educator, has taught in Ghana, Puerto Rico, and most recently, at Brooklyn College. Trent, like the vast majority of the school's 100 professors has his Ph.D. "The staff was recruited with the idea of finding young, well-trained professors who are mission oriented," Trent explained.

The school will operate on a \$3.1 million annual budget, supplied by the city and state and supplemented by community efforts. Plans are to enroll 1,000 full-time students, tuition-free. Despite the contradictions inherent in its existence, Trent believes the biggest obstacle confronting Evers College will be finances. * * *

Chicano youths set priorities

Some 1,500 young Chicanos, meeting last month at the third annual National Chicano Youth Conference, resolved to hold a national convention of the La Raza Unida party with an emphasis on the 1972 elections. La Raza Unida is a Chicano political alliance that has shown strength in such states as Texas and Colorado. It is unclear now whether the La Raza Unida convention would nominate national candidates or simply plan for broad Chicano support for local candidates. El Grito del Norte, a radical Chicano paper published in Espanola, New Mexico, reports that the young Chicanos also set five other top priority goals, including the establishment of a National Chicano Welfare Rights Organization, with more Chicano control over Chicano studies programs, provision of legal aid to Chicanos who oppose the draft or American policies in Indochina, a campaign to document police brutality against Chicanos and the establishment of Chicano security units to police Chicano functions and protect Chicano leaders, and support for Chicanos in prison. * * *

Chicano Migrant Workers Organize

BY BERNARD E. GARNETT

Every year, thousands of migrant farm workers travel from state to state and region to region—often, with their families. Where they go and when depends upon what crop is in season and where. Blacks, Filipinos, Indians, even some whites, travel this route. But the majority are Chicanos.

The heaviest concentration of Chicano migrants is in the Southwest, but they also work in Florida during the winter harvest season. According to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC), the leading Chicano labor organization, migrant farm laborers also toil in the Northwest, in the Great Lakes region, and as far northeast as New York and New Jersey.

UFWOC estimates place the total number of Chicano migrant farm workers around 1.5 million. According to the organization's figures, another 1.5 million do not travel from region to region for employment. Dorsey Henderson, attorney for Florida's Joint Legislative Commission on Migrant Labor, estimates that some 150,000 to 200,000 migrate to his state—often called "the nation's salad bowl"—every winter.

But wherever migrant farm workers travel, whatever the farm product, their pay scale tends to be very low. Their housing tends to be cramped, unsanitary work camps erected by their employers (for which the laborers sometimes pay nominal rent fees from their meager wages), and their fringe benefits tend to be few. Crop failures (such as that caused by the freeze in southern Florida, last winter) usually mean no more than going to the next farm region and hoping for better results.

Dr. James M. Pierce, director of the National Sharecroppers Fund, in Washington, D. C., painted the following picture of life among migrant farm laborers:

"Poor health, squalid housing, and powerlessness continue to be the lot of migrant workers. Federal programs designed to help lack adequate funding and are administered by state and local bodies often unresponsive to migrant needs.

"The migrant's life expectancy of 49, twenty years less than the average, reflects the gap between the medical care he gets and that received by most Americans . . . only \$15 [per year] is expended for each migrant under the government's Migrant Health Program. Bad and unsanitary housing adds to the misery of migrants. Since 1962 the Migrant Housing Program has produced 7,300 units which meet only two per cent of the total need, and has used only 30 per cent of the funds available."

According to Manuel Martinez, a UFWOC official in Center, Colo.—one scene of the organization's bitter dispute with lettuce growers—pay for migrant lettuce workers is only \$1.15 per hour. He complained that

labor camps usually consist of inadequately heated steel structures, usually with no windows or suitable sanitation. It is not unusual, he said, for six or more to crowd into a one-room flat. Also, Martinez said that workers often are required to shop only at employer-owned stores.

Yet, he added, Chicanos "enjoy better" living conditions than Filipino and Indian migrants "because we are organized. The Indians have it worst, because they're the least organized."

The conditions in Texas, as described by David Trevino, a UFWOC worker from Mathis, Tex., are not unlike those listed by Martinez. Trevino said health care was another major problem. The general health condition of many youths is "incredible," and some hospitals have turned away Chicano patients because they could not pay and had no hospitalization insurance, Trevino said.

UFWOC officials list *mohados* (wetbacks) as another of their headaches. Martinez complained that the *mohados* enter the country from Mexico illegally and undercut striking UFWOC migrants in the fields. "Some have worked for as little as 33 cents an hour," he said. According to Dr. Pierce, 58,000 aliens working in agriculture were deported between July, 1969, and June 30, 1970.

(Incidentally, Martinez explained that Chicanos do not consider "wetbacks" a racial slur. He said, "It becomes a slur only the way the Anglos [whites] use it.")

Following is an excerpt from *Miami Herald* staff writer Bruce Tebbe's account of life in a work camp in Florida, which he visited earlier this year:

"It's a foul and filthy place, the public bath. Its two toilets never flush, and the water in the urinal hasn't run in months. The floor is flooded with water from the showers . . . and small clouds of flies swarm around the sinks. . . . The odor is nauseating, and one would never stand barefoot on the concrete floor.

"For 50 men this cesspool of a room is the only place in the camp to shower, shave, or defecate. Many of them use the woods behind the camp instead. . . .

"Like the rest of the camp, the commissary was old, crumbling and grey. The meat in the refrigerated cases had small white dots on it like old bacon fat, and the lettuce was brown. The only things in the whole place you could trust to be safe were the canned beer and the bottled cheap sherry."

The conditions described by Pierce, Martinez, Trevino and Tebbe are much like those experienced by the migrant farm laborer's counterpart in the South, the sharecropper.

In the last issue, RRR examined charges of racial discrimination in the administration of U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) aid programs to non-white farmers. Following is a study of living and working conditions among non-white—especially Chicano—farm laborers. In the next issue, RRR will discuss government response to the problems of the minority farmer.

Like the sharecropper, the migrant farmer works for employers who stand to reap millions from various federal assistance programs, while sharing none with their hired hands. Should the growers ever find an inexpensive, more efficient way of doing the work now performed by the migrants, the migrants—as hundreds of thousands of sharecroppers already have—could one day find that their services no longer are necessary.

While the growers stand to benefit from a number of subsidy, commodity or conservation programs, the USDA projects designed to aid low-income farm workers usually amount to little more than “relief” programs. Several states have labor ordinances that explicitly exclude agriculture workers from the benefits reaped by other workers.

In *The People Left Behind*, former President Lyndon Johnson’s National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty noted that some rural farm programs, “especially farm and vocational agriculture programs,” were developed “without anticipating the vast changes in technology, and the consequences of this technology to rural people.”

Because of the impact of mechanization, the blue-ribbon panel charged, “Instead of combating low incomes of rural people, these programs have helped to create wealthy landowners while largely bypassing the poor.”

One of the commission’s recommendations was the discontinuation of some land development programs and of investment in privately owned lands [a boon to big businessmen, whether intentional or not] “until the nation needs more land for producing the desired output of food and fiber products.” The only exception suggested would be instances in which land development “offers the only feasible escape [from rural poverty] for Indians and other specific groups of rural poor people.”

In addition, the commission suggested a USDA study of means of sharing “farm program benefits between tenants (including sharecroppers) and landowners . . . for incorporation into farm legislation on how individuals under various tenure situations should share in farm program benefits.”

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and some other government agencies do sponsor programs to alleviate the plight of the rural poor, but not in the magnitude suggested in *The People Left Behind* and other important studies. Sharecroppers and migrant farm laborers have benefitted some—but not significantly—from USDA housing and nutrition programs. Major reform legislation has not been forthcoming from the U. S. Senate Agriculture and Forestry and House Agriculture Committees. Many state-level reform proposals in behalf of migrants have met stiff resistance from growers. (These developments will be discussed at length in the next article in this series.)

Meanwhile, UFWOC efforts in behalf of migrant farm workers continue. Viewing harvest-time strikes and secondary boycotts (such as the nationwide grape boycott) as their most effective weapons, the organization is seeking a \$2-an-hour minimum wage, fringe benefits, and recognition as a union. They also desire protection from the *mohados*. The UFWOC task is arduous, Martinez charged, “because the authorities are siding with the growers, against us.”

According to a UFWOC worker in Keene, Calif., ultimate aims of the organization also include building a stability that will make it no longer necessary for farm laborers to migrate, and concentrating more on migrants from other ethnic groups.

College survey

Black Enrollment Now 6.5 Per Cent

BY JOHN EGERTON

The U. S. Office of Education’s Office for Civil Rights (OCR) has statistics showing that of 5,730,000 full-time students in U. S. colleges and universities last fall, 379,000—about 6.5 per cent—were black Americans. Comparable figures for the fall of 1968 showed a black enrollment of approximately 5.6 per cent, and in the fall of 1965 the estimated black enrollment was 4.5 per cent.

The latest figures are contained in a voluminous mass of computer printouts produced under contract for OCR by a private firm. OCR officials have had the data for weeks but reportedly have paid little attention to it, and they apparently have no plans to release the information in any comprehensible form to the public. Preliminary figures on an institution-by-institution basis were published by the *Chronicle for Higher Education* last spring.

OCR obtained the enrollment figures last fall, as it has in the past, by means of a questionnaire. Last year’s survey was the most complete ever: some 2,500 institutions submitted figures, and they enrolled better than 98 per cent of the nation’s students. Some highlights from the 1970 data:

- There were about 357,000 blacks (6.9 per cent) among the 5,187,000 full-time undergraduate students at the reporting institutions.
- Of the 543,000 graduate and professional-school students, only 22,000—just over four per cent—were black.
- Almost 40 per cent of all the black students—some 143,000 in all—were enrolled in 111 majority-black colleges and universities.
- About 204,000 other minority-group students—29,000 American Indians, 64,000 Orientals and 111,000 with Spanish surnames—were counted among the 5.7 million total.
- Only 3.9 per cent of the law students, 4.2 per cent of the medical students and 3.6 per cent of the dental students in the nation are black, and the handful of predominantly-black schools in those three fields enroll close to one-fourth of all the black students.

Excluded from the OCR survey, in addition to all part-time students, were all foreign students. The colleges and universities of Alaska and Hawaii, where racial classification is virtually impossible, also were left out of the survey, as were the three military service academies and the few colleges and universities that receive no federal funds.

The difficulties in gathering accurate statistics by race are so great that the likelihood of substantial error is very high. For example, if there are, in fact, 29,000 American Indian full-time students in college, then about six per cent of all Indians are students—an unrealistically high percentage, twice as great as the college-going ratio among whites. However great the possibility of error, though, the OCR survey is generally taken to be "gospel," if only because it includes virtually all full-time students.

The U. S. Census Bureau, using a small sample of households instead of a school-by-school head count, said in its last estimate of college enrollment by race that there were almost 500,000 black American college students in the fall of 1968. The 1970 OCR survey indicates that the census estimate was considerably higher than the actual black enrollment.

There has been a steady numerical increase in black enrollment in higher education over the past five or six years, but the percentage increase has been slight, because white enrollment has also been rising rapidly.

A few years ago, the Office for Civil Rights was aggressively pursuing expanded opportunities for minorities in higher education, telling predominantly-white institutions that full desegregation was expected of all who wanted federal funds and instructing states that they must dismantle their existing dual systems of higher education. Now, those initiatives apparently have ended. Sources close to OCR say there is "no interest in higher education there," that "nothing is happening on the college front,"

and that "no pressure is being applied to the states which still maintain dual systems." OCR's failure to release the 1970 enrollment data is attributed to "lethargy," rather than to any intent to conceal the information.

Among predominantly-white four-year institutions, Wayne State University and the City College of New York have the most black full-time students—Wayne with 3,659 and CCNY with 2,046. About a dozen other mostly-white universities enrolled more than 1,000 blacks, among them Rutgers, Southern Illinois, Michigan State, Illinois, Memphis State, UCLA, Berkeley, Michigan and Maryland.

The largest predominantly-black schools are Southern University of Louisiana (8,237 black full-time students) and Howard University (7,632). Jackson State, Texas Southern, Arkansas AM&N, Norfolk State, Grambling, North Carolina A&T, Tennessee State, Tuskegee and Morgan State all reported black enrollments of more than 2,500.

In the chart below, all institutions (public and private, two-year and four-year) are grouped together by state. The figures for blacks, all other minorities, whites and total enrollments are for full-time students at all levels (undergraduate, graduate and professional). The figure in parentheses after each black student total is the black percentage in that state's enrollment.

Blacks in Colleges and Universities

	Black Students	Other Minorities	White Students	Total	Mont.	125 (.005)	932	25,075	26,132
Ala.	15,824 (.19)	706	69,486	86,016	Neb.	767 (.002)	495	49,266	50,528
Ariz.	1,339 (.01)	6,536	60,287	68,162	Nev.	180 (.01)	308	10,988	11,476
Ark.	6,010 (.13)	760	38,704	45,474	N. H.	413 (.01)	181	24,663	25,257
Calif.	35,626 (.05)	74,328	541,831	651,765	N. J.	8,105 (.07)	2,046	107,068	117,219
Colo.	2,004 (.02)	6,338	79,258	87,600	N. M.	593 (.01)	6,640	24,699	31,932
Conn.	2,912 (.04)	1,149	70,303	74,364	N. Y.	27,350 (.05)	17,269	452,855	497,474
Del.	1,477 (.09)	98	13,778	15,353	N. C.	21,306 (.15)	1,072	115,024	137,402
D. C.	13,793 (.33)	872	27,640	42,305	N. D.	81 (.003)	339	26,962	27,382
Fla.	13,452 (.08)	6,278	142,325	162,055	Ohio	14,411 (.05)	2,544	255,179	272,134
Ga.	14,977 (.15)	734	82,369	98,080	Okla.	4,269 (.05)	4,614	77,748	86,631
Idaho	104 (.004)	418	26,657	27,179	Ore.	1,791 (.02)	2,592	79,294	83,677
Ill.	23,484 (.08)	6,340	266,897	296,721	Pa.	13,521 (.05)	3,673	259,790	276,984
Ind.	4,578 (.03)	1,620	138,747	144,946	R. I.	861 (.03)	373	30,173	31,407
Iowa	1,610 (.02)	649	96,919	99,178	S. C.	8,476 (.15)	566	46,213	55,305
Kan.	2,559 (.03)	1,624	81,356	85,509	S. D.	149 (.006)	314	23,951	24,414
Ky.	3,225 (.04)	533	71,671	75,429	Tenn.	12,644 (.12)	587	88,662	101,893
La.	18,142 (.19)	2,005	74,178	94,325	Tex.	23,084 (.07)	26,726	268,841	318,651
Maine	189 (.008)	145	23,528	23,862	Utah	176 (.003)	1,487	53,946	55,609
Md.	10,636 (.12)	1,991	78,092	90,719	Vt.	224 (.01)	187	18,280	18,691
Mass.	6,529 (.03)	3,101	200,379	210,019	Va.	12,864 (.12)	681	89,783	103,328
Mich.	17,054 (.06)	3,777	240,611	261,442	Wash.	2,516 (.02)	4,774	117,605	124,895
Minn.	1,923 (.02)	1,817	118,238	121,978	W. Va.	1,555 (.04)	223	35,863	37,641
Miss.	15,998 (.25)	351	46,688	63,037	Wis.	3,374 (.02)	1,654	145,761	150,789
Mo.	6,778 (.05)	1,975	119,429	128,182	Wyo.	100 (.008)	249	11,474	12,273
					TOTALS	379,138 (.06)	204,661	5,146,758	5,730,557

Compiled by Race Relations Information Center, based on OCR statistics

Publications of Race Relations Information Center

In addition to publishing *Race Relations Reporter*, RRIC also offers a number of special reports:

- Stuart, Reginald. "The Black Contractors' Dilemma" August 1971. ca. 20 pp. \$1.00
- Nelson, Jack. "The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: A More Activist Role?" June 1971. 32 pp. \$2.00
- Egerton, John. "The Black Public Colleges: Integration and Disintegration" June 1971. 31 pp. \$2.00
- Gaillard, Frye. "Indians in Revolt—1970" Dec. 1970. 14 pp. \$1.00
- Staff. "Nashville's Model Cities Program" Jan. 1971. 34 pp. \$1.00
- Hooker, Robert W. "Displacement of Black Teachers in the Eleven Southern States" Dec. 1970. 30 pp. \$1.00
- Garnett, Bernard and Gaillard, Frye. "The Black Athlete—1970." Part I, "Blacks in Pro Sports" (B. Garnett). Part II, "Crumbling Segregation in the Southeastern Conference" (F. Gaillard). August 1970. 40 pp. \$1.00
- Garnett, Bernard E. "Invaders from the Black Nation." The story of the "Black Muslims." June 1970. 32 pp. \$1.00
- Walls, Dwayne. "The Klan: Collapsed and Dormant." A case study of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina. May 1970. 24 pp. \$1.00
- Garnett, Bernard E. "How Soulful is 'Soul' Radio?" March 1970. 42 pp. \$1.00

The following RRIC special reports are out of print but Xerox copies are available on special order at \$5.00 a copy.

- Egerton, John. "Title IV of the 1964 Civil Rights Act: A Program in Search of a Policy" March 1970. 32 pp.
- Egerton, John. "Racial Protest in the South—1969 Style." Case studies of Forest City, Ark., and Somerville, Tenn., Oct. 1969. 33 pp.
- Garnett, Bernard E. "Black Protest: Will It Split the United Methodists?" Nov. 1969. 23 pp.
- Leeson, Jim. "The Constitution and the Courts: New Issues and New Faces" Dec. 1969. 21 pp.
- Egerton, John. "Cubans in Miami: A Third Dimension in Racial and Cultural Relations" Nov. 1969. 26 pp.
- White, Jack E. "Black Politics in a Dying City" (Newark, N. J.) Jan. 1970. 25 pp.
- Staff. "Majority-Black School Districts in the 11 Southern States" July 1970. 102 pp. (Xerox copies \$7.50)

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Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Address correction requested

Nash N Winstead
Asst. Provost
N C State Univ.
Raleigh, N C 27607



FIRST CLASS MAIL

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH
Department of Geosciences

Memorandum to: Dr. Clauston Jenkins

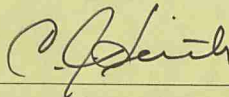
Date March 6, 1973

Herewith is some information I thought you might find interesting.

ACTION REQUESTED ON ATTACHED:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note and return | <input type="checkbox"/> Please answer and furnish me copy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For your information | <input type="checkbox"/> Please advise me and furnish data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Please handle | <input type="checkbox"/> Please see me about this matter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Please circulate and return | <input type="checkbox"/> Requires your approval |

Signed _____



MEMO: March 1973

TO: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICER/COMMITTEE

FROM: American Geological Institute
2201 M St., NW, Washington, DC 20037

Presently employed in geoscience, according to our best estimates:

Women: 1,100 (3% of total 36,500), employed thus: in academic institutions, 405 teaching, 200 in R&D; in government, 265; in business and industry, 165; other, 75. By education, 37% of women have BA/BS, 46% MA/MS, 17% PhD (compared to men who are 42% bachelors, 34% masters, 24% PhDs).

Minorities: No employment data available, but numbers so small as to be statistically insignificant (there are only 4 Black American PhDs in geoscience that we know of).

Presently enrolled in geoscience degree programs in the US:

Women: 15% of 19,600 total undergraduates; 11% of 7,600 graduate students.

Minorities: Black Americans: 99 undergraduates, 50 in master's program, 4 in doctoral programs, total 153. Spanish-surnamed Americans: 159 undergraduates, 41 in master's programs, 8 in doctoral programs, total 208. Oriental Americans: 103 undergraduates, 28 each in master's and doctoral programs, 159 total. American Indians: 13 undergraduates, 4 in master's programs, 1 doctoral candidate, total 18.

Geoscience degrees (all subdisciplines combined) awarded in 1971:

Women: 10% of 3,800 bachelor's; 10% of 1,400 master's; 5% of 500 PhDs.

Minorities: Bachelor's: 10 to Black Americans, 21 to Spanish-surnamed, 16 to Oriental Americans. Master's: 7 each to Black Americans and Spanish-surnamed, 4 to Oriental Americans. No PhDs to any ethnic student; no degrees to American Indians.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS (US CITIZENS)

IN GEOSCIENCE, 1972-73

Institution: N. C. State Univ. Department: Geosciences
 (Write "none" in appropriate categories or check here: None)

ENROLLMENT 1972-73	BLACK AMERICANS	SPANISH- SURNAMED AMERICANS	ORIENTAL AMERICANS	AMERICAN INDIANS
All years of undergraduate majors	1			
In masters program		1		
In doctoral program			1	
Total enrollment	1	1	1	

DEGREES GRANTED IN 1972				
Bachelors	1			
Masters				
Doctors			1	
Total	1		1	

Please return this form
 by 30 March 1973 to:

Dr. Mack Gipson, Jr., Director
 Minority Participation Program
 American Geological Institute
 2201 M St., NW, Washington, DC 20037

Please detach by cutting here and pass on this memo



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

February 16, 1973

Provost
Dr. Jenkins
OK
band

TO THE PRESIDENT:

In response to needs expressed by the community of higher education institutions, federal and State government agencies, and associations of persons and organizations concerned with higher education, the National Center for Educational Statistics of the U.S. Office of Education has produced the attached early estimates of a selected group of mean salaries of instructional faculty in institutions of higher education in 1972-73.

The time constraints imposed by early release necessarily limited the number of data items that could be presented. The number and salaries of male and female instructional staff by rank are of particular interest; therefore, this information was selected for presentation. Tables 1 to 4 show mean salaries of instructional staff employed in the traditional four faculty ranks of professor through instructor, with data distributed by rank and sex and by level of institution. Totals are presented in Table 1 for the Aggregate United States, and in Table 2 for the "50 States and D.C." excluding the somewhat atypical "U.S. Service Schools" and institutions in outlying areas of the United States. Data similar to Table 2, by control of institutions, are shown in Table 3 (public) and Table 4 (private).

The tabulations do not include all the categories of teaching staff in institutions of higher education. Not included are staff with undesignated ranks, lecturers, etc. Also not included in these tabulations are teaching staff on 11-12 month contracts. Given that the number of data items which could be presented at an early date was severely limited, the staff of a consortium of higher education associations, professional associations, governmental agencies, and other associations of users of higher education data assisted in the selection of the data items and the selection of the aggregations in which they would be presented.

Summary tables A and B highlight the employment of women faculty in proportion to the total. By rank, the highest proportion of women are found in the "instructor" category; while there has been little overall change since 1963 in proportions of women, the increase in proportion of female instructors is noteworthy. By level of institution, women are employed more frequently in the 2-year colleges, and tend to have higher ranks in these colleges than in the universities and other 4-year institutions.

Page 2 - TO THE PRESIDENT:

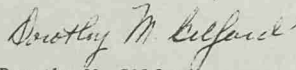
Out of a total of 2,682 institutions of higher education in the Aggregate United States, comprising 2,953 reporting units (campuses and branches) which were in operation in the fall of 1972, 183 institutions were unable to report their faculty salary data by January 31, 1973. The non-responding institutions represent approximately 7% of the total national higher education activity, as measured by their total enrollments.

The data in the enclosed tables have not been rounded but are given as they were obtained by simple addition and arithmetic computation. The presentation in no way implies that totals and subtotals are accurate to the last few digits. Indeed, given that there are segments of data missing, i.e., the other ranks and the employees on contracts of 11-12 months or other periods, we must leave to the user the determination of the degree and quality of reliance he wishes to place on these data in their utilization.

The complete survey data will be published at a later date, after thorough review and editing. With respect to the selected items here presented, it is not expected that the final tabulations of mean salaries will vary from these early estimates by more than a few percent in any category.

I would be pleased to receive your comments on this early release of preliminary data, particularly with respect to how useful it may be to you.

Sincerely yours,



Dorothy M. Gilford
Assistant Commissioner for
Educational Statistics

Enclosures

Table 1. --Number and average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-10 month contracts in institutions of higher education, by level of institution, rank and sex: 1972-73
All institutions, Aggregate United States

Rank and sex	Total		Universities		Other 4-year		2-year	
	No. of faculty	Average salary	No. of faculty	Average salary	No. of faculty	Average salary	No. of faculty	Average salary
Total	254,930	\$13,793	95,524	\$15,231	121,014	\$13,052	38,392	\$12,550
Men	197,633	14,352	79,222	15,829	92,676	13,496	25,735	12,889
Women	57,297	11,865	16,302	12,325	28,338	11,601	12,657	11,862
Professors	55,890	18,911	27,980	20,741	25,480	17,156	2,430	16,231
Men	50,325	19,128	26,135	20,931	22,296	17,233	1,894	16,544
Women	5,565	16,950	1,845	18,050	3,184	16,620	536	15,122
Associate Professors	59,479	14,353	24,954	14,951	30,223	13,849	4,302	14,426
Men	49,674	14,481	21,684	15,063	24,764	13,974	3,226	14,459
Women	9,805	13,704	3,270	14,207	5,459	13,280	1,076	14,327
Assistant Professors	87,049	12,043	32,038	12,442	46,845	11,745	8,166	12,181
Men	66,190	12,233	25,535	12,594	35,098	11,967	5,557	12,259
Women	20,859	11,437	6,503	11,845	11,747	11,083	2,609	12,015
Instructors	52,512	10,613	10,552	9,749	18,466	9,401	23,494	11,954
Men	31,444	10,964	5,868	10,009	10,518	9,550	15,058	12,325
Women	21,068	10,089	4,684	9,423	7,948	9,204	8,436	11,292

Table 4. --Number and average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-10 month contracts in institutions of higher education, by level of institution, rank and sex, 1972-73
Privately controlled institutions, 50 States and D. C.

Rank and sex	Total		Universities		Other 4-year		2-year	
	No. of faculty	Average salary	No. of faculty	Average salary	No. of faculty	Average salary	No. of faculty	Average salary
Total	75,008	\$13,671	24,628	\$16,132	48,392	\$12,588	1,988	\$ 9,523
Men	59,112	14,358	21,056	16,696	36,971	13,171	1,085	9,462
Women	15,896	11,114	3,572	12,810	11,421	10,703	903	9,596
Professors	19,340	18,531	8,448	21,493	10,679	16,354	213	10,174
Men	17,503	18,842	7,995	21,666	9,362	16,564	146	10,215
Women	1,837	15,570	453	18,441	1,317	14,862	67	10,085
Associate Professors	18,512	13,771	6,442	15,325	11,781	12,987	289	11,069
Men	15,334	14,040	5,614	15,493	9,530	13,242	190	11,109
Women	3,178	12,474	828	14,186	2,251	11,909	99	10,992
Assistant Professors	26,661	11,809	7,717	12,511	18,445	11,569	499	9,849
Men	20,243	12,179	6,254	12,621	13,696	12,029	293	9,793
Women	6,418	10,642	1,463	12,042	4,749	10,242	206	9,929
Instructors	10,495	9,268	2,021	10,127	7,487	9,102	987	8,765
Men	6,032	9,474	1,193	10,418	4,383	9,337	456	8,323
Women	4,463	8,988	828	9,709	3,104	8,769	531	9,145

PROJECT ON THE STATUS AND EDUCATION OF WOMEN



association of
american colleges

1818 R STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009 • (202) 265-3137

BERNICE SANDLER,
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE

REBECCA STANLEY,
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

FRANCELIA GLEAVES,
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

STATISTICS CONCERNING DOCTORATES AWARDED TO WOMEN

Institutions covered by Executive Order 11246 as amended, which forbids all federal contractors from discriminating on the basis of sex (also race, color, religion and national origin), are required to develop numerical target goals for women.

How these are developed is detailed in Revised Order No. 4 (available free of charge from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210). The order specifies that among the factors that contractors must take into account is the number of available women in the labor force. At the academic level, the available labor force is best determined on a national basis.

Many institutions are using as a base the number and/or percentage of doctorates awarded to women.* In order to avoid some duplication of work, the Project on the Status and Education of Women is enclosing data worked out at other institutions. There are several ways to calculate the data. Enclosed are three sets of computations:

1. The percentage of doctorates awarded to women between 1960-69, prepared by the Council for University Women's Progress at the University of Minnesota.
2. The combined percentage of doctorates awarded to women by the largest degree-awarding institutions by the best ranked departments in each field, prepared by the Office of the Chancellor, University of Wisconsin.
3. The percentage of doctorates awarded to women by the top five graduate institutions, in selected disciplines, 1953-58, and 1963-68, prepared by Lucy W. Sells, Department of Sociology, University of California at Berkeley.

The tables may be used differentially as goals are developed for each rank.

*A recent study (The Woman Doctorate in America by Helen Astin) indicated that 91% of women doctorates were working, 81% of them full-time. 79% had not interrupted their careers in the ten years after obtaining the doctorate. (Only 81% of all men are in the labor force. Of men with doctorates, only 69% work full-time in their field of study.)



WOMEN'S
EQUITY
ACTION
LEAGUE

Prepared June/1971 by the
Council for University Women's Progress
at the University of Minnesota

PROPORTION OF DOCTORATES EARNED BY WOMEN,
BY AREA AND FIELD, 1960-1969

Data source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Earned Degrees Conferred: Bachelor's and Higher Degrees*, A publication of the Bureau of Educational Research and Development and the National Center for Educational Statistics, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office. (All public and private colleges and universities in the United States known to confer doctoral degrees are included in the survey. Professional doctoral degrees, such as M.D., however, are not listed.) The consecutive bulletins from which these original data were obtained are located in the Wilson Library Documents Division.

	Total Number of Doctorates Earned 1960-1969	Total Number of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969	Percentage of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969	Total Number of Doctorates Earned 1960-1969	Total Number of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969	Percentage of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969	
Agriculture, Total	4462	79	1.77	Health Education	88	26	29.55
Agriculture, General	115	1	.87	Recreation	30	4	13.33
Agronomy, Field Crops	966	5	.52	Education of the Mentally Retarded	118	36	30.51
Animal Science	872	21	2.41	Education of the Deaf (1964-1969 only)	6	4	66.67
Dairy Science	262	4	1.53	(1964-1969 only) ⁹			
Farm Management	13	0	.00	Speech and Hearing Impaired	339	67	19.76
Fish, Game or Wildlife Management (1961-1969) ¹	209	2	.96	Education of the Visually Handicapped (1964-1969 only) ¹⁰	3	1	33.33
Food Science	385	16	4.16	Education of the Emotionally Disturbed (1965-1969 only) ¹¹	24	6	25.00
Horticulture	539	11	2.40	Administration of Special Education (1968-1969 only) ¹²	14	4	28.57
Ornamental Horticulture	14	0	.00	Education of Other Exceptional Children ¹³	391	126	32.23
Poultry Science	211	7	3.32	Agricultural Education	228	2	.88
Soil Science	568	2	.35	Art Education	194	52	26.80
Agriculture, All other fields	308	10	3.25	Business or Commercial Education	300	89	29.67
Architecture	50	4	8.00	Distributive Education, Retail Selling	28	6	21.43
Biological Sciences, Total	17,708	2448	13.82	Home Economics Education	124	123	99.19
Premedical, Pre dental and Preveterinary Sciences	25	2	8.00	Industrial Arts Education, Nonvocational	224	1	.45
Biology, General	1949	395	20.27	Music Education	548	75	13.69
Botany, General	1653	186	11.25	Trade or Industrial Education, Vocational	181	8	4.42
Zoology, General	2262	318	14.06	Specialized Teaching Fields, All other	756	261	34.52
Anatomy and Histology	633	116	18.33	Nursery or Kindergarten Education	14	12	85.71
Bacteriology, etc. ²	2096	355	16.94	Early Childhood Education	22	20	90.91
Biochemistry	2695	471	17.48	Elementary Education	1199	459	38.28
Biophysics	429	32	7.46	Secondary Education	966	154	15.94
Cytology	30	9	30.00	Combined Elementary and Secondary Education	21	4	19.05
Ecology (1961-1969 only)	37	2	5.41	Adult Education	303	46	15.18
Embryology	45	11	24.44	General Teaching Fields, All other	445	97	21.80
Entomology	1097	46	4.19	Education Administration, Supervision	7242	931	12.86
Genetics	692	61	9.08	Finance ⁴	2357	488	20.70
Molecular Biology (1968-1969 only) ³	32	6	18.75	Counseling and Guidance	80	14	17.50
Nutrition (1961-1969 only)	156	45	28.85	Rehabilitation and Counselor Training (1964-1969 only)			
Pathology	271	15	5.54	History of Education, etc. (1964-1969 only) ¹⁵	488	99	20.29
Pharmacology	783	87	11.11	Education, General	6286	1183	18.82
Physiology	1145	168	14.67	Educational, Psychology (1964-1969 only)	875	224	25.60
Plant Pathology	692	19	2.75	Physical Education, Nonteaching (1964-1969 only)	36	9	25.00
Plant Physiology	203	12	5.91	Education, All other fields ¹⁶	1296	286	22.07
Biological Sciences, All other fields	803	92	11.46	Engineering, Total ¹⁷	18,572	82	.44
Business and Commerce, Total	3046	86	2.82	English and Journalism, Total	6471	1541	23.81
Business and Commerce, General	1372	33	2.41	English and Literature	6322	1523	24.09
Accounting	268	18	6.72	Journalism	149	18	12.08
Finance, Banking (1967-1969 only) ⁴	53	1	1.89	Fine Arts and Applied Arts, Total	4035	678	16.80
Marketing (1967-1969 only) ⁵	66	1	1.52	Art General	99	18	18.18
Real Estate, Insurance (1967-1969 only) ⁶	2	0	.00	Music, Sacred Music	1473	199	13.51
Transportation (1967-1969 only)	7	0	.00	Speech and Dramatic Arts	1978	314	15.87
Business and Commerce, All other fields	1278	33	2.58	Fine and Applied Arts, All other fields	485	147	30.31
City Planning (1966-1969 only) ⁷	44	2	4.55	Folklore (1965-1969 only)	29	8	27.59
Computer Science and Systems	158	4	2.53				
Analysis, Total (1964-1969 only) ⁸							
Computer Science	99	3	3.03				
Systems Analysis	22	1	4.55				
Computer Science and Systems Analysis, All other fields	37	0	.00				
Education, Total	26,369	5230	19.83				
Physical Education	1143	313	27.38				

	Total Number of Doctorates Earned 1960-1969	Total Number of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969	Percentage of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969		Total Number of Doctorates Earned 1960-1969	Total Number of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969	Percentage of Doctorates Earned by Women 1960-1969
Foreign Languages and Literature, Total	4158	1186	28.52	Metallurgy	213	0	.00
Linguistics	551	133	24.14	Meterology	245	2	.82
Latin, Classical Greek	506	128	25.30	Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1961-1969 only)	289	13	.50
French	768	311	40.49	Physics	8415	168	2.00
Italian	47	17	36.17	Geology	2143	53	2.47
Portuguese	14	3	21.43	Geophysics	203	3	1.48
Spanish	668	217	32.49	Oceanography	222	4	1.80
Philology and Literature of Romance Languages	380	93	24.47	Earth Sciences, All other fields ¹⁸	170	2	1.18
German	678	171	25.22	Physical Science, All other fields	359	18	5.01
Other German Languages	27	5	18.52	Psychology, Total	9135	1845	20.20
Philology and Literature of Germanic Languages	52	9	17.31	General Psychology	7071	1365	19.30
Arabic	5	1	20.00	Clinical Psychology (1961-1969 only)	651	163	25.04
Chinese	14	2	14.29	Counseling and Guidance	138	33	23.91
Hebrew	23	1	4.35	Social Psychology (1961-1969 only)	309	68	22.01
Hindi, Urdu (1961-1969 only)	2	0	0.00	Rehabilitation Counselor Training (1964-1969 only)	36	8	22.22
Japanese	12	2	16.67	Educational Psychology (1964-1969 only)	137	37	27.01
Russian	116	28	24.14	Psychology, All other fields (1964-1969 only)	793	171	21.56
Other Slavic Languages	68	20	29.41	Religion, Total	2825	141	4.99
Foreign Language and Literature, All other fields	227	45	19.82	Religious Education, Bible	368	49	13.32
Forestry	558	1	.18	Theology	1417	49	3.46
Geography	663	37	5.58	Religion, Liberal Arts Curriculum	860	39	4.54
Health Professions, Total	1831	168	9.18	Religion, All other fields	180	4	2.22
Hospital Administration	20	1	.50	Social Sciences, Total	18,662	2072	11.10
Medical Technology	2	0	0.00	Social Sciences, General	261	27	10.34
Nursing, Public Health Nursing	18	17	94.44	American Studies, Civilization, Culture	257	41	15.95
Optometry	16	1	6.25	Anthropology	942	202	21.44
Pharmacy	563	24	4.26	Area or Regional Studies	384	46	11.98
Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy	1	0	0.00	Economics	3898	219	5.62
Public Health	418	62	14.83	History	4943	579	11.71
Radiologic Technology	3	0	0.00	International Relations	425	33	7.76
Clinical Dental Services	24	4	16.77	Political Science or Government	2876	253	8.80
Clinical Medical Services	302	31	10.26	Sociology	2361	403	17.07
Clinical Veterinary Services	250	4	1.60	Agricultural Economics	1165	12	1.03
Health Professions, All other fields	214	24	11.21	Foreign Service Programs	11	1	9.09
Home Economics, Total	514	392	76.26	Industrial Relations	96	4	4.17
Home Economics, General	104	101	97.12	Public Administration	283	23	8.13
Child Development, Family Relations	174	87	50.00	Social Work, Social Administration	480	174	36.25
Clothing and Textiles	53	52	98.11	Social Science, All other fields	280	55	19.64
Foods and Nutrition	134	108	80.60	Trade or Industrial Training	84	0	.00
Institution Management or Administration	6	6	100.00	Broad General Curriculums and Miscellaneous Total	726	107	14.74
Home Economics, All other fields	43	38	88.37	Arts, General Programs	39	9	23.08
Law	268	12	4.48	Sciences, General Programs	84	9	10.71
Library Science	140	38	27.14	Arts and Sciences, General Programs	40	5	12.50
Mathematical Sciences, Total	6166	401	6.50	Teaching of English as a Foreign Language	27	10	37.04
Mathematics	5538	348	6.46	All Other Fields of Study ¹⁹	536	74	13.81
Statistics	781	53	6.79	Total All Fields (areas) reported:	154,111	17,929	11.63
Philosophy, Total	1701	188	11.05				
Philosophy	1520	155	10.20				
Scholastic Philosophy	181	33	18.23				
Physical Sciences, Total	25,736	1179	4.58				
Physical Sciences, General	93	3	3.23				
Astronomy	421	29	6.69				
Chemistry	12,963	884	6.82				

1. When information was available from 1961-1969 (this field was not given as a separate category in 1960-1961), proportions were computed based on information available. If the field was not listed as a separate category for more years than 1960-1961, the information was included in the residual category. Exceptions are noted.

2. Includes Bacteriology, Virology, Mycology, Parasitology and Microbiology.

3. The status of this field prior to 1968, when it was considered separately, is not clear.

4, 5, and 6. As in 3, the same observation applies.

7 and 8. These entire areas are new.

9, 10, 11, and 12. Subsumed under other categories in earlier years.

13. Includes: Special Learning Disability, Education of the Crippled, Education of the Multiple Handicapped.

14. Includes Curriculum Instruction as well. These fields were separated for all but year 1963-1964, so it was necessary to combine them.

15. Includes History, Philosophy and Theory of Education.

16. Includes the recently listed field of Education Specialist.

17. A breakdown on Engineering was omitted from *Earned Degrees Conferred: Bachelor's and Higher Degrees for the four academic years 1960 through 1964*. Other sources investigated provided breakdown by field but not by sex.

18. Includes recent field, "Earth Sciences, General."

19. Includes recent field "Interarea Fields of Study."

 AVAILABILITY STATISTICS, WOMEN HOLDERS OF THE PH.D., 1967-1969
 (Top Degree Granting Schools)

Compiled by the Office of the Chancellor, University of Wisconsin*

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>TOTAL WOMEN</u>	<u>% WOMEN</u>
African Languages & Literature		No statistics
Afro-American Studies		No statistics
Agricultural Economics (add Economics)	2/60	.8%/7.0%
Agricultural Engineering	1	2.1%
Agricultural Education	0	0
Agricultural Journalism (add Journalism)	4	9.3%
Agronomy	1	.5%
Anatomy (and Histology)	18	23.0%
Anesthesiology**	295	18.9%
Anthropology	64	25.1%
Art (General; Fine and Applied)	882(MA)	40.1/40.8%
(Art Education)	317(MA)	67.7%
Art History	7	21.8%
Astronomy	8	5.5%
Bacteriology	68	22.6%
Behavioral Disabilities		
Biochemistry	117	21.4%
Biophysics	10/167	9.5/7.3%
Botany	37	13.4%
Business & Commerce	17	2.4%
Chemical Engineering	3	.7%
Chemistry	179	8.5%
Civil & Environmental Engineering	0	0
Classics	45	29.0%
Clinical Oncology		No statistics
Communication Arts	67	17.7%
Communicative Disorders	12	23.0%
Comparative Literature		30.1% est.
Computing Center (Send Comp. Sci. Stat.)	2	6.0% (68-69)
Computer Sciences	2	6.0% (68-69)
Counseling & Guidance	64	21.2%
Curriculum & Instruction	45	22.3%
Dairy Science	2	3.6%
East Asian Languages & Literature	0	0
Economics	58	7.0%
Educational Administration	60	10.6%
Educational Policy Studies	24	17.6%
Educational Psychology	42	27.0%
Electrical Engineering	4	.6%
Engineering Mechanics	0	0
English	388	28.1%
Entomology	15	7.1%
Environmental Design		No statistics
Family Practice	9	4.1%
Food Science (also send Nutrition)	3	3.9%
Forestry	0	0

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>TOTAL WOMEN</u>	<u>% WOMEN</u>
French	89	41.7%
Genetics	16	12.0%
Geography	4	2.1%
Geology	17	4.9%
Geophysics (with Geology)	0	0
German	52	27.5%
Gynecology & Obstetrics**	236	10.5%
Hebrew & Semitic Studies	1	50.0% (68-69)
History	131	12.9%
History of Medicine		No statistics
History of Science	547 (composite)	9.4%
Home Economics Education & Extension		100.0%
Home Management & Family Living	14	35.0%
Horticulture	1	1.4%
Indian Studies	0	0
Industrial Engineering	2	1.3%
Internal Medicine	498 (residents)	7.8%
Italian	6	33.3%
Journalism	4	9.3%
Landscape Architecture		No statistics
Law	496 (LLB/JD)	4.7%
Library Science (Send to Library School & General Library)	2997 (MS)	78.4%
Linguistics	33	22.2%
Mathematics	55	5.5%
Mathematics Research Center	55	5.5%
Meat & Animal Science	2	1.8%
Mechanical Engineering	1	.4% (67-68)
Medical Genetics (see Genetics)		
Medical Microbiology (Send Bacteriology)	68	22.6%
Medical School: Clinical Departments		
Medicine (first professional degree)	394 (M.D.)	7.9%
Metallurgical & Mineral Engineering	2	1.6% (67-68)
Metereology	1	2.7% (67-68)
Military Departments		OMIT
Molecular Biology (Composite listed second)	5/278	20%/20.5%
Music	54	15.0%
Neurology **	47	6.1%
Neurophysiology		No statistics
Nuclear Engineering	0	0
Nursing		OMIT
Nutritional Sciences	10	16.3%
Oncology		No statistics
Ophthalmology**	54	4.3%
Pathology	1 (Ph.D.)	2.3%
Pediatrics**	688	29.2%
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	4	5.0%
Pharmacology	22	14.9%
Pharmacy	7	8.9%
Philosophy	39	10.6%
Physical Education: Men/Women		OMIT

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>TOTAL WOMEN</u>	<u>% WOMEN</u>
Physics	40	2.4%
Physiology	29	12.8%
Physiological Chemistry (Send Biochemistry)	117	21.4%
Plant Pathology	1	1.5%
Political Science	68	11.2%
Portuguese	1	16.6% (68-69)
Poultry Science	2	3.5%
Preventive Medicine		No statistics
Psychiatry**	395	13.4%
Psychology	337	26.1%
Radiology**	117	7.3%
Rehabilitation Medicine **	61	19.8%
Related Art	384	40.1%
Rural Sociology (Send Sociology)	97	18.3%
Russian	10	40.0%
Scandinavian Studies	1	50.0% (67-68)
Slavic Languages (Non-Russian)	10	30.3%
Social Work	38	39.2%
Sociology	97	18.3%
Soil Science	1	2.1%
Spanish	52	33.1%
Statistics	8	5.2%
Surgery**	119	2.2%
Textiles & Clothing	8	88.8%
Urban & Regional Planning (CF. City Planning)	0	0
Veterinary Science	106	7.4%
Wild Life Ecology (CF. Fish, Game, and Wildlife Management)	0	0
Zoology	72	20.3%
Pathology**	380 (residents)	19.4%

When noted statistics may be for some other appropriate terminal degree.

* The statistics are derived by combining the number of degrees awarded from both the largest degree-granting institutions and the best ranked departments in the field:

1. The thirty-three institutions which have granted more than 2000 doctorates --

Boston University	Mass. Institute of Tech.	Princeton
California (Berkeley)	Michigan	Purdue
Catholic University	Michigan State	Stanford
Chicago	Minnesota	Texas
Columbia	Missouri	UCLA
Cornell	New York University	Univ. of Southern
Harvard	North Carolina	California
Illinois	Northwestern	Washington (Seattle)
Indiana	Ohio State	Wisconsin
Iowa	Pennsylvania	Yale
Iowa State	Pennsylvania State	
Johns Hopkins	Pittsburgh	

2. Combined with the figures obtained from the above list are those institutions (if not already included) in which the particular department received a 1969 ACE rating of 3.0 or above ("strong" or "distinguished").

The data concerning degrees awarded by the largest degree granting institutions were derived from Higher Education, Earned Degrees Conferred: Part B, Institutional Data Volumes 1967-68 and 1968-69, published by the U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The ACE ratings are based on the quality of graduate faculties, as evaluated by members of the profession, and are taken from A Rating of Graduate Programs, edited by Kenneth D. Roose and Charles J. Andersen, and issued by the American Council on Education.

** Statistics for medical fields are for filled residencies in affiliated hospitals, September 1, 1970.

% OF PH. D.'s AWARDED TO WOMEN BY THE TOP FIVE
GRADUATE INSTITUTIONS, IN SELECTED DISCIPLINES

Compiled by Lucy W. Sells,
Department of Sociology
University of California at Berkeley

DISCIPLINE	1953-1958				1963-1968			
	Men	Women	Total	% Women	Men	Women	Total	% Women
Sociology	199	37	236	16	191	59	250	24
English	363	50	413	12	387	113	500	23
Psychology	284	68	352	19	434	123	557	22
Anthropology	112	21	133	16	179	41	220	19
History	465	44	509	9	750	97	847	12
Political Science	271	13	284	5	316	40	356	12
Chemistry	748	38	786	5	696	51	747	7
Economics	408	15	423	4	480	36	516	7
Mathematics	227	8	235	3	465	20	485	4
Physics	445	8	450	2	872	24	896	3

Sources: U. S. Office of Education, EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED, Circulars Numbered 417, 461, 499, 527, and 570, for degrees conferred in 1953-1954 through 1957-58, respectively. After 1962, EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED was published by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Washington, D. C. The Top Five rankings for the 1953-1958 period are based on Keniston's 1957 ranking, cited in Allan M. Cartter, AN ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF GRADUATE EDUCATION, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., 1966. The Top Five rankings for 1963-1968 are based on Kenneth D. Roose and Charles J. Andersen, A RATING OF GRADUATE EDUCATION, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., 1970.

The Top Five Departments for each discipline and time period are:

Sociology:	1957: Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, Cornell 1970: Berkeley, Harvard, Chicago, Columbia, Michigan
English:	1957: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Berkeley, Princeton 1970: Yale, Berkeley, Harvard, Chicago, Princeton
Psychology:	1957: Harvard, Michigan, Yale, Berkeley, Stanford 1970: Stanford, Michigan, Berkeley, Harvard, Illinois
Anthropology:	1957: Chicago, Harvard, Columbia, Berkeley, Yale 1970: Chicago, Berkeley, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Harvard
History:	1957: Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Berkeley, Wisconsin 1970: Harvard, Yale, Berkeley, Princeton, Stanford, Columbia, Wisconsin

Political Science: 1957: Harvard, Chicago, Berkeley, Columbia, Princeton
1970: Yale, Harvard, Berkeley, Chicago, Michigan

Chemistry: 1957: Harvard, Berkeley, Illinois, Chicago, Wisconsin
1970: Harvard, Cal. Tech., Stanford, Berkeley, M.I.T.

Economics: 1957: Harvard, Chicago, Yale, Columbia, Berkeley, Stanford
1970: Harvard, M.I.T., Chicago, Yale, Berkeley

Mathematics: 1957: Harvard, Chicago, Princeton, Berkeley, Michigan
1970: Berkeley, Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, M.I.T.

Physics: 1957: Berkeley, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Chicago
1970: Cal. Tech., Berkeley, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, M.I.T.

DOCTORATES GRANTED FROM 1963-1968 BY TOP FIVE
GRADUATE FACULTIES, BY SEX AND DISCIPLINE

SOCIOLOGY					PSYCHOLOGY				
University	Men	Women	Total	% Women	University	Men	Women	Total	% Women
1* Berkeley	34	14	48	29	1 Stanford	69	20	89	22
1* Harvard	25	9	34	26	2 Michigan	130	31	161	19
3 Chicago	58	12	70	17	3 Berkeley	89	36	125	29
4* Columbia	44	19	63	30	4 Harvard	57	21	78	27
4* Michigan	<u>30</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>35</u>	14	5 Illinois	<u>89</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>104</u>	14
Total	191	59	250	24%	Total	434	123	557	22%
*Tie in rating.									
1969-70	67	26	93	28%	1969-70	115	47	162	29%

ENGLISH					ANTHROPOLOGY				
University	Men	Women	Total	% Women	University	Men	Women	Total	% Women
1 Yale	71	35	106	33	1 Chicago	46	7	53	14
2* Berkeley	62	23	85	27	2 Berkeley	49	12	61	20
2* Harvard	160	43	203	21	3 Michigan	24	2	26	--
4* Chicago	39	10	49	20	4 Pennsylvania	12	4	16	--
4* Princeton	<u>55</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>57</u>	4	5 Harvard	<u>48</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>64</u>	25
Total	387	113	500	23%	Total	179	41	220	19%
*Tie in rating.									
1969-70	102	34	136	25%	1969-70	41	18	59	31%

Sources: Degree figures compiled from EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED, published annually by U. S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, Washington, D. C., 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967. Rating of quality of graduate faculty taken from A RATING OF GRADUATE PROGRAMS, Kenneth D. Roose and Charles J. Andersen, Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, 1970.

1969-70 data from same schools in each field -- U.S.O.E. 72-2, EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED.

HISTORY

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
1* Harvard	163	25	188	13
1* Yale	63	16	79	--
3 Berkeley	122	12	134	9
4 Princeton	47	--	47	--
5* Columbia	146	32	178	18
5* Stanford	46	4	50	8
5* Wisconsin	<u>163</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	750	97	847	12%

*Tie in rating.

1969-70 239 43 282 15%

POLITICAL SCIENCE

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
1 Yale	30	5	35	14
2 Harvard	114	20	134	15
3 Berkeley	74	6	80	8
4 Chicago	48	6	54	11
5 Michigan	<u>50</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>53</u>	6
Total	310	41	351	12%
1969-70	58	10	68	15%

CHEMISTRY

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
1 Harvard	117	12	129	9
2 Cal. Tech.	83	2	85	2
3* Stanford	83	9	92	10
3* Berkeley	230	14	244	6
5 M.I.T.	<u>183</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>197</u>	7
Total	696	51	747	7%

*Tie in rating.

1969-70 140 7 147 5%

ECONOMICS

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
1* Harvard	138	13	151	9
1* M.I.T.	101	4	105	4
3 Chicago	69	3	72	4
4 Yale	71	4	75	5
5 Berkeley	<u>101</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>113</u>	11
Total	480	36	516	7%

*Tie in rating.

1969-70 126 5 131 4%

PHYSICS

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
1* Cal Tech	78	3	81	4
1* Berkeley	275	6	281	2
1* Harvard	113	3	116	3

*Tie in rating.

MATHEMATICS

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
1* Berkeley	147	7	154	5
1* Harvard	68	3	71	4
3 Princeton	72	-	72	-

*Tie in rating.

Physics cont'd.:

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
4 Princeton	107	1	108	1
5* Stanford	105	3	108	3
5* M.I.T.	<u>194</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	872	24	896	3%

Mathematics cont'd.:

<u>University</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Women</u>
4 Chicago	69	5	74	7
5 M.I.T.	<u>109</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	465	20	485	4%

*Tie in rating.

* * * * *

Distributed by the PROJECT ON THE STATUS AND EDUCATION OF WOMEN, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20009.

APRIL, 1972

YEAR OF COCCRATE

SEX		CY	CY	CY	CY	FY 5E	FY 59	FY 6C	FY 6I	FY 62	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 7C	TOTAL
		2C-29	3C-39	4C-49	5C-57														
MALE	N	78	83	255	544	57	6C	54	112	112	147	135	136	154	151	187	183	217	2654
	V	84.8	94.3	82.8	80.0	76.9	68.4	81.7	80.9	77.8	83.5	78.9	79.1	80.6	79.9	79.2	75.6	74.6	79.4
FEMALE	N	5	5	53	136	26	37	21	29	32	29	36	36	37	48	49	59	74	658
	V	15.2	5.7	17.2	20.0	21.1	31.6	18.3	19.2	22.2	16.5	21.1	20.9	19.4	24.1	20.8	24.4	25.4	20.6
TOTAL M + F	N	33	88	308	680	123	117	115	141	144	176	171	172	191	199	236	242	291	3312
	V	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Not for circulation

inaccurate

computer projections

12-11-72



FIELD OF DOCTORATE		FY 58	FY 59	FY 60	FY 61	FY 62	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	TOTAL
PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY	N		2	1	2	4	4	3	10	7	1	2	6	2	44
	V		1.7	.5	1.4	2.5	2.4	1.8	6.3	4.0	.6	.9	2.8	.8	2.0
CHEMISTRY	N	10	7	8	12	18	16	18	17	19	17	18	20	18	195
	V	8.3	6.1	7.0	8.5	10.8	9.5	10.8	10.6	10.7	9.6	8.3	9.2	7.1	9.0
EARTH SCIENCES	N		1	1	1		1	1	1			2	2		10
	V		.9	.5	.7		.6	.6	.6			.9	.9		.5
PHYSICAL SCIENCES SUBTOTAL	N	10	10	10	15	19	21	22	28	26	18	22	28	20	249
	V	8.3	8.7	8.8	10.6	13.7	12.4	13.3	17.7	14.7	10.1	10.1	12.6	7.8	11.5
MATHEMATICS	N	2	2	3	2	2	6	4	2	9	9	8	11	4	64
	V	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.1	3.6	2.4	1.3	5.1	5.1	3.7	5.0	1.6	3.0
ENGINEERING	N	2	1	1	1		4	5	1	3	5	3	5	7	43
	V	1.7	.9	.9	.7		2.4	3.0	.6	1.7	5.1	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.0
EMP SUBTOTAL	N	14	13	14	18	22	31	31	31	38	36	33	44	21	356
	V	11.7	11.3	12.3	12.7	15.8	18.3	18.7	19.6	21.5	20.2	15.2	20.2	12.2	16.4
BIOCHEMISTRY	N	3		5	7	1	1	4	9	9	3	4	5	4	56
	V	2.5		4.4	4.9	1.1	.6	2.4	5.7	5.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.6
BIOSCIENCES	N	9	9	11	12	28	15	17	19	17	21	22	15	22	218
	V	7.5	7.8	9.6	8.5	18.7	8.9	10.2	12.0	9.6	11.8	10.1	6.9	8.6	9.9
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY	N	5	2	3	1	2	7	2	2	1	2	5	1	7	40
	V	4.2	1.7	2.6	.7	1.1	4.1	1.2	1.3	.6	1.1	2.3	.5	2.7	1.8
HEALTH SCIENCES	N	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	4	4	6	9	2	39
	V	.8	1.7	.9	2.1	1.1	.6	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	4.1	.8	1.9
LIFE SCIENCES SUBTOTAL	N	18	13	20	23	29	24	25	32	31	30	37	30	35	350
	V	15.0	11.3	17.5	16.2	23.8	14.2	15.1	20.3	17.5	16.9	17.1	13.8	13.7	16.1
PSYCHOLOGY	N	7	7	5	10	7	12	8	6	6	7	7	4	7	93
	V	5.8	6.1	4.4	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	1.8	2.7	4.2
ECONOMICS	N	4	5	1	3	2	3	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	37
	V	3.3	4.3	.9	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	.9	.5	.4	1.7
ANTHROPOLOGY & SOCIOLOGY	N	5	7	7	4	5	6	6	2	6	6	10	3	3	70
	V	4.2	6.1	6.1	2.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.3	3.4	3.4	4.6	1.4	1.2	3.2
POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMIN	N	1	3		4	1	4	1	1	3	4	7	4	3	38
	V	.8	2.6		2.8	2.2	2.4	.6	.6	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.6	1.2	1.8
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES	N	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	5	2	1	5	5	34
	V	1.7	.9	1.8	.7	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.1	.5	2.3	2.0	1.6

15-5
1972

POSTDOCTORAL PLANS & PROSPECTS

SEX		DEF.	JCE-	UNCF		FLRTH		LN-	TOTAL
		CCMPI	AIMED	MILI-	TAIN	- NC	TOTAL		
		EMPL	PRSP	TARY	- NC	TOTAL	CR		
		MENT	ACT	SER-	FFCS-	EMP-	TRAIN	KNOW	ALL
		NMT	FIRM	VICE	FECTS	LEYCE	ING		
MALE	N	1249	227	25	10	1511	112	46	1669
	V	76.9	71.6	100.0	55.6	76.2	89.6	78.0	77.0
FEMALE	N	375	90		8	473	13	13	499
	V	23.1	28.4		44.4	23.8	10.4	22.0	23.0
TOTAL M + F	N	1624	317	25	18	1984	125	59	2168
	V	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

70.9% Total

1.1%

70.2%
National

2.0%

(5.8%
Total)

FEDERAL EMPLOYER CATEGORY

PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY		U.S. FED'L INST.		U.S. STATE LOCAL GOVT.		FED'L GOVT. PRIV. CR		INC. EUC. 6		NONE CR		TOTAL EMPL.
		INST.	LOCAL GOVT.	CR	PRIV.	FIT	SELI-EMPL.	ALL OTHER	TOTAL KNOWN	NO INFC		
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	N	79	52			20	79	2	232	7	239	
	H	23.1	21.6			8.4	33.1	.8	97.1	2.9		
	V	5.2	35.1			33.3	69.9	8.3	12.3	6.7	12.0	
TEACHING	N	815	4	6	3			4	832	5	841	
	H	56.9	.5	.7	.4			.5	58.9	1.1		
	V	52.7	2.7	40.0	5.0			16.7	44.3	8.6	42.4	
ADMINISTRATION	N	183	24	2	13	3		1	226	4	230	
	H	75.6	10.4	.9	5.7	1.3		.4	88.3	1.7		
	V	12.0	16.2	13.3	21.7	2.7		4.2	12.0	3.8	11.6	
PROFESNL SRVCS TO INDIVIDUALS	N	31	19	3	11	4		2	70	2	72	
	H	43.1	26.4	4.2	15.3	5.6		2.8	87.2	2.8		
	V	2.0	12.6	20.0	18.3	3.5		8.3	3.7	1.9	3.6	
OTHER	N	10	8	2	4	4		7	35		35	
	H	28.6	22.9	5.7	11.4	11.4		20.0	100.0			
	V	.7	5.4	12.2	6.7	3.5		29.2	1.9		1.8	
TOTAL KNOWN ACTIVITIES	N	1118	107	13	51	60		16	1395	22	1417	
	H	78.9	7.6	.9	3.6	6.4		1.1	88.4	1.6		
	V	72.6	72.3	86.7	85.0	75.6		66.7	74.2	21.0	71.4	
UNKNOWN ACTIVITY	N	401	41	2	9	13		8	484	83	567	
	H	70.7	7.2	.4	1.6	4.1		1.4	85.4	14.6		
	V	26.4	27.7	13.3	15.0	20.4		33.3	25.8	79.0	28.6	
TOTAL ALL WORK ACTIVITIES	N	1519	148	15	60	73		24	1879	105	1984	
	H	76.6	7.5	.8	3.0	5.7		1.2	84.7	5.3	100.0	

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
At Raleigh

Office of the Dean
School of Liberal Arts

TO: _____

Clouston Jenkins

Action requested on attached:

Circulate

Hold for meeting

Comment

For your information

Reply

Return

File

Discard

COMMENTS: _____

This was in a recent issue of the Chronicle, which I imagine you saw. Obviously with only 4.1% in Grad. Sch. we'll not have many Black Ph.D.'s for some time.

MINORITY-GROUP ENROLLMENTS, FALL 1970

	Total Number of Students	Negro	Spanish Surnamed	Oriental	American Indian
Undergraduate					
First Year	2,078,376	171,969	53,714	21,022	12,519
Second Year	1,354,751	91,837	27,846	14,687	6,803
Third Year	896,565	48,493	12,928	10,046	4,161
Fourth Year	857,715	44,537	10,382	8,808	4,178
TOTALS	5,187,407	356,836	104,870	54,563	27,661
Graduate & Professional					
TOTALS	543,150	22,302	6,297	9,662	1,608
Combined Enrollments					
Fall 1970	5,730,557	379,138	111,167	64,225	29,269
(Pct.)	(100.0%)	(6.6%)	(1.9%)	(1.1%)	(0.5%)
Fall 1968	5,354,653	303,397	95,200	55,025	31,458
(Pct.)	(100.0%)	(5.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.0%)	(0.6%)

Mapres in Science: Natural Science

Doctorate, 1876-1969 by James M. Fay.

650 PhD's during the period.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF PROVOST109 Holladay Hall

MEMORANDUM

November 10, 1971

TO: Academic Deans
Department Heads
Faculty Members
Teaching Assistants

FROM: Harry C. Kelly, Provost *HCK*

SUBJECT: Survey of Student Opinion of Courses and Instruction Program Fall Semester, 1971

DATES

Laboratory Sections November 15-19
Classroom Sections December 6-10

The questions and procedures for the survey program are based on recommendations of the Faculty Senate Special Committee on Faculty Evaluation composed of members of the Student Government and the Faculty Senate. The survey consists of a course evaluation and an instructor evaluation. In addition, the recommendation was made that all classes other than seminar, research, and special projects courses participate in the evaluation irrespective of class size.

The following steps should be taken to make the survey effective:

1. COURSE CALL NUMBER. At the top left corner of the new form are four columns under the Course Call Number. All four columns must be filled in. Each teaching-faculty member will receive, from his department, a slip with his name and a call number for each class or section that particular faculty member teaches. Please insure that the students are given and use the correct call number for the course, section, and instructor being evaluated. Instructors in cross listed courses should note that there will be a different call number for each listing of the course. Students should be given the correct call number for the listing of the course in which they are registered. If call numbers are lost or forgotten, contact the departmental office, which will have a master list, or call 3125.
2. Students should be reminded to print instructor's name and initials, department, course number, and section number in the appropriate spaces on the left margin of the optical scanning form. REMINDER: DO NOT FOLD SURVEY SHEETS.
3. Students should use a soft lead (#1 or #2) pencil for marking response blocks.
4. After the survey has been completed in the classroom, the forms should be sealed in the envelope provided and returned to the instructor's departmental office. The department is responsible for sending the forms to be processed.

Race of the Population by State: 1970

Divisions, Regions, and States	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All other
United States, total.....	203,211,926	177,748,975	22,580,289	792,730	591,290	435,062	343,060	720,520
Northeast Region.....	49,040,703	44,310,504	4,344,153	49,466	38,978	115,777	31,424	150,401
New England Division.....	11,841,663	11,388,774	388,398	10,872	7,485	18,113	6,962	21,059
Maine.....	992,048	985,276	2,800	2,195	348	206	453	770
New Hampshire.....	737,681	733,106	2,505	361	360	420	157	772
Vermont.....	444,330	442,553	761	229	134	173	53	427
Massachusetts.....	5,689,170	5,477,624	175,817	4,475	4,393	14,012	2,361	10,488
Rhode Island.....	946,725	914,757	25,338	1,390	629	1,093	1,761	1,757
Connecticut.....	3,031,709	2,835,458	181,177	2,222	1,621	2,209	2,177	6,845
Middle Atlantic Division.....	37,199,040	32,921,730	3,955,755	38,594	31,493	97,664	24,462	129,342
New York.....	18,236,967	15,834,090	2,168,949	28,355	20,351	81,378	14,279	89,565
New Jersey.....	7,168,164	6,349,908	770,292	4,706	5,681	9,233	5,623	22,721
Pennsylvania.....	11,793,909	10,737,732	1,016,514	5,533	5,461	7,053	5,620	17,056
North Central Region.....	56,571,663	51,641,183	4,571,550	151,287	42,354	39,343	27,824	98,122
East North Central Division.....	40,252,476	36,160,135	3,872,905	57,732	33,002	31,001	22,375	75,326
Ohio.....	10,652,017	9,646,997	970,477	6,654	5,555	5,305	3,490	13,539
Indiana.....	5,183,869	4,820,324	357,644	3,887	2,279	2,115	1,365	6,235
Illinois.....	11,113,976	9,600,381	1,425,674	11,413	17,299	14,474	12,654	32,081
Michigan.....	8,875,083	7,833,474	991,066	16,854	5,221	6,407	3,657	18,404
Wisconsin.....	4,417,731	4,258,959	128,224	18,924	2,648	2,700	1,209	5,067
West North Central Division.....	16,319,187	15,481,048	698,645	93,555	9,352	8,342	5,449	22,796
Minnesota.....	3,804,971	3,736,038	34,868	23,128	2,603	2,422	1,456	4,456
Iowa.....	2,824,965	2,792,752	32,596	2,992	1,009	993	614	3,410
Missouri.....	4,876,501	4,177,435	480,172	5,405	2,382	2,815	2,010	6,222
North Dakota.....	617,761	599,485	2,494	14,369	239	165	204	805
South Dakota.....	665,507	630,333	1,627	32,365	221	163	83	715
Nebraska.....	1,483,493	1,432,867	39,911	6,624	1,314	551	324	1,902
Kansas.....	2,246,578	2,122,068	106,977	8,672	1,584	1,233	758	5,286
South Region.....	62,795,367	50,420,108	11,969,961	201,222	30,917	34,284	31,979	106,896
South Atlantic Division.....	30,671,337	24,112,395	6,368,496	67,126	17,467	19,332	23,914	42,607
Delaware.....	548,104	466,459	78,276	656	359	559	392	1,403
Maryland.....	3,922,399	3,194,888	699,479	4,239	3,733	6,520	5,170	8,370
District of Columbia.....	756,510	209,272	537,712	956	651	2,582	1,662	3,575
Virginia.....	4,648,494	3,761,514	861,368	4,853	3,500	2,805	7,496	6,958
West Virginia.....	1,744,237	1,673,480	67,342	751	368	373	722	1,201
North Carolina.....	5,082,059	3,901,767	1,126,478	44,406	2,104	1,255	905	5,144
South Carolina.....	2,590,516	1,794,430	789,041	2,241	826	521	1,222	2,235
Georgia.....	4,589,575	3,391,242	1,187,149	2,347	1,836	1,584	1,253	4,164
Florida.....	6,789,443	5,719,343	1,041,651	6,677	4,090	3,133	5,092	9,437
East South Central Division.....	12,803,470	10,202,810	2,571,281	10,363	3,795	4,235	2,473	8,503
Kentucky.....	3,218,706	2,981,766	230,793	1,531	1,095	558	612	2,351
Tennessee.....	3,923,687	3,293,830	621,261	2,276	1,160	1,610	846	2,604
Alabama.....	3,444,165	2,533,831	903,467	2,443	1,079	626	540	2,179
Mississippi.....	2,216,912	1,393,283	815,770	4,113	461	1,441	475	1,369
West South Central Division.....	19,320,560	16,104,903	3,010,174	123,733	9,655	10,717	5,592	55,786
Arkansas.....	1,923,295	1,565,915	352,445	2,014	587	743	289	1,302
Louisiana.....	3,641,306	2,541,798	1,086,832	3,294	1,123	1,340	1,249	3,970
Oklahoma.....	2,559,228	2,280,362	171,892	98,488	1,108	999	612	5,488
Texas.....	11,196,730	9,717,128	1,399,005	167,957	6,537	7,635	3,442	45,026
West Region.....	34,804,193	31,377,180	1,694,625	390,755	479,041	245,658	251,833	365,101
Mountain Division.....	8,281,562	7,798,087	180,382	235,439	20,360	9,245	4,466	33,583
Montana.....	694,409	663,043	1,995	27,130	574	289	236	1,142
Idaho.....	712,567	698,802	2,130	6,687	2,255	498	206	1,989
Wyoming.....	332,416	323,024	2,568	4,980	566	292	108	878
Colorado.....	2,207,259	2,112,352	66,411	8,836	7,831	1,489	1,068	9,272
New Mexico.....	1,016,000	915,815	19,555	72,788	940	563	368	5,953
Arizona.....	1,770,900	1,604,948	53,344	95,812	2,394	3,878	1,253	9,271
Utah.....	1,059,273	1,031,926	6,617	11,273	4,713	1,281	392	3,071
Nevada.....	488,738	448,177	27,662	7,933	1,087	955	817	2,007
Pacific Division.....	26,522,631	23,579,093	1,514,243	155,316	458,681	236,413	247,367	331,516
Washington.....	3,409,169	3,251,055	71,308	33,386	20,335	9,201	11,462	12,422
Oregon.....	2,091,385	2,032,079	26,308	13,510	6,843	4,814	1,633	6,198
California.....	19,953,134	17,761,032	1,400,143	91,018	213,280	170,131	138,859	178,671
Alaska.....	300,382	236,767	8,911	16,276	916	228	1,498	35,786
Hawaii.....	768,561	298,160	7,573	1,126	217,307	52,039	93,915	98,441

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau

Female PhD's in Selected Fields as a Percentage of Total PhD's

<u>Field</u>	<u>% Female 1968-69</u>	<u>% Female 1969-70 & No.</u>	
Agronomy, Field Crop	0.6%	0.5%	1
Animal Science	0.3%	0.4%	6
Wildlife Management	0	2.0%	1
Food Science	4.0%	11.0%	11
Horticulture	2.0%	7.0%	5
Poultry Science	12.0%	0	0
Soil Science	0	16.0%	2
Botany	13.0%	12.0%	27
Zoology	16.0%	10.0%	42
Biochemistry	18.0%	15.0%	67
Entomology	4.0%	3.0%	6
Genetics	14.0%	16.0%	15
Plant Pathology	4.0%	6.0%	6
Microbiology	22.0%	21.0%	77
Physiology	14.0%	9.0%	22
Agricultural Economics	0.5%	0	0
Agricultural Engineering	2.0%	0	0
Architecture (MA degree)	6.0%	6.0%	43
Agricultural Education	0	2.0%	1
Adult Education	14.0%	14.0%	15
Industrial Arts	1.0%	0	0
Counseling & Guidance	18.0%	23.0%	121
Psychology	23.0%	29.0%	85
Chemical Engineering	0.7%	0.9%	4
Civil Engineering	0	0.5%	2
Electrical Engineering	0.5%	0.3%	3
Engineering Mechanics	0	0.6%	2
Industrial Engineering	0	2.0%	3

<u>Field</u>	<u>% Female 1968-69</u>	<u>% Female 1969-70 & No.</u>	
Mechanical Engineering	0	0	0
Materials Engineering	0.5%	0.4%	1
Nuclear Engineering	0	0.7%	1
Forestry	0	0	0
Recreation	0	17.0%	2
English & Speech	28.0%	27.0%	418
Foreign Languages	34.0%	34.0%	293
Philosophy & Religion	9.0%	8.0%	58
Economics	7.0%	7.0%	52
History	13.0%	13.0%	137
Political Science	10.0%	11.0%	56
Physical Education	21.0%	29.0%	75
Sociology & Anthropology	21.0%	22.0%	162
Math	6.0%	7.0%	78
Statistics	6.0%	10.0%	18
Chemistry	8.0%	8.0%	167
Computer Science	5.0%	2.0%	2
Physics	2.0%	3.0%	37
Geology	6.0%	3.0%	7

School Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	1	
Animal Science	1	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	1	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	20	
Mathematics	17	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	2	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Alabama State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	24 ^{1/2}	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	2	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Miles College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	10	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Oakwood College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	3	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	1	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Stillman College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	19	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Talladega College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	13	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	1	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Tuskegee Institute

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	1	
Animal Science	25	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	3	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	22	
Physics	3	
Chemistry	7	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	14	
Mechanical Engineering	12	

School Arkansas A. M. & N. College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	10	
Animal Science	3	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	20	
Mathematics	51	
Physics	2	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Arkansas Baptist College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Philander Smith College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	4	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	4	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Delaware State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	3	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	4	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Howard University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	1	
Zoology	110	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	299	
Physics	22	
Chemistry	422	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	12	
Electrical Engineering	37	
Mechanical Engineering	28	

School Bethune-Cookman Collge

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	14	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	6	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Edward Waters College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Florida A & M College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	1	
Animal Science	5	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	2	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	33	
Physics	2	
Chemistry	7	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Florida Memorial College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Albany State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	5	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Clark College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	7	
Physics	2	
Chemistry	1	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Atlanta University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School The Ft. Valley State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	5	
Animal Science	1	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	5	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	28	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Spelman College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	6	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	1	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Kentucky State

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	2	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Simmons University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Dillard University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	6	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	10	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Grambling College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	2	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	19	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	9	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Southern University & A & M College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	5	
Animal Science	4	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	1	
Botany	17	
Zoology	9	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	72	
Physics	9	
Chemistry	44	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	10	
Electrical Engineering	20	
Mechanical Engineering	6	

School Southern University in New Orleans

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Xavier University of Louisiana

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	11	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	4	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Bowie State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Coppin State University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Maryland State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Morgan State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	5	
Chemistry	25	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Alan A & M College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	5	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Jackson State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Mississippi Industrial College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	3	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Mississippi Valley State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	16	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Rust College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	5	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	6	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Tougaloo College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	12	
Physics	3	
Chemistry	7	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Lincoln University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	7	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	4	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Barber-Scotia College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Bennett College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	4	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Elizabeth City State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	7	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Fayetteville State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	18	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Johnson C. Smith University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	3	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Livingstone College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	13	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	7	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School N. C. A & T State University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	1	
Animal Science	6	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	9	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	4	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	9	
Mechanical Engineering	3	

School N. C. College at Durham

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School St. Augustine's College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	8	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Shaw University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	15	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Winston-Salem State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Central State University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	8	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	1	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Wilberforce University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	2	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Langston University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	6	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	2	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Cheyney State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	22	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	4	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Lincoln University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	4	
Physics	5	
Chemistry	6	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Allen University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	8	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Benedict College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	6	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	5	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Claflin College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Morris College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	8	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School S. C. State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	4	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	33	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	8	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Voorhees College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	8	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Sick University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Knoxville College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	13	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	8	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Lane College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	7	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School LeMoyne-Owens College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	6	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	2	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Meharry Medical College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Tennessee A & I State University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Bishop College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	3	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Guston-Tillotson College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	6	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Jarvis Christian College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	6	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Paul Quinn College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	3	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Prairie View A & M College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year 1969-70</u>	<u>Year 1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	7	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	6	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	6	
Electrical Engineering	17	
Mechanical Engineering	14	

School Texas College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	4	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	1	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Texas Southern University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	20	
Physics	2	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Wiley College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	2	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Hampton Institute

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	18	
Physics	5	
Chemistry	15	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	7	
Electrical Engineering	21	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Norfolk State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	9	
Physics	1	
Chemistry	2	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School St. Paul's College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Virginia Seminary & College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	0	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	0	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Virginia State College

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	1	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	11	
Physics	4	
Chemistry	5	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

School Virginia Union University

<u>Field</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1970-71</u>
Agronomy	0	
Animal Science	0	
Food Science	0	
Soil Science	0	
Botany	0	
Zoology	0	
Computer Science	0	
Forestry	0	
Mathematics	9	
Physics	0	
Chemistry	3	
Chemical Engineering	0	
Civil Engineering	0	
Electrical Engineering	0	
Mechanical Engineering	0	

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...for your information

Clawson!

*Did you see Levin
Hudgins' report?*

John Jones

Circular Number 182 - June 29, 1973

WOMEN ADMINISTRATORS INCREASE ON STATE, LAND-GRANT CAMPUSES

Women are making small, but significant, inroads into the administrative operations of state and land-grant universities.

There were 864 women holding major administrative positions at these institutions during the 1972-73 academic year according to responses to a survey conducted by the Office of Research and Information of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC).

Ninety-four of the 128 NASULGC member institutions participated in the study. Data does not reflect new appointments that may have been made for the 1973-74 academic year.

The total number of women administrators represents a substantial increase in the involvement of women in decision-making functions of state and land-grant universities during the past two years based on the limited amount of data available on the subject.

Findings of a survey conducted among the NASULGC membership during the 1970-71 academic year by Dr. Margaret Helen Arter of Arizona State University as part of a doctoral dissertation on "The Role of Women in Administration in State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges" showed that the median number of women in top-level administration was zero. Sixty percent of the institutions surveyed by Dr. Arter did not have any women administrators who met the criteria of the study. In the 1972-73 NASULGC survey all but one of the institutions responding had at least two administrators who met the criteria of the Arter study.

MOST WOMEN STILL HOLD MIDDLE-MANAGEMENT OR "CHANNELED" POSITIONS

Major administrative positions, as defined by the NASULGC survey, included a wider range of positions than the Arter report. Positions covered in the questionnaire and the total number of women listed

as holding these positions at NASULGC institutions included:

President or chancellor	3
Assistant to the president or chancellor	43
Chief officer of an administrative division (primarily vice presidents)	10
Associate or assistant provost, vice president or vice chancellor	14
Assistant to vice president	23
Chief officer of an academic or research division (primarily deans)	166
Director of an administrative section	246
Associate or assistant dean/director of academic/ administrative unit	359

The major portion of women in administration at state and land-grant universities were in middle-management jobs or in "channeled fields"--those fields into which women traditionally have been directed. Seventy percent, or 605 of the 864 women holding administrative positions, were classified as either a director of an administrative section or as an associate or assistant dean or director of either an academic or administrative unit. These jobs were the lowest classifications included in the NASULGC survey.

In addition, there were 52 women holding the position of dean or director of nursing and 28 women holding the position of dean of home economics among the 166 women listed as chief officers of an academic or research section. These two categories accounted for 48.2 percent of women who were chief academic or research officers.

WOMEN AT HIGHEST RANKS
CONTINUE TO BE RARE

The elite group of women administrators who held top-level policy-making positions which have not traditionally been given to women therefore included only 179 women, or approximately 1.9 per institution.

However, there has been definite progress during the past two years in bringing women into the highest ranks of state and land-grant university administration. There were only 70 women holding the same top-level positions in 1970-71, according to responses to the Arter study.

The following analysis provides detailed information on women holding high administrative positions during 1972-73, by category.

The three women heads of institutions were the president of Hunter College of City University of New York, the president of the University of Texas System Nursing School and the chancellor of Regional Campus Administration, Indiana University.

The position of assistant to the president or chancellor has become a popular slot in efforts to bring more women into the highest levels of state and land-grant university administration. The 43 women who held this position at NASULGC institutions in 1972-73 represent a sizeable increase over the six women reported to hold this position in the 1970-71 Arter survey.

In most cases, the actual title held by the woman was a general one such as executive assistant or special assistant to the president. However, there was one assistant for news and publications, one for development, one for public relations, one for academic affairs, one for administrative affairs and four listed as assistants for affirmative action. Although their titles are not listed as such, a number of the other assistants carry major responsibility for campus affirmative action activities.

Women as vice presidents or vice chancellors are still extremely rare with only nine reported among all NASULGC survey respondents. However, in 1970-71 there were only three women serving in this capacity. Women in this category in 1972-73 included: Vice President for Student Affairs, Alabama A&M University; Assistant Chancellor, Administration, University of California, Irvine; Assistant Chancellor, Academic Procedures, University of California, Los Angeles; Vice Chancellor for Administrative Affairs, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs,

WOMEN IN TOP-LEVEL ADMINISTRATION
AT STATE AND LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES
(1972-73)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>President</u> or <u>Chancellor</u>	<u>Assistant</u> to <u>President</u>	<u>Chief Officer</u> of an <u>Administrative</u> <u>Division</u>	<u>Assoc./Asst.</u> <u>Provost, V-P,</u> <u>Vice-Chancellor</u>
Alabama A & M College			1*	
Arizona State University				1
University of Alabama		3		
University of Arizona				1
Univ. of California System		4	2	1
Delaware State College		1		
University of Hawaii		1		1
University of Illinois		6		
Indiana University	1	2		
University of Iowa				1
University of Kentucky		1		
University of Maine				1
University of Maryland		1	1	
Mass. Inst. of Technology		1		
Michigan State University		1		2
University of Michigan		1		
University of Minnesota		1		
University of Mississippi		1		
Lincoln University		1		
University of Missouri				1
Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln			1	
University of New Mexico				1
Rutgers		1	1	
New Mexico St. University		1		
City Univ. of New York	1	1		
Cornell University		1		
North Carolina State		1		
University of N. Dakota		1		
Kent State University		1	1	
Miami University		1		
Ohio State University			1	1
Penn State University		1		1
University of Puerto Rico		3		
University of S. Dakota		1		
University of Tennessee		2		
Texas Tech University		1		
Univ. of Texas	1	1	1	
University of Utah			1	
University of Washington				1
University of Wisconsin, Madison		1		
TOTAL	3	43	10	14

FOOTNOTE

* Figure denotes number of women holding position on all campuses of institution.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Vice President for Student Services, Rutgers University; Vice President for Public Affairs and Development, Kent State University; Vice President (with responsibility in the areas of development, international affairs, health science development and special assignments), University of Texas at Austin and Vice President for Student Affairs, University of Utah.

Ohio State University has named a woman to the position of Executive Director of the University Budget, the university's chief budget officer and a position on an equivalent level with vice presidents.

Two additional administrative positions to which a small but growing number of women are being appointed is that of associate or assistant vice president or assistant to the vice president. In 1972-73 there were 14 associate or assistant vice presidents and 23 assistants to the vice president who were women. In the Arter study there were only three women who fit into the category of associate or assistant vice president and one woman listed as an assistant to the provost. There were no women reported as holding the position of assistant to the vice president.

(The chart on page 3 provides data by institution on women in the four top administrative categories.)

A comparison of the number of women listed as chief officers of an academic or research division, excluding deans of nursing and home economics, with the number of academic officers listed in the Arter study shows a small increase during the past two years. There were 55 deans or directors of academic or research programs other than nursing and home economics in 1970. In 1972-73 there were 86 women holding this type of position.

Included in this group were: Six directors of ethnic and area studies, 20 directors of programs in health-related professions other than deans of nursing, 13 deans or directors of continuing education programs, 21 additional academic deans of various schools, 16 directors of research institutes or programs and 10 directors of a variety of other academic programs.

WOMEN ARE MOST LIKELY TO HOLD CERTAIN JOBS

The large number of women in middle-management jobs, especially in positions categorized as director of an administrative section, bodes well

for the continued movement of women into jobs at an even higher level of responsibility. An analysis of information provided by survey respondents revealed that women at this level are most likely to hold certain positions. These positions and the number of women listed as holding them included:

Director of student services and activities (including deans of students)	48
Director of registration/admissions	25
Director of Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity	23
Director of public information services	21
Director of counseling/placement	18
Librarian	15
Dean of Women	15
Director of nursing/hospital.....	13
Director of housing/food service	13
Director of financial aid	9
Institutional research director	6

There were 40 additional women serving in a variety of positions including such responsibilities as director of gifts and endowment, director of alumni affairs and director of personnel.

Associate or assistant deans or directors of academic or administrative units followed much the same pattern as to the types of positions women were most likely to hold. The largest category was assistant dean of women/students with 59 women listed as holding such position. There were 31 assistant registrars or directors of admissions, 20 assistant deans of nursing, 19 assistant librarians, 17 assistant directors of financial aid or auxiliary services, 17 assistant directors of counseling and placement, 16 associate or assistant deans of continuing education or extension, 13 assistant directors of student activities, 12 associate or assistant deans of home economics and 10 assistant directors of publications or public information.

There were an additional 105 associate or assistant academic deans, 7 assistant directors of research programs and 33 assistant directors of various administrative operations.

MEDIAN NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATORS The median number of women serving in administrative positions included in the NASULGC study was eight. The following list shows the range.

Number of Women Administrators	Number of Campuses	Number of Women Administrators	Number of Campuses
0	1	11	2
1	0	12	1
2	9	13	2
3	9	14	3
4	5	15	4
5	4	16	1
6	5	17	0
7	5	18	3
8	4	19	1
9	7	20+	9
10	4		

MULTI-CAMPUS INSTITUTIONS DOMINATE "TOP-TEN" LIST The ten institutions with the largest number of women administrators were multi-campus institutions reporting data for all campuses with the exception of Arizona State University. The institutions and the total number of women administrators each reported are shown on the following chart:

University of California	-----	46
University of Illinois	-----	44
University of Puerto Rico	-----	41
University of Texas System	-----	40
City University of New York	-----	36
University of Maryland	-----	35
Rutgers University	-----	33

University of Colorado -----	31
Arizona State University -----	22
Indiana University -----	19

CAMPUSES REPORT LARGE NUMBER OF "OTHER" ADMINISTRATORS

Survey participants were given the opportunity to list additional administrators under an "Other" category. A total of 328

additional administrators were listed by 56 institutions in this category. Although none of these people were counted in total figures, some of the positions mentioned could be considered as of a top-level administrative nature. These included university physicians and attorneys, curators and archivists. However, there were only 19 persons listed in such specialized positions.

The majority of women listed in the "Other" category were chairpersons of academic departments. There were 204 listed. The survey did not specifically ask for information on chairpersons of departments because their duties were not considered to be exclusively administrative. Because the survey did not request information on chairpersons, the number of women listed as holding this position cannot be considered to be all inclusive.

A large group of personnel included in this section could be classified as heading units providing special activities and services--such as director of a learning center, manager of the university book store or director of a university day nursery. There were 33 persons who were categorized in this manner.

Another large number of women listed in this category were classified by survey respondents as coordinators. Among this group of 34, 11 women held positions as academic coordinators and 23 women could be classified as administrative coordinators.

The remaining 38 persons listed by survey respondents included a number of editors and directors of highly specialized programs or activities usually involving limited administrative responsibilities.

* * * * *

This is one in a series of newsletters on issues related to women on state and land-grant university campuses.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION spotlights significant activities and contributions of state and land-grant colleges and universities. Additional information about this important segment of American higher education may be obtained from Garven Hudgins, Director, Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 710, Washington, D. C. 20036. Phone (202) 293-7120.

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...for your information

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MINORITY ENROLLMENTS AVERAGE TEN PERCENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES

state universities and land-grant colleges, according to a recent survey.

Reports from 103 major public universities throughout the country showed that there were 132,545 minority students out of a total enrollment of 1,352,366 (9.8%) in these institutions during fall term 1970. In addition, data from 96 universities with graduate schools revealed that there were 22,869 minority students among a total graduate enrollment of 307,080 (7.4%).

The survey, conducted by the Office of Research and Information of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, also showed that these institutions are paying greater attention to the special needs of this type of student in an effort to expand minority enrollment. A number of institutions reported that they now conduct vigorous recruitment campaigns aimed at the disadvantaged minority student, and 63 universities noted that they have comprehensive special programs to help these students succeed once they are enrolled.

Statistics also indicated that minority enrollment will expand greatly within the next few years. More than one-third (37.7%) of the minority undergraduate enrollment at the 97 universities which broke down undergraduate enrollment by class rank was in the freshman class. There were 44,459 freshmen and 73,359 upperclassmen out of a total undergraduate minority enrollment of 117,818.

BLACKS COMPOSE LARGEST GROUP OF MINORITIES

Black students accounted for the greatest portion of the minority enrollment. The 103 participating universities enrolled 80,427 black undergraduates and 12,192 black students were enrolled in the 96 graduate schools providing data.

Total minority enrollment by ethnic group and the percentage of each group in the overall student body is shown on the following chart.

MINORITY STUDENT ENROLLMENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

<u>Undergraduate</u> (103 institutions)	<u>American Indian</u>	<u>American Negro</u>	<u>Oriental</u>	<u>Spanish- Surnamed</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	5,778 (.4%)	80,427 (5.9%)	24,741 (1.8%)	19,124 (1.4%)	2,475 (.2%)	132,545 (9.8%)
<u>Graduate</u> (96 institutions)	788 (.3%)	12,192 (4.0%)	6,294 (2.0%)	3,015 (1.0%)	580 (.2%)	22,869 (7.4%)

SURVEY SHOWS PROGRESS
IN MINORITY ENROLLMENT

There has been steady progress in the enrollment of black undergraduates in predominantly white institutions as revealed by a comparison of survey data with information provided by institutions participating in a survey of black enrollment at NASULGC institutions during fall 1969. There were 44,563 black undergraduates enrolled in the 89 predominantly white institutions participating in the 1970-71 survey, accounting for 3.4 percent of the total enrollment. In fall 1969, black undergraduates made up 2.67 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment at predominantly white institutions.

Almost half of the reported black undergraduate enrollment was concentrated in the freshman class, indicating a large future surge in black enrollment if these students remain in school. Among the 97 institutions which broke down undergraduate enrollment by class rank, there were 27,646 freshmen, representing 42.7 percent of a total black enrollment of 65,703. The freshman imbalance was even greater among the 89 predominantly white institutions, which reported a black freshman enrollment of 21,688, accounting for 48.7 percent of the total black enrollment of 44,563. Eighteen universities reported that more than 50 percent of their black undergraduates were freshmen.

Black enrollment at the graduate level lagged behind undergraduate enrollment. However, a number of universities reported growing efforts to remedy this situation in an effort to meet the need for more trained professional people among the country's minority population.

There were 12,187 black students out of a total enrollment of 307,080 (4%) at the 96 reporting graduate schools. Black enrollment in the 89 predominantly white graduate schools was 8,123, or 2.7 percent of the total enrollment of 302,773.

BLACK ENROLLMENT INCREASES AT
PREDOMINANTLY WHITE INSTITUTIONS

Progress shown by individual universities in enrolling black students revealed more striking success than a look at the total figures indicated. In 1968 only two universities holding membership in NASULGC reported black enrollments of five percent or better. In 1969-70 there were six institutions with a black enrollment of five percent or better. In 1970-71, the number of institutions in this category had grown to 12, including:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Wayne State University	16.9%
City University of New York	10.7%
Rutgers University	8.6%
Southern Illinois University	7.3%
State University of New York at Albany	6.4%
State University of New York at Buffalo	6.3
Indiana University	5.4
University of Maryland	5.4
University of California at San Francisco	5.3
University of Illinois	5.1
Louisiana State University	5.1
Kent State University	5.0

Another indicator of the growing commitment of predominantly white universities to the enrollment of black students was the number of these institutions reporting total black enrollments of 1,000 or more. In 1968 there were only five institutions with more than 1,000 black students. In 1969-70 the number had grown to ten. In fall 1970 this total jumped to seventeen universities. The institutions in this category in order of total black enrollment were: City University of New York, Wayne State University, State University of New York, University of California System, Indiana University, Rutgers University, University of Illinois, University of Maryland, Michigan State University, Southern Illinois University, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan, Louisiana State University, University of California at Berkeley, University of Missouri, University of California at Los Angeles and Ohio State University.

PREDOMINANTLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS
ALSO SURVEYED IN ENROLLMENTS STUDY

Fourteen of the institutions participating in the survey are traditionally predominantly black. These colleges and universities, located in Southern and border states, represented 2.9 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment among the 103 survey respondents, but the 35,894 minority students (primarily black) attending these institutions represented 27 percent of the entire undergraduate minority enrollment.

At the graduate level, the 14 traditionally black institutions accounted for only 1.4 percent of the total graduate enrollment but enrolled 15.85 percent of minority graduate students.

Comparable charts recording enrollment data for the 14 traditionally black institutions and the 89 predominantly white institutions are shown here.

PREDOMINANTLY WHITE INSTITUTIONS				TRADITIONALLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS			
UNDERGRADUATE (89 INSTITUTIONS)		GRADUATE (87 INSTITUTIONS)		UNDERGRADUATE (14 INSTITUTIONS)		GRADUATE (9 INSTITUTIONS)	
TOTAL	MINORITY	TOTAL	MINORITY	TOTAL	MINORITY	TOTAL	MINORITY
1,313,882	96,651 (7.4%)	302,773	19,244 (6.35%)	38,484	35,894 (93.3%)	4,307	3,625 (84.2%)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS ATTRACT
MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS

Multi-faceted special programs are the primary contributing factor in bringing more minority students from disadvantaged backgrounds into the academic mainstream. These special efforts, aimed at students who do not meet the usual entrance requirements but show potential, generally include special orientation, remedial help, counseling and financial assistance.

Although most undertakings of this nature are less than four years old, they already report a high degree of success measured by a low dropout rate of enrollees. Most universities have steadily increased the number of students they enroll in such programs each year.

The Opportunity Award Program at the University of Michigan is one of the largest and most successful of these programs. Eighty-one percent of 554 students enrolled over the past five years have completed or are still in

the program. During 1970-71 there were 675 undergraduates and 133 graduate participants.

Another large program is the Educational Opportunity Program begun two years ago at the University of Washington. Nearly 800 students have been involved during the first two years. One of the features of the program is a five-year BA Program in the College of Arts and Sciences, giving students with academic deficiencies a longer period in which to earn their degree. All types of ethnic groups receive specialized attention through the programs four divisions--Black Student Division, Chicano Student Division, American Indian Student Division and Asian and Poverty Student Division.

The University of Florida stresses togetherness in its Critical Freshman Year Program as a means of reinforcing individual efforts. Students live and attend classes together as part of the one-year program which emphasizes the upgrading of verbal skills.

City University of New York has set up an experimental residence for 200 SEEK (Search for Education, Elevation and Knowledge) students. The special housing is primarily for students without a family home or those whose home conditions make it impossible to study. Living facilities, classrooms and counseling and administrative offices are combined in the residence. The purpose is to determine whether a residence hall can make the difference between success and failure in college.

In addition, CUNY has set up several special programs to facilitate the college entrance of students admitted under the Open Door policy who might have trouble when first encountering college-level academic work. Programs include: Tutoring at the departmental level, courses which combine remedial help with full-credit course work, counseling, financial aid, student evaluation and orientation.

Rutgers University has taken a slightly different approach in its Urban University Program. The aim is to expand enrollment of students from deprived urban areas. Students are enrolled at a campus in their home city and given a chance to catch up on basic skills while simultaneously beginning regular college study. These students also receive financial assistance and special counseling.

ORWARDS (Office for New Ways to Assist and Retain Disadvantaged Students) at the University of Maine seeks to educate the university and surrounding communities to the programs, needs and concerns of disadvantaged students along with its direct efforts to help this group of students.

Michigan State University also is seeking to involve the student body in its special program, which presently serves about 300 students. Approximately 38 black students have been designated to take part in a leadership training program to acquaint students with the university structure and policy. The purpose of this effort is to help disadvantaged students overcome a "feeling of alienation," which is important in making an adjustment to the university.

